SPECIAL LIVE STOCK AND FARMING EDITION

CATTLE MARKET RECEIPTS.

In the month of May, 1903, the number of cattle that were sold on the Toronto market amounted to 14,896; the month that has just closed the number of cattle that came upon the Toronto markets amounted to 23,745; a very large increase for one month. It is still more gratifying to announce that the quality of both exporters' and butchers' cattle this season was considerably in advance of last season. Last year in May one load of exporters sold at $5.30 per 100 lbs., two or three loads at $5.20, with the bulk at $4.75. This year a few loads have reached $5.25, quite a few loads at $5.40, with the bulk at $4.90. This year several loads of short-keeps sold at $4.90; a year ago one load of short-keeps sold at $5.00, which is the record price for Toronto. The number of hogs that passed over the weigh scales at Toronto in May, 1903, was 11,447, this year the number of porkers that walked the planks amounted to 20,300, a very creditable increase of 8855. In the first week of May, 1903, the select hog changed hands at $6.25, in the third week slid down to $5.90, and at the close of the month brought $6.00: This year the select hog in the first week sold at $5.10, then the 10c. was clipped off, making an even $5.00; the following week $4.90 was the quotation, then the price was advanced to $5.25. A most pleasing feature of the hog market is the fair prices that are now being paid for the Ontario hog in comparison with those in the States. The numbers of sheep and lambs that have come upon the market this past month are almost equal to the same month last year, 4080. The price of sheep and lambs has remained steady thruout the month, consequently both the drover and the dealer have been able to obtain a fair profit on the various deals. It is more apparent as the months go round that the Toronto live stock market is the central place where buyers and sellers most do congregate. A very large amount of money must have been disbursed thruout Ontario for the purchase of this increased quantity of live stock.

HOG PRICES KEEP UP.

Peculiarly anxious are some of the live stock journals in the States to have the farmer market his hogs immediately under the threat that the month of June will see the markets swamped. The subterfuge adopted by the packer in rigging the pork futures on the Chicago Exchange and these predictions of the wiseacres do not coalesce. If there is going to be a slump in hogs at an early date, the packers are displaying an entire disregard of common sense in quietly picking up moderately heavy shipments in advance. It is not unlikely that the trusts are more thorouly posted of the future of the markets than the supposed paper friends of the farmer, and might be doing a little buying in anticipation with their own ideas. Canadian hog markets are firm, and another small advance had to be made again this week. Higher prices still are talked of by those close to the situation; but without venturing on predictions, the fact that the demand is fully equal to the supply, and actually produces a harder tone to quotations, indicates that there is no immediate danger of a soft spot developing. At Woodstock on Friday, Brantford buyers paid $5.15 per cwt., and the Toronto buyers have had to advance the price to $5.25 to get supplies.

PUTTING HOG VALUES DOWN.

Chicago Live Stock World: Hog values have been sliding down hill lately. Each succeeding big run has registered a 5 to 10-cent decline. Growers are now protesting that prices are on a ruinous basis from their standpoint. It must be admitted, however, that the market level was higher all thru the winter than was generally expected last fall, when packers openly boasted of their ability to put up droves around the four-and-a-half-cent mark.

Hog-growing has been very profitable for several years past, and this doubtless has greatly stimulated production. What the effect of an era of low prices will be is open to conjecture. There is the prospect that many who regarded the five and six-cent hog as an incentive to production will cease their energies along that line now that prices have dropped. Meanwhile, a large spring pig crop must be disposed of, and packers are not worrying about supplies during the next winter packing season.

Doubtless the consumption of fresh and cured pork product has been curtailed in recent years by abnormally high prices. As cost has fallen, consumption has increased, and this agency may cause a revival. Packers' obvious policy at present is to keep both hog and product prices down. Between now and July 1 a large number of hogs will be marketed, and then they aim to get at rock-bottom prices. Having filled their cellars with product they will not be adverse to an advance.

One disadvantage under which the hog-grower has labored is the high price and poor feeding quality of corn. This quality is indicated by the deficiency in weight compared with last year. Four-cent hogs in the country might leave a margin of profit with good corn at 30 cents, but the grower has cause for complaint with a poor article selling at 50 to 55 cents.

Temporarily, at least, the pork producer is not enjoying any velvet.

New Cattle Guard.

G. W. Liddle, North Bay, has invented a cattle guard, which he warrants will turn the one-eyed steer. As that once active animal has passed thru the slaughter house this is a safe challenge. But Mr. Liddle's guard is a most ingenious contrivance, and as the cost is estimated at from $10 to $15 per guard it has a strong point in its favor. The C.P.R. is putting one on its track as an experiment. Hon. Mr. Dryden has a model at the parliament buildings, which will probably be sent to the railway commission at Ottawa. Two flat plates lie between the rails, and when anything steps on the first the other rises up and prevents further progress.

This late, wet spring will tempt many a farmer to go into some fields to plow before the land is in proper condition. But plowing that merely turns a wet slice of soil upside down is a damage to the land. Don't begin plowing until the soil crumbles and falls loosely from the moldboard. The crops will be better for waiting until the land is in good condition to work.

LITTLE CHANGE IN LOCAL HORSE MARKET

Receipts Are Comparatively Light and Scarcely Up to the Demand—Prices Firm.

The market for horses remains good. In the light-harness breeds there has been a bit of slackness recently, but heavy draught and good workers, chunks in particular, are eagerly snapped up wherever offering. Friday's and Tuesday's sales at The Repository were both satisfactory, even the poorest readily finding purchasers, at prices, of course, proportionate to their quality and appearance. A steady market with lighter receipts and firm prices about sums up the condition of things. Receipts are gradually falling to the summer level, but that fact of itself is sustaining prices at the good figures that have recently prevailed. Authorities predict that the market will remain steady at present prices until about the first week of July. There are about the average number of buyers on the market, and the commission men have been able to dispose of all offering at satisfactory prices. The demand for road horses, draught horses and expressers continues at the top notch. Horses, however, require to be in good flesh and well broken to bring the best prices. They must also be young and fresh. Well-mannered saddle and carriage horses will command extra prices, providing they show quality.

Among the visitors to the races this week was Mr. W. S. Spark of Canterbury, Eng. Speaking of his experiences in the Northwest, over the greater part of which he recently traveled, he said he considered the thorobreds he had seen at Calgary the best he had seen in Canada, with the exception of those at Toronto. He advises ranchmen to breed draught horses, as they are easier broken to harness, the demand for them is sure and brands on heavy horses are not so objectionable as on the lighter breeds. Breeders, he says, should have an object in view and constantly strive to attain it. Being asked as to the prospects for remounts in the Northwest, Mr. Spark said that Colonel Rae had placed an order there for 300 unbroken remounts, and he thought in the near future the possibilities would be excellent. "Stick to one breed," said he, "being careful to use the best sires of the breed chosen. Keep the best fillies, and sell only the geldings."

Dr. Rutherford, veterinary inspector, speaking recently, said the horses in the Calgary district had improved remarkably of recent years. The light horses, he said, at one time were retrograding, but recently some excellent light-legged horses had been bred, largely owing, he thought, to the encouragement given by the British remount official. The British, however, purchased few, even after encouraging the breeding of that class, but France, Belgium and Holland made purchases for army remounts. Quite a number of this type found their way into Manitoba and there greatly improved the standard of the light horses. Horses to sell well, must be fitted and fed.

A visitor at Tuesday's sale at The Repository was John Bright of Myrtle, who reported sending a number of Clydesdales recently to the Maritime Provinces. Being asked if the demand was good there, he said it was fairly so, but the prices were too high; besides which the people down by the sea affected Percherons, which were always in fair demand. There is a tremendous scarcity of mares in these parts, Mr. Bright continued. Farmers are breeding to anything. He thought there was sure profit in all the heavy draught horses that could be bred for ten or fifteen years. The country was well stocked with stallions, but there was a great scarcity in mares. A lot of the best had gone west, until Ontario was almost barren, and good mares would fetch almost any price were they forthcoming, which they are not.

W. C. Paisley of British Columbia was in town on Monday and Tuesday in a search after a couple of carloads of well-bred, well-furnished Clydesdales. He has also picked up a few Hackneys and expects to be ready to ship a week hence. He went yesterday in continuance of his pursuit. He reports a great scarcity of the right sort of Clydesdales in and around Toronto, such as he is in quest of. The demand in British Columbia for good heavy draughts, he said, was far beyond the supply, and is likely to be for a long time yet.

Following is Walter Harland Smith's weekly report of prevailing prices at The Repository: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, $150 to $300; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, $150 to $250; matched pairs, cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, $300 to $550; delivery horses, 110 to 1200 lbs., $135 to $165; general purpose and express horses, 1200 to 1350 lbs., $140 to $165; draught horses, 1350 to 1750 lbs., $160 to $225; serviceable second-hand workers, $50 to $100; serviceable second-hand drivers, $60 to $115.

Advices from Boston, Mass., report the market in good condition, and that more of a general kind could be sold if put on the market. Prices continue strong for anything desirable. Roadsters are in free demand, and so, too, are single carriage horses for doctors and professional men. Pairs have to be really tip-top to command the prices usually asked. Canadians have recently done exceptionally well. All the chunks and expressers offering are taken on sight. There are not nearly so many drivers on the market as required.

H. M. Robinson of the Broadview Pony Farm reports the recent sale of a number of ponies, including his Canadian Ensign, an Arab mare, and a beautiful little mare by a thorobred.

Thomas Graham of Graham Bros., Claremont, is on the sea with fifty Clydesdale mares selected from the best studs in Scotland, and got by such famous sires as Baron's Pride, King of the Roses and Prince Thomas. They will be sold by auction at the Repository on June 23.

A selection from Mr. J. E. Seagram's extensive lot of thorobreds will be sold by Walter Harland Smith on the race track at Woodbine on Friday, at 12.30 p.m. They include some of the grandest and best-producing blood known either to the English or United States stud book. All are young, among them being Chatelaine, Hockey Rink, Virtuoso, War Medal, Eastern Prince and some rarely well-bred colts and fillies, such as if they do not race will be invaluable to breed from or to.

Prices ruled firm at the special race-week sale at The Repository last week, when consignments from Adam Hess, Palmerston; Llewelyn Meredith, London, Ont.; B. H. Muldrew, George Pepper, Lieut.-Col. Stimson, Charles E. Eaid, Simcoe, William Reed, Lucan, and J. H. Weston were disposed of. The lot consisted of saddle and combination horses, and it is very much to be doubted if any better were ever offered at any one sale. There were 70 in all, and the bidding, tho fairly brisk, was no better than might have been expected from the general excellence of the offerings.

Very Grave Disease.

Under the heading of "A Serious Disease of Mares and Stallions" (maladie du coit), The Farmers' Advocate (Winnipeg edition) says that the disease has appeared in the Lethbridge district. It has also ben termed "covering disease," or "dourine." Capt. Hayes says "dourine is a specific disease, which appears as an inflammation of the surface of the genital organs, and which causes grave alterations in the nervous system of the attacked animal. It runs either an acute or chronic course, the former being the more common. Mares are more liable than stallions to the acute form. It is a purely contagious disease, and under ordinary circumstances is only transmitted during the act of mating. The infectant matter may remain apparently latent in the system of a horse for more than a year. Recovery is rare, and the duration of the attack may be from eight months to one or two years. The mortality is at least 70 per cent:, and is greater in stallions than in mares.

"The symptoms are as follows: About 11 to 20 days after a stallion has been mated with an infected mare, there is a swelling of the penis, so much so as to prevent its return to the sheath. The swelling spreads to the sheath and scrotum, and the testicles and glands of the inside of the thighs also swell. Some time later there may be red spots, blisters and ulcers on the outer surface of the male organ, and the opening from which the urine is discharged is red, swollen and shows a slimy discharge; the patient suffers difficulty in passing water, and from sexual excitement. It falls away in condition and becomes tender in the region of the loins. In the female, the external genitals are swollen, thickened and studded with red spots, blisters and ulcers, and are often covered with a muddy, orange-colored secretion; the mare suffers from excessive sexual excitement and difficulty in urinating. She discharges urine frequently and in small quantities and also sticky secretion; is constantly in season, whisking her tail and is very ticklish. The urine and other discharges from the genitals foul the tail and thighs, causing sores on the parts they touch. The swelling of the vulva often extends along the belly. Between the fortieth and sixtieth day the stallion affected shows symptoms of a sort of nettlerash, consisting of elevations on the skin, varying in size from a 25 cent piece to the size of one's hand. This rash is not constant, and varies in location frequently. They are usually found on the neck, shoulders, chest, belly and croup. Sometimes the skin gets excessively itchy, causing the animal to bite and rub itself so that sores appear. White spots are to be seen on the mucous membranes where ulcers were formerly; this symptom is seen in both sexes. The lymphatic nodes become swollen and the animal becomes lame behind. Affected mares abort; stallions lose power behind; paralysis sets in, followed by death.

"In the early stages castration is said to cure in the stallion. This disease is too serious to permit any animal once affected to be again used for breeding purposes. An affected stallion can spread the disease over a big stretch of country, hence all suspicious discharges from or swellings of the genitals, in either mare or horse, should be looked upon with suspicion. It would be well if every owner of a mare demanded that the stallion owner or groom produce a veterinary certificate that the said horse is free from such a serious venereal disease, in addition to being free from any hereditary disease."

This serious disease (maladie du coit, dourine) exists in the Dakotas, where numbers of horses are quarantined by the B. A. I. The bunch referred to in Southern Alberta have been quarantined by the veterinary director-general, and are under the supervision of the officers.

Maladie du coit, an expert says, is practically an incurable disease, and every possible precaution should be taken against it by farmers and breeders.

Chicago Horse Market.

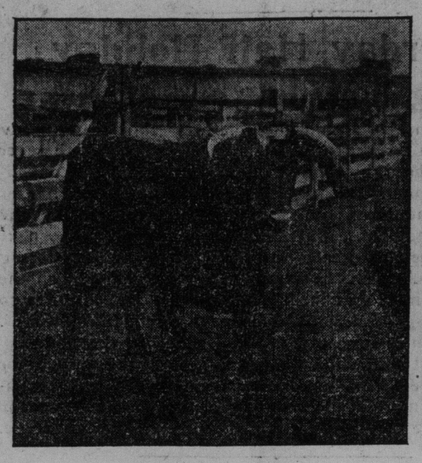
Chicago, May 31.—With general receipts lighter, the demand has hardly been strong enough to maintain an even balance. While not sharply lower, most kinds are easier and for the last two days selling at uneven prices. A few choice offerings of all classes have maintained steadiness, but medium and common offerings have met with quite indifferent demand, with bulk of sales at lower range. Big, sound draughters are meeting with fair demand at $175 to $225 and upward; common offerings not so active at $125 to $165. Expressers show some tendency to lower range, altho bulk of sales were closed at $140 to $165, with range for good kinds at $135 to $175 and upward for fancy animals. The promising opening the first of the week created too high expectations, are nearly all classes, except good harness horses, have sold down to lower levels. The export demand for coachers has been of good proportions, while local orders have also shown some increase for the week, inquiry from all quarters for drivers being ample to hold an even balance on harness horses. A Mexican dealer purchased forty-six head from a private dealer, comprising matched pairs at the best prices ever paid for export. The bulk of the disposals thus far for the week for general kinds show weakness and lower values at the following prices:

	Poor to fair.		Good to best.	
Draughters	$125	to 165	$170	to 255
Loggers and feeders	70	130	130	195
Chunks	65	95	100	150
Expressers	110	150	160	175
Farm mares and small chunks	50	75	70	120
Light drivers	65	125	150	400
Actors and coachers	100	175	200	450
Carriage pairs	250	350	375	700
Western (branded)	12	30	40	75
Plugs and scrubs	10	20	25	40
Mules	60	160	165	210

Have a breeding pen of selected birds to replenish and take the place of the poorest.

The selection of birds for mating is the most important part of poultry raising.

It is not too late yet to secure a sufficient number of good cockerels of a standard to use in breeding



Largest Steer of This Year's City Market, Weight 2040 lbs., Purchased by W. H. Dean.

Angus Bull, Weight 1950 lbs., Owned by Wilson Devaney, St. Mary's, Sold at Toronto Market.

BETTER PRICES PAID FOR SHIPPING CATTLE

At City Stock Yards—Large Run—Butchers' Firm—Hogs Firm at Advance.

Live Stock Receipts.

The amount of live stock reaching the Toronto markets this week and corresponding week a year ago was:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1904	5460	4294	1017
1903	2570	3300	1133
Incr.	2890	994	*116

*Decrease.

Receipts of live stock at the City Market were large—113 carloads all told, composed of 1880 cattle, 128 hogs, 326 sheep and lambs, 45 calves and 506 hogs to Park Blackwell. Over 200 cattle mentioned in the above were bought by the shippers in the country, and not for sale on this market.

The quality of fat cattle taken in bulk was not as good as on some market days of late. But there were a few loads of good to choice shipping, as well as butchers, offered.

Trade early in the morning was brisk, with prices 10c to 15c per cwt. higher than on Friday last, for all classes, but later in the day, butchers' cattle closed at about Friday's quotations, while exporters remained firm at the advance.

Exporters—Prices ranged all the way from $4.80 to $5.40 per cwt., the latter price being paid in one instance only for an extra well-finished load brought in by E. Pearson, a farmer from North Oxford, who deserves credit for being a good feeder, this not being his first lot of choice cattle sold on this market. They were bought by Coughlin Bros. The bulk of shipping cattle sold from $5.15 to $5.30 per cwt.

Butchers'—The demand was good, as many buyers were on the market from outside points, which caused the market to be firm, as will be seen by quotations and sales given below.

Feeders and stockers—There was a steady demand for feeders of good quality, and prices remained firm.

Milch cows — The demand for choice cows was excellent, but there were few of this class on the market, the bulk being of the common to medium kinds.

Veal calves — Deliveries not being as large, prices were a little firmer.

Sheep and lambs — Receipts were not large, but sheep and yearling lambs were quoted as being easier, while spring lambs of good quality were firm.

Hogs—Deliveries of hogs amounted to about 1690. Prices were firm at the advance quoted in The World on Monday, at $5.25 for selects and $5 for lights and fats.

Exporters—Choice, well-finished heavy exporters sold at $5 to $5.35 per cwt.; medium at $4.80 to $5.

Export bulls—Choice export bulls sold at $3.75 to $4.25, medium at $3.50 to $3.60.

Export cows—Prices ranged from $3.75 to $4.25 per cwt.

Butchers'—Choice picked lots of butchers', equal in quality to best exporters, 1100 to 1200 lbs. each, sold at $4.60 to $4.75; loads of good at $4.50 to $4.60; medium at $4.25 to $4.40; common at $3.50 to $4; rough and inferior at $4 to $4.25 per cwt.

Feeders—Short-keep feeders, 1100 to 1200 lbs. each, sold at $4.50 to $4.90. Those weighing from 950 to 1050 of good quality sold at $4 to $4.25 per cwt.

Stockers—Choice yearling calves sold at $3.75 to $4; poorer grades and off colors sold at $3 to $3.50, according to quality.

Milch cows—Milch cows and springers sold from $30 to $62 each.

Veal calves—Calves sold from $2.50 to $8 each and $3.50 to $5 per cwt.

Sheep—Export ewes said at $4 to $4.35; export bucks at $3 to $3.50.

Lambs—Yearling grain-fed lambs sold at $5 to $5.50.

Spring lambs—Prices ranged from $2.50 to $4.50 each.

Hogs—Prices for straight loads, fed and watered, were $5.25 per cwt.; and $5 for lights and fats.

McDonald & Maybee sold: 1 export steer, 1760 lbs., at $5.50 per cwt.; 17 exporters, 1330 lbs. each, at $5.40 per cwt.; 7 exporters, 1250 lbs. each, at $5 per cwt.; 26 exporters, 1250 lbs. each, at $4.90 per cwt.; 10 exporters, 1390 lbs. each, at $5.15 per cwt.; 10 exporters, 1210 lbs. each, at $5 per cwt.; 13 exporters, 1245 lbs. each, $5 per cwt.; 11 exporters, 1270 lbs. each, at $5.15 per cwt.; 20 exporters, 1245 lbs. each, at $5.20 per cwt.; 21 exporters, 1350 lbs. each, at $5.20 per cwt.; 8 exporters, 1250 lbs. each, at $5.20 per cwt.; 6 butchers' cattle, 1030 lbs. each, at $4.90 per cwt.; 8 butchers' cattle, 980 lbs. each, at $4.37½ per cwt.; 6 butchers' cattle, 1060 lbs. each, at $4.70 per cwt.; 15 butchers' cattle, 1125 lbs. each, at $4.45 per cwt.; 12 butchers' cattle, 970 lbs. each, at $4.30 per cwt.; 12 butchers' cattle, 900 lbs. each, at $4.35 per cwt.; 8 butchers' cattle, 1070 lbs. each, at $4.40 per cwt.; 12 butchers' cattle, 1100 lbs. each, at $4.65 per cwt.; 7 butchers' catle, 800 lbs. each, at $4.30 per cwt.; 11 butchers' cattle, 1010 lbs. each, $4.15 per cwt.; 55 butchers' cows, 1000 to 1235 lbs. each, $3.40 to $4 per cwt.; 40 stockers, 500 lbs. each, at $3.90 per cwt.; 32 stockers, 820 lbs. each, at $3.90 per cwt.; 25 feeders, 1145 lbs. each, at $4.45 per cwt.; 3 export bulls, 1860 lbs. each, at $4 per cwt.; 51 lambs, $3 to $4 each; 21 sheep, $4.25 to $4.50 per cwt.; 18 veal calves, $4.50 to $5 per cwt.

Maybee & Wilson, agents, cattle bought and sold on commission, did a large trade as usual, selling at both markets: 8 exporters, 1360 lbs. each, at $5.35 per cwt.; 19 exporters, 1280 lbs. each, at $5.30 per cwt.; 20 exporters, 1285 lbs. each, at $5.30 per cwt.; 20 exporters, 1320 lbs. each, at $5.30 per cwt.; 5 exporters, 1265 lbs. each, at $5.20 per cwt.; 4 exporters, 1280 lbs. each, at $5.25 per cwt.; 10 exporters, 1380 lbs. each, at $5.15 per cwt.; 8 exporters, 1290 lbs. each, at $5.10 per cwt.; 21 exporters, 1350 lbs. each, at $5 per cwt.; 28 extra good quality butchers', 1100 lbs. each, at $4.75 per cwt.; 8 extra good quality butchers', 1070 lbs. each, at $4.70 per cwt.; 11 extra good quality butchers', 1060 lbs. each, at $4.55 per cwt.; 7 do., 1150 lbs. each, at $4.60 per cwt.; 10 do., 1170 lbs. each, at $4.50 per cwt.; 20 fair butchers', 1000 lbs. each, at $4.35 per cwt.; 19 fair butchers', 975 lbs. each, at $4.30 per cwt.; 3 fair butchers', 980 lbs. each, at $4.25 per cwt.; 1 bull, 1710 lbs., at $4.15 per cwt.; 6 bulls, 1750 lbs. each, at $4 per cwt.; 1 cow, $40, and 2 cows, $105; 23 sheep at $4.50 per cwt.

The above agents also forwarded on commission 1 load butchers', each to Halifax, Collingwood and Sturgeon Falls, two loads east.

Corbett, Henderson & Maybee sold: 17 exporters, 1320 lbs. each, at $5.25 per cwt.; 19 exporters, 1280 lbs. each, at $4.85 per cwt.; 9 exporters, 1300 lbs. each, at $5.20; 25 butchers', 980 los. each, at $4.40 per cwt.; 20 butchers', 1040 lbs. each, at $4.50; 10 butchers', 1060 lbs. each, at $4.65 per cwt.; 4 exporters, 1030 lbs. each, at $4.70 per cwt.; 7 butchers', 1130 lbs. each, at $4.70 per cwt.; 10 feeders, 1150 lbs. each, at $4.80 per cwt.; 4 cows, 1145 lbs. each, at $4.25 per cwt.; 2 export bulls, 1660 lbs. each, at $4.05 per cwt.

Harry Murby sold 65 stockers, 650 to 700 lbs. each, at $3.65 per cwt.; 13 butchers', 900 lbs. each, at $4.25.

J. L. Rountree bought 50 butchers' of good to choice quality, at $4.35 to $4.75 per cwt.

W. H. Dean bought 8 loads of shipping cattle, 1250 to 1400 lbs. each, at $4.80 to $5.15; 10 export bulls, 1600 to 2400 lbs. each, at $3.80 to $4.15 per cwt.

J. W. Elliott bought 102 choice well-finished exporters from Isaac Groff of Elmira, who is noted for bringing choice cattle. The average price for this lot was $5.25 per cwt.

Coughlin Bros. bought 2 loads of good to choice exporters, 1350 to 1400 lbs. each, at $5.20 to $5.40 per cwt.

George Rountree bought for the Harris Abattoir Co. 5 loads of exporters at $5.15 to $5.37½; 4 loads of butcher cattle at $4.40 to $4.65; 2 extra choice export bulls at $4.25 to $4.40 per cwt.

A. McIntosh bought 100 shipping cattle.

R. J. Collins bought 100 butchers' cattle at prices ranging from $4.35 to $4.65 per cwt.

Joshua Ingham bought 24 choice sheep at $4.75 per cwt.; 13 spring lambs at $4.50 each.

Wesley Dunn bought 175 sheep at $4.25 per cwt.; 60 calves at $6.50 each; 120 spring lambs at $3.75 each. These quotations are the average paid by Mr. Dunn.

John Scott sold 1 load butchers', 920 lbs. each, heifers and steers, at $4.40 per cwt., and 1 cow at $4 per cwt.

W. J. McClelland bought 3 loads butchers', 1050 lbs. each, at $4.30 to $4.60 per cwt.

Crawford & Hunnisett sold 1 load exporters, 1350 lbs. each, at $5.35; 1 load exporters, 1400 lbs., at $5.10; 1 load feeders, 1165 lbs. each, at $4.65; 1 load stockers, 650 to 750 lbs. each, at $3.75 to $3.80 per cwt.

Teagman & Sons bought 2 loads stockers and light feeders, 500 to 850 lbs. each, at $3.40 to $4.20 per cwt; 1 load mixed butchers, 800 to 1200 lbs. each, at $3.60 to $4.40 per cwt.

Dunn Bros. bought 1 load exporters, 1280 lbs. each, at $5.12½ per cwt.; and shipped 13 carloads of exporters fed at the Don Byres.

Frank Hunnisett, jr., bought 40 butchers' cattle, 900 to 1150 lbs. each, at $4.35 to $4.60 per cwt.

Henry Hunnisett bought 11 exporters, 1300 lbs. each, at $5.35.

William Scarf, cattle dealer and breeder, of South Grey, was a visitor at the market. Mr. Scarf is an ardent Conservative, being vice-president of Bentinck Township, and is always trying to make converts. He attended the Gamey meeting, accompanied by A. Derby, also a cattle dealer and prominent Liberal of South Grey. Mr. Scarf reports that Mr. Derby was impressed with Mr. Gamey's speech, and thinks that he has got Mr. Derby converted.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Cables Unchanged—Hogs Steady to Strong on Buffalo Market.

New York, May 31.—Beeves — Receipts, none; dressed beef, steady, at 7c to 7½c. Exports to-day were 820 cattle, 1280 sheep and 4700 quarters of beef. Calves — Receipts, 100; market steady; common to choice veals sold $4 to $6.50; city dressed veals, at $6 to $9.

Sheep and lambs — Receipts, 1657; market steady. Sheep sold at $4 to $5; yearlings at $5.50 to $6; lambs at $6.50 to $8.10; dressed mutton, slow, at 8c to 10c; dressed yearlings at 11c to 13c; dressed lambs, at 12c to 15c.

Hogs — Receipts, 1206; feeling steady, at $5.20 to $5.25 for prime state and Pennsylvania hogs; western hogs, $4.65.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., May 31. — Cattle, receipts, 150 head; steady; prime steers, $5.25 to $5.60; shipping, $5 to $5.35; butchers', $4.60 to $5.25; heifers, $3.75 to $5.10; cows, $3.50 to $4.60; bulls, $2.25 to $4.50; stockers and feeders, $3.50 to $4.65.

Veals — Receipts, 100 head; 25 cents higher, $4.50 to $6.50.

Hogs — Receipts, 3400 head; steady to strong, on light; 5c lower on heavy; heavy, $5 to $5.05; a few $5.10; mixed, $5 to $5.05; yorkers, $4.95 to $5; pigs, $4.80 to $4.85; rough, $4.20 to $4.36; stags, $2.75 to $3.25; dairies, $4.80 to $5.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6800 head; steady, unchanged.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, May 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 3500, including 200 Texans; steady; good to prime steers, $5.40 to $5.90; poor to medium, $4.50 to $5.50; stockers and feeders, $3.25 to $4.50; cows and heifers, $1.75 to $5; canners, $1.75 to $2.90; bulls, $2.50 to $4.30; calves, $2.50 to $6; Texas-fed sters, $3.15 to $4.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 30,000; weak to 5c lower; mixed and butchers', $4.60 to $4.75; good to choice heavy, $4.75 to $4.80; choice heavy, $4.50 to $4.70; light, $4.50 to $4.65; bulk of sales, $4.60 to $4.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; steady; good to choice wethers, $5.25 to $5.80; fair to choice mixed, $3.75 to $5; native lambs, $5 to $6.30; spring lambs, $5.50 to $7.50.

British Cattle Market.

London, May 31.—Canadian cattle are slow at 11½c to 12½c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9c to 9½c per lb. Sheep, dull, 12c to 14c per lb; yearlings, 15c.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts up to the end of May amount to, about $750,000, as against $567,000 last year.

The foregoing figures indicate a substantial advance.

Customs officials state that any loss of revenue thru disordered business conditions following the fire has been neutralized by heavy receipts of machinery, etc., to replace the destroyed.

Owing to the inclement weather and unfinished overhauling of the Lakeside did not take the Garden City's trip yesterday. The latter boat will be able to leave to-day as usual at 3.45.

Eggs for hatching should not be over two weeks old.

Fowls should have plenty of gravel for grinding purposes.

Variety of food is essential to the well-being and productiveness of fowls.

The composition of eggs requires a variety of material, and these are found in plain, cheap food.

FRUIT OUTLOOK IS GOOD THRU NIAGARA DISTRICT

Strawberries the Only Failure Observed by World Man on Tour of Garden of Canada.

To the ordinary citizen and the agriculturist outside of the Niagara Peninsula, the vast resources and capabilities of this favored portion of the Province of Ontario are comparatively a sealed book. True it is that in the time of the harvest, varied according to the several seasons, the dwellers in the great cities and centres of trade see in the vast shipments of fruit some evidence of the fertility of the soil and the care of the husbandman, but it is only by a personal visit that the full meaning of this great industry is revealed. With Mr. Vance, of the well-known firm of Vance & Co., a representative of The World was last week afforded an opportunity of visiting the "Garden of Canada." Leaving Toronto by the G. T. R., via Hamilton, within a half-hour's run one enters upon a country rich in fruit. Nestling along the shore of the lake, Oakville and all that beautiful section of country up to the City of Hamilton is justly regarded as second to none in the culture of the strawberry. Past the Hendrie homestead, hill and dale alternating, with here and there glimpses of the lake, nature has been lavish in her gifts. A short delay in Hamilton and one enters upon a country rich in all the elements of mixed husbandry. Stony Creek, Winona, Beamsville, Grimsby, Jordan, Port Dalhousie and St. Catharines are centres of magnificent orchard patches, bursting into bloom.

Success Seems Sure.

The success or failure of the fruit industry is fraught with great interest and importance to the commission houses, second only to that of the grower; hence the anxiety with which every influence potent for good or evil upon the great fruit industry is carefully scanned. A fall in temperature, a high wind scattering the blossoms, winter's frosts and summer's heat are alike calculated to cause serious forebodings to grower and trader alike. That these discouraging conditions are not likely to be in evidence this season is now fairly well assured, altho any hazard as to the final outcome is yet somewhat premature.

A drive of some fifty miles, radiating from the City of St. Catharines, confirms The World in the opinion that the season of 1904 bids fair to be one of more than average prosperity to the fruit-grower, and incidentally to the farmer in general. The average farmer in the Niagara Peninsula does not stake his fortune on the culture of fruit alone, but that all other lines of industry are subsidiary to this one is quite clear.

Well-Favored Spot.

Leaving St. Catharines, and crossing the old Welland Canal, one of the first and at the same time most widely-known and important industries in this district met with is the fine vineyard of George Barnes, known as the Ontario Grape Growing and Wine Co. "Nature," said Mr. Barnes, as he led the way out to the brow of the hill overlooking the City of St. Catharines, "has done kind by us;" and the remark was well chosen. Within a stone's throw is the Henley Regatta course, while on every hand the prospect is most inviting. "We have 150 acres of vineyard," said Mr. Barnes, "and last fall we used 700 tons of grapes." A visit to the wine vaults conveyed some idea of the enormous expansion of the wine trade in the Province of Ontario. A capacity of 500,000 gallons, with a trade extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is the fruit of many years of active labor in the growing of grapes. Grapes and all other fruits have wintered well. An orchard of some 15 acres showed evidence of fine culture and a bounteous harvest.

Promising Outlook.

Albert Dobrindt, with 1800 peach trees, and altogether some 38 acres devoted to fruit, was disposed to regard the outlook as very promising. "The cold winter doubtless killed many peach trees," said Mr. Dobrindt, "but mine fortunately escaped." The ordinary field mice caused great havoc thru the winter by gnawing the bark of the trees, but if the farmers, said Mr. Dobrindt, would pay strict attention to the trees, and after every snowstorm thoroly tramp down the snow around the tree, this difficulty could be almost entirely avoided.

L. Bowman has about 2 1-2 acres mixed fruit. Prospects are good. He will in future go more extensively into the culture of grapes.

Thomas E. Johnson has some 1600 peach trees, all looking well. Mice caused damage to many of his neighbors' trees, but by tramping down the snow around his, he avoided any loss.

2500 Peach Trees.

In all that portion of the country lying around Port Dalhousie, a similar condition of affairs is said to prevail. Mr. McLennan is the owner of a magnificent fruit farm overlooking Port Dalhousie, and with a peach orchard containing 2500 trees. He regards the outlook as promising. On a farm of 180 acres, Mr. McLennan has some 80 acres devoted to the culture of mixed fruit, and in every instance the outlook is excellent.

J. S. Sterling, owner of four acres of grapes, was optimistic in tone. In strawberries, said Mr. Sterling, the outlook is very poor. Cherries are especially good.

J. F. Farmer, Port Dalhousie, considered that, compared with other years, the past winter had caused more than the ordinary amount of loss. Field mice had destroyed the bark of trees, while the cold rains by destroying the golden buds had wrought great damage. Strawberries are a comparative failure, while raspberries were never better.

Strawberries a Failure.

Frank Durley, Port Dalhousie, said the strawberry crop was a failure, while all other fruits were excellent.

J. W. Simpson, Port Dalhousie, has 18 acres of fruit. Outlook is fair for all except strawberries.

W. H. Hough declared that the outlook could not, in his opinion, be better. He has 55 acres devoted to fruit, principally peaches, and all bearing evidence of an abundant harvest. Alluding to the question of the San Jose Scale, Mr. Hough drew the attention of The World to a crab-apple tree which last season was completely covered with the pest. The excellent results achieved by spraying were abundantly shown in this case. A composition composed of lime, sulphur and Bordeau mixture, fect cure. To-day, while the tree is still covered with the scale, they are all dead in two applications, had effected a perfect cure. The tree is a mass of bloom.

H. Lamford, with 18 acres of fruit, regards the situation as very satisfactory in general, except in strawberries.

A. E. Gleed, 10 acres; all round good crop.

T. M. Nickerson, in all but strawberries, regards the situation as promising.

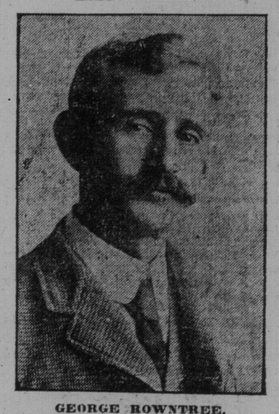
J. K. Muir, with two acres of strawberries and a large peach orchard, is well satisfied with the prospect. In everything but strawberries, said Mr. Muir, prospects are excellent.

Peach Trees All Dead.

James Dunlop & Sons, the well-known florists on the outskirts of St. Catharines, were not inclined to view the matter in other than an optimistic manner. "Altho personally," said Mr. Dunlop, as he led the way to his peach orchard, "my contribution will not be a large one." A glance revealed the fact that every tree in the orchard was dead. "As to the cause," said Mr. Dunlop, "I attribute it to the intense cold of the past winter, together with the presence of the San Jose Scale. In all other branches of the fruit industry we find no cause of complaint." Fair-sized tomatoes and oranges in the conservatories were among the features here to be seen. An Irish peach apple tree, the only one to the knowledge of Mr. Dunlop, in the Niagara Peninsula, is a great curiosity.

Charles E. Secord, with 50 acres fruit; R. Thompson, D. Lambert, F. D. Salwyn, J. A. Niven, B. French, John Scott and G. W. Robertson all look upon the season as a fairly good one.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that the prospects for fruit in all that district surrounding the City of St. Catharines and along the shore of the lake give evidence of a good, fair yield.



GEORGE ROWNTREE.

Buyer for the Harris Abattoir Company at the City Stock Yards, Mr. Rowntree is one of the younger generation of cattle dealers, but he has already made his mark in the business. He comes of a family of cattle experts, his relatives having spent years in the business. As buyer for the Abattoir Company, 500 or 600 cattle pass the judgment of Mr. Rowntree monthly, and drovers now recognize him as one of the most critical judges on the market.

Campbellford, May 31.—One thousand three hundred and seventy cheese boarded. Magrath bought 60 at 8⅝c; Cook 200 at 8⅝c; Bird 905 at 8⅝c.

No Home, No Kitchen, No Table, No Dish of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game or Soup is complete without the appetizing accompaniment of the world famous

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

"The Original and only Genuine Worcestershire."

You cannot get "just as good" for a third the price or at the same money either, for it has "absolutely no equal." All the best Groc