SPECIAL FARMING & LIVESTOCK EDITION

CATTLE PRICES ARE LOW.

The progressive farmers in Ontario will exercise much discrimination this fall in the purchase of feeding cattle to be stall-fed in their capacious bank barns. This spring many farmers that summer-pastured good cattle were too eager in securing cattle for consuming the fine pasture, paying to dealers prices that were on a par with the prices then prevailing for light exporters. Other farmers bought poor, ill-bred cattle that cannot be transformed into export cattle, even on the best of pasture. This year the summer feeding has not swelled the bank accounts of many farmers. They can console themselves with the thought that their land has been enriched. The farmers that stall-fed last season, who were astute enough to sell early in the spring, when most of the dealers were rushing around offering from $5.50 to $6 per cwt., have come out on top this year. There are a few farmers who held for higher figures, and that still hold their cattle. The prevailing prices at Chicago for common to medium feeders are $2.75 to $3.15; good feeders, $3.25 to $3.60, tho some choice weighty steers made $3.90 to $4.15. The Ontario farmers cannot afford to pay higher prices than their competitors in the western states. The seller will have no reason to complain if he has to accept 25c per cwt. lower than the Chicago prices. Another factor to be reckoned with in purchasing feeders is that the polled and dehorned cattle are worth 25c per cwt. more than horned animals of equal weight and quality. The disparity of at least $1.50 per cwt. between the poorest and the best feeders this fall will have the effect, in due time, of enlightening the careless raiser of cattle to improve his stock, or else be forced out of the business.

THE CANADIAN INNINGS.

The live hog is an important asset on the Canadian farms, the prolific progeny maturing early when proper care is bestowed upon the hogs. There is no disputing the statement that this year the Ontario farmer has received all that was due to him for his good bacon hogs. In previous years there was ofttimes a big differences in prices received by a New York State farmer and an Ontario farmer. No amount of plausible talk would convince the latter against his will; he knew that his hogs were the equal, often the superior, of his neighbor's to the south. In those years he failed to receive fair value. The United States government customs report that in 1904-'05, the number of live hogs that entered Canada was 32,906, the same months in 1903-'04 the number was 197; these would be the live hogs that settlers in Alberta were bringing with them for stock purposes. The large increase in some months was brought about thru Canadian pork packers buying carloads of western hogs to keep their factories in running order.

The past week the markets at Chicago and Buffalo for live hogs have been firm with slightly higher prices. There is not sufficient margin to enable the Canadian pork packers to import hogs and pay the duty. The intelligent Canadian farmer is aware that our pork packers are ruled by the prices current in Britain for bacon and hams. There seems to be a partiality for Canadian bacon and hams in Britain this year, and the longer the partiality lasts (when deserved), the better, as our competitors on the British markets are not able to crowd us out. The Canadian hog feeder is having a merry innings. He is making good off his own bat, and piling up the dollars.

ROOT CROP IS GOOD.

Heavy Results Are Predicted in Many Sections of the Province.

It is especially gratifying to note the unanimity which prevails thruout the Province of Ontario with respect to the splendid condition of the root crop. The season has been eminently adapted for the early stages, and later the fuller development of the crop. In the early part of the season considerable apprehension was expressed regarding the effect of continued wet weather on the potato crop and in low-lying ground it was necessary in some cases to replant the second time. The time has gone by when it was regarded as a mistake to plant at late intervals. It is questionable even now which is preferable, later or early planting. In some years one and in others another. But one danger is now to be feared, and this is the presence of blight. In some sections this has unfortunately already made its appearance on clay land with the result that less than one-half the crop was suitable for market. In York County, isolated cases of blight have appeared, but the general outlook is of the most hopeful character. Turnips in almost every part of the county are looking thrifty, and already give evidence of heavy yield. "Never had a better prospect for turnip," was the statement of Councillor John Watson of York Township to The World on Monday. This view of the situation was generally shared in by the other members of the council. Simpson Rennie is greatly impressed with the outlook. Mr. Rennie is enthusiastic regarding the growth and the possibilities in store for the sugar-beet, a confidence which is slowly but surely being acquired by the farming community. The average acreage of sugar-beets under cultivation, said Mr. Rennie, is 800 more than last year. The amount contracted for by the farmers at the beginning of the season was 600 acres in excess, but the extra 200 was sown voluntarily. Everywhere, said Mr. Rennie, not alone the sugar-beet, but mangel wurtzel, and turnip look well. In Wellington, Halton and Peel Counties the outlook is excellent. Up around Milton Mr. Rennie reports harvesting operations as practically completed, being greatly in advance of many other points. In the Alliston district the pea crop is excellent, the comparative absence of the bug, coupled with only moderate rainfalls, serving to make the pea crop a paying investment.

Farm Notes.

"The more I see of putting oats in a loose, loamy soil," says a writer in the Iowa Homestead, "the more I am convinced that it is unnecessary to make a deep seed bed. On that kind of soil the preparation should be strictly superficial, and the shallower it can be done sufficiently to cover all the seed the better. The top soil should be level and there should be no obstructions to harvesting left on the field."

Some people say the largest and best potatoes should be selected for seed, but the majority of growers plant small ones or those of medium size. The objection against large potatoes for planting is that when properly cut the eyes have too much of the potato attached. It is claimed that when a small piece of potato is used for seed the plant throws out roots more quickly and sets a greater number of tubers than when a large section is planted.

LOCAL HORSE MARKET BUSINESS NOT SO BRISK

Prices Down a Bit This Week and as Good on the Farm as in the City.

While transactions are not numerous in the local horse market, the story that has been told of a surprisingly well-sustained trade during the summer months has to be repeated. It is apparent that from this out the horse market, while it will naturally be a little slacker in the summer months than in the spring and in the fall, will continue in business the entire year round. The attendance at the auction sales at the Repository on Simcoe-street on Tuesdays and Fridays, and at the Canadian Horse Exchange, Jarvis-street, on Mondays and Thursdays, has been regular. Few horses have really been sacrificed, prices generally being on a fair average, while choice lots have never failed to reach within figures that may be considered respectable, if not good. Dealers, however, continue to complain, and with justice, that farmers have exaggerated views of values generally. Except in rare instances to them every horse is a good horse and worthy of a good price. As a matter of fact, really high-class horses are uncommonly rare, and when come across easily find purchasers. Inferior horses go for decidedly inferior prices, there being in these days an exceedingly large margin between good and bad. At the Repository last Friday a carload of select heavy horses, weighing from 1500 to 1700 lbs., sold at an average of close upon $225 per head. That price looks reasonably good, but, as a matter of fact, when expenses were added to the purchase money, extremely little was left for the dealer to pay for his trouble and time. Of course, with the market in a good state dealers can do with rather less of a margin than they can when the market is slow. Still they take considerable risk, for while it is possible to quote average prices, as a matter of fact there is a marked distinction between one day and another. At a particular sale there may be a number of bidders present who are anxious to supply their needs at almost any cost. At the next sale, better horses may be offered, and yet prices be nothing nearly as good, for the simple reason that the buyers do not happen just then to be on hand. Even of course there is the risk of accidents, of sickness and of various other things, all of which tend to make the dealers' occupation a somewhat precarious one. This is a fact that farmers too frequently fail to realize. When a would-be buyer happens along they think of necessity that he has seen something choice in their animals, whereas, as a matter of fact, he may be simply trying to fill a very moderate order. But all the preaching in the world will not bring the dealer and the farmer any nearer together. This must be left partly to chance, but more to the discretion and judgment of the principals. There is one thing tolerably sure, that there is not likely in the near future to be any serious decrease in the demand for horses of any calibre or of any type.

The World is quite in accord with a contemporary that says breeders need not feel apprehensive about the future demand for horses. Prices generally are attractive and remunerative to breeders. Since 1896, when prices touched the lowest point in the industry for 30 years, values have steadily appreciated until several standard commercial classes have increased in price upward of 100 per cent. It had been anticipated that prices would be nominally stationary after 1900, but an era of wonderful industrial prosperity has steadily increased values annually $5 to $10 per head. The higher level of prices has made further advance during the current year. The gain in values has been achieved in the face of strenuous opposition from horseless vehicle promoters. While the use of automobiles has largely increased, it has made no appreciable impression on the use of horses. At the leading wholesale market demand for commercial offerings has ruled broader than the supply at an advance of $5 to $10 per head the current year, notwithstanding the first seven months' receipts showed a large increase of classified horses. When exploited intelligently at present prices farmers will find that horse husbandry will pay a handsome profit.

Prices have been a little quieter and business is the same at the leading horse marts of the city. At the Repository on Tuesday, altho several outside buyers were on hand, among them the Milton Pressed Brick Co., W. J. Brown of Aurora, D. L. McKinnon, Sudbury, Rev. E. Bridgeman, Alliston, and Matthew Patton, Richmond Hill, all of whom took some work horses, the heat had a tendency to keep things a bit tame, but the large majority of offerings found buyers, but, as Mr. Burns put it, horses were dearer on the farm than at the Repository. Still, all around, the sale must be termed a fair one. The firm quote the following as the prevailing prices:

Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, $125 to $175; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, $160 to $200; matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, $300 to $500; delivery horses, 1100 to 1200 lbs., $120 to $175; general purpose and express horses, 1200 to 1350 lbs., $130 to $180; draught horses, 1350 to 1750 lbs., $140 to $215; serviceable second-hand workers, $60 to $80; serviceable second-hand drivers, $60 to $90.

Business at the Canadian Horse Exchange has been satisfactory, the sales have been well attended and prices and business exceptionally good for this season. The following prices for the past week are quoted: Sound, heavy draught, $175 to $250; general purpose horses, $160 to $225; serviceable sound horses and workers, from $75 to $140. E. M. Carroll, proprietor of the exchange, states that he will have a heavy stock of driving, delivery, saddle and general purpose horses, suitable for all kinds of work, and that he expects a brisk demand in the near future.

Thomas Graham of Graham Bros., Claremont, returned from Great Britain last week, bringing with him 22 horses in all, 16 being Clydes and 6 hackneys. Ten of the Clydes are stallions and 6 mares. One is a brown horse known as Baron Allister, by Baron's Pride, that took first and the championship at Ayr and first and the championship at Dublin. Two of the Clyde stallions are three-year-olds and both bays. One is Refiner, by Baron's Pride, that took first and the championship at the Royal Show, first and the championship at Kilmarnock and first and the championship at Castle Douglas. There are six 2-year-olds. One, a black, is known as Baron Wallace, by Baron's Pride. He has taken first and championships at several Scotch shows. Another 2-year-old is Celtic Baron, by Royal Baron, is brown and has not been shown. A 3-year-old is a bay known as Baron Laith, by Baron's Pride; he also has not been shown. There is only one yearling in the lot and that is Blacon Chime, by Pride of Blacon, that took first at Gatehouse and has won prizes wherever shown. Among the mares is a three-year-old by Baron's Pride that took first at Kirkcudbright and first at Dalbeattie; three 2-year-olds, one of which took first at Dalbeattie, Castle Douglas and Kirkcudbright; a filly by Majestic out of a Baron's Pride mare is a rattler with magnificent feet and beautiful legs; altho less than three months old she took first in three classes at Kirkcudbright, and the sixth, a yearling, took first at Lockarbie, second at Dumfries and second at Kirkcudbright. She is by Baron's Pride. The six hackneys include two 4-year-olds—Rosary, a chestnut with white pasterns, by Rosador, and Holkwold Imperial, a bay by Grandfashion. A two-year-old Terrington Activity, is a brown colt by Goldfinder. Then there are a brood mare, Minerva, by Ganymede; Lounsboro Queen, a filly by Rosador, and another 3-year-old filly. The Grahams, it might be mentioned, have entered 30 at the coming Canadian National Exhibition, occupying an entire barn and overflowing into another.

Other large exhibitors are Crow & Murray, who have made 55 entries. Of course George Pepper & Co. figure as strongly as usual. In connection with this statement it may be mentioned that entries were so slow in coming in that for some days considerable apprehension was felt that there would be a shortage in some of the classes, especially in the carriage and saddle department. Instead of this being the case, the total entries exceed by 87 the biggest previous year, which was last year, when there were 1075. Every barn, every stall and every stable has its occupant, and some of the horses will have to be accommodated outside. While there may be one or two sections in which the entries are not so numerous as last year, as a general thing every class shows an excess. It is safe to say that no such entry of heavy horses has ever appeared on the exhibition grounds as will this year. It will simply be phenomenal. This statement is also true of hackneys and polo ponies. In short, the horse entries all round will be a source of pride to every lover of the noble animal and cannot fail to be an attraction of exceptional merit.

There never has been a year in which so many horses, Clydes and hackneys in particular, have been imported from Great Britain for breeding purposes. Nearly all the large breeders have been replenishing their stock and the demand has been so large in England and Scotland, not only from Canada, but from all parts of the world, that good stock at a reasonable figure is getting very hard to find.

Robert Davies is shipping Squire of Chester and two or three other hackneys to Stephen Britton, California, this week.

Two particularly good 2-year-old hackney stallions were bought from N. Morton's stud at Ballymena recently for shipment to this country, where they are expected to make a name. One was by Yorkshire Post out of Gay Keyingham, a daughter of the renowned Champion Lady Keyingham, the other one being equally well bred.

In speaking at the luncheon in connection with the Welbeck show recently, the Duke of Portland said that it behooved all interested in horse breeding to do what they could to foster the industry. One way of doing this was for the government to buy the horses it required at three instead of at four years old. The farmer in many cases could not afford to keep a young horse until he had turned four, and then sell him at £40. Besides this, many of these four-year-olds had been badly broken, and had to unlearn a great deal, whereas, if bought at three years old, they could be broken in the required manner, and thus be cheaper to the government in the long run. Speaking as an owner for some years of several motor-cars, he begged to condemn most strongly the doings of the "road hog," or any other kind of inconsiderate or incapable driver.

The number of horses exported from England during the seven months ended July 31 was 22,568, against 16,147 in the corresponding period last year. Of these 10,451 went to Belgium, 4739 to the Netherlands, 1590 to France and 1778 to other countries. The value of the horses exported was £374,234, against £292,501. The number of horses imported during the same period was 7435, against 11,733 last year, the value having been £205,740, against £283,254. The United States sent 733 horses, against 1343; Canada 192, against 191, and other countries 6510, against 10,199.

Harry Stinson shoes Sadie Mac, 2-06½, with very light-swedged shoes and has squared her toes all round. The result is apparent in her oily, frictionless way of eating up space.

Mule breeding is carried on to a considerable extent in many parts of Cape Colony. In 1891 there were about 51,000 mules in the colony; now there are more than double the number from the importations during the year. Almost the whole of the agricultural work in the western districts is done by them, and most of the transport service also. They are also largely used in towns and villages, by contractors, builders and tradesmen generally, both in single and double harness. The majority of the mules of the colony are bred in the Karron district. They rarely receive artificial care or attention until they are put to work, and they are much more economical than horses. They get very little training, the ordinary plan being to inspan the young ones in the centre of a team and allow them to settle down to work in their own way.

Chicago advices say that general trade has ruled unsatisfactory on account of the excessive offerings of common and medium kinds, for which there was an indifferent outside demand. While dealers report fair supplies in the county, the bulk of the surplus is in the hands of professional feeders, who are finishing the horses for the fall trade. The receipts the current week were characterized by an excess of medium weight sunburnt consignments and misfit classes, for which there was feeble demand from all quarters, and such offerings had to be peddled out at unevenly lower prices than the decline reported last week. Conservative dealers mark common and blemished horses $10 to $25 lower than July's closing prices. Good to fancy arrivals of all commercial classes are $5 to $10 sympathetically lower. Big draughters are marked down to $165 to $125 for good to choice, while common classes are dull at $120 to $150. Expressers found fair outlet at $130 to $160 and upward. Busses and wagon offerings were fair sellers at $110 to $140. While there was considerable steadiness with the better grades, the in-between classes showed wide and uneven fluctuations. The more favorable outlook to the yellow fever epidemic in the south has improved the southern demand for small chunks and the latter market of the week was more active for this class at $40 to $100. Estimated receipts for the week total 1643 horses, against 2184 head last week and 1201 for the corresponding week in 1904. The arrivals for the week are 521 head below last week, but 442 head more than the run reported the same week last year. General trade closes weak, with common kinds unevenly $5 to $10 lower.

SHORTHORNS SELL WELL.

Canadian Bred Animals Bring High Figures in the States.

Ottawa, Aug. 22.—(Special.)—Word was received yesterday by H. G. Wade, registrar of the Dominion Short Horn Breeders' Association, from W. G. Pettit, president of that association, who has just returned from the Chrystal sale, held in Marshall, Mich. Mr. Pettit says that the sale was an excellent one, and that about twenty head were Scotch, the balance were plain bred Canadian cattle with Scotch tops. There were also a number of old plain bred American families, which pulled the average down a little, but the Scotch and Scotch topped Canadian cattle sold exceedingly well.

The result of the sale was on the whole very satisfactory. While there were some of the good cows, which sold below their value, many of the plainer sorts sold well enough to balance the difference. Fifty-nine head of cattle were sold for $16,345, an average of $277. The top of the sale was $1000, at which figure the 3-year-old cow, Mario's Heiress III., went to W. C. Albertson of Rochester, N.Y., on a mail bid. The same gentleman purchased Mario's Heiress II. for $825. Both cows were white, were sired by the Dustin bred bull Scottish Victor, and both are safe in calf to imp. Lovat Champion. Bellows Bros., Marysville, Mo., paid $525 for Nonpareil 52nd, with a heifer calf at foot by imp. Lovat Champion, and at the price she was certainly a snap. J. G. Withers, Milford, Ill., secured for $500 Cherry Blossom 6th, a yearling heifer bred by Mr. Chrystal. She is a daughter of Lovat Champion, and nine of the dams in her pedigree were bred by Amos Cruickshank. Another daughter of Lovat Champion, Sweet Bouquet, went to Dr. W. A. Earles, Milwaukee, Wis., for $490. Dr. Earles was a prominent factor in the success of the sale, bidding on practically all the better things in the offering. He secured nine head in the sale, and afterwards bought from Mr. Chrystal at private treaty the cow Miss Richmond. J. F. Countryman of Rochelle, Ill., was a prominent bidder, as were also F. W. Harding of Waukesha, Wis., J. H. Kilgour of Sterling, Ill., Mr. Brooks of Brooks Stock Farm, South Lyon, Mich., and others.

Mr. Wade says that the value of a good bull was demonstrated by the way in which the heifers in the sale sired by the great bull, Lovat Champion, sold (according to the list of prices received). A string of ten young heifers sired by him were sold for $2955, an average of $295.50 per head. This should be an object lesson to farmers, in this part of the country as well as elsewhere, who are content to drag along with a scrub bull.

Mr. Pettit, who is one of the best known short horn breeders in this country, says that he thinks it will not be long before the Americans are over here again buying all our surplus Canadian cattle.

The Young Cow.

The ultimate value of the heifer cow depends largely on how she is managed the first year. She should be milked as carefully and regularly as possible. The longer a heifer can be milked the first year the more likely will she be to be profitable the second year. The first year, then, is really the test and if after careful handling she goes dry after seven or eight months' milking it may be pretty well determined that she will not afterwards come up to the standard of a profitable cow.

Always be gentle to the heifers. They are often a little nervous in the start and require some patience from the owner. Even the occasional spilling of milk should be gently passed by without any violent retaliation on the part of the milker. A little correcting by moderate slapping just after the offence is committed is sometimes permissible, but should be done with discretion rather than passion. It is seldom found necessary to tie heifers for kicking, but when done there is, perhaps, no quicker or more convenient way than to tie a strap or rope round the belly in front of the udder.

Teach the heifer to lead. It can be done more easily than when they become matured cows. It is a good plan to give heifers something to eat while milking, it will take their attention from the milker.

The feed in winter should consist of good hay and corn fodder besides a moderate grain ration. If fed too much grain they will become too fat for milk production. Perhaps there is no better feed for milk producing than clover hay and bright, well-cured corn fodder. They also furnish an abundance of protein, the bone-making material so essential in young growing animals.

"He must be a good fellow," "Nonsense! Where did you get that idea? He never goes to a club and—" "But his wife says he's a very good fellow—" "O! that's another thing. There's a big difference between 'a very good fellow' and 'a good fellow.'"—Philadelphia Press.

Ethel—"I don't see how you can tell a wild duck from a tame one." Cholly—"Dead easy. If you can get near enough to shoot him he's a tame one."—Leslie's Weekly.

CATTLE MARKET RECEIPTS.

—City and Junction.—

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Aug. 19, 1905.	3374	3371	3000
Corresponding w'k last y'r.	4500	3262	2600
Increase .. *Decrease.	*1131	109	400

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, three 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)

CATTLE MARKETS.

Cables Steady—Cattle Lower—Hogs Firm at Chicago.

New York, Aug. 22.—Beeves—Receipts, 808; feeling steady for good beeves, weak for others.

Calves—Receipts, 510; veals about steady; grassers and buttermilks nominal; westerns dull and weak; veals, $5.50 to $8.50; few extra, $8.62½; throw-outs $4 to $5; dressed calves steady; city dressed veals, 9c to 12½c per lb.; country dressed, 8c to 11½c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3172; market steady; prime lambs scarce; sheep, $3.50 to $5; culls, $2.50 to $3; lambs, $6.75 to $8.62½.

Hogs—Receipts, 4156; feeling easier on Buffalo advices.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, Aug. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 150; fair demand; prime steers, $5.35 to $5.70; shipping steers, $4.65 to $5.25; butchers, $4 to $4.90; heifers, $3.25 to $4.75; cows, $2.50 to $4.25; bulls, $2.75 to $4; stockers and feeders, $2.50 to $4.25; stock heifers, $2.50 to $3.

Veals—Receipts, 600; steady; $5.50 to $8.

Hogs—Receipts, 4500; steady for good; slow on others; heavy, mixed and yorkers, $6.40 to $6.50; pigs, $6 to $6.50; roughs, $5.25 to $5.50; stags, $3.50 to $4.25; dairies and grassers, $6 to $6.30.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 600; firm; lambs, $5.75 to $8; yearlings, $5.75 to $6; wethers, $5 to $5.50; ewes, $4.50 to $4.75; sheep, mixed, $2.50 to $4.75.

British Cattle Market.

London, Aug. 22.—Cattle are quoted at 10½c to 11¾c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8½c to 8¾c per lb.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at the City Market since Friday last, as reported by the railways, were 58 carloads, composed of 736 cattle, 627 hogs, 1328 sheep and lambs, about 100 calves, with 11 horses.

The quality of the bulk of the cattle offered was common to medium, with a few good to choice lots.

Trade was fair for a few of the best lots of fat cattle, but common to medium were cheap and slow of sale. It was fortunate for the drovers that there was a light run, as there was sufficient for the demand. Had there been a heavy delivery drovers would have lost more money.

There was a splendid market for sheep, lambs and calves, as well as hogs, altho hogs were 25c per cwt. lower in price.

Exporters.

Few exporters were offered, and they were of medium quality, and sold at medium prices. The best lot of seven exporters, 1220 lbs. each, sold at $4.60 per cwt., by Maybee, Wilson & Hall, and these seven cattle were bought for butchers' purposes. McDonald & Maybee sold three loads of exporters, 1260 to 1310 lbs. each, at $4.30 to $4.40 per cwt. There was no such price as $4.75 reported for export cattle.

Butchers.

Butchers' cattle were cheaper than at any time this season, especially the commoner grades. Two picked heifers sold at $4.35; another lot of three sold at $4.25 per cwt.

Loads of good butchers sold at $3.75 to $4, but there were few at the latter price. Medium butchers sold at $3.50 to $3.75; common at $3 to $3.25; rough and inferior at $2.50 to $3 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.

There is a slight demand for feeders of good quality, 900 to 1000 lbs. each, at about $3.25 to $3.50 per cwt. Stockers are in about the same position as for some time past. Medium stockers are almost unsaleable at $2 to $2.50 per cwt. Stock bulls are in light demand at $2 to $2.25 for bulls weighing 900 to 1100 lbs., and $2.25 to $2.50 for bulls weighing 1100 to 1400 lbs. each.

Milch Cows.

Good milch cows and springers are in demand at $40 to $50 each; a few prime cows would bring $60 each, but this kind is scarce. Common cows sell at from $25 to $35 each.

Veal Calves.

Veal calves are still selling at good prices —from $3.50 to $5.50 per cwt. Prime calves, which are seldom offered, would bring $5.75 to $6 per cwt. Such prices were never known on this market at this season of the year before.

Sheep and Lambs.

There was a brisk market for sheep and lambs, and drovers report them hard to buy. Prices were firmer at $4.15 to $4.20 for export ewes; bucks and culls at $3 to $3.40; lambs sold at $5.25 to $6 per cwt., for the bulk, and as high as $6.25 was paid for some picked lots of ewes and wethers.

Hogs.

Receipts were light, but this did not prevent prices going lower. Mr. Harris reports $7.10 for selects and $6.85 for lights and fats.

Representative Sales.

McDonald & Maybee sold: 22 light exporters, 1260 lbs each, at $4.80 cwt.; 19 light exporters, 1270 lbs. each, at $4.30; 20 exporters, 1310 lbs. each, at $4.40; 3 exporters, 1190 lbs. each, at $4.35; 22 butcher cows, 910 lbs. each, at $3.55; 7 butcher cows, 990 lbs. each, at $4; 5 butcher cows, 1080 lbs. each, at $3; 5 butcher cows, 1060 lbs. each, at $2.90; 9 butchers, 1120 lbs. each, at $3.90; 18 butchers, 1010 lbs. each, at $3.90; 13 butchers, 940 lbs. each, at $3.70; 1 milch cows, $35; 1 milch cows, $40. Sent out 10 loads exporters for Shomburg of New York City.

Maybee, Wilson & Hall sold: 7 exporters, 1220 lbs. each, at $4.60 cwt.; 9 export cows, 1200 lbs. each, at $3.35; 6 butcher cattle, 1200 lbs. each, at $4.12½; 8 butcher cattle, 1000 lbs. each, at $4; 2 butcher cattle, 1170 lbs. each, at $3.75; 8 butcher cattle, 1060 lbs. each, at $3.80; 7 butcher cattle, 1000 lbs. each, at $3.50; 10 butcher cattle, 960 lbs. each, at $3.40; 2 butcher cattle, 1120 lbs. each, at $3.35; 10 butcher cattle, 820 lbs. each, at $3.30; 10 butcher cattle, 1050 lbs. each, at $3.30; 2 butcher cattle, 830 lbs. each, at $3.30; 10 butcher cattle, 840 lbs. each, at $3.10; 10 butcher cattle, 1090 lbs. each, at $2.70; 4 canners, 1110 lbs. each, at $1.25; 1 bull, 1240 lbs., each, at $2.50; 1 bologna bull, 450 lbs., at $2; 34 sheep, 180 lbs. each, at $4.20; 14 lambs, 105 lbs. each, at $6; 4 calves, 180 lbs. each, at $5.40; 3 calves, 120 lbs. each, at $4.50; 2 calves, 165 lbs. each, at $4; several milch cows at from $30 to $42 each.

Corbett & Henderson sold: 20 butchers, 1000 lbs. each, at $3.95; 24 butchers, 950 lbs. each, at $3.85; 4 butchers, 850 lbs. each, at $3.65; 3 butchers 1070 lbs. each, at $4.25; 2 feeding bulls, 1350 lbs. each, at $2.50; 11 cows, 1150 lbs. each, at $3 to $3.60 per cwt.

H. Hunnisett bought about 50 cattle as follows: Steers, 1000 to 1200 lbs. each, at $3.45 to $3.80; bulls, 900 to 1000 lbs. each, at $2 to $2.25; bulls, 1100 to 1400 lbs. each, at $2.25 to $2.50.

Wesley Dunn bought 325 sheep at $4.15 per cwt.; 375 lambs at $5.85 per cwt.; 35 calves at $7.50 each. These prices are average quotations given by Mr. Dunn, who is the heaviest buyer of sheep, lambs and calves.

F. J. King bought for the Harris Abattoir Company 300 lambs at $6 per cwt.; 50 sheep at $4.15 per cwt.; 15 calves at $5 to $6 per cwt.

James Armstrong bought seven milch cows at $40 to $50 each.

James Ryan bought four milch cows at $33 to $42 each.

A. J. Brock sold one load of sheep and lambs at $4.20 per cwt. for sheep and $6 per cwt. for lambs.

E. Puddy bought for Puddy Bros. 100 lambs at $6.25 per cwt.

Joshua Ingham bought 90 lambs at $6.25 per cwt.; 40 sheep at $4.40 per cwt.

Ben Smith bought 10 heifers, 830 lbs. each, at $3.30, and five steers, 1100 lbs. each, at $3.80 per cwt.

Alex. Levack bought seven choice exporters, 1200 lbs. each, for butchers' purposes, at $4.55 per cwt.; 14 butchers, 1050 lbs. each, at $4 to $4.25 per cwt.

Market Notes.

F. Shields, the oldest living cattle dealer that has frequented the Toronto Cattle Market, was a visitor here to-day.

Cattlemen are complaining of the accommodation afforded live stock trains as regards time. They stated as an example that a train of 30 cars left Guelph at 5 p.m. on Monday, and did not reach the city yards until 11 p.m., a distance of 48 miles, or eight miles per hour.

H. Hooper of Montreal was on the market to-day. Mr. Hooper stated that he will be here for a few weeks to buy good to choice milch cows and springers. He bought several to-day, paying as high as $54.

The best lot of 34 sheep and 14 lambs seen on the market were consigned to Maybee, Wilson & Hall, by M. Gammon of Ayr.

Lambs.

Messrs. McDonald & Maybee, together with W. B. Levack, are prepared to handle any quantity of lambs at Buffalo prices, less the duty. Dealers having single as well as double decks of lambs to dispose of will find it in their interest to correspond with this firm before disposing of them elsewhere, as they have connections with all the leading dealers on the best markets.

Dairy Notes.

A contrast tests below 3 per cent. is not worth keeping.

Any excitement whatever tends to lessen the quantity of milk.

Most dairy products should be put in the hands of the consumers as soon as possible.

Lots of gilt-edged butter is washed down several grades with supposedly pure cold water from the well.

Use pure clean salt, as healthy as possible, uniform-sized grains which dissolve rapidly and completely.

Good butter should be solid from the time it leaves the butter worker until it is used.

Milk at regular hours; it does not do milk any good to remain in the udder too many hours after it is secreted.

Where the cream of cows of unequaled milking periods are mixed together great care should be taken that the whole is thoroly mixed and ripened. Heavy milkers are often rough-boned cows with large frames, but joints and ill shapes are not essential in the make-up of good cows.

The air is very destructive to butter, as its oxygen forms a union at once with the carbon of the butter and a slow combustion of elements takes place.

A cow with a big udder is not always an enormous milker nor is a thick yellow skin an unfailing sign of rich milk, altho they are good indications of both.

Did Your Roof Leak

during the recent heavy rainstorms? Better get it covered with ***Russill's Ready Roofing*** while favorable weather conditions prevail. It is without question the very best roofing. Is fireproof, waterproof, weatherproof and wearproof. Any one can put it on, and costs per hundred square feet for all materials supplied only ***Two Dollars.*** Sold only by

RUSSILL HARDWARE CO.
126 East King Street, Toronto

CANADIAN HORSE EXCHANGE
60-62-64 JARVIS STREET, North of King Street.
Auction every ***Monday*** and ***Thursday*** at 11 a.m.
PRIVATE SALES every day. 'PHONE M. 2116

Heavy Draught DRIVING AND General Purpose —HORSES—

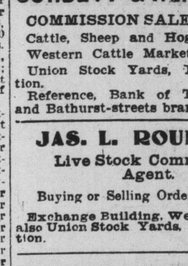
Registered.

Always on Hand —FOR— ...Private Sale...

Auction of Sixty Horses
To-morrow, Thursday, August 24th, 1905, at 11 a.m.
HEAVY DRAUGHT, GENERAL PURPOSE, RIDING and DRIVING HORSES
Including a specially selected carload of Heavy Draught and General Purpose Horses shipped by that well known buyer, John Darcy of Oshawa.
THOS. INGRAM, Auctioneer
E. M. CARROLL, Proprietor.

MAYBEE, WILSON & HALL
Live Stock Commission Dealers TORONTO
WESTERN CATTLE MARKET
ALSO UNION STOCK YARDS, TORONTO JUNCTION.
All kinds of cattle bought and sold on commission.
Farmers' shipments a specialty.
DON'T HESITATE TO WRITE OR WIRE US FOR INFORMATION OF MARKET CONDITIONS, or send name and we will mail you our weekly market report.
References: Bank of Toronto and all acquaintances. Represented in Winnipeg by H. A. Mullins, ex M. P. P. 856
Address communications Western Cattle Market, Toronto. Correspondence Solicited.

McDonald & Maybee
Live Stock Commission Salesmen, Western Cattle Market, Office 95 Wellington-avenue, Toronto. Also Rooms 2 and 4 Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, Toronto Junction. Consignments of cattle, sheep and hogs are solicited. Careful and personal attention will be given to consignments of stock. Quick sales and prompt returns will be made. Correspondence solicited. Reference, Dominion Bank, Esther-street Branch. Telephone Park 787
DAVID McDONALD. 856 A.W. MAYBEE.



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Union Stock Yards, Toronto Junction.
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LIMITED.
Wholesale Dealers in Live and Dressed Hogs, Beef, Etc. 36
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CUCUMBERS
Highest price paid for suitable stock up to four inches long, by—
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521 FRONT STREET EAST.

DR. TEFFT'S Green Oil
CURES
PROTRUDING, BLEEDING and ITCHING PILES.
LYMAN BROTHERS & CO., Limited, Agents.

FOOT ELM
In your shoes is like SUNSHINE in your CELLAR. it makes your shoes wholesome and corrects all unpleasant odors

FARMS FOR SALE.

$1200 —TWO HUNDRED ACRES, near Burk's Falls, sixty cleared, good house and barn and standing timber.

$2000 —EIGHTY ACRES, CO. Ontario, good improvements, close to railroad, church and school.

$2800 —ONE HUNDRED ACRES, Township Whitby, good house, barn, orchard, grand value.

$550 —ONE HUNDRED AND eighty-nine acres, Haliburton, good house and barn, good neighborhood.

$3000 —FOUR HUNDRED AND ninety-five acres, County of Addington, including water, sawmill, grain chopper and three head of horses and thirty head of cattle.

$4200 —SIXTY ACRES, COUNTY Wentworth, good buildings, large orchard, fine soil.

$7000 —ONE HUNDRED AND fifty acres, County of Stormont, splendid farm in edge of good village, good dwelling, large barns, and four tenant houses, always rented, easy terms.

$7000 —ONE HUNDRED AND ten acres, Township Markham, brick house, bank barn, good orchard, fine soil.

$7500 —ONE HUNDRED AND fifty acres, County Halton, ten acres timber, good buildings, fine soil, a bargain.

$3800 —TWO HUNDRED AND twenty acres, Haliburton County, splendid buildings, fine soil; no better farm in Ontario to yield returns.

$12,800 —ONE HUNDRED AND seventy acres, Township Scarboro, new brick house, fine buildings, good orchard, first-class soil, easy driving distance of Toronto.

$1700 —FOR QUICK SALE— Fruit farm, nine miles from Hamilton, forty-two acres, good buildings, fine soil.

I HAVE HUNDREDS OF FARMS. IF you want to buy or sell, write me. W. J. Doran, Manning Chambers, Toronto.

FARM BUYERS.
FARM OWNERS AND SELLERS.

Doubtless you will visit the Exhibition next week, and we cordially invite you to call at our office if you have any desire either to buy or sell a farm of any size or price. You cannot fail to know the many advantages accruing to farmers and gardeners living in the vicinity of Toronto, which may easily embrace a distance of twenty miles, and in some cases double that distance, because of superior railway and electric car facilities. Many men living in luxury to-day in the City of Toronto were humble farmers like yourselves. We know of one case where a farmer on 100 acres raised a large family, made money, gave his family a superior education, resulting in having three sons ministers, two doctors, and the balance of the family well provided for. This man has virtually retired, and one of the ministers has instructed us to sell the farm at $1000 under its value.

We know of another case where a practical farmer bought 150