Fruit and Other Topics for the Farmer

AN EARLY SPRING.

From all appearances Canada is going to be favored with an extraordinarily early spring this year. Almost from coast to coast phenomenal weather is being experienced, and a few days more of the present conditions will see the frost out of the ground and active farm operations in full swing in Ontario.

It is perhaps not always the best thing to have an early spring, unless there is a guarantee with it that there will be no setback which might work injury by reason of the unusual warmth. This is especially the case in regard to fruit possibilities, the warm sunny days serving to bring on the buds to such an extent that any return to cold weather works serious damage to the incoming crop.

It is satisfactory to note that altho it has been unusually warm this spring, there have been no rains as yet sufficiently inducing to stir fruit trees and bushes into activity and there is therefore up to the present no reason to feel that the prospects will be marred by any sudden change in weather conditions.

TREE AND BUSH PLANTING.

From an economic standpoint it is well to get fruit trees planted as early as possible and to avoid the necessity of replanting. Those who are contemplating putting in new orchards or enlarging old ones this year, should pay strict attention to the stock which they are receiving, and endeavor by close scrutiny to avoid putting in any stock which will have to be replaced in the fall or next spring.

A close examination of fruit trees will reveal whether there is any life in them or not, and, when any doubt is felt, it would be better to discard the apparently dead ones rather than expend labor in planting them and later in the year have to put others in their places.

Many opinions are held as to what is the best season in which to set out fruit trees, but on this question there seems to be no absolute decided opinion. As to the question of early planting, however, there are no two opinions. As soon as the ground can be worked, trees and bushes should be put out, so that they may get the benefit of any cold weather there may be before the warm weather arrives later on in the spring.

Feeding According to Table.

"In one of your papers there are figures for digestible nutrients in principal American feeding stuffs':

	Dry matter.	Pro-tein.	Carbo-hydrates.	Ether Ext.
Corn	89.1	7.9	66.7	4.2
Wheat bran	88.1	12.2	39.2	2.7
Oats	89.0	9.2	47.3	4.2
Hay	86.8	2.8	43.4	1.4

"In one issue there is a table that says a horse at light work requires per day: Dry matter, 20 pounds; protein, 1.5 pounds; carbohydrates, 9.5 pounds; ether extract, 0.4 pounds. This is for a weight of 1000 pounds. As I figure this, using a feed of 100 pounds corn, 100 pounds bran, 100 pounds oats (leaving out hay), one would have to feed 12 pounds per day to get the requisite amount of protein, and this would give only 6.12 pounds carbohydrates. If this is not figured correctly, how should it be? Again, if these tables are all right, what should be the proportion of oats, bran and cornmeal (and linseed meal added, if need be, to make proportions better and make better feed)?"—J. C. M.

In order to calculate a balanced ration on the above basis it is necessary to take the hay as well as the grain into consideration. A ration of four pounds of corn, four pounds of wheat bran and ten pounds of timothy hay contains 19.3 pounds dry matter, 1.45 pounds digestible protein, 10.87 pounds digestible carbohydrates and .89 pounds digestible ether extract. This ration is, therefore, quite similar in composition to the German standard. It has been found, however, that the German standard requires more protein and a narrower nutritive ratio than is necessary under American conditions. The bran may be reduced one-half, or even limited to one or two feeds a week, and if mixed clover and timothy or clear clover be substituted for timothy hay the bran may be omitted and the proportion of oats reduced. As to methods of calculating balanced rations, there is no precise method which will give the exact amount of nutriments specified in the standard ration, and one can only try different proportions of his available feeds until the proper amount of dry matter and digestible protein are secured. The cost of feeds must also be considered, and where nitrogenous roughages are available corn can be substituted for oats and bran to a considerable extent without impairing the ration.

(I am indebted to Prof. L. D. Hall for preparing the above statement.)

Turpentine for Sick Sheep.

"We are having trouble with our sheep, and from all appearances, both from post-mortem examination and ante-mortem symptoms, we are up against verminous bronchitis. All the sheep have been in first-class condition, only the lungs showing any worms. The balance of the organs being normal, such as the liver, kidneys and absolutely no sign of trouble in the intestines or stomach. We are taking the usual measures to try and help out, using plenty of salt, tobacco and iron sulphate; in fact, the sheep had plenty of salt and tobacco all along, but suppose they must have accidentally got access to bad water during the summer. We are using gasoline, linseed oil (raw) and whole milk, and apparently with good results."

I have consulted Mr. Coffee, our sheep specialist, concerning the disease you refer to in your sheep. Experienced sheepmen have secured better results by substituting turpentine for gasoline; that is to say, a teaspoonful is used in place of the gasoline you suggest. This, of course, should not be used with pregnant ewes and great care should be taken that it is thoroly mixed with the linseed oil and whole milk and that it is kept thoroly mixed, and great care should be exercised in administering it. Sheep are quite frequently killed by drenching with turpentine because of failure to comply with these precautions.

Not Enough Protein in Corn.

"I should like to know about how much corn is required to make a hog weigh 225 pounds, as he is generally raised on the farm."

A pig cannot be grown at all on corn alone. If a pig has once been grown on a ration of corn inconnectionwith other feeds which supply more protein than corn, he can be very profitably fed for the last two months on corn: In trying to say how much feed is required to make a hog weigh 225 pounds as they are usually raised on the farm, there is so much variation in this that it cannot be answered with any degree of satisfaction. A 225-pound hog may be made on 900 pounds of feed, or it may require 2000 pounds of feed, depending on the way he is bred and the way he is fed. There are so many factors entering into a proposition like this that as yet it is difficult to do this thing with an degree of certainty.

(I am indebted to Prof. William Dietrich for the above information).

$5,000,000 LOSS ON PEACHES

Brown Rot and Scab Entail Loss to Crop Growers Each Year.

The peach brown rot has been recognized as a most destructive disease of stone fruits for years. This is a fungus disease, and it is widespread and destructive to the peach crop. The loss which it inflicts on peach growers will easily average $5,000,000 yearly. The loss to the peach crop of Georgia alone is estimated at $1,000,000 a year.

Much work has been done with a view to discovering a satisfactory remedy for this trouble. Spraying with diluted Bordeaux mixture has been most commonly recommended, but its injury to the foliage has made it unsatisfactory, since the remedy must be applied during the growing season. The peach scab, often called "black spot," is another disease which seriously affects the peach crop in all sections east of the Rocky Mountains, altho not causing such serious loss as brown rot.

As the result of experimental work by the United States Department of Agriculture, a cheap and simple remedy for this disease has been found in the self-boiled lime-sulphide wash. This can be applied during the growing season with very little danger of injuring the fruit or foliage and is very effective. Furthermore, by mixing arsenate of lead with the fungicide, the curculic can be destroyed at the same time.

THE BEST APPLE

Opinion of Minister of Agriculture Opposed by M. P.'s.

The New Westminster, B. C., Daily News of March 19, says:

Quite an amusing contest over the question as to which province in the Dominion grows the best apples arose in the house of commons on Thursday, in connection with the discussion upon the government bill to prevent the spread of insect pests and diseases destructive to vegetation. Hon. Sidney Fisher, by whom the measure has been introduced, claimed supremacy for the province of Quebec, which, he said, produced apples ahead of all others in both flavor and quality. Thereupon the member for Halifax reproached the minister for his ignorance as to the superiority of the Nova Scotia product. Several Ontario representatives declared that their province was entitled to first place for pomological specimens; whilst the member for Kootenay submitted as unquestionable proof that the province of British Columbia enjoyed premier honors the numerous medals and awards won by her displays in Great Britain and elsewhere. For all this Mr. Fisher stood his ground and declined to admit that the apples of Quebec had any superior, they were indeed, he said, the very best apples in the world.

As to the bill itself, which passed the second and third readings, this proposes to put in force throughout the Dominion measures of precaution and prevention similar to those which have for some years been in force in British Columbia. The excellent results which have attended the system on inspection in this province that no interference or attended the system of inspection in this province that no interference or overlapping should result from the government's legislation. "Splendid work was being done by British Columbia," said Mr. Fisher, and added significantly that "if other provinces were doing as well there would not be much necessity for the new legislation." Such a declaration must be very gratifying to the people of this province.

TIME FOR GRAFTING

Is When Buds on the Stalks Are Ready to Burst.

The time to graft is just at that period when the buds on the stalks are ready to burst. When the work is done at that time the scions are more liable to take than either earlier or later. As a rule, grafting is done too early. The scions are set considerably in advance of the growth of the stock and being exposed to the drying winds they dry up and die. Late grafting is about as disastrous as early grafting, for then the bark parts more readily from the wood and bad wounds are not infrequently made during the operation. It is best to have the stock more advanced in growth than the scion, altho success is frequently had when both are equally developed. Grafting can be practiced to advantage in nearly every fruit garden and orchard and the operation is so simple that any one who can whittle can graft. The work is very simple and is fully explained in nearly all fruit books. Those who did not secure scions last fall or during the winter may purchase them from a nursery at this season.

Attorney-General Unable to Go.

As Hon. J. J. Foy will be unable to go to Ottawa for the conference on the issuance of charters, which opens today, Hon. W. J. Hanna will probably be accompanied by his deputy, W. B. Armstrong, or by E. Bayly, solicitor to the att... ...men.

No Improvement in Crop News Futures Stronger at Chicago

Absence of Moisture in Wheat Belt Responsible for Good Support in Futures Market—Liverpool Exchange Closed.

World Office.
Monday Evening, March 28.

May wheat at Chicago closed to-day ¼c higher than on Saturday, May corn ¼c lower, and May oats ⅛c lower.

The Liverpool grain exchange and the Liverpool wheat market were closed for the holiday.

Chicago car lots to-day: Wheat, 46; contract, 6. Corn, 309, 5. Oats, 212, 33. Rye, 5. Barley, 164.

Minneapolis receipts of wheat to-day were 297 cars, against 428 a week ago and 253 a year ago.

Primaries.

	To-day.	Wk. Ago.	Yr. Ago.
Wheat receipts ..	794,000	815,000	642,000
Wheat shipments.	188,000	217,000	199,000
Corn receipts	546,000	626,000	478,000
Corn shipments ..	258,000	269,000	444,000
Oats receipts	552,000	.....	.....
Oats shipments ..	260,000	.....	.....

Weekly World's Shipments.

Total world's shipments of breadstuffs (inclusive up to Saturday night), 9,120,000 last week, 9,312,000 previous week, 8,904,000 last year.

Corn last week, 1,804,000; previous week, 1,772,000; last year, 2,381,000.

Quantity of breadstuffs shipped for orders included in the above, 1,792,000 bushels, against 2,656,000 bushels last week, and 2,968,000 bushels last year.

Total wheat taken by continental countries the past week, 3,328,000 bushels, against 3,323,000 bushels last week, and 3,328,000 bushels last year.

Floating quantities of wheat and flour this week, 50,336,000; last week, 50,280,000; last year, 54,752,000; increase, 56,000. Corn this week, 5,005,000; last week, 5,671,000; last year, 5,428,000; decrease, 666,000.

Visible Supply

A comparison of the visible grain supplies in the United States to-day and on the corresponding dates of the past two years, is as follows:

	Mar. 26, '10.	Mar. 29, '09.	Mar. 28, '10.
Wheat, bu. 28,082,000	26,412,000	27,619,000	
Corn, bu. .. 5,989,000	6,755,000	14,176,000	
Oats, bu. .. 1,690,000	9,066,000	9,661,000	

Compared with a week ago, the visible wheat shows an increase of 280,000 bushels, and oats an increase of 289,000 bushels.

During the corresponding week last year wheat increased 960,000 bushels, corn decreased 68,000 bushels, and oats increased 691,000 bushels.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.

Receipts of farm produce were 100 bushels of grain and 6 loads of hay, with one load of sheaf rye straw.

Oats—One hundred bushels sold at 43c to 44c.

Hay—Six loads sold at $18 to $21 per ton.

Straw—One load of rye straw sold at $16 per ton.

Grain—		
Wheat, fall, bush	$1 09 to	$1 10
Wheat, red, bush	1 09	....
Wheat, goose, bush	1 05	....
Buckwheat, bush	0 56	....
Rye, bushel	0 68	....
Barley, bushel	0 58	....
Peas, bushel	0 81	....
Oats, bushel	0 43	0 44
Seeds—		
The following are the prices at which the Toronto seedsmen are selling re-cleaned seed:		
Red clover, best, bush	$10 00 to	$11 00
Red clover, choice, bush ..	9 50	....
Alsike clover, best, bush ..	8 75	9 50
Alsike clover, choice, bush.	8 00	8 50
Alsike clover, good, bush..	6 50	7 50
Alfalfa, best, bush	12 00	13 00
Alfalfa, choice, bush	10 50	11 50
Timothy, best, bush	3 25	3 50
Timothy, choice, bush	2 75	3 00
Hay and Straw—		
Hay, No. 1 timothy	$18 00 to	$21 00
Hay, clover, ton	12 00	16 00
Straw, loose, ton	8 00	....
Straw, bundled, ton	14 00	15 00
Fruits and Vegetables—		
Onions, per bag	$1 25 to	$1 35
Potatoes, per bbl	0 50	0 60
Apples, winter, barrel.....	1 00	2 50
Carrots, per bag	0 40	0 50
Parsnips, bag	0 65	0 75
Beets, per bag	0 55	0 65
Cabbage, per barrel	1 25	1 50
Dairy Produce—		
Butter, farmers' dairy	$0 27 to	$0 32
Eggs, strictly new - laid, per dozen	0 20	0 23
Poultry—		
Turkeys, dressed, lb	$0 20 to	$0 25
Geese, per lb	0 17	0 18
Ducks, per lb	0 20	0 23
Chickens, per lb	0 20	0 22
Fowl, per lb	0 15	0 17
Fresh Meats—		
Beef, forequarters, cwt	$7 00 to	$8 00
Beef, hindquarters, cwt...	9 50	11 50
Beef, choice sides, cwt ...	9 00	10 00
Beef, medium, cwt	8 00	9 00
Beef, common, cwt	6 00	8 00
Yearling lambs	0 14	0 17
Mutton, light, cwt	10 00	12 00
Veals, common, cwt	7 00	8 00
Veals, prime, cwt	11 00	12 00
Dressed hogs, cwt	12 75	13 00
Spring lambs, each	3 00	10 00

FARM PRODUCE WHOLESALE.

Hay, car lots, per ton	$15 00 to	$15 50
Hay, No. 2, car lots	14 00	14 50
Straw, car lots, per ton	7 50	8 00
Potatoes, car lots, bag	0 40	....
Potatoes, New Brunswick..	0 42	0 43
Turnips, per ton	6 50	....
Evaporated apples, lb	0 07	....
Cheese, per lb	0 13	0 13½
Eggs, new-laid	0 20	0 21
Butter, separator, dairy, lb.	0 27	0 28
Butter, store lots	0 22	0 23
Butter, creamery, solids	0 27	0 28
Butter, creamery, lb. rolls ..	0 29	0 32
Honey, extracted	0 10½	....
Honey, combs, per dozen ...	2 25	3 00

Hides and Skins.

Prices revised daily by E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front-street, Dealers in Wool, Hides, Calfskins and Sheepskins. Raw Furs, Tallow, etc.:

No. 1 inspected steers and cows	$0 11½ to	$....
No. 2 inspected steers and cows	0 10½	....
No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls	0 09½	....
Country hides	0 08½	0 09
Calfskins	0 12	0 14
Horsehides, No. 1	2 75	3 00
Horsehair, per lb	0 32	....
Tallow, per lb	0 03½	0 06½
Sheepskins	0 90	1 10

Wool and raw fur prices on request.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Local grain dealers' quotations for Manitoba wheat and oats were held unchanged on Monday. The Liverpool grain exchange was closed, while Winnipeg also took a holiday. Trading at Chicago was indifferent, but values were advanced under good support from leading interests.

Local grain dealers' quotations are as follows:

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.13; No. 2 northern, $1.11, track, lake ports; ½c over these prices with winter storage.

Oats—Canadian western oats, No. 2, 41½c, lake ports; No. 3, 41c; ½c over these prices with winter storage: Ontario, No. 2, 38c at points of shipment.

Wheat—No. 2 mixed, $1.08; No. 2 white, $1.08½ outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 51½c outside.

Barley—No. 2, 54c to 55c; No. 3X, 53c No. 3, 49c outside.

Mill feed—Manitoba bran, $22.50 per con; shorts, $24, track, Toronto; Ontario bran, $23.50 in bags. Shorts, $1 more.

Rye—67c to 68c outside.

Manitoba flour—Quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $5.70; second patents, $5.20; strong bakers', $5; 90 per cent. patents, 29s bid, c.i.f., Glasgow.

Corn—New, kiln-dried corn, 71c; new, No. 3 yellow, 68½c, Toronto freight; No. 3 yellow, opening of navigation, 66c, c.i.f., Collingwood or Midland; kiln-dried, 65½c.

Peas—No. 2, 81c to 82c, outside.

Ontario flour—Wheat flour for export, $4.50 to $4.25 seaboard.

Toronto Sugar Market.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, $5.20 per cwt., in barrels; No. 1 golden, $4.30 per cwt., in barrels; Beaver, $4.90 per cwt., in bags. These prices are for delivery here. Car lots 5c less. In 100-lb. bags, prices are 5c less.

FRUIT MARKET.

Quotations for foreign fruits are as follows:

Grape fruit, Florida	$4 50 to	$5 00
Grapes, Malaga, keg	5 00	7 00
Lemons, Messina	2 25	2 50
Lettuce, Boston head, hamp	2 50	....
Oranges, Cal., navels	2 50	3 25
Oranges, Valencia, 714's	4 00	4 25
do. 420's	3 75	4 25
Oranges, Mexican	2 00	2 50
Pineapples, 24's	4 25	....
Pineapples, 30's	3 75	....

Chicago Market.

J. P. Bickell & Co., Lawlor Building, report the following fluctuations on the Chicago Board of Trade:

	Close Mar. 26.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
May	113⅝	114¼	114½	114	114¼
July	107⅞	108⅞	109¼	106½	108⅜
Sept.	106⅝	106⅞	106⅞	106	106½
Corn—					
May	63	63⅝	63⅝	62⅞	63⅞
July	64⅝	65½	65½	64¾	64⅞
Sept.	65½	66¼	66¼	65½	65½
Oats—					
May	44¼	44¼	44⅜	43⅝	43⅝
July	42	42¼	42¼	41⅞	42
Sept.	39⅜	39⅞	39⅞	39⅜	39⅜
Pork—					
May	26.45	26.65	26.75	26.35	26.35
July	25.92	26.00	26.22	25.97	26.00
Sept.	25.45	25.55	25.85	25.50	25.52
Lard—					
May	14.10	14.20	14.22	14.00	14.00
July	13.87	13.97	14.00	13.87	13.87
Sept.	13.75	13.87	13.90	13.77	13.77
Ribs—					
May	13.95	14.00	14.12	13.92	13.92
July	13.55	13.60	13.70	13.57	13.57
Sept.	13.40	13.52	13.57	13.47	13.47

Chicago Gossip.

J. P. Bickell & Co. say at the close:

Wheat—Higher. Absence of moisture in wheat belt and persistent claims of irreparable damage, were responsible for excellent support on all slight recessions, closing session with a net gain of ½c to 1c. Weather conditions continue the governing influence, and unless moisture is forthcoming immediately we believe values will advance sharply. On all good declines we advise purchases.

Erickson Perkins & Co. had the following at the close:

Wheat—Our advices from the southwest show no improvement in conditions in Kansas and Nebraska, while those from various points in Missouri are rather worse and more numerous. We see no reason to change our views on the new crop futures of wheat as long as conditions remain as at present.

Corn—The corn market was much quieter, and showed a narrower range of fluctuations than for some days. We see no reason to change our opinion about lower prices ultimately.

Oats—Prices moved within a narrow range, being steady in tone in sympathy with other grains.

New York Dairy Market.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Butter—Steady; receipts, 4936; creamery, specials, 24½c; extras, 23½c to 24c; third to first, 20c to 22½c; held, second to special, 25c to 32c; state dairy, common to finest, 24c to 32c; process, first to special, 25c to 27c; western factory, 22c to 22½c; western imitation creamery, 24½c to 26c.

Cheese—Firm; receipts, 533; state, full cream, fall made, specials, 17½c to 18c; do., fancy, 17¼c; do., good to prime, 16½c to 16¾c; do., current make, best, 15½c to 16c; do., common to fair, 13c to 15c; skims, full to special, 3c to 14½c.

Eggs—Steady; receipts, 26,428; state, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery, white, fancy, 23c to 25c; do., gathered, white, 22c to 23½c; do., hennery, brown and mixed, fancy, 23c; do., gathered, brown, fair to prime, 22c to 22½c; western storage packed, 22½c to 23c; do., regular packed, first, to extra first, 21c to 22c.

FRUIT ON ARID LANDS

U. S. Department of Agriculture Gives Helpful Hints.

The great plains of the West are not naturally a favorable region for fruit growing on account of the lack of moisture. But, as the great majority of settlers in the region must either grow a supply of fruit for home use or do without it, the United States Department of Agriculture has made a careful study of the possibilities in the case, and has issued a circular on "fruit growing for home use in the Central and Southern great plains."

This investigation has shown encouraging possibilities for the growing of apples, cherries, plums, grapes, gooseberries and currants, and, in the southern part, peaches and pears. Where irrigation is possible, fruit growing is comparatively easy, but in the great plains, irrigation can only be depended on in exceptional localities. Conservation of the scant rainfall must be the main dependence. Much depends on using the most favorable location, selecting the most suitable varieties, cultivation and manuring of the soil, etc.

House Burned With Family at Church.

KINGSTON, March 28.—Frank Weldon and his family left their house on Macdonnell-street for church last evening. When they got back at 8.45 o'clock they found their house in ruins, it having been burned.

CATTLE MARKETS

Hogs Have Further Advanced at Chicago and Buffalo—Cables Steady.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Beeves—Receipts, 4242; steers slow and 10c to 15c lower; cows 15c to 25c lower; steers, $5.50 to $8.25; bulls, $4 to $5.85; cows, $2.75 to $5.60; top, $5.75.

Calves—Receipts, 2862; market about steady; veals, $8 to $11; culls, $5 to $7; barnyard and fed calves, $4 to $6.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 8120; sheep steady; handy lambs steady; heavy slow; sheep, $6.50 to $8.50; culls, $4.50 to $6; unshorn lambs, $9 to $10.90; clipped do., $8 to $9.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 5645; market strong, at $11.10 to $11.20; pigs, $11 to $11.10.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Cattle—Receipts, estimated at 22,000; market 10c to 25c lower; steers, $6.40 to $8.75; cows, $5 to $7.50; heifers, $4.25 to $7.85; bulls, $5.25 to $6.25; calves, $3 to $3.50; stockers and feeders, $4.75 to $7.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 25,000; market 10c to 15c higher; choice, heavy, $11.10 to $11.17½; butchers, $11.05 to $11.15; light, mixed, $10.90 to $11.05; choice, light, $11 to $11.10; packing, $11.05 to $11.15; pigs, $10.20 to $10.75; bulk of sales, $11 to $11.10.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 15,000; market 15c to 25c lower; sheep, $7 to $9.30; lambs, $9 to $10.25; yearlings, $7.60 to $9.25.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

EAST BUFFALO, March 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 3400 head; good to choice steady to strong; common and medium slow and 15c to 25c lower; prime steers, $7.75 to $8.25; shipping, $6.75 to $7.50; butchers, $5.50 to $7.50; heifers, $5 to $7; cows, $3.25 to $6; bulls, $4 to $6.25; stockers and feeders, $4 to $5.75; stocker heifers, $3.75 to $4.50; fresh cows and springers steady, $27 to $70.

Veals—Receipts, 1800 head; active and 25c lower, $6 to $10.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 8500 head; active and 5c to 10c higher; heavy and mixed, $11.30 to $11.45; yorkers, $11.15 to $11.20; pigs, $11 to $11.10; roughs, $10.35 to $10.60; stags, $8 to $9; dairies, $11 to $11.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 13,600 head; sheep active; wethers and ewes 25c lower; lambs slow and steady; lambs, $7.25 to $10.40; yearlings, $9.25 to $9.75; wethers, $8.50 to $8.75; ewes, $7.75 to $8; sheep, mixed, $4 to $8.25.

British Cattle Markets.

LONDON, Mar. 28.—Liverpool and London cables quote live cattle (American) higher, at 13½c to 14¾c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef firm, at 11c to 11½c per pound.

LIVERPOOL, March 28.—(C.A.P. Cable.)—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable that there was a slow market for cattle at Birkenhead to-day, but the tone was very firm, and Saturday's quotations were maintained, viz.: States steers, 14c to 14½c per lb., and Canadians at from 13½c to 14c.

Montreal Live Stock.

MONTREAL, March 28.—(Special.)—At the Montreal Stock Yards West End Market, receipts last week were 2400 cattle, 150 sheep and lambs, 1400 hogs and 2200 calves. Offerings to-day were 250 cattle, 25 sheep and lambs, 600 hogs and 350 calves. The supply of cattle was comparatively small, but was ample to fill all requirements. Prices were fully ¼c per pound lower than this day week. Choice steers sold at 6½c to 6¾c; good at 6c to 6¼c; fairly good at 5½c to 5¾c; fair at 5c to 5¼c; medium at 4½c to 4¾c, and common at 3¾c to 4¼c per pound.

Hog supplies were light and demand small, and prices ruled steady, sales of selected lots being made at $10.75 per cwt. Cable advices from London and Bristol last week on Canadian bacon noted a decline of 2s to 3s per cwt.

Offerings of small meats were light and trade quiet. A few lots of sheep were sold at 5½c to 6c per pound. Spring lambs brought from $5 to $10 each, and calves sold at from $3 to $6 each.

Seeding in the West.

WINNIPEG, March 28.—Quite a lot of rain has fallen in the spring wheat country since Saturday and in a day or two one of the best seed beds recorded will be available for farmers. But most of them are not satisfied that this is really spring and will wait a week or two yet before seeding.

ALDERMAN'S SON A BURGLAR.

OTTAWA, March 28.—The mystery of three recent burglaries in Ottawa was cleared up to-day by the arrest of Severin Desjardins, son of an alderman.

Settlers' One-Way Excursions.

To Western Canada, April 5 and 12, via Grand Trunk Railway System, from stations in Ontario, Kingston and west to principal points in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Particular attention is called to the fact that low rates apply to certain points on Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, a new territory full of "golden opportunities." Secure tickets and further information from Grand Trunk agents, or address J. D. McDonald, D.P.A., G. T. Railway, Toronto, Ont.

Body Cremated in House.

ST. GEARGE BEAUCE, Que., March 28.—During the wake over the body of the dead son of Jean du Lac, a taper ignited the drapings and the house and body were burned, also several hundred dollars in bills in a bureau drawer.

Y.W.C.A. Entertainment.

The Dufferin-street, Y.W.C.A., will give a musical and literary entertainment in the Sunday school hall of the Dunn-avenue Presbyterian Church on Thursday evening next at 8 o'clock, to which the public will be cordially welcomed. Master Leonard Smith, the boy singer, will take part. A collection will be taken in aid of the Dufferin-street branch of the Y.W.C.A.

Captured U. S. Nets.

WINDSOR, March 28.—Victor Chauvin, game warden, made an important seizure of nets and fish in Lake Erie. Chauvin and several deputies went to a point eight miles east of Southeast Shoal buoy in Lake Erie, about 12 miles from the Canadian shore, and seized 100 nets belonging to American fishermen and nearly half a ton of fish. The nets are valued at $500.

Parkdale W.C.T.U. Social.

Rev. S. E. Grigg of the Western Baptist Church will speak at a parlor social of the Parkdale W.C.T.U. at the home of Ald. J. O. and Mrs McCarthy, 24 Lopold-street, this evening at 8 o'clock. The public are invited.

Lynn in Line.

LYNN, Mass., March 28.—Following the crusade against long hatpins in Chicago, Councilman Edward J. Moran, jr., will introduce an order in council Tuesday, providing a $10 fine for any woman who wears a hatpin protruding more than one inch from her hat.

There is an uneasy feeling that Montreal longshoremen will strike soon.

Union Stock Yards, Toronto

The Leading Live Stock and Horse Market of Canada

PENS ENTIRELY UNDER ROOF

Large "tie-up" barns. Regular market every day in the week. Be sure to bill your stock to

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78 CARS AT UNION YARDS QUALITY OF CATTLE GOOD

Trade Steady—Prices 10c. to 15c Cwt. Higher—Sheep, Lambs and Calves Firm—Hogs $10.00.

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards were 78 carloads, consisting of 1633 cattle, 67 hogs, 106 sheep and 59 calves.

The quality of fat cattle was generally good, some few well-finished loads among the lot. But there were too many light-weight cattle among the offerings, that it is a shame to kill, which ought to have been kept on the farm until summer-time.

Trade was good. There was a good demand from the local traders, all the leading dealers being represented on the market. All desirable butchers' cattle changed hands at fully 10c to 15c per cwt. of an advance over last week's quotations.

Out of the 1678 cattle on sale at the market to-day, there were 986 sold, leaving 692, chiefly exporters, to be sold on Tuesday's market.

Exporters.

Geo. Campbell bought 89 cattle, 1100 lbs. each, at $5.90 to $6.65 per cwt., for export. There were two choice loads, the best on the market, sold at higher prices. Maybee & Wilson reported selling a load brought in by D. Murphy of Mount Forest, at $7.60 per cwt., and Coughlin & Co. reported having sold the highest-priced load of cattle on the market, 19 choice cattle, at more than $100 per head.

Butchers.

Prices for butchers' cattle, or, at least, cattle bought by local butchers, are keeping close up to the export line. One load of 1290-lb. cattle was sold by Rice & Whaley at $7.25 to a local firm, and the same firm sold a prime picked lot at $7 per cwt. We would quote choice picked lots at $6.75 to $7; loads of good, $6 to $6.50; medium, $5.75 to $6; common, $5 to $5.50; cows, $3.50 to $5.25.

Milkers.

Not many on sale, but prices were firm at unchanged quotations. Prices ranged from $40 to $65, and Dunn & Levack sold the best cow on the market at $75.

Veal Calves.

There was a light run of veal calves, which sold at $3 to $8 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.

Wesley Dunn, the heaviest buyer and dealer in sheep at all times and seasons, reports yearling lambs at $8 to $8.60 per cwt.; sheep, ewes, at $5 to $6 per cwt., and rams at $4.50 to $5.50 per cwt.; spring lambs at $4 to $10 each. Those selling at $4 should not have been taken from their mothers, which was a sin to do so, and wasteful also.

Hogs.

H. P. Kennedy reported that he was paying 10c lower for hogs at country points, which is $7.65. The hogs on the market sold at the old price of $10 per cwt.

Representative Sales.

Corbett & Hall sold three loads of butchers at $5 to $6.65, and cows at $4.25 to $4.90.

Rice & Whaley sold: Butchers—22, 1290 lbs. each, at $7.25; 7, 1137 lbs. each, at $7; 23, 1273 lbs. each, at $6.65; 22, 1152 lbs. each, at $6.50; 9, 1092 lbs. each, at $6.50; 15, 1044 lbs. each, at $6.25; 19, 1106 lbs. each, at $6.25; 13, 967 lbs. each, at $6.17½; 13, 998 lbs. each, at $6; 3, 1030 lbs. each, at $6; 5, 924 lbs. each, at $6; 2, 955 lbs. each, at $5.80; 15, 1032 lbs. each, at $5.70; 20, 980 lbs. each, at $5.65; 15, 1013 lbs. each, at $5.65; 4, 995 lbs. each, at $5.50; 1, 1210 lbs., at $5.50; 1, 1170 lbs., at $5.50; 5, 816 lbs. each, at $5.40; 4, 937 lbs. each, at $5.35; 6, 925 lbs. each, at $5.30; 8, 986 lbs. each, at $5.30; 7, 893 lbs. each, at $5.30; 1, 1170 lbs., at $5.25; 1, 1450 lbs., at $5.25; 2, 855 lbs. each, at $5.25; 3, 850 lbs. each, at $5.15; 4, 1065 lbs. each, at $5.15; 1, 820 lbs., at $5.10; 2, 815 lbs. each, at $5.10; 4, 1130 lbs. each, at $5; 2, 1190 lbs. each, at $5; 3, 1273 lbs. each, at $5; 1, 920 lbs., at $5; 2, 502 lbs. each, at $5; 6, 1150 lbs. each, at $5; 5, 1042 lbs. each, at $4.90; 5, 1192 lbs. each, at $4.75; 2, 1095 lbs. each, at $4.75; 1, 920 lbs., at $4.75; 3, 750 lbs. each, at $4.75; 1, 1230 lbs., at $4.60; 2, 1085 lbs. each, at $4.60; 1, 980 lbs., at $4.50; 1, 1170 lbs., at $4.25; 1, 1000 lbs., at $4.25; 1, 1090 lbs., at $4; 1, 900 lbs., at $4; 1, 1260 lbs., at $4; 1, 1230 lbs., at $3.75; 1, 520 lbs., at $3.50; 2, 865 lbs. each, at $3; 1, 960 lbs., at $2. Sheep—1, 220 lbs., at $5.50; 5, 145 lbs. each, at $5.50; 2, 290 lbs. each, at $5.50; 3, 110 lbs. each, at $3. Lambs—1, 120 lbs., at $8.50. Calves—1, 110 lbs., at $8.50; 1, 110 lbs., at $8.50; 1, 310 lbs., at $6; 4, 450 lbs. each, at $7.50.

Dunn & Levack sold: 13 butchers, 1070 lbs. each, at $6.10; 1 butcher, 910 lbs., at $6.10; 15 butchers, 1050 lbs. each, at $5.90; 1 butcher bull, 1320 lbs., at $5.60; 5 butchers, 1000 lbs. each, at $5.45; 12 butchers, 795 lbs. each, at $5.10; 4 butcher cows, 1045 lbs. each, at $5; 1 butcher cow, 1070 lbs., at $5; 1 butcher bull, 1370 lbs., at $5; 1 butcher cow, 1020 lbs., at $4.75; 3 butcher cows, 1120 lbs. each, at $4.50; 1 butcher cow, 1050 lbs., at $4.25; 1 butcher, 840 lbs., at $4.50; 3 butcher cows, 1170 lbs. each, at $4.25; 4 butcher cows, 975 lbs. each, at $4.15; 1 butcher, 600 lbs., at $3.10; 1 milch cow, $75.

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