SPECIAL FARMING & LIVESTOCK EDITION

CROP PROSPECTS ARE GOOD.

The World's gleanings of Ontario crops, collected and published last week, are a glowing description of the outlook for the present season. Only in one direction is failure promised, and this in the case of unfavorable weather for harvesting, or too heavy a rainfall from now until the crops are gathered. Only one opinion was expressed of the hay crop, viz: That the yield would be unusually heavy. In some places the grass has lodged of its own weight, while the prospects from all sections promise more than an average tonnage to the acre. There were no complaints of the condition of the other crops, and if present indications last out the present year is likely to prove a highly prosperous season for the Ontario farmer.

While on this topic it is again necessary to draw the attention of the Ontario department of agriculture to the importance of publishing periodical statistics of the state of the crops. Every financial institution, and in fact the whole community, is vitally interested in the state of the growing crops. Ontario is sadly behind our neighbors to the south in this matter, and the new minister of agriculture might well make an innovation by having his department take up this work in a similar way to which it is performed in the various states and federal agricultural departments of the United States.

THE CATTLE SITUATION.

The prices that have recently been paid on the Toronto and Montreal markets for export and butcher cattle have brought consternation to many live stock dealers and farmers. In some sections of Ontario live stock dealers were rushing around bidding 6c per pound live weight, in some instances for cattle that were not even choice exporters. The markets in Britain or the United States never warranted such a price to be offered many farmers in Ontario. So far this year, few loads of "straight" exporters have come upon the markets. There have been many prime and choice cattle in a load, but in the same load there were many medium and sometimes a number of light exporters; consequently, the experienced shipper had to quote a price that made allowance for the uneven load of exporters. A few weeks ago a number of farmers who have an abundance of summer pasture were acting unwisely in bidding high prices for short-keeps and feeders. Their chances of a good profit when the pastured cattle come before the export buyer are not over bright at the present time. The farmers who raise good grade cattle and purchase young cattle, maintaining them in a thriving condition, will come out all right at ruling prices for export and butcher cattle. The latter half of this month the purchasers of short-keeps and feeders have exercised more discrimination in the quality. The poorly bred and horned cattle were difficult to dispose of at much lower prices. The prices as spread between the export cattle and feeders are relatively on a better basis than they were four to six weeks ago. The experience dearly bought by some of the live stock dealers during the past three weeks will keep the market from an exciting period for some time to come.

RURAL TELEPHONES.

The conveniences of cities are gradually being introduced into rural communities. The trolley car which annihilates distance in cities is being extended into the country. Farmers' wives can now vie with the matrons of cities in patronizing the great department stores and taking advantage of special bargains on shopping days.

Farmers are more benefited by the telephone than the residents of cities, as they have generally greater distances to deliver messages. The resident of a city can use the street car and accomplish a distance in an hour that would take a farmer to cover with his horse and carriage half a day. The transportation facilities of cities eliminate the inconvenience of distance.

The telephone in the rural home is both a necessity and luxury. The telephone links a rural community together and brings distant towns into communication with the rural homes. With the telephone the farmer can ascertain immediately the movement of markets and all the important news of public affairs. If the farmer has stock in condition for sale he can call up his commission house and ascertain the tone of the market and decide if it is better to ship at once or hold for another week.

If the farmer wishes to make an important business engagement he can immediately arrange the date by telephone. If an accident occurs at the farm demanding medical attendance the farmer can call the physician immediately and the patient receives treatment before the farmer could have reached the doctor's residence by riding or driving a horse. The telephone connects the farmer with the outside world and amalgamates city and country life. When the farmer wants quick business action on a business transaction the telephone is invaluable; to know ahead of mail delivery some feature of the market will often be worth many times more than the annual cost of the service. In neighborhood affairs the telephone is a great convenience. In arranging for exchange of help for threshing, making appointments for meetings and obtaining all the local news the farmers depend on the phone.

That rural telephones are of great advantage to the farmer is shown by the annual increase of the service in rural communities. When once introduced they become a necessity of rural life and convenience and are of great service in disseminating general information. Where possible the up-to-date farmer will insist on having a telephone in his home.

The most profitable hog is probably that one which is farrowed early in the spring and marketed in the latter part of the same year. A hog less than a year old that can bemade to weigh 200 to 250 lbs. will be the profitable hog. It is rarely profitable to keep a hog over winter unless conditions are favorable, hogs following feeding cattle and brood sows being two of the exceptions.

SUMMER SEASON PRICES GOVERN HORSE MARKET

Dealers Complaining That Farmers Ask More for Their Animals on the Spot Than They Will Sell for in the City.

"Give him time," said a bucolic Conservative the other day when spoken to about Mr. Whitney's pre-election promise to do something for the horse interests of the province if he were returned to power. That has been the cry ever since it was pointed out many years ago that the horse interests were not receiving their due at the hands of the powers that be; that is to say, compared with the attention that is given to other branches of live stock. A short time before the election of January 25, which resulted in the Conservatives sweeping the province, a local paper gave prominent announcement to an apparently definite promise made by the present provincial premier. Of course the Hon. Nelson Monteith, in his capacity of minister of agriculture, cannot be expected to do everything at once, but up to the present he has neither done anything nor given any indication of his intention to do anything. Kind of sotto voce he has intimated that he is aware that the horse interests of the province have not received their due share of attention, but so far as anything practical is concerned neither public announcement nor any decisive step has been made, or taken, since he was sworn in, now five months ago. A session of parliament has passed and nothing was said or done that would give breeders the slightest encouragement for the future. The result of this do-nothing policy in the past is an absolute famine in the right kind of horse. There is abundant demand for good carriage and coach horses all over the world, and good saddle horses are also in great quest, but there are hardly any to be got of class in the whole Dominion of Canada. Scrubs, weeds and hybrids are plentiful enough, but types are as scarce as leaves on a maple tree in mid-winter.

A prominent dealer who has done more than any other man to keep the Canadian horse before the people of this continent has announced his definite retirement because the horses that he needs in his business are not to be had in the country. Even at fabulous prices they are very, very rare, but at living prices to the dealer the kind of horse that will command decent figures in the present lively, brisk and firm market, is not forthcoming. This is the natural result of a lack of official and systematic encouragement in Canada, such as every other civilized country on earth is giving the horse. In vain, time after time, has it been pointed out in the columns of The World that thousands, yes, millions of dollars and pounds are being expended by the countries of Europe in furtherance of horse breeding; the breeding of horses such as common requirements make necessary. We have made fairly good progress in the development of the heavy horse because farmers have recognized that he is a necessity, and the stouter the horse the better the value and the better the work and the better the produce. Therefore, being mainly of Scottish descent or character, we have drifted more to the Clydesdale than to the Shire, and importers have not wanted for private encouragement. There are so many heavy draughts in Britain that the supply has been fairly plentiful, but recent visitors say that prices are rising there and that it is becoming harder and harder to buy the horse that Canada needs. That being the case, then the prospects are that, unless mechanical power intervenes, in the not very distant future there will be a scarcity of heavy horses even as there is now of carriage, coach and saddle horses.

In vain it was pointed out to the Hon. John Dryden, the late provincial minister of agriculture, that the horse interests were suffering for lack of official encouragement. His reply was invariably scoffing or sneering. Time went on and the result of that neglect is now apparent all over the land. The question at issue is, will Mr. Monteith really be wiser in his generation? If he does intend to fulfil Mr. Whitney's promise, it is high time that he was stirring himself, or at least gave some signs of his chief's bona fides in this direction. It is not as if millions were required to proceed with this beneficent work—a very small sum comparatively speaking would, in the first instance at least, do all that is necessary. It would be idle at this juncture to suggest a way in which money might be expended with profit to the horse-breeding interest of the country, seeing that various schemes have been ventilated and suggested without up to the present any seeming result. When the head of the agricultural department in the Queen's Park shows a disposition to actively embark in some undertaking for the benefit of the horse, will be high time to tender such suggestions as may arise. We would, however, recommend that enquiry be set on foot at once as to the needs of the province and as to how they can best be met.

Mr. Monteith sime time ago hinted, or rather more than hinted, that it was the duty of the federal government to take active steps in the promotion of horse breeding; but if that is so, why then do the local government concern themselves so actively about other branches of live stock and agriculture generally? What is good in one case in this instance is surely good in another. Furthermore, did not Mr. Whitney's predecessor in office talk glibly and eloquently about the re-establishment of a remount station in Ontario? How is this to be done without taking some steps for the encouragement of the necessary supplies for such a depot? Monday's proceedings at the Repository on Simcoe-street abundantly prove that we have neither the horses nor the means for breeding them wherewith to supply any demand of size for army horses. It was a case of many being called but few being chosen. The response was, it is true, not many, altho it was given out that if the horses were forthcoming thousands would be purchased. But they were not forthcoming, and there are no indications that they will be in the near future. The prices offered by the imperial remount commission is not excessive, but it is higher than prevailed at the time of the South African war, and is better than we have recently seen thorobreds sold for in this city. It has been frequently pointed out that if we breed the type of horse required by the army, sufficient good ones that would command higher prices than the war department is willing to give would result and that would make the average more satisfactory. But there is little use in talking about these matters unless we get a good strong man either as minister at Ottawa or as minister in Toronto who understands the requirements and will take some trouble in more than a half-hearted way to meet them.

Summer season prices and summer season business characterize the local horse market just now. For all that C. A. Burns of Burns & Sheppard had a pretty good sale at the Repository on Tuesday. Upwards of a hundred horses were on offer, some of a pretty good sort, too, workers mostly, and they all found buyers at figures a bit below the average of the past week. Mr. Paterson of Owen Sound took a few young and active blocks at from $140 to $180, the latter being the price for a real good 'un, a sweet 'un, as the farmers would say, that would have commanded quite a bit more earlier in the year. However, railroad men are around looking for pick-ups to fill contacts; but they are hardly willing to pay the prices dealers are forced to demand. Dealers complain that they are asked more in the country for all kinds of horses than they can get in the city for the animals. Farmers, they say, make no allowances for the season, but seem to think top figures are obtainable all the time. Workers continue in particularly good demand for this time of the year, but transactions are few, as buyers appear loth to pay quotations. Carriage horses and saddle horses of good type and thoroly educated can always find ready sale. Mr. Burns says that he is disposing of quite a few of these at private sale, but the carriage horses need to be quiet but good actors and showy lookers. Ponies are also asked for. Mr. Burns reports the sale of nine pretty good saddle horses to the imperial remount commissioners. He speaks very highly of those gentlemen and states that Col. Bridge certainly knows a horse when he sees one. They are willing to take all they can find that fulfil requirements, and have given Mr. Burns an open commission to get all he can.

The following is Burns & Shepard's weekly report of prevailing prices: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, $125 to $150; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, $130 to $200; matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, $300 to $500; delivery horses, 1100 to 1200 lbs., $100 to $150; general purpose and express horses, 1200 to 1350 lbs., $110 to $140; draught horses, 1350 to 1750 lbs., $130 to $180; serviceable second-hand workers, $40 to $70; serviceable second-hand drivers, $40 to $65.

At the Canadian Horse Exchange, Jarvis-street, matters are reported rather quiet, farmers being too busy to buy or to send in their horses. In fact, just now they have too much use for them. Fair prices, however, were realized on Monday for some select workers, but the buyers were all local. A few sales have been made privately of carriage and hack horses, and among those on hand at the exchange is a decidedly good pair of brown geldings, one in particular being a rarely good actor, while the other excels a bit in conformation. Beween them they make an excellent appearance. To-morrow a couple of score of mixed horses, mostly fresh in from the country, will be disposed of. For serviceable second-hand horses, Mr. Stock reports a fair demand.

Chicago advices state that unusually liberal offerings for the season dull the general movement, as the burdensome supply is hard to move at stable prices. The unexpected has featured the midsummer market thus far in the extraordinary receipts, which are offered to indifferent buyers to the general depression of trade. Choice to fancy offerings find free outlet at stationary values, but the feeble demand for common kinds makes it difficult for shippers to realize country cost for their offerings. Common kinds of all commercial classes moved slowly at uneven prices, a few sales being recorded higher and a few consignments going lower than prices current last week. Common draughters lagged at $125 to $150, with good to choice moderately active at $165 to $215, and fancy offerings steady at $250 and upward. Plain eastern chunks are dull at $75 to $110, with the better offerings nominally steady at $115 to $140. Light plain drivers indifferent sellers at $65 to $120, with the better quality offering finding easy outlet on eastern account at $145 to $370. Good to choice arrivals are quotably unchanged, with inferior offerings slow.

SWEET CLOVER NUISANCE.

Prompt Measures Should Be Adopted to Check Its Growth.

The World last year on several occasions drew attention to the necessity for some prompt action looking toward the extermination of the sweet clover, which is now admittedly a source of great injury. While the evil is more pronounced in the western and northern sections of the city, its ravages are unfortunately becoming more apparent in the county districts from year to year. In the rural parts already come reports of its appearance over a wide-spread area formerly thought to be immune from the pest. Sown primarily with the idea of furnishing food for the honey bee it has long since outgrown its bounds in this direction. In the northern section of the city, notably Deer Park and up thru the valley of the Don, it is said to attain the greatest perfection. The York Township Council last year inaugurated a laudable crusade against the nuisance with excellent results. The city council are said to be considering similar action. Anton Simmers, in speaking to The World yesterday, said that persistent cutting would work wonders in weeding out the evil. Why in the face of the injury wrought to pasture lands, and the unsightly appearance of the weed, individual effort is not more generally directed towards its removal it is difficult to imagine. Where for any reason the owner refuses or neglects to cut the sweet clover on vacant lands or on the highway fronting his property, summary justice in the form of a tax sufficient to cover costs of removal might well be the penalty enforced.

Preserving Fence Posts.

It is very essential that the posts, when set in a fence, should last as long as it is possible to make them. Various methods have been tried to preserve them, but the following method, taken from The Iowa Homestead, is a very cheap and simple way:

Take a post of any kind of wood large enough to answer for a fence. Use green wood only. Peel off the bark, bore an inch hole nearly thru the post at a point that when set will be three or four inches from the surface of the ground. Now fill the hold with the following preparation: One part corrosive sublimate, six parts arsenic and sixteen parts fine salt. Plug the hole and set at once. After all posts have been set and the wires attached saw off the tops of the posts and give a coating of tar. The cost of treating them will be about one-half of 1 cent per post. I treat my posts by placing them on a sawhorse and with the aid of a funnel the preparation is soon applied. That none of the preparation be lost a pan is set under the hole while filling takes place. Green posts treated in this way and set in the ground in 1871 are sound to-day. In a large post like a gatepost I would recommend two holes, filling both of them.

Consider Your Roofing

It should be weather-proof, durable, and moderate in price. These features are very prominent in our "Safe Lock" Roofing, and, in addition, they are ornamental and fire-proof, but of still greater importance, *they protect a building from lightning.* There is no other metal shingle on the market as good as the "Safe Lock." They are made of a single sheet of galvanized steel; have no parts to get out of repair, and are so constructed that they interlock each other on all four sides, and are absolutely weather-proof, and should easily last fifty years.

Do not be misled with any of the cheap roofing advertised, but investigate our claims and you will use the "Safe Lock," and have lasting satisfaction. Send size of roof for special estimate and free catalogue, and if you desire samples, will send them by express.

The Metal Shingle and Siding Co., Limited, Preston, Ontario. (Dept. 9)

HANDLING EXPORT CATTLE.

Description of the Landing and Sale of Canadian Cattle.

London Field: Altho it is now several years since the trade in foreign store cattle to this country was stopped, a large trade is still done in foreign cattle for practically immediate slaughter. There are three ports at which such cattle are allowed to be landed for slaughter, viz., Deptford, London; Birkenhead, Liverpool; Yorkhill, Glasgow. At Yorkhill in particular Canadian cattle and sheep within the past few years have proved a steadily growing quantity. This is a trade to which the enterprising colonials set themselves when the ports were closed to their lean cattle some years ago, and on the whole it seems to be promising in their hands. The other day the writer had an opportunity of inspecting the Yorkhill depot on one of the busiest sale days of the week, and a few notes on how the business is worked may not be without interest. The wharf premises cover an area of close upon five acres. Closely adjoining the landing stage is a small-sized single-storey building, into which the cattle pass directly from the steamships. There they remain until they have been inspected by the port inspector of the board of agriculture. When they have been certified free from disease they are drafted into a large building consisting of three storeys. There they stand for the brief period of further existence, being fed as nearly as possible the same foods as they had been receiving prior to shipment. Up to a few years ago, when war was declared by the members of the Butchers' Association against the co-operative stores, all the selling was done by auction in a large ring. Now it is entirely done at Yorkhill by private bargain, each firm of salesmen (there are nine of them) doing the best they can privately for their consignors on the other side. In occasional cases the cattle are sold by weight; that is, at so much per cwt., either dead or alive; but as a rule it is at so much per head. The cattle are classed by the salesmen in the way they think will suit their customers best, black polled cattle being grouped together, as are roans, horned bullocks and so on. It is surprising the prices some of the foreign cattle command. On the day of my visit I saw one fine big two-year-old blue-grey Canadian bullock sold for £21. It was not thought he would have weighed over 12 cwt. (say 1344 pounds), so that the price worked out as nearly as may be 35s per cwt., live weight. This price, I was informed, was by no means exceptional. That very week the top price that was going for prime home cattle in the leading market did not exceed 37s per cwt. live weight. One feature which struck me was the comparatively good class of cattle which are now sold at these wharves. The great majority of the cattle were well-minished, kindly-looking animals, with quite a fair amount of breeding and quality about them. A necessary feature of all these wharves is, of course, a well-appointed, up-to-date slaughter house. That at Yorkhill is fitted up with all the latest appliances for dealing quickly and efficiently with a large trade. An ordinary day's work is 500. So smoothly does the whole business work that it is not unusual for the cattle to be sold upstairs, taken downstairs, killed and dressed within little more than an hour. There is also in association with the slaughter house chilling accommodation for 800 sides of beef, which is a great boon to large holders of meat in hot weather. As to the profitableness or otherwise of the trade, it may be mentioned that it costs from £4 to £5 to land and keep a bullock at Yorkhill till he is sold. The scale to which this foreign trade has now attained may be judged from the fact that the revenue at Yorkhill last year amounted to £14,453, on an expenditure of about £80,000. It is in contemplation to build entirely new premises about a mile and a half farther down the river.

Dairy Notes.

Slow milking is an injury.

Excitement of any kind is bad and reduces the milk flow.

A cow should never be allowed to go back in her milking.

The surest way to have good cows is to raise them yourself.

The early development of the dairy qualities of the heifer is the excuse for breeding early.

The deeper the milk is set the less airing the cream gets while rising.

Cream makes better butter to rise in cold air than to rise in cold water.

Rapid milking is an advantage if it is done without hurting or irritating the cow and she is milked clean.

For mercantile cream, the centrifugal machine is preferable, securing the greatest quantity in the best manner.

The estimated value of skim milk for feeding purposes is about 25 cents per hundred pounds or about one-half the value of a bushel of corn.

The better way is to salt butter in the churn while it is in the granular form and still charged with water from the washing.

Four pounds of butter are reckoned as an average season's make from 100 pounds of average milk, and ten pounds of cheese from the same quantity of milk.

Milking should be done and the milk kept only where the surrounding air is pure and free from all objectionable and tainting odors as milk very readily absorbs any odor or taint.

Only the best and pure salt of medium and uniform fineness of grain should be used when dry salting is practised, and from three-quarters to one ounce per pound of butter will be satisfactory during the summer.

Sheep Notes.

Weed unruly sheep out of the flock.

A little copperas added to the salt is good for breeding ewes.

Salting sheep where it grows is a good way to kill out sorrel.

With reference to the quality of wools, it is claimed that clay soil produces the best, sand second and lime the inferior quality.

In nearly all cases, every pound of wool you can add to the next spring's dip will be something added to your income.

Sheep are fond of a variety of food—briars, weeds and such things; confined to that diet, however they run down fast.

Unless starved to it, a sheep will not eat out of a trough where it has been fouled by its own feet or in any manner.

Sheep must have a dry soil. A rocky hillside is better for them than the richest of low-lying and always moist lands.

Much better results may be obtained from animals that have had abundant exercise before coupling than from animals that have been closely confined.

57 CARLOADS AT CITY YARDS TRADE IN FAT CATTLE DULL

In all Other Classes of Live Stock Prices Yesterday Held Steady.

Receipts of live stock at the city market since last Friday, as reported by the railways, were 57 car loads, composed of 709 cattle, 576 hogs, 671 sheeps and lambs, 120 calves and 25 horses.

Besides the above there were 9 car loads of Chicago cattle, 148 in number, and 1 car of 17 horses. The cattle were being fed in transit, as well as the horses, all of which were for export.

The quality of fat cattle was only medium.

Trade was dull for exporters, and little better for butchers', with prices the lowest at any time since the boom took place many weeks ago. Had there been a large run there would have been utter demoralization in the fat cattle classes, but there was a light delivery and it was fortunate for the drovers that it was so.

Exporters.

Prices ranged from $4.90 to $5.25 per cwt. for the few exporters offered. Export bulls sold at $3.50 to $4 per cwt.

Butchers.

Choice picked lots sold at $4.75 to $5 per cwt., loads of good at $4.50 to $4.75; medium, $4 to $4.30; common, at $3.75 to $4.25; cows of good quality, $3.75 to $4; common, at $3.25 to $3.50; canners, at $2.75 to $3.

Feeders and Stockers.

Few feeders or stockers were on sale, altho there was a fair demand for those of good quality. Short-keep feeders are quoted at $4.50 to $4.75; medium feeders at $4.25 to $4.50; stock calves at $3.25 to $4 per cwt.

Milch Cows.

Few cows were offered, not more than a dozen, and these sold from $30 to $56 each.

Veal Calves.

One hundred and twenty calves were on sale. Prices were firm at $3 to $10 each, or $3.50 to $5.50 per cwt. An extra choice calf sold as high as $6 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.

Sheep sold at lower prices, but lambs were firm at quotations given below. Export ewes sold at $3.65 to $3.75; bucks at $3 to $3.25; lambs, $3.50 to $5.25 each.

Hogs.

Prices unchanged at $6.65 for selects and lights and fats at $6.40 per cwt.

Representative Sales.

McDonald & Maybee sold: 9 exporters, 1350 lbs. each, at $5.20 cwt.; 6 exporters, 1310 lbs., at $5.25 cwt.; 3 exporters, 1400 lbs., at $5 per cwt.; 22 butcher cows, 1050 lbs., at $4.35 cwt.; 6 butchers, 990 lbs., at $4.50; 1 butcher, 1290 lbs., at $4.50; 5 butcher, 1190 lbs., at $4.40; 3 butcher, 1140 lbs., at $4.50; 5 butcher, 1200 lbs., at $4.50, $5 over; 9 butcher, 1150 lbs., at $3.90; 5 butcher, 1170 lbs., at $3.90; 2 butcher, 1040 lbs., at $3.75; 1 butcher, 1040 lbs., at $3.60 cwt.; 4 butcher, 1000 lbs., at $3.25; 2 export bulls, 1600 lbs., at $3.60 cwt.; 1 export bull, 1970 lbs., at $3.75 cwt.; 1 export bull, 1510 lbs., at $3.50 cwt.; 2 canners, 850 lbs., at $2.25; 1 canner, 870 lbs., at $1.75; 2 milch cows, $40 each.

Corbett & Henderson sold: 22 butcher, 900 lbs., at $4.55 cwt.; 18 butcher, 980 lbs., at $4.75 cwt.; 3 butcher, 960 lbs., at $4.70 cwt.; 7 butcher, 1100 lbs., at $4.80 cwt.; 7 butcher, 920 lbs., at $4.20 cwt.; 16 butcher, 1010 lbs., at $4.85 cwt.; 7 cows, 1120 lbs., at $3.60 cwt.; 1 cow, 1020 lbs., at $3 cwt.; 2 cows, 1210 lbs., at $3.85; 1 cow, 1430 lbs., at $4.40; 3 cows, 900 lbs., at $3.10 cwt.; 10 cows, 1080 lbs., at $3.37½ cwt.; 4 stockers, 750 lbs., at $3.12½ cwt.; 1 milch cow, $42; 1 milch cow, $55; 16 sheep, $3.85 cwt. Shipped: 4 loads of exporters for clients.

Dunn Bros. bought: 18 exporters, 1260 lbs. each, at $5.15; 8 exporters, 1350 lbs., at $5.20; 1 export bull at $4.25 per cwt.

Frank Hunnisett, jr., bought: 40 butcher, 1000 to 1100 lbs. each, at $4.25 to $4.75 per cwt.; 10 calves at $5.50 to $6 per cwt.

Wesley Dunn bought: 170 sheep at $3.75 per cwt.; 350 lambs at $4.85 each; 110 calves at $7 each.

R. Hunter bought 1 choice springer at $56.

James Ryan bought: 2 milch cows at $37 and $55.

George Dunn bought: 1 load cows, 1000 to 1300 lbs. each, at $3.25 to $4.10 per cwt.

H. Mayhew bought 8 heifers, 900 lbs. each, at $4.00 per cwt.; 2 cows, 1110 lbs. each, at $3.25; 3 butcher, 1000 lbs. each, at $4.25 per cwt.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Cables Firmer—Prices Firmer at the Buffalo Market.

New York, June 27.—Beeves—Receipts, 127; no trading, feeling weak. Exports to-morrow, 2700 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts, 54; no trading, feeling weak.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5830; sheep firm to 10c higher; lambs active and 10c to 15c higher; common to choice sheep sold at $3.50 to $4.85 per 100 lbs., one small lot at $5; culls at $2.50; yearlings at $5.75; common to lambs at $7 to $8.75, one car at $8.80; culls at $3.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 3876; feeling nominally higher; prime state and Pennsylvania hogs are held at $6 to $6.15.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, June 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 150 head; fairly active and firm. Prices unchanged. Veals—Receipts, 200 head; slow, $4.25 to $6.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 2200 head; fairly active and 5c higher; heavy, mixed and Yorkers, $5.75 to $5.85; pigs, $5.70 to $5.75; roughs, $4.75 to $5; stags, $3 to $3.50; dairies, $5.50 to $5.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 400 head; active, spring lambs, $5.50 to $8.25; yearlings, $6.75 to $7; wethers, $5.50 to $5.65; ewes, $4.25 to $4.50; sheep, mixed, $2.50 to $5.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, June 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 27,000, including 1000 Texans; good to prime steers, $5.25 to $6; poor to medium, $3.75 to $5.10; stockers and feeders, $2.50 to $4.40.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; mixed and butchers', $5.35 to $6.65; good to choice, heavy, $5.50 to $5.65; rough heavy, $5 to $5.40; light, $5.30 to $5.62½; bulk of sales, $5.50 to $5.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; good to choice wethers, $3.65 to $5.25; fair to choice mixed, $4 to $4.40; native lambs, including spring lambs, $5 to $8.

British Cattle Markets.

London, June 27.—Cattle are quoted at 11¼c to 12¾c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9⅝c to 9¾c per lb.; sheep, 13c to 14 per pound.

Price of Oil.

Pittsburg, June 27.—Oil closed at $1.27.

New York Grain and Produce.

New York, June 27.—Flour—Receipts, 12,287 bbls.; exports, 2929 bbls.; sales, 6800 bbls.; firm, but quiet.

Rye flour—Steady. Cornmeal—Firm.

Barley—Dull.

Wheat—Receipts, 2000 bush.; sales 5,200,000 bush, futures; spot firm; No. 2 red, $1.05½ elevator; No. 2 red, $1.07 f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, $1.20½ f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 hard Manitoba, $1.14 f.o.b. afloat; wheat opened steady, but declined under favorable weather news, poor cables and short selling. On later predictions for showers in the Northwest there was a quick recovery and strong advance, the market closing ⅞c to 1¼c higher; July, 94c to 95⅝c, closed 95½c; Sept., 89¼c to 90½c, closed 90½c; Dec., 88½c to 89⅞c, closed 89¾c.

Corn—Receipts, 22,575 bush.; exports, 3750 bush.; sales, 125,000 bush. futures, 48,000 bush. spot; spot firm; No. 2, 63c elevator and 63c f.o.b. afloat; No 2 yellow, 63½c; No. 2 white, 63½c; option market was more active and very strong, in line with the west, where bullish cash conditions had a controlling influence. The close was ¾c to 1⅛c net higher; July, 60½c to 61⅝c, closed 61⅝c; Sept., 60c to 61c, closed 61c.

Oats—Receipts, 39,000 bush.; exports, 5100 bush.; spot firm; mixed oats, 26 to 32 lbs., 36c to 36½c; natural white, 30 to 32 lbs., 37c to 38c; clipped white, 36 to 40 lbs., 37½c to 40½c.

Rosin—Quiet. Molasses—Firm. Pig-iron—Easy. Copper—Quiet. Lead—Firm. Tin—Quiet; Straits, $30.55 to $30.70. Spelter—Quiet. Coffee—Spot Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice, 7¾c; mild quiet. Sugar—Raw quiet; fair refining, 3⅝c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4¼c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c; refined quiet.

Cheese Markets.

Ingersoll, June 27.—At the cheese market held here to-day the following factories offered: Salford, 90 boxes; Verschoyle, 100; Norwich Union, 100; and New Lowson, 100, of which all were white. The bidding was from 9c to 9⅝c, with no sales.

CATTLE MARKET RECEIPTS.

—City and Junction—	Cattle,	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending June 17, 1905	4032	4886	2251
Corresponding week last y'r	4298	4786	4229
Increase	*266	100	*1978
*Decrease.			

Poultry Pointers.

Time to get the whitewash in readiness.

Provide shade for fowls, both old and young, if it is not already accessible.

Sour milk and buttermilk are excellent to use in mixing up the soft food for the poultry.

Charcoal pulverized and mixed with soft food aids digestion and is an excellent preventive of disease.

In feeding young chickens the meal must be mixed dry and crumbly since it tends to cause illness if fed too wet.

The orchard is an ideal place for the brood coops. The insects the hen and chicks will destroy will help make larger and better fruit crops.

Do not permit the fowls to roost over a mass of droppings. On warm winter nights these send up large quantities of ammonia, which is very harmful to the health of the fowls.

The United States Department of Agriculture recommends in warding off roup a decrease in the proportion of corn and an increase in the proportion of meat food in the daily ration.

Oats come nearer than any other grain to being a balanced ration for fowls, but its hull is against it as a steady food, especially for chicks. Fed in conjunction with other foods oats are excellent.

To produce egg laying it is necessary that the hens be fed largely on albuminous foods, and in this is the value of wheat, white milk, sweet or sour, is one of the best egg-producing foods known.

Be careful not to overfeed the first few days. A little chick's crop is very small and needs to be filled often, but not crowded. Have grit and water near of access to the small chicks of any kind.

Pure-bred fowls are so cheap that it is a mistake to attempt to develop a good breed with a foundation of scrubs. Grading up is not as necessary as it is with cattle and horses, where the pure breeds bring fancy prices.

Roosts ought always to be removable, so that they can be scraped and washed with kerosene. When lice are found in the nest boxes, the best way to destroy them is to cover them with kerosene, using a common lamp filler. The kerosene will penetrate every crack and kill everything with which it comes in contact.

On eighteen acres of poor soil a small farmer, as reported in an exchange, has gradually increased his receipts on poultry from $113 in 1900 to $422 in 1904, and on eggs from $164 to $382. During the same period his sales of fruit have risen from $322 to $510. The increase in the profits on fruit has been greater than on either poultry or eggs. It will no doubt continue as the soil improves.

Fumigating the poultry house is a most effectual method of cleaning it of red mites. Close up the cracks about the house tight. Take an old pot or vessel and put in it a small quantity of sulphur, pour in some coal oil or turpentine, set on fire, go outside and close the door. Keep it closed several hours, only opening in the evening in sufficient time to air thoroly before turning in the fowls at night.

When to Graft.

Grafting can be performed at almost any time of the year, but the practice should be varied to suit the season and other conditions. The one essential point is to make sure that the cambium layers lying between the bark and wood, meet as nearly as possible in the scion and stock. This cambium is always present in live parts, forming woody substance from its outer surface. During the season of its greatest growth it usually occurs as a soft, mucilaginous and more or less organized substance, and in this stage it most readily repairs and unites wounded surfaces, and for this reason the grafting and budding of old trees are usually performed in the spring. A good grafting wax is made of resin, beeswax and tallow in proportions of four parts of resin, two parts of beeswax and one of tallow.

Hog Topics.

There are little details to look after in connection with raising hogs that probably are as exacting as details in any other line of business. Young hogs are naturally healthy, but they will not stand a great deal of abuse and return a profit and older breeding stock requires some thought and care to kep it in proper condition. Good breeding stock is thrifty and profitable, but poor sows that have been neglected and permitted to get thin are poor property indeed. They never pick up sufficiently to make good breeders afterwards.

Dr. Peters, a Nebraska veterinarian, says pigs may be castrated any time except in extremely hot or cold weather. In hot weather the flies sometimes infect the wound and cause death. The best time is soon after the pigs have been weaned. They should be fed light the evening before and have no morning feed the day of operation, also fed light several days afterwards. Pasture or laxative foods are recommended. Keep out of wallows until healed. If incision is made low enough, if enough is taken off the cord so it is not too long and cleanliness is observed there will be little danger of tumors, he says.

Hogs are among the most profitable domestic animals. If given half a chance they will pay for their keep and a handsome profit besides.

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