WITH THE FARMERS

FARMERS' MARKETS.

Grain and Feed.

New Wheat	80c per bushel
New Oats	26 to 30c per bushel
Old Oats	35c per bushel
Oats at Elevators	22c per bushel
Feed wheat	70c per bushel
Barley	38c per bushel
Dairy crop	$1.25 per cwt.
Oat chop	$1.65 per cwt.
Bran, per cwt.	$1.30
Upland Hay	$10 to $12
Slough Hay	$8 to $10
New Timothy Hay	$15 to $16

Dairy Products.

Dairy Butter	20c to 25c per lb.
Dairy Butter to dealers	20c to 23c
Creamery Butter	25 to 30c per lb.
Eggs	25 to 30c per dozen
Cheese, local	12 to 13c per lb.

Live Stock.

Choice hogs, 150 to 250 lbs.	7c
Good fat steers, 1,200 lbs.	3 3/4c
Good fat steers, 1,200 lbs.	3 1/4 to 3 1/2c
Good fat steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.	2 3/4 to 3c
Good fat steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs.	2 1/2 to 2 3/4c
Extra good fat heifers, 1,050 lbs. and up	2 1/2 to 2 3/4c
Medium quality fat heifers, 900 to 1,050 lbs.	2 1/4 to 2 1/2c
Extra good fat cows, 1,000 lbs. and up	2 to 2 1/4c
Medium quality fat cows, 900 lbs. and up	2 to 2 1/4c
Canners	1 to 2c
Bulls and Stags	1 1/4 to 2c
Light weight, poor and thin cattle not wanted.	
Good Calves, 125 to 200 lbs.	4 to 4 1/2c
Good Calves, 200 to 300 lbs.	3 to 4c
Choice killing sheep	4 1/2 to 5c
Choice Killing Lambs	5 to 5 1/2c

Poultry and Dressed Meats.

Spring Chickens	15 to 17c per lb.
Young turkeys	20 to 22c per lb.
Hindquarters of Beef	7c per lb.
Front quarters	5c per lb.
Dressed pork	9 1/2 to 10 1/2c per lb.

Vegetables.

Potatoes	35 to 40c
Carrots	40c per bushel
Turnips	40c per bushel
Cabbage	40c to 75c per dozen.

FARMERS' MARKETS.

The comparatively small amount of this year's grain crop which the railways have been called upon to move out of the country has been the feature of the grain situation in the Edmonton district. Oats opened at 22c at the elevators several weeks ago, when the threshing commenced and the quotations have been practically steady ever since, being regulated entirely by the Winnipeg market. Dealers report that farmers have been reluctant in accepting this figure and not until the present week has there been anything like a liberal offering of this grain.

A different situation has been presented by the local wheat market. So great has been the demand for wheat by Edmonton millers that they are now paying five cents and upwards per bushel more for wheat than the Winnipeg market calls for. Quotations in Winnipeg are around 96 cents, which, allowing for freight charges, would make the local quotations 80 cents per bushel. In the fact of this Edmonton millers are paying all the way from 85 to 90 cents per bushel for wheat, and, as a consequence, are getting all the wheat that is being offered within a radius of thirty and forty miles of the city. Elevators along the C.N.R. lines radiating from Edmonton are shipping wheat to the local millers instead of shipping it to Winnipeg, which means a strong local output of flour and most satisfactory prices for the neighboring farmers.

Hay prices have been slowly but steadily advancing since the new crop put in its appearance. For a time there seemed no end to the amount offered and the market was broken badly, but the hay now offered finds its way to the hands of the dealers and much firmer prices prevail.

The egg and butter market has been gradually under going a change, which has been due to local conditions and to the changing season of the year. Up to a few weeks ago the output of eggs in the Edmonton district exceeded the demand and a considerable quantity of eggs were shipped to the southern part of the province and to the coast cities. With the falling off in the production of the hen this surplus has been much reduced and now the situation is that dealers are beginning to import eggs in car load lots. Two car loads have already been received by Edmonton produce dealers. During the period of large production, wholesale dealers would not pay more than 20 cents per dozen, but the price has jumped to 30c per dozen with a corresponding increase in the price paid by the retail dealer and the consumer. It is expected that consignments of eggs will continue to be shipped on to the Edmonton market until the early part of March, when the local hen will begin to contribute more freely to the egg supply.

Butter is in the same situation. During the summer months the supply was very much larger than the local demand and dealers were paying 15 to 20 cents per pound for butter to ship it out of the country. Now, with short pastures, the production has been gradually decreased until points tributary to Edmonton are sending comparatively little butter to market. Several local dealers are having butter shipped in in small quantities from the government cold storage at Calgary to supply the demand. Instead of the summer prices the wholesale market for butter is now quoted at 22c to 25c for dairy and 25c to 28c for choice creamery.

The Thanksgiving market on Saturday last was the first brisk farmers' market which has been seen in Edmonton for some time. It is considered as marking the revival of interest in the local market on the part of the farmers after the harvest season, which has required their attention in another direction. Hay, oats, potatoes and poultry were freely offered and prices took an upward trend. In fact, the new scale of prices will likely form a basis of operations from now to the close of the year.

The following are the quotations ruling for this week on the Edmonton market square:

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS.

Chicago, October 26.—There appears to be a feeling among wheat traders that the bear news from the southwest has been overdone, that the selling of wheat has been altogether too unanimous, that the entire local trade is out of its wheat, and that the aggressive bears have created a fresh short interest. The only people in the trade who expected the market to go all to pieces because of the easier cash markets in the southwest were greatly disappointed at the strong windup in the trade today. Last hour found nearly all of the early sellers lined up on the buying side trying to replenish their holdings. About the only pretext there was for the change of front was found in a private Argentine cable, which conceded that the growing crop in the province of Entre Rios has practically been destroyed by locusts, while the conditions for the other large provinces are given as much improved. The bulls were fairly confident buyers on the weak spots, but sentiment concerning the speculative situation as well as the general situation is mixed. If there is any export business doing it is principally in the Durums and low grade Manitobas at figures far below the current speculative level. Millers generally are backing away from the cash wheat, which is weak in all directions, particularly so in the southwest. Minneapolis December prices are higher than those at Liverpool, rather an unusual condition at the heavy shipping season of the year. The shorts bought a little wheat at the outset, causing a slight temporary advance, but this was followed by general selling by the local longs and a group of wire houses. The market broke without much opposition to 1.03¾ for December and 1.04 for May. It was something of a surprise, therefore, when a little later the market began to harden from that level and near the close went to the high point of the day at 1.04⅝ for December and 1.04¾ for May, closing a shade under the top.

Corn was generally easier on fine weather throughout the belt and because of some small loading by tired bulls and a rather poor shipping trade in the cash article. Prices at the close were ¼c under the final quotations of the preceding. This market, like wheat, had its weakest time about midday. The weather map was favorable for the new crop and the leaders in the trade are expecting a heavier movement of new corn within the next two or three weeks. There was no action of importance in oats, the last prices showing simply fractional changes from those of Monday.

The provision trade was the largest that has been seen for some time. The general commission buying was of an important character in the aggregate and packing interests were liberal sellers.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, October 26.—Hog values fell today on a slightly heavier supply, but it was a good market and the 8c hog remained. Quality was not as good as yesterday and at 5c to 10c decline; the bulk sold at 7.70 to 7.85.

Cattle trade was steady, half the fresh supply being westerners. No choice natives arrived.

Hogs—Receipts 15,000; market at yesterday's average. Mixed and butchers, 7.30 to 8.00; good heavy, 7.80 to 8.00; rough heavy, 7.35 to 7.60; light, 7.25 to 7.80; pigs, 6.40 to 7.10; bulk, 7.60 to 7.90.

Cattle — Receipts 9,000; strong. Beeves, 4.25 to 8.85; cows and heifers, 2.25 to 6.00; stockers and feeders, 3.00 to 5.15; calves, 7.00 to 8.50; Texans, 4.40 to 5.50; westerners, 4.15 to 7.60.

Sheep—Receipts 28,000; market weak. Sheep, 3.00 to 4.85; lambs, 4.00 to 7.00.

TUESDAY'S GRAIN MARKETS.

Winnipeg, October 26.—Wheat apparently did not develop any strength over night. Liverpool was unchanged to ¼ higher, but nearly all the continental markets were lower. Foreign crop summary showed improved conditions and reports from reliable sources in Argentine declared the locust damage had been greatly exaggerated. The Winnipeg market was dull all morning at little or no export demand, and cash wheat was offered freely at ¼ under the option. Winnipeg October and November closed ¼ under Saturday, December and May ¼ under. Oats showed considerable strength, closing ⅜ to ½ higher. Receipts for three days were over two million bushels. American markets were slightly higher for December and May, and July was unchanged. Canadian visible, American visible and stocks in terminals all recorded an increase.

Winnipeg cash wheat—No. 1 Northern, 96¾; No. 2 Northern, 94½; No. 3 Northern, 93; No. 4, 90; No. 5, 82; rejected 1-1 Northern, 93; rejected 1-2 Northern, 91½; rejected 2-1 Northern, 91½; rejected 2-2 Northern, 89½; rejected 1 Northern for seeds, 91; rejected 2 Northern for seeds, 89½.

Oats—No. 2 white, 33¾; No. 3 white, 33.

Barley—No. 3, 46¾; No. 4, 44½.

Flax—No. 1 N.W., 1.53; No. 1 Man., 1.51.

Winnipeg options: Wheat—October 96¾, 96¾; November 96¾, 96¾; December 93¾, 93½; May 98¾, 98¾.

Oats—October 34, 34½; November 33¾, 34; December 32½, 32¾; May 35¾, 35¾.

Flax—October 1.53, 1.53½; November 1.51, 1.50¾; December 1.45, 1.44.

American options: Chicago—December 1.04¾, 1.04¼; May 1.04¾, 1.04¾; July 98, 98.

Minneapolis — December 1.02¾, 1.02¾; May 1.04¾, 1.04¾.

COYOTE PROOF SHEEP FENCING.

The live stock branch of the Dominion department of agriculture has made a careful investigation of the question of fencing sheep against coyotes as the losses by coyotes is one of the most common reasons given why sheep are not more generally kept on farms in Alberta. With the information gathered on the question a valuable article has been compiled which is as follows:

One of the most encouraging signs of a tendency towards more diversified methods in the agriculture of the Middle West, and more particularly in those sections where noxious weeds are becoming a serious menace to successful cereal growing, is the awakening interest in sheep breeding.

Reasons for this are easily seen; unlike some other branches of live stock husbandry, there has for many years been little fluctuation in the prevailing high market values for mutton sheep. A flock of sheep call for practically no increase of labor on the farm—a most important factor in these days. Sheep may be marketed at almost any season of the year, at good prices, in small numbers,—less than car lots, and with little trouble. There is a good local demand for mutton in every town. Sheep and lambs can be killed and utilized on the farmer's own table more conveniently than any other class of fresh meat.

As farm scavengers, sheep surpass all other kinds of stock, and can be profitably utilized in cleaning dirty weed infested land, as they will eat with avidity almost every species of noxious weed with which our prairie lands are becoming cursed.

The few breeders of pure bred sheep who have persevered through all these years of little appreciation now report greatly increased demand, and are taking courage, feeling that at last their favorite hobby is coming to its own.

The one thing that prevents hundreds of farmers in Manitoba, Eastern Saskatchewan and Northern Alberta from immediately establishing small breeding flocks, is the coyote.

Enquiry has recently been instituted by George H. Greig, Western Representative of the Live Stock Commissioner for the Dominion Government, as to how best such protection may be provided at reasonable expense.

Nearly all experienced sheep men agree that any of the ordinary woven wire fences now on the market, if properly erected, will suffice to keep sheep in and coyotes out. The most satisfactory fence, when cost is considered, is a strip of the regular sheep fencing about 30 inches high, placed close to the grounds on posts from 16 1-2 to 25 feet apart, with one or two strands of barbed wire stretched above, at intervals of 6, 8 or 10 inches. Such a fence, if properly built, care being taken that no holes are left underneath the woven strip to allow the coyotes to crawl under, makes a good and lasting fence for all classes of farm stock. Horses or cattle are seldom or ever injured by barbed wire when used as described as long as it is kept tight. The use of it above the woven wire prevents stock reaching over and bearing down the top of the woven fence, and, further, the barbed wire helps to save the woven fence from being crushed down in the spring of the year by the weight of crusted snow drifts, the barbed wire in most cases cutting its way through the drifts.

Good woven wire fencing from 25 to 30 inches high, suitable for sheep, can be got at from 40 to 50 cents per rod, and on most farms there is plenty of old barbed wire to complete the job.

Permanent line fences built as above described help toward clean farming by preventing stock wandering about and indiscriminately scattering weed seeds; encourage seeding down to grasses and clovers, and make possible the pasturing of such land. Cheaper inside division fences would suffice to hold sheep on temporary pastures, rape or fallows.

As already said, sheep eat readily most weeds, but they are particularly fond of the perennial sow thistle, which has now got such a hold on parts of the Red River Valley. Seeding down land infested with this pest and pasturing it with sheep, would enable the farmers to get their land under control more thoroughly and with less outlay than probably any other plan.

STRATHCONA NEWS

THE STRATHCONA COUNCIL CONSIDER GRAVITY AGREEMENT

Tentative Agreement Between the City and Frank M. Gray for the Supply of Water Submitted to the Council Last Night.

(Wednesday's Daily.)

At the regular weekly meeting of the Strathcona Council last night the big question to come up for consideration was the tentative agreement submitted by Frank M. Gray for supply of water by gravity system from Pigeon Lake. In the absence of Mayor Duggan the chair was occupied by Alderman Sheppard and all the members of the board but Alderman Baalim, who has removed from the city, were present.

Mr. Gray was present with his solicitor Wm. Short K.C., and for some time the draft agreement was considered in committee. After it had been gone throught and explained it was left over until a later meeting for further consideration.

The agreement provides that the city will buy from the contractor such quantity of water as may be required for all municipal purposes and for domestic and commercial purposes at the same rate as may be charged the city of Edmonton, such rate not to exceed eight cents per hundred cubic feet.

The water shall be measured by a Venturi meter and shall be at a pressure of at least 80 pounds per square inch. Payments for water shall be made before the 5th day of each month and the delivery of water shall be at the same time as it is first delivered to Edmonton.

The Communications.

Van G. Gosenell wrote asking what was being done with reference to the petition for the grading of St. Paul street, Lavigne survey. He said the petition had been in some time but he was unaware of any action being taken. The letter was referred to the public works committee.

S. Archibald, medical health officer, wrote with reference to the Baird scarlet fever cases stating the expenses therewith. He stated that he had a consultation with the Edmonton health department and in future cases would be accepted in the Edmonton Isolation hospital at the rate of $6 per week. The communication was referred to the board of health.

Henry Wells, Strathcona; Charles Alexander, Edmonton, and B. B. Robins, Strathcona, wrote applying for the position of sanitary inspector and police constable for the city recently made vacant by the resignation of Robt. Turnbull. These were tendered owing to the fact that Wright Beaumont had tendered his resignation after several weeks service. They were referred to the board of health.

A Howatson tendered his resignation as poundkeeper for the city. The resignation was accepted.

Complains of Unpounded Cow.

Alderman Elliott reported in connection with the resignation of the poundkeeper, A. Howatson. He had received a letter from John Donnan requesting the delivery of a cow, the impounding of which the latter claimed had not been properly advertised and saying that he would hold the city liable for any damage. Alderman Elliott said that the cow had been released on his advice and later the resignation of the poundkeeper had come to hand.

Alderman Richards for the fire and light committee reported that during the high water in Mill Creek a tree had been undermined and had pulled down the electric wire with the result that a boy named Adams was badly burned and narrowly escaped loss of life. The expenses in connection with the case were about $65 which while the city was not legally liable to pay, he thought some assistance should be given.

Left With Committee.

Alderman Richards moved that the hospital account and half the doctor's bill be paid by the city and charged to the electric light department. The other aldermen thought however that this would be establishing a bad precedure and eventually the matter was referred to the health and relief committee for report at a later date. A case in which a man named Finsky was in destitute circumstances was also similarly dealth with.

City Engineer McLean submitted a report on the cost of the granolithic paving done in the city during the year. There was a total of 2,324.1 square yards laid at a cost of $4,138.87 and at an average cost of $1.78.

He also reported on a letter received from the Edmonton commissioners with reference to the grading of Fifth street east along which the street railway runs. They had stated that they had instructed Mr. Taylor to have the work done. The switch at McClaggen's had been put in good shape and one team and three men were now at work south of that place. The force was not large enough however, and at the present rate not more than a block or two would be done this fall.

Wants Rebate of Taxes.

Ranold McDonald, who with J. F. Weir had purchased the Burher stock appeared before the council and asked that some of the back taxes against the stock be allowed to be struck off as the stock had been purchased by them in good faith. The matter was referred to the assessment committee for a report. The council being of the opinion that some one must pay the taxes.

Alderman Tipton reported in favor of procuring a sign for the market. The report was adopted and the purchase authorized from Mr. Crumb.

By-law Left Over.

The by-law providing for a grant of not more than $40,000 towards the traffic section on the C.P.R. high level bridge was allowed to stand over until the agreement between the C.P.R. and the city of Edmonton is voted upon by the ratepayers of that city.

The question of providing an additional grant towards the hospital to be built in connection with the university was brought up and a by-law in connection therewith will be introduced at next meeting.

Alderman Richards inquired whether there was any by-law to prevent the destribution of hand bills in the city. Such was being done promiscuously during the last few days. In a case a few days ago in Edmonton a man who started to distribute bills was requested to secure a license or else be summoned into court.

Alderman Bush said that something should be done to hasten the work of grading along Fifth street east. At the present rate the work would not be done this season.

The city engineer said that he did not know where to procure the gravel or other material for grading at the present time. He did not think the city would be justified in hauling gravel from the river and charging it to the street railway.

City Will Do the Work.

Complaint was also made in reference to the condition of the street on the west end of Whyte avenue. Alderman Richards moved, seconded by Alderman Elliott that this work should be started at once and the expense charged to the street railway. This motion was agreed to.

The accounts for the week totalling $2,092.24 were ordered to be paid.

Shot Himself in Stomach.

Nelson, B.C., Oct. 25—While hunting deer in the woods about two miles east of Robson, on Sunday, George Humfrey, a rancher, accidentally shot himself in the stomach. He was standing on a log when the gun slipped and one barrel discharged. Humfrey fell to the ground terribly wounded. His companion secured aid and he was brought to the hospital here. The gun wads and several slugs have been taken from the wound and recovery is probable.

IMPERIAL VETS WANT LAND

Promise to Etablish Reserve if Given Land Similar to Canadians.

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—A deputation from the Imperial South African Veterans' Association waited upon Sir Wilfrid Lausier and Sir Frederick Borden this afternoon to ask that men who had served in the Imperial corps in South Africa who are now residents of Canada should be given veterans' land grant similar to that received by Canadian South African veterans. They stated that if the government would give them homesteads they would guarantee to provide a military reserve five thousand strong in the West. The spokesmen were S. Nie...

Arbitration a Dignified Method.

Christania, Oct. 26.—The arbitration verdict by which Sweden won the Griseborn, a small group of barren islands, the ownership of which had been in dispute for a number of years, is accepted quietly by the public and press. Everybody admits arbitration offers the only dignified way of settling conflicts of this kind.

Farmers Lost Building by Fire.

Regina, Oct. 26.—Thos. Westergren, seven miles southeast of Elgin, saw all of his buildings except his house by fire yesterday afternoon. The fire originated from a threshing engine that was working in the yard. The loss includes about 2,000 bushels of wheat that was in store in the granary. About seven stooks of oats and barley is all that remains of the season's crop.

SAFETY FOR CHILDREN.

Mothers should never give their little ones a medicine that they do not know to be absolutely safe and harmless. The so-called soothing medicines contain opiates that stupify the child without curing its ailments. An over dose of these medicines may kill the child. Baby's Own Tablets is the only child's medicine that gives the mother the guarantee of a government analyst that it contains no poisonous opiate or harmful drug. The Tablets cure constipation, indigestion, wind colic, diarrhœa, destroy worms, break up colds, and make teething easy. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CATTLE FATTEN QUICKER

Take on weight faster—make better beef—when dehorned. Cows give more milk—and half the dairy work is saved by rail or by express. ASK TUTONE DEHORNER dehorn the work in 2 minutes with one hand. Write for free booklet. R. H. McKENNA, Sole Agent, Toronto, Ont.

Mention this Paper when writing Bob at St. Jacobs, Ont.

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