SPECIAL FARMING & LIVESTOCK EDITION

WHEAT PRICE OUTLOOK.

The upward movement in wheat futures at Chicago recently has been brought about in defiance of the June estimates of the United States crop by the government statistical department. This estimate places the 1905 crop at over 700,000,000 bushels, and the second largest on record. The grain market was disposed to regard this as ominous and set about to make a price in line with the expected supply, but in doing this the opposition of the farmer has been met. For two seasons now the American farmer has received a high price for his wheat. Last year the dollar mark was talked and easily passed by reason partially of the withholding of supplies from the market. The necessities of competing for an export market will have considerable influence on this season's crop. Last year there was little to export, and the wheat which went out of the country was almost entirely in the shape of flour. The export basis forms the ultimate groundwork for home prices. A bushel of wheat will only be exported when a higher price cannot be realized in the home market. In the early stages of the incoming marketing season it is more than probable that the farmers' demands and the buyers' prices will not harmonize. The farmer is now prosperous; he has been accustomed to a high price and will consequently be loth to part with his wheat except at a substantial figure. It will take time to force out wheat from the hands of unwilling settlers, and indications are that prices will remain firm until the grower becomes convinced that the situation has changed from the two previous seasons.

DISCRETION IN PRIZE GIVING.

The Bobcaygeon Independent says:

"John Lewis has returned from London, where he bought a Hereford bull. Mr. Lewis succeeded in bringing back with him a very highbred calf, nine months old. This calf is a dandy, for it cost $150, but Mr. Lewis never grudges the price for good blood. Mr. Lewis is one of the few farmers who have made a study of stock, and to-day he has the best sheep and cattle of Verulam. This has been accomplished by study and experience, which every farmer should do, and if the agricultural society would only do a little studying the farming community would be benefited by such. Let there be prizes offered for only the stock that the market calls for. The idea of giving prizes to every kind and variety of stock is all nonsense; adopt some method and have some aim in view and a great amount of good would be derived from the society, but as it is too many think of horses, as if horses are the chief thing. In many cases horses ruin a farmer or destroy his character, and in nearly all cases horses are more of a burden on the farm than a source of profit."

The above common-sense remarks are worthy of application to many more townships than Verulam. The confession has to be made that many older settled townships are lacking in progressive commercial farming in comparison with our energetic northern townships.

PACKING PLANT NECESSARY.

There have been failures in co-operation in various lines of business, may be there will be other failures of co-operatives. None the less, sucess has been achieved to a large extent by different co-operative associations in Great Britain, principally of a mercantile, manufacturing or building concern. Denmark gives us a bright example of careful farmers co-operating in the production of milk, butter, pork and poultry to their mutual advantage. Farmers in Ontario are slow to invest a part of their surplus wealth in large modern packing houses; nevertheless, quite a few farmers have greedily invested in concerns that do not directly influence farm products. Each year, Ontario will raise and feed an ever-increasing number of live stock, that is, provided the country steers clear of disease. There will be market days when the supply of live stock will overrun the demand of exporters and butchers, then a sudden drop in the price is manifest. The only antidote to this serious state of affairs is the operating of two or more modern packing houses, with cold storage space sufficient to hold the surplus live stock of a crowded market. An inkling of the great live stock trade that will centralize at Toronto in the near future is apparent in the shipments of live cattle from Manitoba and the Territories, that have reached the market this spring. In all probability in the fall large numbers of western Canadian cattle will arrive at Toronto. Two or more large packing house plants would be able to absorb all the increased offerings of live stock upon the Toronto markets within the next 5 years. The beginning of the supremacy of Chicago, the great city of the west, was the joining forces of the four small local cattle yards; obtaining a charter for the Union Stock Yards Company, and efficient management of the company by the late John T. Sherman, a farmer's son. The Province of Ontario would be enriched, and her position as the banner province of the Dominion depends upon her fully developing the live stock industry. The western provinces would contribute their quota, and Toronto would unquestionably be the commercial city of the Dominion.

The enterprising Ontario farmer would realize the most benefit, as he is the nearest to the market, when selling his products or buying his supplies. Dairies and creameries can, with success, be worked locally; it is altogether different with live stock and dressed meats. Only a large market can be supported in Ontario, to become a commanding market in America, and a financial power.

FREIGHT RATES NOT EQUALIZED.

The farmers of Ontario must not expect too much from the decision of the Dominion railway commission in regard to the maximum freight rates from the various districts in Ontario to be charged by the two railway companies on cattle to Montreal. The concession gained by the Farmers' Association of Canada and the Dominion Cattle Dealers' Association is so slight that the live stock dealer will be able to save only a small amount on his car load lots of export cattle. Where will the benefit accrue to the live stock dealer who ships mixed lots to market, or the dealer who ships car loads of feeders and stockers to Ontario markets. They manage the business differently in the western states. The interstate commerce commission, after due examination of the conflicting interests found discrimination on the part of railways towards packing houses. On all the railroads east of the Missouri River the cattle for the packing houses were carried at 18 1-2 cents per 100 lbs.; any other live stock was billed at 23 1-2 cents per 100 lbs. The order went forth from the commisisoners that the same freight charge was to apply to live stock and the products of live stock. The court of appeal has sustained the decision of the interstate commerce commisison. Consequently all the railroads, with one exception, have now the uniform charge of 23 1-2 cents per 100 lbs. In 1903 the Chicago & Great Western Railroad entered into a seven-year contract with the packing houses to maintain a rate of 18 1-2 cents per 100 lbs. on their products, in consideration of that road receiving a certain amount of tonnage from the packers. Now the railroad is compelled to carry all the live stock at the same rate.

The pressing need of the feeders of live stock thruout Ontario is a uniform freight rate, not a district freight rate. It is the district freight rate on live stock that helps to minimize the loss incurred by hauling live stock from Chicago to the Atlantic coast thru Canada. Who pays the private car companies the three-quarter cents per mile for their live-stock cars as they proceed over the Canadian railroads, whether occupied or empty? In the first instance the railroad companies; they, however, take care to filch all that the local freight can bear to offset the special low rate to large shippers. The Canadian railroads ought not to handle any of the private live stock cars of the United States corporations. The live stock cars are not expensive, the wear and tear is less than on the box cars, and when not in use for live stock they are used in conveying barrel freight. An order from the railway commission fixing the freight rates in Ontario on all the railroads "pro rata" with the net car load freight rate on live stock from Chicago to the east would be a justifiable and equitable decision.

SHEAR SHEEP THREE TIMES.

For the First in History of Texas Three Clips Secured in a Year.

San Angelo, Texas, June 20.—For the first time in the history of the sheep industry in Texas sheep are being shorn for the third time in a year. Some sheepmen shear once a year, others shear twice a year, but the third shearing has been unknown heretofore. J. R. Hamilton & Sons are, however, shearing a flock of 20,000 sheep, located near Del Rio, for the third time in a year. They sheared these sheep last fall, sheared them again this spring, and now are shearing them once more. The clip of wool which is now being obtained is an inch to an inch and a half long and has already been sold in advance by the Hamiltons to eastern buyers a 20 cents a pound. Mr. Hamilton is one of the sheepmen who sold a good deal of their clip in advance last fall. He does not expect the price of wool to keep up as it is now and is therefore endeavoring to take advantage of what prices are now offered.

Summer Care of Milch Cows.

A point in the summer care of the milch cow that is of vital importance and which is very frequently overlooked is that of keeping her up to her normal flow of milk. It is an oft proved fact that the cow which is allowed to shrink from want of sufficient feed or protection from heat and flies cannot be brought back to her normal flow when these adverse conditions are passed and good feed and favorable conditions are again supplied. If she is allowed to shrink four or five pounds per day for days and weeks at a time good feed may increase this a pound or two, but it will not bring it back to the former mark.

This fact emphasizes the importance of something to supplement the scant pasture in the summer time. It will pay to plant a little early sweet corn, to be followed by the regular field corn. Often where there is plenty of silo capacity there will be silage left from the winter feeding. This, if left undisturbed, will mold on the surface, but when pasture gets short this bad layer can be thrown off and the silage is ready for use. It is important at this season of the year that at least two inches be removed every day, as the warm weather causes a very rapid fermentation and sour silage is not a desirable feed.

If it is possible to provide a dark shed, where the cows may go in the middle of the day and avoid the sun and flies, it is a most profitable provision. Most dairymen find it desirable to continue the grain ration thruout the summer, reducing the quantity when the grass is flush and lessening the proportion of corn and other heating feeds.

Most cow owners have something on the farm which they can feed to supplement pasture. The important thing is to do it. Do not allow cows to shrink, as a shrinkage of two or three pounds a day is not merely a loss for the time being, but it is very much loss thruout the remainder of the season. Make your plans now to prevent this loss. Have a patch of corn where it is the least trouble to get it to the cows. Everyone can at least do this.

Will Kill Any Pest.

Bisulphide of carbon has a number of uses on the farm. It has been demonstrated that it may be used successfully for grain weevil, San Jose scale, ground hogs and other pests. This drug evaporates quickly upon exposure to the air, and the gas, being heavier than air, sinks. It destroys any animal life compelled to breathe it.

In treating trees for scale a canvas is spread over them, confining the gas for a half hour.

For ground hogs saturate a ball of cotton with bisulphide, place it inside the hole and cover mouth of the hole quickly with earth.

Bisulphide of carbon will destroy ant hills. Take a cloth large enough to cover the hill, saturate it, spread over the hill, and cover with another and heavier cloth. The gas will permeate the entire hill and kill all its inmates.

Kerosene Emulsion.

All farmers should know how to make a kerosene emulsion. Here is a good recipe. Dissolve one-half pound hard soap, shaved fine, in one gallon water, which should be boiling; remove from the fire and pour into it two gallons kerosene while hot. Churn this with a spray pump till it changes to a creamy, then to a soft, butter-like mass. Keep this as a stock, using one part in nine of water for soft-bodied insects such as plant lice, or stronger in certain cases.

HORSE MARKET SLACKER SUMMER SEASON IS HERE

Sale of Hendrie Thorobreds at the Repository—Prices Only Fair and the Average for 20 Being $103.

A Huron farmer, who says he does not wish to pose as an author and, therefore, does not care to have his name mentioned, has sent The World, for insertion on its live stock page, the following practical remarks on the breeding of draught horses for sale or for work:

"Do not think you can raise a big colt from a large sire and dam unless you feed well while the colt is growing. He should be able to earn his bread from the time he is 3 years old until ready for market. Excepting mares that are kept for breeding, a farmer should not keep his horses after they are 5 years old. I believe in raising horses to sell the same as cattle and hogs and sheep—as soon as they can be got ready for market. Good draught horses will pay well for their feed at any time between 2 and 5 years of age, and the farmer should always have a younger one to take the place of the one sold. We began breeding the draught horse in 1890 and believe it has paid us about as well as anything we could have raised for the feed consumed. It costs but very little more to raise a good draught horse than it does to raise and grow a steer and put him on the market fat. I leave you farmers to decide which is the more profitable sale.

"I believe the time is not far distant when draught geldings in good condition will sell for as much as they ever did in this country. Feed for big ones, the larger the better, if they are finished up and topped out right. You cannot successfully breed or raise horses without exercising good judgment and having the subject thoroly mastered. Breeders who are successful are those who study and mark out a definite line to follow and then stick to it year after year. Any man of good intelligence can be successful in some degree in breeding draught horses.

"Good horses always demand good prices, while inferior animals are offered on the market at almost any price. In making a selection, sire or dam, it is well to take into consideration constitutional vigor, intelligence, muscular power and, above all, soundness in limb, body and internal organs. The matters must not be overlooked if you desire a good foal. To be successful in breeding horses you must have an intelligent conception of the subject in all its details and requirements.

"It is good policy to keep your horses always fat. If you have any horses for sale you cannot afford to offer them on the market in a poor condition. When a thin horse is led out for inspection he is at a great disadvantage. Purchasers will always pay a higher price for a fat horse. You never saw a handsome horse that was poor and run down. Some men say they would not buy a horse that was loaded down with fat, but the indisputable fact remains that in the public sale ring or in the private stable the horse that is in good flesh brings by far the best price, other things being equal. No man can tell whether a poor horse can be fattened or not. Now and then some horses cannot be fattened, and the stranger will be afraid that your thin horse is one of that kind."

Altho Tuesday was a busy day at the Repository with Mr. Hendrie's thoroughbreds, Mr. Graham's drivers and the usual large supply of mixed horses on offer, there were not lacking signs of the usual summer lull. Mr. Hendrie's lot were an extra good collection in formation, and appeared in the show ring in exceptionally good condition. While the prices the horses fetched cannot be considered good they were more than up to the average. Mr. Burns quickly but decisively enticing buyers to toe the scratch. Poor old Derwentwater, by Doncaster, sire of much speed, is twenty years old and, unmindful of the fact that age is not altogether a useless one, failed to reach the upset price of $100. Some man bought him at first for $130 and then disappeared and so the horse had to be sold over again. Gold Car's price, altho a modest one for so good a horse, a horse by a son of Ormonde, was not reached, and he, too, was returned unsold after George Dow had offered $250. The other prices follow:

Maple Sugar, 7, b.m., with colt by Harvey, by Derwentwater—Sugar Plum; E. Devine $135
Coquette, ch.m., a, by imp. Rossington—Belle of Nantura; T. G. Patterson $120
Locust Blossom, b.f., with foal by Gold Car, by imp. King Gaiop—Locust Bloom; W. Tompkins $95
Pibroch, b.m., and ch.f., by Gold Car, by imp. Gleneig—Lady Planet; C. S. Gardhouse, Humber $95
Miss Elwood and colt by Gold Car, by Derwentwater—Coquette; T. A. Woods $150
Ayrshire Lass, ch.m., by Falsetto—Jersey Lass; G. T. Ward, Woodhill $100
Ecorse, ch.m., by Semper Rex—Noblesse; F. C. Burroughs.... $75
Burnwater, ch.m., 3, by Derwentwater—Spark; Chas. Smith, Oshawa $70
Lorne Reel, ch.f., 3, by Derwentwater—Dance; D. McGarry .. $100
Jeannie Dick, b.m., 3 yrs., by Derwentwater—Locust Blossom; A. J. Howden, Whitby $85
Heather Jock, b.s., 4, by Derwentwater—Pee Weep; George Wiltshire, Dunkirk $55
Gig Lamps, ch.g., 3, by Gotham—Glance; P. Farrell, Woodstock $145
Brant, ch.f., 3, by Derwentwater—Amah; P. Farrell $135
Banzai, b.g. 2, by Harvey—Cuba Free; P. J. Hamilton, Fergus. $80
Cushion Dance, ch.g., yrlg., by Gold Car—Dance; P. Farrell.. $30
Kelvin, br.c., yrlg., by Martimas—Nancy Lee; T. A. Woods $95
Nora, br.f., yrlg., by Harvey—Omeo; Wm. Thompson $50
Goggles, ch.c., 2 yrs., by imp. Mazagan—Glance; Wm. Hamilton $90
Driving mare, ch., 5 yrs., by Versatile—Belle Haight; J. D. Graham $175
Hackney-bred, b.g., 4 yrs., by March Past (Hackney)—Band Fox; Robt. Bond $150
* Sleeping Partner, ch.f., 2, by imp. Morpheus—imp. Phryne; D. Murphy, Mount Forest $60

* The last belonged to Mr. Seagram.

Mr. Hendrie's twenty sold for $2060, that is excepting Derwentwater and Gold Car, who as stallions should be invaluable in the Northwest, the average being $103. Mr. Graham's drivers, an excellent lot, brought on the whole good prices, one extra team bringing $775, but the heavy draughts, workers and delivery horses went for hardly as good prices as usual, altho as high as $200 was reached.

Manager Stock of the Canadian Horse Exchange, Jarvis-street, reports auction prices quite as good as can reasonably be expected at this season of the year, but the demand is slackening a bit. However, both at the Thursday and Monday sales choice lots of workers went well, while some drivers fully realized expectations. He has made several private sales of hack horses, and, in short, says he is delighted with both the situation and the prospects, indications promising a prosperous future and good business when the vacation season is over. To-morrow, at 11 a.m., some forty select workers, drivers and delivery horses, with one or two good carriagers, will be on offer. A number of good horses of various types are on sale at the exchange by commission.

Messrs. Burns and Sheppard of the Repository, having been entrusted by the imperial remount commissioners with an order to buy a large number of horses for the British army, announce that they will hold an inspection in the Repository on Monday next from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., and will be prepared to buy all horses offering that come up to the requirements, which they will supply on application. Chargers for officers, cavalry horses and artillery horses are wanted from 15 to 15.3 1-2, and from 3 to 6 years of age.

The following is Burns and Sheppard's weekly report of prevailing prices: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, $130 to $165; 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 $450; delivery, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., $150 to $165; general purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., $160 to $190; draught horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., $200 to $225; serviceable second hand workers, $70 to $90; serviceable second hand drivers, $50 to $85.

Chicago advices say that trade for the week is closing quiet, as bulk of offerings were distributed in the early auctions, final clearance being consummated on retail basis. Receipts for the week will total 2,150 head, close to 750 head in excess of the run the corresponding week last year. Choice offerings met fairly active demand at a summer decline of $5 at $10, but common kinds were quiet at a summer decline of$5 to $20 and consignors found it difficult to sell inferior consignments at the decline. Choice to fancy heavy draughters found outlet on eastern account at $200 at $280, with good to choice moving at $165 to $215, and common grades dull at $120 at $160. Expressers, wagon horses and eastern chunks were moderately active on outside demand at the summer decline. The enormous receipts for the season are indicative of increased public consumption that augurs favorably for a satisfactory summer trade. Harness horses commence to show weakness with the opening of the outing season and the decline in foreign demand, bulk of offerings being $5 lower for the week, with some arrivals $10 to $15 lower. Demand for common offerings of all commercial classes is narrower and such receipts are indifferent sellers at the summer decline. As compared with former seasons, the summer trade thus far has been of larger proportions and prices steadier, with a favorable outlook for an improved market over last year.

THE FARMER'S LIFE.

The farmer's life is the life for me,
get up in the morning at half-past three,
And out and at work before I can
see, yes, that is the life of glee.
With milking and chores at morn and
night, and other things full of
such keen delight,
Of course, I enjoy it with all of my
might, the life of the farmer wight.
Sing ho for the farmer's life.

At morn when I go to the fields I hear
the song of the thrush both loud and
clear,
And it fills my heart brim full of
cheer, the song of the thrush so
dear:
At night when I'm tired, and, like a
log, I hark to the song of the blatant
frog,
As he thunders away to the sedgy
bog, and the drowsy grunt of the
hog,
Sing ho for the farmer's life!

The calves are to feed, and the pigs
to slop, the garden to hoe and the
wood to chop,
From morning till night it is keep on
the hop, until I am ready to drop.
It is late to bed and early to rise, and
to see the fields with sleepiest eyes,
And what do they get for their enterprise but a paltry little prize?
Sing ho for the farmer's life!

The farmer's life is the life of toil, and
is spent in tilling the fertile soil,
And there's nothing in it but hustle
and broil,
But a farmer he has an appetite, and
he eats a good square meal all right,
And sleeps when he goes to bed at
night, and I guess the farmer's life's
all right.
Sing ho for the farmer's life!

Hog Notes.

If the sow is mature and properly cared for it does not harm her to drop two litters in a year.

It is a safe plan to carry the hogs in such a condition on clover that they may be marketed at any time.

A gill of carbolic acid in a bucket of water sprinkled over the floors and yards of pig pens will assist in preventing bad odors.

As an argument in favor of the best treatment, it can be said that disease seldom starts in a neighborhood in the herds which have the most careful treatment.

When the pigs from an old sow fail to grow as fast as their companions from young sows, it is an unmistakable indication that the old mother is failing.

If a sow is well matured before being bred, she will not only prove a better breeder, but she will bring a much better quality of pigs, for early breeding of the sow causes weakness in the pigs.

It is an item to produce as much growth as possible during the first three months, the nitrogenous or bone and muscle forming foods predominating, so that the pigs will have good strong bones and stand good on their feet.

Middlings and skim milk will make more growth on pigs at this time than anything else, especially if they have the run of a good clover pasture. Bran is required only when the pig is to be made very fat.

People of Moderate Means
should insist on having Metal Walls and Ceilings put in their homes, (old and new.)
They are the cheapest, most durable, and safest of all building material. Absolutely fireproof. Prevent fire from spreading from floor to floor, and room to room. Never crack, sag or bend. Cost nothing for repairs. Highly Ornamental. Easily decorated. Last a lifetime. Put on over old walls, as easily as installed in new homes.
Write up for illustrated booklet, give us dimensions of your rooms, and we will submit sketches of designs and estimates of the cost, free of charge.
Metal Shingle & Siding Co. Preston, Ont.

85 CARLOADS AT CITY YARDS TRADE FOR FAT CATTLE DULL

Especially Slow Market for Exporters—Other Classes Sold at About Steady Prices.

Receipts of live stock at the city cattle market since last Friday, as reported by the railways, were 85 carloads, composed of 1139 cattle, 951 hogs, 658 sheep and lambs, with 123 calves.

Besides the above there were four cars of Chicago cattle, 75 in number, that were being fed in transit.

The quality of fat cattle was fairly good.

Trade for fat cattle was dull, especially exporters, which sold at the lowest quotations since the late boom in prices took place. Several loads of the best shipping cattle were reported as unsold at the close of the market.

One drover who had three loads of good shipping cattle, informed The World reporter that he would not sell unless he got $5.50 per cwt. At the close of the market it was reported that the best bid made for these same cattle was $5.25, with six of the poorest of them left out.

The market outlook for export cattle is certainly blue indeed.

The Chicago market, which practically rules the live stock trade of the American continent, is tending downwards. One of the commission firms on the Toronto market received a letter from their representative on the Chicago market, stating that that market was being flooded with Texas and southwest light range cattle, which were coming forward in good condition, and that choice export were selling at $5.25 to $5.40 per cwt., while good exporters sold at $4.75 to $5 per cwt.

Exporters.

The best price reported on the Toronto market to-day was $5.25 per cwt. The range of prices would be $4.75 to $5.25, with the bulk going at about $5 per cwt. Bulls were reported at $3.50 to $4 per cwt.

Butchers.

The market for butchers' cattle, while slow, was not as dull as for shipping cattle. Picked lots of butchers' were quoted at $5 to $5.15 per cwt., but there were few sold at that; loads of good sold at $4.75 to $5; medium at $4.50 to $4.75; common at $4 to $4.25; prime butcher cows at $3.75 to $4; good butcher cows at $3.40 to $3.60, and common at $3.25; canners at $2.75 to $3 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers.

There was not much doing in feeders and stockers, and what was done was at prices sympathetic with the fat cattle. One load was sold by C. Zeagman & Sons, which weighed from 900 to 1100 lbs. each, at $3.75 to $4.60 per cwt.; and Harry Murby sold 40 stockers and feeders, 700 to 1000 lbs. each, at $3.60 to $4.35 per cwt.

Milch Cows.

About 25 milch cows and springers sold at $30 to $55 each, with one reported sold at $60.

Veal Calves.

Receipts were light for the present season, and prices were firmer. Calves sold at $2 to $10 each and $3.50 to $5.50 per cwt., with something choice at $5.75.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts were fairly large and prices were easier, export ewes selling at $3.75 to $4 per cwt.; bucks at $3 to $3.50; spring lambs sold at $3.50 to $5.25 each.

Hogs.

Prices unchanged at $6.65 for selects and $6.40 for lights and fats. Sows at $4 to $4.50 and stags at $2.50 to $3 per cwt.

Representative Sales.

McDonald & Maybee sold 13 butchers', 950 lbs. each, at $5; 4 butchers' 930 lbs. each, at $5.15; 7 butchers', 940 lbs. each, at $4.20; 7 butchers', 1060 lbs. each, at $5; 21 butchers', 800 lbs. each, at $4.30; 13 butchers', 1150 lbs. each, at $4; 8 butchers', 1180 lbs. each, at $4; 27 butchers', 900 lbs. each, at $4; 24 butchers', 950 lbs. each, at $4.12½; 2 butcher cows, 1120 lbs. each, at $3.75; 2 butcher cows, 1160 lbs. each, at $3.87½; 2 butcher cows, 1000 lbs. each, at $3.85; 3 butcher cows, 1200 lbs. each, at $4; 1 butcher cow, 840 lbs., at $3.50; 7 butcher cows, 900 lbs. each, at $3.75; 3 export bulls, 1720 lbs. each, at $3.80; 1 export bull, 1360 lbs., at $3.80; 1 canner, 1000 lbs., at $3; 2 canners, 880 lbs. each, at $2.75 per cwt.

Frank Thomas, salesman for McDonald & Maybee, sold 22 sheep, weighing 3350 lbs., at $4 per cwt.; 26 bucks, weighing 4175 lbs., at $3.50 per cwt.; 44 sheep, weighing 5955 lbs., at $4 per cwt.; 24 sheep, weighing 3885, at $4.25 per cwt.; 8 sheep, weighing 1105, at $4.25 per cwt.; 6 bucks, weighing 800 lbs., at $3.50 per cwt.; 33 spring lambs at $5 each; 20 spring lambs at $5 each; 11 calves, weighing 1530 lbs., at $5.50 per cwt.; 4 calves, weighing 560 lbs., at $5.75 per cwt.; 49 calves, weighing 6550 lbs., at $5.40 per cwt.

Meybee, Wilson & Hall's sales were: 20 butcher cattle, 900 lbs. each, at $5 per cwt.; 12 butcher cattle, 1180 lbs. each, at $4.90; 9 butcher cattle, 1040 lbs. each, at $4.90; 9 butcher cattle, 1150 lbs. each, at $4.75; 2 butcher cattle, 1020 lbs. each, at $4.70; 4 butcher cattle, 960 lbs. each, at $4.70; 5 butcher cattle, 920 lbs. each, at $4.60; 9 butchers cattle, 1060 lbs., each, at $4.50; 7 butcher cattle, 850 lbs. each, at $4.45; 8 butcher cattle, 880 lbs. each, at $4.37½; 2 butcher cattle, 910 lbs. each, at $4.25; 3 butcher cattle, 1150 lbs. each, at $4.25; 2 butcher cattle, 1170 lbs. each, at $4; 3 butcher cattle, 1180 lbs. each, at $3.60; 2 butcher cattle, 940 lbs. each, at $3.30; 8 stockers, 650 lbs. each, at $2.80; 1 milch cow at $45; 11 sheep, 140 lbs. each, at $4; 17 lambs at $5 each.

Corbett & Henderson, commission salesmen, sold 8 butchers', 1020 lbs. each, at $4.90 per cwt.; 20 butchers', 940 lbs. each, at $4.65; 3 butchers', 1000 lbs. each, at $4.85; 10 butchers', 970 lbs. each, at $4.75; 10 exporters, 1300 lbs. each, at $5.25; 4 cows, 1140 lbs. each, at $3.50; shipped 4 loads of exporters for clients.

George Rountree bought for the Harris Abattoir Company 100 fat cattle at $4.25 to $5 per cwt. for butchers' and cows at $3.40 to $3.90 per cwt.

T. F. Tracey sold one load of common mixed butchers' cattle, 950 lbs. each, at $3.55 per cwt.

James Ryan bought six milch cows at $110 for three and $108 for the other three.

R. Hunter bought two milch cows at $97 for the pair.

George Dunn bought one load of steers for export, 1110 lbs. each, at $4.85 per cwt.

Wesley Dunn bought the bulk of the sheep, lambs and calves at the following prices: 250 sheep at $4 per cwt., 300 lambs at $4.90 each, 95 calves at $7 each.

Crawford & Hunnisett sold two loads short-keep feeders, 1100 lbs. each, at $4.75 and $4.90 per cwt. respectively, and bought five loads of cattle, composed of short-keep feeders and exporters at $4.65 to $5.25 per cwt.

H. Hunnisett bought one load exporters, 1250 lbs. each, at $5 per cwt.

R. J. Collins sold 75 cattle, 960 to 1120 lbs. each, at $4.55 to $5 per cwt.

Market Notes.

Messrs. Brown Bros. of Collingwood and Hall of Orangeville, butchers, were on the market, each firm buying a load of butchers' cattle from Maybee, Wilson & Hall.

The fishing party, composed of some of the well-known live stock salesmen, returned from the River Trent last evening, laden down with one of the largest catches of the season. The demand for some of the fruit of their sport was enough to employ almost the entire afternoon the services of a young man at the telephone answering enquiries as to the time of their arrival.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Cables Steady—American Markets Slow and Unchanged.

New York, June 20.—Beeves—Receipts, 1149; all consigned direct except three cars; nothing doing; feeling weak; cables slow; exports to-day, 876 cattle, 50 sheep and 3560 quarters of beef; to-morrow, 400 cattle and 2200 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts, 82; very little trade; feeling weak; good veals sold at $6.70; outtermilks, nominal.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3930; good sheep, steady; others weak; prime and choice lambs, steady; others easier; medium and common, 15c and 25c off; sheep, $3 to $4; lambs, $6.25 to $7.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 2981; all for slaughterers; nominally weak; state hogs quotable at $5.80 to $5.90.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, June 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 6000, including 600 Texans; good to prime, $5.50 to $6; poor to medium, $2.75 to $5.35; stockers and feeders, $2.75 to $4.70.

Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; mixed and butchers', $5.20 to $5.42½; good to choice, heavy, $5.35 to $5.42½; rough, heavy, $4.75 to $5.10; light, $5.20 to $5.40; bulk of sales, $5.32½ to $5.37½.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 13,000; good to choice wethers, shorn, $4.50 to $5; fair to choice, mixed, shorn, $3.50 to $4.40; native lambs, shorn, $4.75 to $6.50.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, June 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 1250 head; dull; prices unchanged.

Veals—Receipts, 300 head; slow and 25c lower; $4.25 to $6.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 3800 head; slow to 5c lower; heavy $5.60 to $5.65; mixed, $5.55; yorkers and pigs, $5.65 to $5.70; roughs, $4.75 to $5; stags, $3.25 to $3.75; dairies, $5.50 to $5.60.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 800 head; active and steady; unchanged.

British Cattle Markets.

London, June 20.—Cattle are quoted at 11¼c to 12¼c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9¼c to 9⅝c per lb.; sheep, 13c to 14c per pound.

Potato Spraying.

During 1904 the New York Station made potato-spraying experiments on a large scale.

In the station 10-year experiments the grain, due to spraying, was larger than ever before. At Geneva, five sprayings increased the yield 233 bushels per acre, while three sprayings increased it 191 bushels. The gain was due chiefly to the prolongation of growth thru the prevention of late blight. The sprayed potatoes contained one-ninth more starch and were of better quality. At Riverhead, the gain due to six sprayings was 96 1-3 bushels and to three sprayings, 56½ bushels per acre. Here, the flea-beetle was the chief enemy.

In 14 farmers' business experiments, including 180 acres, the average gain due to spraying was 62¼ bushels per acre; the average total cost of spraying, $4.98 per acre; the average cost for each spraying, 93 cents per acre; and the average net profit, based on the market price of potatoes at digging time, $24.86 per acre.

In 41 farmers' volunteer experiments, including 363¾ acres, the average gain due to spraying was 58½ bushels per acre. In 23 of these experiments the average total cost of spraying was $3.91 per acre; the average cost for each spraying, 90 2-3 cents, and the average net profit, on the market price of potatoes at digging time, $22.01 per acre.

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Choice wheat farms in the Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Neepawa, Elm Creek, Carman and Balmoral districts, at from $10 to $40 per acre. These farms will grow as much as any of the best Ontario farms and can be bought with a first payment, anywhere from $500 to $3000. Of course, we can sell you wild lands from $3.50 to $8 per acre, but not in the above districts. For full particulars write George A. Pearson or John A. Graham, 620 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

Endorsed African Movement.

A mass meeting of the colored people of the city tendered an enthusiastic welcome in Elizabeth-street Church to Dr. A. B. Walker of St. John, N.B., president and promoter of the African civilization movement.

Dr. Walker outlined his plan of making cotton-growing the industrial basis of the colony and peopling it with expert negro cotton planters.

At the close of the meeting his movement was heartily endorsed in a resolution.

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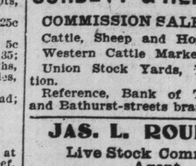
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Toronto Firm Gets Them.

Messrs. Wood, Gundy & Co., Toronto, were the successful tenderers for $150,000 4 1-2 per cent. debentures of the City of Regina, N. W. T., for which tenders were opened yesterday.

CATTLE MARKET RECEIPTS.

	—City and Junction—		
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending June 17, 1905...	3303	3757	1520
Corresponding week last y'r.	5024	2916	2979
Increase	*1721	835	*1409

*Decrease.