

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto Markets.

The tone of the cattle market is improving, and prices show an upward tendency—more buyers present. The quality of the cattle is better, and there is a disposition to hold for an advance price. There were 71 loads of cattle on offer, 1,509 sheep and lambs, 1,100 hogs, 31 calves, a few milk cows. Total receipts for the week: 2,028 cattle, 2,552 sheep and lambs, 2,828 hogs.

The top price was paid for two loads of picked exporters, \$4.50. One load sold at \$4.40. Quite a few loads went at 4 cents per pound. A good number of bulls were purchased for export at 3 cents and 3½ cents per pound; 21 cattle, 1,280 pounds average, sold at 4½ cents per pound. Ten 1,300-pound cattle sold at \$55 per head. One car load of cattle, 1,200 pounds, average 3½ cents per pound and \$5 over on the deal. About half a dozen car loads of butcher cattle and 35 car loads of exporters were sent forward.

Butcher Cattle.—This line had a better tone; all the cattle offered were sold; nothing touched 4 cents; the top figure was \$3.90; ruling figures 3 cents to 3½ cents per pound. The quality of the offerings was better, and most of them show the results of better feed.

Milk Cows and Springers.—For the first time in five weeks there is perhaps a little better tone in this line, and very few on offer. All sold at a slight advance, \$25 to \$35. One choice cow sold at \$38.

Sheep and Lambs all sold readily at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. for good ewes and wethers fitted for export; ruling prices, 2½ cents to 3 cents. Lambs sold well, all cleared off at \$2.50 to \$3.25 each.

Stockers and Feeders were in short supply. Any kind of beef fetched \$3. Some were taken for the Walkerville distillery at \$2.50 per cwt.

Hogs.—Prices had quite a drop from last week, when they were fetching \$3.50, weighed off cars. To-day \$3.25 was the top price. Thick fat hogs sold at \$1.75 to \$1.80. A few sows for breeding purposes sold at \$3 to 4 cents for pick. From the packers point of view the quality of hogs has much improved in the past two years.

Horses.—Trade at Grand's Repository the past week was as dull as it possibly could be. In driving horses the trade is slow. A pair of brown horses, very good action, suitable for a phaeton, fetched \$135 for the two. Maud C., a bay mare, Standard-bred, five years old, a natural pacer, fetched \$145. The feeling amongst dealers is that there will be an improvement shortly, and a disposition to hold for higher prices results.

Cheese.—The situation shows little or no improvement, the export is light, and prices show an inclination to go lower, 7½ cents to 7½ cents. There were only 49,000 boxes of cheese shipped from Montreal to England last week, against 51,000 last year. This makes a total to date, 588,000 odd boxes, against 671,000 last year, being a decrease of 83,000 this year.

Wool.—The wool market is duller, and if anything a shade easier; there is no demand for export.

Hides are scarce and firm at 9 cents.

Poultry.—Scarce and in good demand. Poor quality brought 60 cents per pair.

PRICES RANGE AS TABULATED.

Milk and springers	\$ 25 00 to \$ 35 00
Butchers' choice	3 50 " 4 00 cwt.
Butchers' good	3 00 " 3 50 "
Cattle, export	4 00 " 4 50 "
Sheep	3 00 " 3 75 "
Lambs	2 50 " 3 00 each.
Hogs, thick fat	4 75 " 5 00 cwt.
Hogs, long lean	5 00 " 5 25 "
Eggs	11 " 12 per doz.
Butter	15 " 18 per lb.
Oats	38 " 40 "
Wheat	14 00 " 15 00 per ton.
Hay, new	16 00 " 18 00 "
Hay, old	8 00 " 10 50 "
Straw	7 1 " 7 3 "
Cheese	7 1 " 7 3 "

Montreal.

Since last writing, each successive market was apparently in a worse condition than the previous one, with no let up in the number of cattle offered. To make matters worse, the condition of the cattle have been anything but good; a fact that accounts for the extremely low prices realized for stock. There have been no choice stock offered, and very little that could be called good. This state of things has, however, received a slight set-back this week, largely owing to the plentiful rains reported in the west, and partly due to the improvement noted in cables, also influenced by the same cause—abundance of rain.

Monday's market was the best that has been experienced for some time past, and a clearance was early effected of all useful stock. In export cattle we heard of one small lot making \$1.40 per cwt., but cannot vouch for it; some, however, did change hands at 4½c., although even this was an outside figure, the general run being from 3½c. to 4c. for the pick of the market, quite a number being taken at these figures.

Butchers' cattle did not meet with the same advance, however, with this exception, that the most of the stock offered appeared to be about 1c. per lb. better than late markets.

Sheep remain steady at former quotations; all offerings of really good quality, suitable for shipping, are taken at from 3½c. to 4c. for ewes and wethers; bucks 3c. Offerings of suitable stock are light. Spring lambs are in active demand, and range in price from \$2 to \$3.25 each, according to size and quality.

Calves were scarce this week, and met with an active demand at from \$4 to \$10 each.

The prospects for the next couple of markets are none too bright, as there are a large number of Manitoba (domestic) cattle reported in, which will tend to bring prices down again.

Last week's shipments show a decided falling off all round, being, in fact, with the exception of sheep, the lightest of any week this season, the falling off in horses alone reaching over 300, due to the congested state of the British horse market. The total exports for the two weeks are: 6,719 cattle, 10,002 sheep, and 646 horses; and for the season, to July 31st: 44,627 cattle, 42,892 sheep, and 6,642 horses, against same date in 1894: 42,911 cattle, 32,237 sheep, and 2,528 horses.

Sheep Trade With the States.

IMPORTANT REGULATIONS MODIFIED.

United States Secretary of Agriculture Morton has announced that sheep and lambs intended for immediate slaughter may be admitted to the United States from Canada, when accompanied by certificates as follows, instead of those provided for in section 3 of the regulations of the Department of Agriculture, dated February 11, 1895: (1) A certificate from the official veterinary inspector of the port of export, or of the province or district in which the sheep and lambs were raised or fed, stating that no contagious disease affecting sheep has existed in said province or district during the past three months. (2) An affidavit from the owner or importer that sheep or lambs offered for importation are from the district covered by the certificate above mentioned; that they were not outside of that district during a period of three months preceding shipment, and that when not driven they have been shipped direct from said district to the port of import in clean and disinfected cars.

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Extreme top prices now, compared with two weeks and one and two years ago:—

CATTLE.	Present prices.	Two weeks ago.	1894.	1893.
1500 lbs. up	\$ 6 00	\$ 5 90	\$ 4 95	\$ 5 10
1350 @ 1500	5 85	5 75	4 80	5 00
1200 @ 1350	5 80	5 25	4 60	4 90
1050 @ 1200	5 00	5 20	4 40	4 65
900 @ 1050	5 30	5 10	4 55	4 15
Stallions	5 60	5 70	4 30	4 60
Feeders	4 10	4 25	3 25	3 30
Fat cows	3 75	4 50	3 50	3 75
Canners	2 50	2 60	2 20	2 40
Bulls	3 75	4 00	3 30	4 00
Calves	5 75	5 75	4 30	5 80
Texas steers	4 85	4 40	3 40	3 60
Texas C. & B.	3 05	3 50	2 60	2 25
W. Rangers	5 10	4 85	4 10	4 10
Range Cows	4 00	3 75	3 25	3 00
Hogs	5 15	5 25	5 40	5 75
Mixed	5 10	5 20	5 50	5 50
Heavy	5 40	5 00	5 35	5 95
Light	5 15	5 00	4 90	5 65
Pigs	5 15	5 00	4 90	5 65
SHEEP.				
Natives	4 25	4 30	3 35	4 50
Western	3 50	4 00	2 75	3 60
Texans	3 00	3 60	3 00	3 75
Lambs	5 65	5 40	4 60	5 50
Sept. Wheat	67½	68½	56	59½
" Corn	40	45	55½	39½
" Pork	9 52½	11 20	13 20	12 45

It was just about two years ago that, through a big Board of Trade collapse, mess pork dropped in a day from \$19.25 to \$13.10, hogs going off \$1 in the panic, and the cattle market being affected to the extent of 40 to 50 cents.

The following table gives the receipts at the four leading markets for the first seven months of the year:—

Receipts.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,315,789	1,479,384	1,836,513
Kansas City	773,062	1,490,577	501,130
Omaha	215,745	725,062	106,149
St. Louis	405,993	622,847	311,445
Total	2,711,579	7,317,810	2,754,441
Same period '94	3,210,681	7,456,955	2,234,657
Same period '93	3,341,737	5,755,110	2,432,747
Same period '92	2,256,301	7,795,551	1,878,573
Same period '91	2,836,500	7,850,155	1,847,066

The decrease in cattle is about 469,000 head at both points, with hogs also behind about 139,000, though the receipts at Chicago are considerably ahead. The magnitude of the sheep receipts is surprising.

Cattle sold as follows on one day recently:—Some fancy 1182-lb. black polled cattle sold at \$6, with good to choice 1400 to 1413-lb. cattle at \$5.10 to \$5.85. Rough 1217 lb. fed Westerns, \$4.05; grassy natives, \$3.60 at \$4.50; medium natives, \$4.40 to \$5; 1391-lb. stillers sold at \$5.50, and 1550-lb. Wyoming, \$4.90. Montana cattle sold at \$3.85 at \$4.90. On the corral, Dakota and day last year fancy 993-lb. steers sold at \$4.55, with best 1266 to 1600-lb. steers at \$4.75 to \$4.90.

The Western range cattle now constitute a large share of the daily receipts of cattle.

Range cattle receipts in July were about 19,000 head, being the second largest July receipts of range cattle on record. The following shows the receipts of range cattle at Chicago in July for ten years past; also average prices for steers. Prices were about 85c. higher than last year's average.

Receipts.	Av. Price.
July, 1895	18,900 \$ 4 25
" 1894	1,800 " 3 40
" 1893	10,940 " 3 30
" 1892	11,090 " 3 25
" 1891	23,684 " 4 15
" 1890	4,692 " 3 30
" 1889	4,090 " 3 20
" 1888	1,800 " 4 40
" 1887	990 " 2 95
" 1886	8,100 " 3 85

J. B. Hunter had on the market a train of Wyoming cattle, six loads of which averaged 1338 lbs. and sold at \$4.90.

Cattle are fully \$1 per 100 lbs. higher than a year ago.

The Western range cattle owners are wearing a broad smile. Fall grass-fat cattle and long prices are met often in "conjunction."

There were over 5,100 Western range sheep which arrived and sold on one day market, averaging 99 at 121 lbs., at \$3.12 to \$3.37. Just a year ago the following Western sheep sales were noted:—1,895 Utah, 85 at 94 lbs., \$1.50 to \$2.75; 609 Washington, 101 to 104 lbs., \$2.65 to \$2.85; 536 Oregon, 103 lbs., \$2.85.

For the past month there has been a see-saw movement in the sheep trade—one week high and the next one low. There is no question but what good prices would obtain if receipts could be kept below 60,000 per week, but most dealers do not believe this will be the case the balance of the season, for large numbers of range sheep are in sight and preparations are being made to ship them freely.

Best 150-lb. bacon pigs are now selling at 45c premium over the prime 300 to 400 lb. hogs. There is a great scarcity of pigs and young hogs at all western markets. It is also reported that sickness has carried away a good many young hogs in the feeding districts. There seems to be very little rhyme or reason in the depressed state of the hog market, but it is depressed just the same. The packers are certainly very indifferent about doing business and they are usually very willing to operate when they can do any good. They claim that the demand for provisions is still far below the normal, and judging by all indications that have lately manifested themselves, the hog crop in the country is far below the normal.

The horse market is in pretty good condition. Export chunks and drivers were in steady demand for both domestic and foreign trade, with but few gilt-edged offerings reported. Medium to good drivers were in steady request at \$90 to \$100, and the top of the 1300 at 1400 lb. chunks were easily negotiated at \$90 to \$110; with plain and medium offerings dull at \$55 to \$75. There was more inquiry to-day for 900 to 1100 lb. chunks, and the bulk of the offerings ranged at \$32.50 to \$55 for plain to extra choice specimens. Trade in some directions showed more strength, and dealers are anticipating an advance on exporters and good to fancy drivers in the near future, and the Southern demand is expected to show more strength by the first of next month.

Prospects for corn are still as fine as at any time this year, and there is little doubt now that the country will have close to a 2,500 million bushel crop.

Canadian Butter at Liverpool.

Hodgeson Bros., Liverpool, under date of July 27th, report as follows:—

Butter.—There is no stock here, and the small imports of American and Canadian sell on arrival, and choice, good-conditioned lots will probably continue to do so, as Australian is scarcer and comparatively dear. We quote Finest Canadian Creamery 88; New York Creamery, Imitation and Ladies are selling at 60 up to 75, as in quality, and probably 80 would be obtainable for better goods than have hitherto come. We quote Irish Butter—Cork Firsts, 75 per cwt.; Second, 75; Thirds, 73; and Fourths, 64. Colonial Butter unchanged; Finest 65 to 98 and a few fine 92.

East Buffalo Stock Letter.

Hogs—There is, as yet, not a strong feature in the market. Receipts to-day about 15 cars, and prices lower. The markets in the West were 10 cents lower again, and the late market here to-day was 10 lower than the opening. We quote as follows:—

Choice heavy weights, about.....\$5 00
Mediums and Yorkers, mixed, 180 to 225 average 5 15 to 5 20
York weights, 140 to 160 average..... 5 35 to 5 50
Pigs, 100 to 110 average..... 5 25 to 5 50

Cattle.—The market generally continues strong. Butcher stuff of all kinds about 30c. per hundred higher than last week. Export cattle selling from \$5.25 to \$5.80; good butcher steers, \$4.65 to \$5.15; good to choice cows and heifers, \$3.75 to \$4.10; fair to good cows, \$2.50 to \$3.00; extra, \$3.75 to \$4.10. The western markets continue to rule steady to strong, and there is a much improved demand for stockers and feeders, which are bringing better prices. Good milk cows and springers, steady to strong; common, dull. Veal calves selling about 25c. lower than Monday.

Sheep and lambs.—The markets continue to rule dull. Receipts East are heavy, and prices very low. A large proportion of the offerings here are of poor quality, which has a depressing effect on the good stuff, though, generally speaking, the indications are for more favorable prices for the latter kinds later on. Prices rule about as follows:—

Export sheep, good to prime.....\$4 00 to \$4 30
Choice yearlings..... 3 75 to 4 00
Prime sheep, 85 to 100 lbs..... 3 25 to 3 50
Good mixed sheep..... 2 60 to 3 10
Cull sheep..... 1 00 to 1 75
Prime lambs..... 4 65 to 5 00
Good to prime lambs..... 4 15 to 4 50
Fair to good lambs..... 3 25 to 4 00
Cull lambs..... 2 50 to 3 25

EDWARD BROS.

SHOWS AND SHOWING.

Toronto Industrial Fair.

There is a great overflow of entries for the Toronto Industrial Fair, which opens on the 2nd of September, especially in manufactured goods and machinery. It has been found impossible to accommodate all applicants in these departments, and the management are considering what provision can be made for the overflow.

Live stock and agricultural entries are coming in briskly. Much interest will attach to the special collection of the products of the Northwest Territories, which will be forwarded from Regina by the kindness of Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh. It is a very large and representative assortment, and will receive much attention from all interested in the development of the Northwest.

The apriary exhibit will be located in the "Little World" building, which has been specially fitted up for the purpose. More than ordinary pains will be taken to make the honey display an attractive and representative one, on account of the importance attaching to the North American Bee-keepers' Convention to be held here during the Fair. It was at first feared that the showing would be poor, owing to the protracted drought of early summer, but bee-keepers state that the recent showers have so improved conditions that the product will be a fairly good honey season. The system of judging by a score of points, including flavor, color, body, finish, display, etc., has been adopted for the first time.

The bicycle exhibit will include wheels of all designs and sizes on the market, over thirty manufacturers in Canada and the United States being represented. After some discussion, it has been assigned a location in the western end of the carriage building, with an area of 7,500 feet.

Manager Hill has been in New York engaging special attractions, which will be presented in great number and variety.

The prize list for the seventh International Dog Show, held on the Exhibition Grounds, is out. It provides for Canadian as well as open classes in all the leading breeds. The prizes have been considerably augmented, and there are a large number of special premiums given by associations and individuals interested in particular breeds. The judges are James Mortimer, Hempstead, N. Y.; Charles H. Mason, New York; John Davidson, Monroe, Mich., and J. F. Kirk, Toronto.

VETERINARY.

A Remedy for Grease Heels.

A bad case of "grease heels" is a stubborn trouble to remove; in fact, in bad cases it is considered necessary to lay the animal up from work and give him a thorough course of medicine as well as external treatment. A correspondent of the National Stockman tells how he cured his two teams that were very bad with "grease" while still working them. The remedy is as follows:—
"Dissolve a box or ball of concentrated lye or potash in hot soft water, making as strong a solution as possible. Bottle this solution when cool, and use by diluting a wineglassful of the solution in two gallons of cold soft water, and bathe the affected parts thoroughly with this dilution. Apply with a rag or sponge for at least fifteen minutes to each horse. Do this twice a day, morning and evening, and he will get well even if worked every day." Good care must be taken of the animals during the treatment, or nothing will cure them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stack Silage.

In July 1st number you ask for experience of those who have tried stack silage. Well, I have, and it was only a partial success;—with corn, a failure, on account of the corn not packing together tightly. Oats cut when in the "dough" stage made very fair silage. They were allowed to wilt one day in the swath, then raked up and stacked, and covered over with a load or two of hay. The whole was well tramped down and finished off like an ordinary haystack. Round the edges the silage was mouldy; but the stock ate all the stuff greedily, and it seemed to positively force the milk, even from strippers. For cleaning a weedy field I consider sowing the land after spring ploughing with three bushels or so of oats, and then cutting the crop before the weeds seed and making silage of the whole thing, weeds and all, a profitable method. Thistles, pigweed, etc., are all eaten when mixed with the oats as silage, and the field is left almost as clean as after a bare fallow, besides having produced a crop of good feed at small expense.

"INVICTA."