

Pork Packing in the United States.

The forty-sixth annual report of the Cincinnati Price Current relating to the pork packing industry of the United States and kindred interests has been published, for the year ending March 1, 1895. Embraced in the work is much of statistical information in regard to production, prices, consumption, exportation, etc. of leading products. The statement is the twenty-third annual compilation prepared by the present editor of the Price Current.

It has been previously remarked that in the meat packing industry a change has been going on in late years by which such operations have been compassed within a reduced number of establishments. There were far more houses in the west twenty years ago than now, engaged in killing hogs, while the extent of operations then represented only about 40 per cent of what it now does. This change has been due to the active competition of and special economies commanded by the larger establishments. In curing operations the changes have been less significant—in fact there are quite likely as many thus engaged, and possibly more. In comparison with the earlier period, many of these establishments effecting purchases of green product from the large slaughtering concerns in quantities and kinds to meet the requirements of their trade. Through this method there has been reached a much higher degree of economy in the preparation of the raw material for the consumer, and the hog raiser and consumer of the product have shared in the benefits therefrom.

GENERAL COMPARISONS.

With reference to the past year, it has been one of enlarging supplies and lowering of prices, and for much of the period the relation of values of hogs and of product has been unsatisfactory and results have been unprofitable to packers.

The summer season, from March 1 to November 1, developed a supply of hogs decidedly in excess of the views and estimates generally prevalent in the early part of the period. The record of western packing shows a total of 8,812,000 hogs for the eight months, which had been previously equalled in but one instance, in 1890, when the total was 9,540,000. The average cost of hogs for the summer season was reduced \$1.35 per 100 pounds in comparison with the winter season just preceding. The gain in the meat product for the eight months was 230,000,000 pounds, or 25½ per cents. The exportation of meats for the eight months was 85,000,000 pounds in excess of corresponding time in the preceding year. The stocks remaining in the west on November 1, of meats and pork, were 35,000,000 pounds in excess of twelve months previously.

As the winter season advanced it was made more and more evident that the marketings of hogs would largely exceed the prevailing calculations at the beginning of the season. The midwinter inquiry of the Price Current led to the conclusion that an increase of fully 2,200,000 would be shown in the record at the end of February, which view few if any in the trade appeared inclined to accept. The returns disclose an increase of 2,307,000 hogs the total reaching 7,191,000 in comparison with 4,884,000 in 1893-94. This total has been equalled in but two previous winter seasons, 1890-91 and 1891-92, when prices were reduced much lower than they were the past winter.

In the feature of weight, the result is closely in line with expectations, the average falling decidedly below the preceding winter, the decrease being 15.47 pounds per hog. At the same average weight as last year the gain in total weight of hogs is equivalent to 2,859,000 hogs.

The western manufacture of product during the winter shows a gain of 258,000,000

pounds of meats, and 65,000,000 pounds of lard. The exports for the same period, four months, showed a gain of only 4,000,000 pounds of meats, while there was an increase of 32,000,000 pounds of lard, in comparison with such distribution in the preceding winter season.

The returns of stocks of hog product in the west on March 1 show a large total, having been exceeded in but two instances, with reference to meats in 1891 and 1892. The stock of lard shown is moderate, much below the usual quantity, although 57,000 tierces larger than last year, when the stock was especially low.

The manufacture of barreled pork was considerably increased in comparison with the preceding year, but was short of various former seasons.

The average cost of hogs in the west for the winter shows a decline of 98 cents per 100 pounds compared with 1893-94.

The total amount paid out by western packers for hogs during the four months was \$71,689,000, and for the twelve months ending March 1 an aggregate of \$172,679,000—which figures are suggestive of the enormous proportions of this interest in this country. In addition to this, the statistics of slaughtering of hogs at the seaboard and other eastern localities for the past year indicate an amount reaching about \$30,000,000 paid out for hogs—so that the aggregate, west and east, covered by the statement herewith submitted, represents \$232,000,000 paid out for hogs, or a daily average of three-quarters of a million dollars.

Toronto Grain and Produce Market.

Wheat.—The market was firmer to-day. Dealers here calculated that No. 2 United States red wheat could not be laid down at Ontario mills at less than \$1.03, freights and duty paid. A holder outside who had carried wheat all the way up from 50c got frightened at the decline in the west and sold 5 cars of white wheat at 96c. Red and white were offering west to-day at \$1. Manitoba wheat is steady at \$1.05 west for No. 1 hard and \$1.07 Montreal freights.

Flour.—Is dull prices are steady. Cars of patents are quoted at \$5 and straight roller at \$4.75 to \$4.80, Toronto freights.

Millfeed.—Cars of shorts are quoted, Toronto freights, at \$16.50, and bran at \$12.50.

Barley.—Is dull. Cars of feed wheat are quoted at 52c and 55c and outside. Cars of mixed are quoted west at 38c and white at 39c. Cars on the track here are quoted at 48c.

Butter.—There is rather more coming in on account of the cooler weather. Some large rolls were received to-day. The best dairy tub sells at 12c to 12½c and low grade at 5c. Large rolls are quoted at 12c to 13c.

Eggs.—The offerings are quite liberal and the demand is slow and easy at 10c to 10½c. Globe, June 8.

Don't Worry.

Worry is one of the worst evils which can overtake a business man. With some people it becomes a habit and they cannot shake it off. It sours their tempers and makes them uncivil to customers and employees alike; it plants wrinkles in their foreheads and withers the best part of their lives; it makes them dogmatic and imperious and exaggerates the merest trifle into a matter of greatest moment, especially if the trifle concerns their own personality; in fact it makes "mountains of mole hills," and its victim becomes an object to be pitied as well as shunned. There is no excuse for this condition of things, and the man who allows himself to be thus made the

victim of worry has only himself to blame. Generally speaking, the men who suffer from this complaint are those who think it necessary to attend to all little details of their business themselves. This too often grows out of conceit, as they imagine that no one else can attend to such matters so well as themselves. They exaggerate the idea contained in that little saying, "If you want a thing well done, do it yourself," whereas the fact may be that several persons in their employ can attend to such matters better than they. It is an evidence of weakness and inability when a man does not know how to conduct his business without so much fretting and fuming as to make him a burden to himself and a nuisance to all with whom he comes in contact.—American Bookmaker.

One Hundred Acres of Sun Flowers.

S. D. Cone, of Aberdeen, South Dakota, has made arrangements to plant 100 acres to Russian sunflowers. A thousand pounds of seed has been purchased which will be planted with a horse corn planter, in rows, like corn. The variety planted is the largest extant; the flower grows from eight inches to two feet in diameter. The yield of seed is thirty to fifty bushels per acre, and the seed produces about one gallon of oil per bushel. After the oil has been extracted the seed meal left makes a splendid cake for cattle and horse feed, much superior to the product of flax. The stalks, which will number about 12,800 to the acre, are expected to yield five to six cords of fuel, about equal to wood and worth in the neighborhood of \$15 per acre. The work of extracting the oil will be done at Aberdeen.

Advancing Vehicle Prices.

The advances in leather and iron are affecting the implement trade in the advancing prices of vehicles. Manufacturers have begun to notify the jobbers that on account of the rise in leather, from 7 to 10 cents a pound, it will be necessary to advance vehicle prices. There are about 25 to 30 pounds of leather in a top buggy and the difference amounts to considerable on the factory's output. The upward tendency is also assisted by appreciating iron and steel values. Harness manufacturers have already increased their prices, and the trade need not be surprised to see them go up another notch within a short time.—Farm Implements, Minneapolis.

The frost which was felt in the western and northern portions of the territories on May 29, injured the fruit crop and vegetables considerably. The frost did not extend east into Manitoba.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES.

LATEST TIME CARD.

Daily Through Trains.

12.45 pm	6.25 pm	Lv. Minneapolis	Ar	8.40 am	4.20 pm
1.25 pm	7.15 pm	Lv. St. Paul	Ar	8.00 am	3.40 pm
	4.05 pm	Lv. Duluth	Ar	11.10 am	
	7.15 pm	Lv. Ashland	Ar	8.15 am	
7.15 am	10.05 am	Ar. Chicago	Lv.	5.00 pm	13.40 pm

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