# SPECIAL FARMING & LIVESTOCK EDITION

### BUTTER IN BRITAIN.

The quantity of butter reaching the British consumer from the colonies and foreign countries in the first half of this year has been considerably less than in the corresponding time of 1904. Denmark still maintains the lead with 895,332 cwts, against 933,559 a year ago, the Danish butter still commanding the highest figure, tho this year the New Zealand butter is a close competitor for high figures. Australia forwarded 275,235 cwts against 285,000 last season. New Zealand forwarded 263,339 cwts against 244,982 in 1904; this increase of 18,300 cwts. being conspicuous as the only increase in butter imports. A large steamship company has entered into a three years' contract calling at the principal ports in Australia and New Zealand, to provide regular sailings with ample cold storage space at ¾c per pound less freight charges. The Australian banks and loan companies are conjointly working to have the large estates subdivided into pastoral farming. Denmark may be forced to yield the first place to Australasia within a year or two. Russia comes next in order of supply, a slight decrease occurring after continued increases for succeeding six month periods. The war, no doubt, is the contributing cause of the small decrease. France follows with a decrease of 20,000 cwts. Holland has dropped down to 109,000 cwts., a large decrease of 35,000. Sweden remains almost stationary. Canada is credited with 17,041 cwts., against 28,710 last year. The United States only furnished 5966 cwts., against 27,381, proportionately the heaviest decrease in the list. Germany is the bottom rung, with 1091 cwts, against 5387. The two great protectionist countries require nearly all the butter they produce for their own consumption. Only a few years ago the United States and Germany were the large suppliers of butter to Britain, at a lower figure than is paid at the present time. Ireland and England are producing an increasing amount of home-made butter, which commands the highest figure.

Cheese has been imported in smaller lots, only one country sending more. Canada is easily pre-eminent for quantity and quality, 435,630 cwts.; in the first half of 1904 the amount was 490,026 cwts. The United States ranks second with 111,737 cwts., against 148,833 in 1904. Holland shipped over 94,000 cwts., against 114,000. New Zealand shipped over 74,600 cwts., against 77,100 in 1904. France comes last on the list with 28,000 cwts., against 21,000 in the first six months last year, the good increase of 7000 cwts., or 33 per cent. more in volume.

The final report of the royal commission on the butter industry in Australia has been made available. It deals exhaustively with the evidence taken and makes important recommendations. It was conclusively proven that many illicit commissions were paid in the dairy trade. It is pleasant to note that some firms and individuals had withstood the solicitations for commissions. The honorable dealings of a few brought to the public light the shameful acts of many managers and foremen. Farmers in Canada know nothing by experience of the reprehensible methods recently practiced by some large dairies in Australia.

### INTENSIVE FARMING.

The principle of successful agriculture is making the most of things at hand. The man on the small farm has just as good an opportunity of making a living as the man on the large farm. It is not acres that make a successful farmer, but the way he handles what he has. The small farm is the most profitable, as then the farmer can give it his personal attention and intensify his culture. Germany is a country of intensive agriculture, where a man owning twelve acres of land is considered a well-to-do farmer.

The best example of intensive agriculture is on the Island of Jersey, the home of the Jersey cow. The island is about eleven miles long and less than half that in width and contains 39,680 acres. By a late census there were on the island 11,891 head of cattle and 2343 head of horses, besides the pigs and poultry, making about 14,234 head of stock on about 10,000 acres of farmed land. The islanders can neither read nor write, and they pay an annual rent for their land of from $40 to $75 per acre. They live and prosper and it is said that poverty is unknown on the island.

An average sized farm is eight and one-half acres, and on a farm of this size four acres will be devoted to potatoes, an acre to oats, an acre and a half to hay and the balance in pasture. On such a farm they keep from eight to twelve head of cattle, two or three horses, some pigs and poultry. An acre or more of the farm will be in orchard and there is a small garden patch.

The labor problem will make some such course necessary if the increasing population does not. Fewer acres with better culture will insure the farmer just as good a living and do away with the necessity of extra help.

### WHY LIGHT HOGS ARE WANTED.

Commenting upon the demand for light hogs in the United States, The Chicago Live Stock World says:

American bacon makers have been busy lately, consequently light hogs have been in demand. Some time since it was reported that a swine plague in Denmark had crippled the bacon industry in that country. British board of trade figures for the first half of the year corroborate this. During that period Denmark sent to Great Britain 104,255 cwts. of bacon less than during the same period of 1904, the deficiency being supplied by the United States. Denmark cannot re-establish its bacon industry in a day, consequently the American hog grower will derive some benefit from the interruption for some time to come.

The advance in the Canadian hog market is doubtless due to the same reason. The British markets are now providing a splendid outlet for Canadian bacon and a scarcity of hogs together with this is providing a firm and steady undertone to the hog market.

### THE EXPORT CATTLE SITUATION.

The exporters of live cattle from the Toronto markets to the British markets are now on firmer ground than they were a week or two ago. They were aware that many live stock dealers had unfortunately over-bought many export cattle at too high a figure. The exporters ungrudgingly shared part of the loss with the reliable live stock dealer. The exporters of live cattle in the United States are exporting to Britain fully as many as this time last year, tho at the present time only the best quality of exporters are forwarded. At the end of last week, at Chicago, the price ranged from $5 to $5.15 per 100 lbs. for the export cattle. Most of the distillery-fed cattle in Canada and the United States are now across the ocean. The disturbing element was the approximate number of Canadian western range cattle that would this season reach the British ports. The buyers at Liverpool, Glasgow and London of imported live cattle are well versed in their own line of trade. There is a steady, it may be even an increasing, demand for the best sides of beef; the Scotch and English sides of beef are not in sufficient supply to meet the regular demand of the best trade. The Ontario finished exporters and the best exporters from the corn-belt states are purchased to fill the bill. The range cattle going thru from the west are sorely handicapped on the British market. First impressions are not easily removed. A farmer can imagine the appearance of the cattle taken right off the grass, given a seven to nine days' railway ride and then a trip across the ocean. No wonder some of them sell as low as 8c per lb. dressed weight. The live stock dealers and feeders that bring only the finished animals to market are pursuing the proper policy, to the advantage of the exporters themselves and the farmers.

## CROPS IN YORK COUNTY.

**Some Damage From Storms, But Otherwise Prospects Excellent.**

Whatever may have been the discouragements thru which the farmers of York County have this season labored, the fact remains that the results are such as to promise abundant compensation. The seasons are rare in which the outlook has been of a more promising nature. The hay crop is now all but gathered and it has been, as far as quality and quantity are concerned, all that could be desired. The weather in some parts of the county was very unfavorable, but even this condition was largely local. Many farmers report the saving of the bulk of their hay crop in the best possible condition. Two tons per acre is commonly cited as the net amount gathered, but this of course is not an unusual yield in any year. The showers which have from time to time since fallen have produced an abundant second crop of clover, while the pasture is equal to that of June. So much for the question of meadow and pasture lands. Fall wheat is now generally cut and while the average is generally thought to be greatly reduced from that of last year, no discouraging features have been introduced, and the kernel is fairly large and plump. In Scarboro Township fall wheat is not a feature in the situation, nor yet in York and Markham Townships, but many of the western and northern townships are still vitally interested in the fall wheat crop.

Spring wheat, more especially of the wild goose variety, promises a record yield, the straw being remarkably long with large, well developed heads, remarkably free from rust. Mr. Underwood and John Young of Hagerman each have spendid crops of spring wheat, representative of the general situation. One cloud only comes on the horizon and that is the comparative failure of the pea crop. The absence of the pea bug during the last two or three years led many farmers to devote a comparatively large acreage this year to the pea crop and the outlook thru the early part of the season seemed to justify the high hopes entertained regarding this, the most important crop on the farm. Continued downpours have practically dissipated the hopes entertained and the bulk of the crop has been turned under to enrich the soil, the ground in some cases being resown to buckwheat. But it is with the oat crop that the farmers of York County have this season cause for congratulation and tribulation. An abundance of straw coupled with promise of a heavy yield of grain has in nearly every case been realized, but the difficulty exists in harvesting the crop. From the Scarboro and Markham town line southerly to Scarboro Junction great damage has been wrought to the oat crop. Some fields are as completely leveled as tho passed over by a heavy roller, while in others the straw is twisted in every direction, rendering cutting, except in one direction, utterly impossible. As to the damage to the grain, that is only conjecture. Up thru Markham Township less damage has been inflicted, and the same is said to be true of the northern townships. In Whitchurch the same conditions do not prevail and little of the crop is lost thru lodging. In King oats are especially heavy, but comparatively little loss will, it is thought, ensue. The conditions are generally thought to have been favorable to the root crop, but many farmers report too much wet for the potato crop, while the sugar beet and mangold wurtzel have suffered some little injury. In connection with the sugar beet Simpson, one is known authority, stated to The World that the acreage had this year in his district increased by some 600 acres, while the condition of the crop was all that could be desired.

### That Cattle Embargo.

The Calgary Farm and Ranch, in an article on the British embargo, says: It is not our purpose to enter into any discussion as to whether the removal of the embargo would really benefit Canadian breeders to any considerable extent or not. We propose to deal strictly with the merits of our request. Let us then make it plain that there is no special discrimination against Canada. The act of 1896 covers all countries, including all British colonies. New Zealand is, therefore, to-day exactly in the same position as Canada. Whatever may have been the origin of the embargo as it affected Canada, as the general law stands at present we have no grievance. The case, therefore, resolves itself into a business question and must be considered on a business basis. Canada might be an excellent customer for British purebred cattle, but we maintain a ninety days' quarantine against British cattle in addition to the tuberculin test restriction. Such being the case, on what grounds have we the right to demand that Great Britain should give our cattle preferential treatment? We feel constrained to point out, that by appealing only to the sentimental side of the matter, we cut a very sorry figure before the British public in this controversy. It would appear to us, that until Canada is prepared to submit some sort of a "give and take" proposal, more in accordance with proverbial British fair play than the one now under consideration, we had better cease maligning the British authorities, which, by the way, is neither patriotic nor in good taste, and certainly not creditable to the premier colony of the empire upon which "the sun never sets."

### Horses at Toronto Exhibition.

The exhibit of horses at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, last year ran up to 1200, but there is every promise that that record will be far exceeded this year, and that something like fifteen or sixteen hundred horses of all types will be seen on the grounds. Entries are not confined to Canada, but the classes and the prizes are open to all the world. Several prominent breeders are now in England and the United States making purchases specially for exhibition at Toronto.


SALE OF HORSES AT

UNION STOCK YARDS

TORONTO JUNCTION.

AUCTION SALE MONDAY

AUGUST 14th, AT 11 A. M.

40 Western Horses will be Offered by Auction at Eleven o'Clock Sharp

At noon a consignment of Ontario Horses from several well-known horsemen, consisting of

Drivers, Delivery, Gen. Purpose and Work Horses

1400 LBS. AND UPWARDS

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION


## LOCAL HORSE MARKET ACTIVE FOR THE SEASON

**Never in the History of Toronto Has Business Been So Well Sustained During the Summer Months.**

There is no time in the year when the farm horse needs more care than just now, and there is no time in the year when he is less likely to get it. In the rush and hustle of harvest work on the farm, the farmer's main help and motive power—the horse—is too often neglected. In a season such as this has been, when there has been such a large amount of rain, making the ground soft, the work of harvesting is rendered doubly hard. Everything should be done to make it as easy for the faithful workhorse as possible. If farmers would stop and think how much they owe to the horse in the successful working of their land they would take better care of him. In the warm seasons of hard work necks are likely to get sore unless care is exercised in handling the animals. Often collars do not fit correctly and the horse must go all day with his neck galled and sore and if he lags he is urged on for being lazy. If after the day's work is finished the collar is removed and the horse's neck washed with clear cold water and the collar is scraped clean before it is put on in the morning there is very little danger of sore necks. It is little trouble to do this and the horse will repay for the extra time taken by doing his work with more vigor. It is customary in most places to use three horses to the binders in cutting grains, and when the work is very heavy to change teams in the middle of the day. This is certainly to be recommended as a humane practice. If on a small farm there are not horses enough to make this change, provision should be made to change at least the middle horse, as his work is the hardest of the three. One farmer has a plan that should be emulated. He has a barrel on wheels which he fills with water and takes along in the field to water his horse during the heated part of the day. It is hard for a man to go half a day without water in hot weather, and the horses get just as thirsty. The horse is the farmer's best friend and he should be treated as such.

With a perversity that is characteristic, the entries of horses for the Canadian National Exhibition are a good deal behind. This sort of thing occurs every year. For some reason or other horse owners decline either to be induced or compelled to make their entries on the date set for closing. They apparently know that the desire of the exhibition management as of all other managements is to have as large an entry as it is possible, and therefore will be disposed to overlook any little lapse in not being up to time. It is not necessary to point out that dilatoriness in this matter is not only a great evil, but an injustice to law-abiding owners, who make their entries according to the stipulated provision. The only apparent value of a date being set (and Monday last was the duly appointed date for the closing of the lists at the exhibition offices) is that it may be violated and violated with considerable impunity. Year after year continual effort is put forward to induce horse owners to do what is right and to make their entries on or before the date officially set for them to close. Some owners, but it is regrettable to have to say very few, are conscientious in the premises and take a deal of trouble to get in on time. Others are equally as careless and indifferent and until prompted and notified that they must make their entries forthwith, they hold off and take no action until the patience of the management is fairly well exhausted. The unfairness of this must be apparent to everybody, and the worst of it is there is no earthly reason for it, as there are no means by which one exhibitor can find out what another exhibitor has done without the information being conveyed from their own stable. There may have been a little laxity in the past, but there is no possible chance now of any exhibitor being able to secure advantage over another by withholding his entries to the last moment. Time and time again attention has been directed to this evil, but seemingly without any definite result. One of these odd days it will be up to the exhibition people to take the bull by the horns, and no matter what the effect may be, to shut down positively at the time and on the date duly announced in the prize list. Apart from the injustice of countenancing the irregularity complained of, tremendous inconvenience is caused to the catalog compilers, who are greatly delayed in their work themselves, and in their turn are compelled to delay the printer, entailing extra expense all round. There was some slight reason for the non-making of entries by city owners on Monday, seeing that that was a holiday, but there is no possible reason why the work that was omitted one day should not have been performed the next. Up to last night, however, the entries received at the city hall offices were by no means complete. In fact, many of the leading and most prominent breeders and owners had not then been heard from. If intending exhibitors feel that the dates set for closing are too early, it is not to be doubted that the committee, or the executive, would take the matter into consideration and endeavor to meet their wishes. But it is palpable that it is altogether wrong, both on the part of the management and on the part of the exhibitor, to deliberately violate a set rule and condition. If the date for closing is not adhered to there is no reason why any other condition or provision should be rigidly observed.

Robert Davies, Todmorden, has sold his prize-winning three-year-old hackney stallion, Squire of Chester, by Squire Rickell, to S. T. Britton of San Francisco. If the merit of a horse is in his coming and going, Mr. Britton has got a crackerjack, but the Squire is also superb in conformation—as a yearling he took a first—as well as in action.

W. H. Bryce of Arcola, Assiniboia, N.W.T., who bought William Park's Cawdor Cup winning filly, Rosadora, at the Highland Society's Show, and also James Kilpatrick's first three-year-old colt, Perpetual Motion, completed the purchase of several further Clydesdales, and sailed with them for Canada on July 29.

During the week ending July 29 six separate lots of Clydesdales were exported from Scotland to Canada. The animals exported were mainly stallions, altho there were also a number of promising well-bred fillies. The exporters included Thomas Graham, Claremont; Robert Beith, Bowmanville; Messrs. Smith and Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; Robert Ness of Howick, Quebec, and C. E. Enid of Simcoe. Messrs. Dalgetty Brothers of London, Ont., and Dundee, have also purchased a number of useful horses for shipment to this country.

Crow & Murray have bought some real stars lately for exhibition purposes. Among them is a well-matched pair of brown geldings, 5 years, 15.2½, weighing 1100 lbs. each, with rare action and excellent combination, one in particular being of exceptional make and shape, altho the other is not far behind. Another of the firm's recent purchases is a four-year-old green jumper, a chestnut gelding, that they propose to call Bopeep, and that they think is every bit as good as Timbertopper, a horse that he also much resembles. A pair of seal brown roadsters, recently acquired by the famous Yonge-street dealers, are also likely to catch the eye of the judges and all connoisseurs. Young and standing 15.2 they can step together to pole in 2.25, while the off horse alone has gone a mile to wagon in 2.18. All of these will take some beating in the ring. So far as immediate sales are concerned, Crow & Murray report the situation rather quiet.

Chicago advices state that in activity the general trade experienced an unexpected rally owing to a combination of unusual market conditions. While the volume of receipts for the week shows an increase of nearly 350 head, the run was 82 head below the arrivals the previous week. Estimated receipts total for the week 1744, against 1315 last week, 1399 last year and 1281 for the corresponding week in 1903. The attendance of outside operators was unexpectedly increased and the activity on all commercial classes was more aggressive thruout the week. The high quality of the offerings operated to stimulate the market and all phases of the trade showed improved tone. One firm sold at retail on Tuesday 109 head of choice draughters at $175 to $325 for good to fancy ogerings. Good to choice draughters were brisk sellers at $165 to $225, with stall-fed consignments $225 and upward, according to weight and quality. Expressers ruled active at $125 to $160 and upward. Eastern chunks and wagon horses met broad demand at $100 to $135, with fancy offerings a shade higher. Owing to the yellow fever scourge prevailing in the south small southern chunks were in feeble demand at $45 to $115. Choice harness horses were nominally steady at $150 to $365, with common kinds dull at $75 to $125. While general trade for the week was highly satisfactory for all good business offerings, dealers do not anticipate its continuance and look for a sharp reaction in outside demand next week, as the principal eastern stables purchased a good supply this week and will not place further orders until later. In volume of receipts and broad outside demand the summer market shows gains over last season.

Boston, Mass., advices state that with the disappearance of the torrid heat the market has presented a stronger tone. Western arrivals are light, and the stiff prices have practically eliminated the export of all commercial classes of horses. General receipts fall below the volume of last season, as many exporters have temporarily suspended operations until prices fall to a level of profitable foreign shipment. The average summer trade has been of good domestic proportions, both for western and nearby horses. While prices for all classes remain nominally stationary there is a firmer tone to the general movement and a strengthening of values that indicates an advance from current quotations with the advent of the fall trade. At Myer Abrams & Co.'s sale stable were several carloads of westerns, with moderate sales. Weights from 1100 to 1600 lbs., selling at $100 to $200. At H. S. Harris Sons' three cars were on sale of 1100 to 1600 lbs., also some seconds at $40 to $160. Western horses sold at steady prices. At Russell & Drew's sale stable was a fair retail trade at a range of from $75 to $250. Best sale, a 1400-lb. draughter at $250.

C. A. Burns of The Repository, being asked how business was, said it was uncommonly good for this season of the year. "The sale to-day (Tuesday)," he added, "was extra good. We had in all one hundred horses, selling at very fair prices. Workers sold as high as $480 per pair, weighing from 1400 to 1600 lbs. We sold an extra fine delivery horse for $260 to Mr. Scott of Milton. In all, for this time of the year, the sale was the best that has been held at The Repository."

C. A. Burns bought Harry S. on Monday at Dufferin Park for $925 and sold him yesterday to Mr. Chanler for $1300. Harry S. has a record of 2.22 1-4 and broke the record at Dufferin track on Monday, stepping the half in 1.06. Mr. Burns is quite satisfied that Harry S. will also break the track record at the exhibition track the first time he starts, and that he will be able to beat 2.08 over a mile track. This horse goes without hobbles, or boots of any kind, and is believed to be the fastest road horse in Canada.

The following is Burns & Sheppard's weekly report of prevailing prices: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, $125 to $170; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, $150 to $225; matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, $350 to $500; delivery horses, 1100 to 1200 lbs., $125 to $170; general purpose and express horses, 1200 to 1350 lbs., $160 to $200; draught horses, 1350 to 1750 lbs., $175 to $225; serviceable secondhand workers, $50 to $80; serviceable secondhand drivers, $60 to $100.

E. M. Carroll, proprietor of the Canadian Horse Exchange, Jarvis-street, also said yesterday that business for this season of the year was really uncommonly good and beyond his most sanguine expectations. He had an extra good sale last Thursday, and another fair one on Monday. Gillis Bros., Braeside, bought three pair of choice animals for lumbering purposes, paying $475 for one pair, $450 for another and $384 for the third. They also took seven or eight single horses, paying from $150 to $200 for them. Battle, Conlin and Armstrong of Coldwater took a carload of 16 chunks and general purpose horses for construction work. Tomorrow Mr. Carroll said there would be offered at the Exchange two or three carloads of select draughters, drivers and delivery horses, including a pair of heavy fellows weighing between 3400 and 3600 lbs.

## CATTLE MARKETS.

**Cables Steady—U. S. Markets Show Few Changes.**

New York, Aug. 8.—Beeves—Receipts, 880, all consigned direct; nothing doing in live cattle; feeling steady, with light receipts estimated for Wednesday; exports, 876 cattle, 1010 sheep and 2400 quarters of beef; to-morrow 4200 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 274; no demand for veals; prices, nominal; buttermilks sold at $3; western and southern calves at $4 to $5.25; mixed veals, $5.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3704; sheep, steady, but heavy; lambs, firm to a shade higher; sheep, $3 to $4.50; culls, $1.50 to $2.50; lambs, $5.50 to $7.85; culls, $5.

Hogs—Receipts, 2812; no sales on live weight reported; feeling steady on Buffalo advices.

**East Buffalo Live Stock.**

East Buffalo, Aug. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 100; steady; prime steers, $5.25 to $5.50; shipping steers, $4.50 to $5.15; butchers', $4 to $4.75; heifers, $3.25 to $4.65; cows, $2.75 to $4.25; bulls, $2.50 to $3.75; stockers and feeders, $2.50 to $4; stock heifers, $2 to $3; milkers and springers, steady at $25 to $60; veals, 25 cents lower, $5 to $6.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 2900; fairly active; pigs, 5 cents lower; others, steady; heavy, $6.30 to $6.40; mixed, $6.40 to $6.45; Yorkers, $6.40 to $6.50; pigs, $6.45 to $6.55; roughs, $5.10 to $5.40; stags, $3.25 to $4; dairies, $5.10 to $5.40.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 200; firm; lambs, $5.50 to $7; yearlings, $5.75 to $6; wethers, $5 to $5.25; ewes, $4.25 to $4.90; sheep, mixed, $2.50 to $4.75.

**Chicago Live Stock.**

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 7000; good to prime steers, $5.25 to $5.90; poor to medium, $3.75 to $5; stockers and feeders, $2.20 to $4.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; mixed and butchers', $5.55 to $6.62½; good to choice, heavy, $5.95 to $6.15; rough, heavy, $5.50 to $5.85; light, $5.75 to $6.30; bulk of sales, $5.80 to $6.15.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 18,000; good to choice wethers, $4.55 to $5; fair to choice, mixed, $4 to $4.50; native lambs, $5 to $7.35.

**British Cattle Market.**

London, Aug. 8.—Cattle are quoted at 10½c to 11½c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8¾c to 8¾c per lb.

**CATTLE MARKET RECEIPTS.**

| —City and Junction— | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week ending Aug. 5, 1905 | 3813 | 2856 | 4841 |
| Corresponding w'k last y'r | 4196 | 3086 | 3619 |
| Increase | *383 | *230 | 751 |

*Decrease.

**Poultry.**

August chicks make good November broilers.

A six-foot wire fence will sag unless it has some support at the top.

Unless you want the eggs for incubation, it is best to remove the males.

Linseed meal and sunflower seed, added to the morning mash, are a help to the molting bird.

As soon as the cockerels begin to crow they are apt to worry the pullets and should be separated.

August is a good month to fatten and send to market any old stock that is not to be kept over winter.

Don't be too sure that your birds have no lice; examine them closely and often.

Bowel trouble in young chicks is often prevented by the substitution of scalded milk for water.

It should be the ambition of every poultry raiser, no matter how small his flock, to be the best in his neighborhood, to have the best breeds, the earliest young chicks, the earliest and best layers.

A good preparation with which to clean eggs that are soiled is vinegar diluted with water. Clean eggs sell better. Don't you dislike to look at a basket of nasty-looking eggs even if you know they are fresh?

**Mottled Butter.**

The New York Experiment Station has shown that the cause of mottled butter is buttermilk in the butter. It is drawn together and hardened by salt. As a remedy, do not churn until the butter packs together. Stop when it is in granules the size of a grain of wheat. Draw off the buttermilk and wash thoroly. If the butter is allowed to pack together, it will contain some buttermilk, which never can be washed out.

Consider Your Roofing

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

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

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



It Will Pay You

To see us about **Russill's Ready Roofing** if you contemplate repairing or replacing any roofing this coming fall. We have no hesitation in saying that our **roofing** is better value, dollar for dollar of cost considered, than any other roofing on the market to-day. It is weather-proof, waterproof, fireproof and wearproof. Anyone can put it on, and the cost per hundred square feet for all materials supplied is only **Two Dollars.** Sold only by—

THE RUSSILL HARDWARE CO.,

126 East King Street, Toronto.



AUCTION EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY At 11 a.m.

(Registered.)

Canadian Horse Exchange

60-62-64 Jarvis Street, North of King Street

PRIVATE SALES EVERY DAY. PHONE MAIN 2116.

AUCTION of FIFTY HORSES

Thursday, August 10th, 1905, at 11 a.m.

Delivery, Driving, Draught and General Purpose Horses; also, a consignment of specially selected Horses from that well known buyer Mr John Darcy of Oshawa, Ont.

THOMAS INGRAM, Auctioneer. E. M. CARROLL, Proprietor.


## 64 LOADS AT CITY MARKET FAT CATTLE PRICES STEADY

**Hogs 25c Per Cwt. Higher, Selling at $7.25 for Selects—Market Generally Firm.**

Receipts of live stock were not heavy since Friday last; the railways report 64 carloads, composed of 912 cattle, 720 hogs, 1087 sheep and lambs and 164 calves.

Trade for cattle was similar to that at the Junction on Monday. The run not being large, the demand was about equal to the supply, and prices were steady at last week's quotations.

**Exporters.**

There were several good loads of exporters, which sold quite well, and a few light exporters that did not bring as high quotations. Prices ranged from $4.20 to $4.75, the bulk going at about $4.50 to $4.60.

**Butchers.**

Picked lots of choice cattle sold at $4.15 to $4.25; loads of good at $3.90 to $4; medium at $3.50 to $3.80; common mixed loads at $3 to $3.25; rough and inferior at $2.12½ to $2.50 per cwt.

**Feeders and Stockers.**

A few steers, weighing from 800 to 900 lbs. each, of good quality, would sell, altho there is little demand, farmers being busy. A few steers, 1150 to 1250 lbs., sold at $3.75; steers, 500 to 900 lbs., sold at $3.10 to $3.55; common stockers sold at $2.25 up to $3 per cwt.

**Milch Cows.**

About 25 milch cows sold all the way from $25 to $50, the bulk selling at $35 to $40 each.

**Veal Calves.**

The bulk of the veal calves sold from $3.50 to $5.50 per cwt.

**Sheep and Lambs.**

The run of sheep and lambs was not large, and prices for all of good quality were firm at $4 to $4.15 per cwt., for export ewes; bucks at $3 to $3.40; lambs at $5.50 to $6.25 per cwt.

**Hogs.**

Prices have again advanced 25 cents per cwt. Mr. Harris quotes selects at $7.25 and lights and fats at $7 per cwt.

**Representative Sales.**

McDonald & Maybee sold: Sixteen exporters, 1260 lbs. at $4.60; 28 butchers' cattle, 1030 lbs. a $4.25; 19 exporters, 1270 lbs. at $4.60; 23 exporters, 1350 lbs. at $4.60; 19 exporters, 1280 lbs. at $4.20; 22 butchers', 1060 lbs. at $3.70; 24 butchers' 1070 lbs. at $4.05; 25 butchers', 1100 lbs. at $4; 29 butchers', 1100 lbs. at $4; 2 butchers', 1150 lbs. at $3.50; 23 butchers', 1043 lbs. at $4; 23 butchers', 1030 lbs. at $3.75; 18 Northwesters, 1280 lbs. at $3.95, less $5; 2 butchers' cows, 1400 lbs. at $4; 20 mixed butchers' cattle, 980 lbs. at $3.70; 1 butchers' bull, 1020 lbs. at $2.50; 13 butchers' cattle, 1070 lbs. at $4.30; 12 butchers' cattle, 1150 lbs. at $4; 25 butchers' cattle, 1070 lbs. at $3.75; 22 butchers' cattle, 1170 lbs. at $3.90; 4 butchers' cattle, 1160 lbs. at $4.15; 5 butchers' cattle, 1180 lbs. at $3.90; 2 butchers' cattle, 1260 lbs. at $4.15; 3 butchers' cattle, 1050 lbs. at $3.25; 8 butchers' cattle, 1100 lbs. at $3.40; 3 butchers' cows, 1070 lbs. at $2.75; 4 butchers' cows, 980 lbs. at $2.50; 10 milch cows, $41 each; 1 milch cow, $40; 1 milch cow, $36; 18 sheep, 155 lbs. at $4.20 cwt; 54 veal calves, 150 lbs. at $5.50 cwt; 121 lambs, 70 lbs. at $5.50; 8 lambs, 65 lbs. at $6; 9 lambs, 75 lbs. at $6.35.

The above sales include the Junction Market on Monday.

Maybee, Wilson & Hall sold: Twenty-one export cattle, 1370 lbs. at $4.75 cwt; 26 export cattle, 1380 lbs. at $4.75 cwt; 18 export cattle, 1354 lbs. at $4.75 cwt; 7 export cattle, 1270 lbs. at $4.35 cwt; 11 butchers' cattle, 940 lbs. at $4.15 cwt; 7 butchers' cattle, 1050 lbs. at $4.10 cwt; 22 butchers' cattle, 1290 lbs. at $4.50 cwt; 21 butchers' cattle, 990 lbs. at $4 cwt; 2 butchers' cattle, 1020 lbs. at $4 cwt; 2 butchers' cattle, 1170 lbs. at $3.90 cwt; 10 butchers' cattle, 1160 lbs. at $3.75 cwt; 4 butchers' cattle, 1040 lbs. at $3.75 cwt; 8 butchers' cattle, 900 lbs. at $3.55 cwt; 2 butchers' cattle, 1120 lbs. at $3.50 cwt; 5 butchers' cattle, 970 lbs. at $3.40 cwt; 4 butchers' cattle, 1240 lbs. at $3.25 cwt; 2 butchers' cattle, 730 lbs. at $3.15 cwt; 7 butchers' cattle, 850 lbs. at $3.10 cwt; 3 butchers' cattle, 1120 lbs. at $3.10 cwt; 3 butchers' cattle, 1190 lbs. at $2.90 cwt; 2 butchers' cattle, 950 lbs. at $2.12½ cwt; also shipped out seven loads for clients, on order.

Wesley Dunn bought 560 lambs at $6.10 per cwt.; 250 sheep at $4.15; 120 calves at $7 each.

E. Puddy bought 100 lambs for Puddy Bros. at $6.35 per cwt.

Crawford & Hunnisett sold 2 loads exporters, 1200 lbs. each, at $4.35; 1 load butchers', 1050 lbs. at $4 per cwt; 2 loads cows at $2.50 to $3.30 per cwt; 1 load butchers' 850 lbs each, at $3.15; 1 load steers, 1150 lbs. at $4 per cwt; 1 load steers at $3.75 per cwt.

Frank Hunnisett bought 30 butchers' cattle, 1000 to 1100 lbs each, at $3.25 to $4.25 per cwt; 20 calves at $6 to $10 each.

George Rountree bought for Harris Abattoir Co. 140 fat cattle—butchers' at $3.90 to $4.25; good cows at $3.35 to $3.65; common to fair at $2.85 to $3.40.

**Dairy Pointers.**

The young calf's skin is thin and tender and is often blistered by the sun, causing intense suffering.

When an animal is made to suffer it takes hard cash out of the owner's pocketbook.

If you must put them out in pasture, furnish a good shelter, and don't put them with the pigs.

Clean the stalls frequently, and keep them littered with dry straw.

Give a fresh lot of early-cut clover hay every day, and remove any that is not eaten before more is put in.

When calves are kept in the stable they should be given, now and then, a piece of sod with the earth attached. Why calves should crave this sort of thing is hard to explain, but they do, and it should be supplied.

If any cows are about to calve during the hot days of summer, they should be kept in the stable during the heat of the day, at least, and some dry food given to them.

Do not put calves in pasture to be tortured by flies and to suffer from the hot sun.

Take your time about teaching the heifer to milk. Lots of men are in too big a hurry, and they expect too much of the young cows, anyway. It has taken most of us a good many years to learn what we know and there are some things that we are not altogether posted on, even now.


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