

poor and extra good stock fetching a little less or more respectively:—

Export cattle, extra choice.....	\$4 25	to \$ 5 00
do. good to medium.....	4 50	to 4 90
do. cows .....	4 00	to 4 50
Butchers' picked lots.....	4 50	to 4 70
Good to choice loads.....	4 30	to 4 50
Fair to good do.....	3 50	to 4 25
Mixed lots, medium.....	2 50	to 3 25
Good cows .....	3 50	to 3 75
Common to fair do.....	2 50	to 3 25
Butchers' bulls .....	3 00	to 4 00
Bulls, export, heavy.....	3 50	to 4 00
do. medium .....	3 00	to 3 40
do. light .....	2 75	to 3 00
Stockers, heavy .....	3 60	to 4 00
do. light .....	2 75	to 3 00
do. common .....	2 00	to 2 75
Light bulls .....	1 75	to 2 00
Feeders, short-keep .....	4 00	to 4 50
do. medium to good.....	3 50	to 4 00
do. common and rough.....	2 00	to 2 50
Milch cows, each .....	30 00	to 50 00
Export ewes, per cwt.....	3 65	to 3 75
Cull sheep .....	2 00	to 3 00
Lambs, each .....	2 50	to 4 00
do. per cwt. ....	4 25	to 4 75
Calves, per lb. ....	3½	to 5¼
do. each .....	2 00	to 10 00
do. bucks, per cwt.....	3 00	to 3 10
Hogs, selects, per cwt.....	5 75	to 0 00
do. lights .....	5 50	to 0 00
do. fats .....	5 50	to 0 00

In Montreal, according to latest advices, there continues to be a strong undertone to the market for hogs. Cattle on the other hand are rather easy. This is attributed to increasingly large supplies. The demand for sheep is pretty good, also for lambs. Ocean freight space for September is reported very firm, especially for Glasgow and Liverpool. Advanced rates are anticipated by some. The demand comes largely from the other side.

London cables report a fairly firm undertone in the cattle market, and prices show little change, Choice United States cattle sell at 13¼c.; Canadian at 12½c.; sheep are steady at 13c. In Liverpool, on the other hand, an easier tendency is visible.

### THE LUMBER TRADE.

Values for pine lumber remain just about the same as last reported. The car-load trade may be described as being in just as good a position as a year ago, and a very fair volume of business is being done. Green lumber on the other hand, that which ordinarily goes by water, is very dull, indeed it may be said that it is out of the market. The reason for this is that a large proportion of such business is transacted by buyers resident in the United States, and general trade in that country is so dull just now that these people are waiting till prices go down before sending orders. Holders on this side, on the other hand, keep a firm attitude.

Farnworth & Jardine's (Liverpool), circular gives the following particulars of the state of the British wood market. We remark that the imports of wood from Canada to that port for seven months of the present year were 15,000 tons greater than for the same period of 1903, and 21,000 tons greater than for the like seven months of 1902.

The business of the past month has shown considerable depression. The arrivals have been heavy, and, although there is a fairly steady trade, orders are small, and the consumption has been disappointing; consignments have been large and pressure to sell has caused a further decline in value of some of the leading articles; stocks all round are ample, and of some of the leading woods too heavy. Referring more particularly to Canadian woods, of pine waney the arrivals have been moderate, chiefly on merchants' account; the consumption has been unsatisfactory; values are fairly steady, but stocks are ample. For square pine the demand continues quiet, and stocks are sufficient; values are unchanged. The import of red pine consists of about 4,000 feet, chiefly on contract, which mostly goes direct into consumption; the demand is limited. Oak logs have not been imported; there is no improvement in the demand to report; the deliveries have been small, and stocks are adequate; there is little change in value to record. Elm has arrived more freely, and chiefly on contract; there is fair enquiry for first-class wood, and stocks are not too large; values are firm. Ash is only in very limited request. Pine.—The arrivals of pine deals have been in excess of the corresponding month last year; the deliveries have been fair, but stocks have further increased, and are now heavy; sales are difficult. There is no improvement in the demand for red pine deals to report, and values are weak. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce and Pine Deals.—The import during the past month has been less than June, but considerably in excess of the corresponding month last year, viz.: 15,180 stds., against 13,400 stds.; with quiet demand the deliveries have been disappointing; stocks are too large, and a further decline in price has taken place. Shippers would do well to curtail consignments. Pine deals have arrived more freely, and chiefly stored on shippers' account; the demand is quiet and stocks are heavy. Of birch logs the arrivals have been chiefly from Quebec, and largely on contract; the deliveries have been fair; prices are steady, but stocks are now sufficient. Planks have been in better request, and prices have improved; stocks are light. There has been no import of British Columbian and Oregon pine; the deliveries have again been fairly satisfactory, but stocks are still heavy; values are steady.

### GREATER CLEANLINESS NEEDED.

It may be an exaggeration to say that the streets of Toronto are not kept in fully as clean a condition as those of New York and other American cities. It may be that, taking it on an average, and viewing all the streets throughout the whole year, they really show up fairly well in comparison with many places which could be named. This is not the main point, however. Most people will be forced to corroborate what Dr. Sheard, the Medical Health Officer, said the other day, to the effect that they are not kept nearly so clean as they should be. For one thing, Toronto is a city which naturally lends itself to beautification and easy cleansing; its topography and proximity to and a gradual slope towards a large body of water favor it in this respect. The amount annually approximated for the work of cleaning and watering the streets, etc., is in the neighborhood of \$200,000, and the question often recurs, Is this money used in the most economic manner possible? If it is, then a larger amount is needed.

Probably, however, that is not the root of the evil; it is more likely that custom hath made stale, and that methods which have become antiquated are allowed to prevail in this important matter of keeping our streets clean. A long time ago Toronto gained a reputation for being the best-kept and cleanest city on the continent; and nowadays there seems to be a disposition to rest upon those laurels. In other departments of life, however, to keep still means to go backward; and this, we think, is what has happened in Toronto.

Leaving out of question all comparison with other cities, we think it may be said without much fear of genuine gain-say that Toronto is a very long way from being so clean and tidy as she should and can be. The complaints of dust hurting merchandise displayed in stores are too numerous to be pooh-poohed. There are altogether too many alleys