SPECIAL FARMING & LIVE STOCK EDITION

Trade Fair With Prices a Little Easier Than on Monday at Junction.

Beceipts of live work at the city market as reported by the railways were 93 car coads, composed of 1606 cattle 740 hogs 485 sheep and 188 calves. Besides the above hogs there were four car loads received by other dealers from country points.

To acad; steady; \$4.50

Hogs—Receipts, 2100 head; fairly active and a shade higher; heavy and mixed, \$6.90 to \$6.95; Yorkers and pigs, \$6.90; roughs, \$5.75 to \$6.05.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 600 head; steady, unchanged.

British Cattle Markets. quality of fat cattle was fairly

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Trade was fair, with prices a shade easier than at the Junction on Monday, owing to the heavy runs at both markets. Prices ranged from \$4.80 to \$5.20 per cwt., the bulk going at \$4.90 to \$5.10. Export bulls sold at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Butchers. Choice picked lots of butchers' cattle sold at \$4.80 to \$5 per cwt.; loads of good at \$4.60 to \$4.80; medium at \$4.40 to \$4.60; common at \$4.25 to \$4.40; cows, \$3.50 to

Feeders and Stockers.

There was a fair run for Tuesday. Mr. Harris reports prices unchanged at \$7.40 for selects and \$7.15 for lights and fats.

Representative Sales.

Representative Sales.

Maybee Wilson & Hall sold 6 exporters, 1280 lbs., at \$5.15; 24 exporters, 1280 lbs., at \$5.15; 24 exporters, 1280 lbs., at \$5.15; 22 exporters, 1300 lbs., at \$5.15; 14 exporters, 1380 lbs., at \$5.15; 14 exporters, 1380 lbs., at \$5.15; 14 exporters, 1380 lbs., at \$4.90; 29 choice butchers, 970 lbs., at \$4.90; 29 choice butchers, 1080 lbs., at \$4.80; 6 choice butchers, 1080 lbs., at \$4.80; 5 choice butchers, 1140 lbs., at \$4.80; 5 choice butchers, 1140 lbs., at \$4.70; 3 good butchers, 1130 lbs., at \$4.70; 3 good butchers, 1080 lbs., at \$4.70; 3 good butchers, 1080 lbs., at \$4.70; 3 good butchers, 1080 lbs., at \$4.70; 4 good butchers, 1080 lbs., at \$4.70; 4 good butchers, 1080 lbs., at \$4.5; 5 lbutchers, 1080 lbs., at \$4.45; 5 lbutchers, 1080 lbs., at \$4.5; 5 lbs., at \$4.25; 3 butchers, 1080 lb

Corbett & Henderson sold 25 butchers, 1000 lbs., at \$4.60; 15 butchers, 1020 lbs., at \$4.80; 25 butchers, 1040 lbs., at \$4.95; 11 cows, 1140 lbs., at \$4.25; 10 butchers, 1100 lbs., at \$4.55; 2 mileh cows, \$47.50 each; and shipped out five loads to clients. Crawford & Hunnisett sold 1 load exporters, 1300 lbs., at \$5.15; 1 load exporters, 1300 lbs., at \$4.85; 1 load exporters, 1200 lbs., at \$4.85; 1 load exporters, 1275 lbs., at \$4.80; 1 load butchers, 1025 lbs., at \$4.65; 1 load fat cows, 1100 to 1300 lbs., at \$4 to \$4.35 per cwt.

W. H. Dean bought 2 loads of exporters, 1250 to 1450 lbs. each, at \$4.90 to \$5.10 per cwt.

George Rountree bought seven loads fat cattle for the Harris Abattoir Co.; choice lots at \$4.55 to \$4.80; fair to good at \$4.35 to \$4.50; cows at \$3.50 to \$4.12½.

R. J. Collins bought 40 butchers, 1000 lbs each, at \$4.80 per cwt.; 1 load of mix-

Wesley Dunn bought 250 sheep at \$4.40;
175 spring lambs at \$5.50 each; 180 calves at \$6.50 each.
T. Coughlin bought 1 load exporters,
1300 lbs. each, at \$5.15 per cwt.
A. C. Becker sold 30 butchers, 930 lbs.
each, at \$4.50 per cwt.
J. H. Dingle, Hamilton, bought 2 loads

butchers, 1150 lbs., each, at \$4.8716 per James Armstrong bought 17 milch cows and springers at \$36 to \$53 each. James Ryan bought 7 milch cows at \$30

James Ryan bought 7 milen cows at \$50 to \$44 each.

J. L. & F. Rountree bought one load extra choice butchers at 5c per lb.; 11 light butchers at 4½c per lb.; 5 light butchers, at 4½c per lb.; 35 cows at 3c to 4½c per lb.; 12 milkers and springers at \$35 to \$45 George Dunn bought 1 load exporters, 1300 lbs., at \$5: 10 bulls, 1100 to 1800 lbs.,

at \$3.50 to \$4.15 per cwt.

E. Puddy bought for Puddy Bros.' Abatteir 50 spring lambs at \$5.75 each: 250 hogs at outside points f.o.b. cars at \$7.35 per ewt. Fred Dunn bought 18 butchers, 1000 lbs. each, at \$4.50 per cwt.
F. J. King bought 250 hogs f.o.b. cars at country points at \$7.25 per cwt.
James Halliday bought 4 prime quality

milch cows at \$60 each.

Cables Unchanged-Chicago Market

Hogs-Receipts, 3498; nominally firm,

Grand Trunt of 15 per taggagemen Chlengo Live Stock. Chicago, June 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 3500; steads; common to prime steers, \$4 to \$6.10; \$50 and \$41

\$3.25 to \$4.25; calves, \$6 to \$7; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.75.

Hogs—Receipts 16,000; strong; choice to prime, heavy, \$6.60 to \$6.75; medium to good, heavy, \$6.60 to \$6.65; butchers' weights, \$6.65 to \$6.70; good to choice, heavy, mixed, \$6.60 to \$6.65; packing, \$6 to \$6,624.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 15,000; stendy; sheep, \$4.50 to \$6.25; vaarlings. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 15,000; stendy; sheep, \$4.50 to \$6.25; yearlings, \$5.90 to \$6.50; shorn lambs, \$5.25 to \$7.15.

East Buffalo Live Stock. East Buffalo, June 12.—Cattle—Receipt 75 head; fairly active and firm; prices u hanged. Veals—Receipts, 75 head; steady; \$4.50

London, June 12.—Cattle are quoted at 11c to 12c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8%c to 9%c per lb.; sheep, dressed, 14c to 15%c per lb.; lambs, 16%c, dressed weight.

SWINE IN ONTARIO.

Data Gatchered From Numerous

prepared by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, which contains infor-

Feeders and Stockers.

H. Murby reports a moderate trade. Owing to high prices for teef cattle, all steers at all fleshy are being bought up at prices that would be too nigh for feeding purposes. Prices are reported by Mr. Murby as follows: short-keeps, 1100 to 1200 lbs., at \$4.50 to \$4.75; good steers, 900 to 1050 lbs., at \$4.50 to \$4.75; good steers, 900 to 900 lbs., at \$4.50 to \$4.10; light stockers, \$3.25; common stockers, \$2.75 to \$3.

Between 30 and 40 milch cows and springers were offered. The good to choice cows, of which there was not a large number, were in demand at good prices, but common to medium were slow of sale. Prices ranged from \$50 to \$60 each.

Veni Calves.

The following questions were sent to several thousand carefully selected correst to each the producer and consumer do not in any way conflict. It to several thousand carefully selected correst that would be too nigh for feeding purposes. Prices are reported by Mr. Murby as follows: short-keeps, 1100 to 1200 lbs., at \$4.50 to \$4.75; good steers, 900 to 1050 lbs., at \$4.90 to \$4.10; light stockers, \$3.25; common in mon stockers, \$2.75 to \$3.

Between 30 and 40 milch cows and springers were offered. The good to choice cows, of which there was not a large number, were in demand at good prices, but common to medium were slow of sale. Prices ranged from \$50 to \$60 each.

Veni Calves. Veal Calves.

Calves were as usual in good demand at section as to the nog production this Calves were as usual in good demand at \$45.50 to \$6 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.

Excelpts were not large and prices remained about steady. Export ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.25 to \$4.25 to \$4.50; bucks, \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.; spring lambs at \$3.50 to \$6 each.

Section as to the nog production that year? Do they show a disposition to increase their output and to wheat extent? (6) About now many breeding sows were kept by the average farmer of your section in 1904? How many in 1905? How many this season? (7) What of your section in 1904? How many in 1905? How many this season? (7) What is the average number of pigs to reach weaning age in spring litters this year? Has the percentage of loss been gr er than usual? (8) How will the de-livery of hogs between now and Sep-tember 1 compare with that of 1904 and 1905? (9) What do you consider the

the Yorkshire and the Berkshire. In the western portion of the province there is a tendency to use the Berkshire. McDonald & Maybee sold 1 exporter, 1420 lbs., at \$5.25; 19 exporters, 1235 lbs., at \$4.85; 13 butchers, 970 lbs., at \$4.65; 6 butchers, 1485 lbs. at \$4.50; 13 butchers, 1040 lbs., at \$4.50; 13 butchers, 1020 lbs., at \$4.50; 13 butchers, 1200 lbs., at \$4.50; 13 butchers, 1200 lbs., at \$4.60; 6 butchers, 1200 lbs., at \$4.60; 6 butchers, 1200 lbs., at \$4.50; 13 butchers, 1120 lbs., at \$4.60; 6 butchers, 1200 lbs., at \$4.50; 13 butchers, 1120 lbs., at \$4.60; 6 butcher cows, 1260 lbs., at \$4.50; 13 butchers, 1120 lbs., at \$4.50; 6 butchers, 1200 lbs., at \$4.50; 13 butchers, 1120 lbs., at \$4.60; 6 butcher cows, 1260 lbs., at \$4.50; 13 butchers, 1200 lbs., at \$4.60; 6 butchers, 1200 lbs., at \$4.50; 13 butc 140 lbs., at \$5.50; 9 calves, 130 lbs., at \$6; 30 sheep, 150 lbs., at \$4.40.

Corbett & Henderson sold 25 butchers, 1020 lbs., at \$4.60; 15 butchers, 1020 lbs., at \$4.60; 15 butchers, 1020 lbs., at \$4.80; 25 butchers, 1040 lbs., at \$4.95; 1040 lbs., at \$4.95; 1050 lbs., at \$4.95; 1

for farmers to depend upon breeders in their locality for their supply of young pigs for feeding, and it has been noted that the demond that the demond that the demond their locality for their supply of young pigs for feeding, and it has been noted that the demond their locality indicates recorded. that the demand this spring consideris observed among many individual

Litters.—The percentage of loss of voung pigs is greater than usual in a large proportion of the counties, which will have its effect upon the fail developed than usual in a large proportion of the shoulders.

And habbliess thruth.

Neck, of medium length, and showing no tendency to arch on top. A pig with an arching neck will cut too thick over the top of the shoulders.

Detailed Examination of the Kind of Hog Wanted by the

last week, below will be found another on the standard bacon type, recently published in a bulletine issued by the

Ottawa department of agriculture: The Standard Bacon Type, Live stock must be judged from a twofold standpoint:

(1). Its adaptability to the require-

sively fine bone is usually associated with a tendency to fatten at the expense of growth, and this, of course, is fatal to the production of the Wiltshire side; on the other hand, very coarse bone is indicative of general grossness thruout and is therefore undesirable.

CARE OF BROOD MARES & FOALS

Valuable and Seasonable Advice for Farmer and Breeder.

Professor Carl W. Gay of the Ohio

Back, of medium width, rising slightly above the straight line, and forming a slight arch from neck to tail. A sagging back indicates a lack of muscle or lean meat thruout.

Sometimes a pig will show a drop in the back just behind the soulder. This often indicates a weak constitution. The back should be nicely rounded from side to side and of mediators. um width. A broad, flat back is usually associated with a short, thick, chunky conformation thruout. On the other hand the ribs should not fall away too abruptly from the backbone, giving the formation known as a "herring back." A back of this de-ecription will, on cutting, be found to

men are beginning to give some thought to the colt proposition. Those who have mares to foal are planning the work to accommodate them while heavy and with the foals by side. They will probably be again, and there will be others mated for the first time, so that altogether the mares are demanding considerable attention at this time. Some suggestions along this line may pos oncerned with the brood mare. The feed, work and care at and af-

It may be said that the ideal conditions for the brood mare, namely, those in which the balance between food and exercise is most easily maintained, and food of the best sort se-

rough hand.

Uniformity in the application of these principles is essential to their best results. To work a mare up to within a month of foaling and then confine her in a stall with no exer-

gradually to the hock, heavily inuscled and firm. Any tendency to flabbiness or folds is very undesirable. be of sufficient quantity to maintain her in that condition already described as indicating "tone." It is a peculiar fact that, while the ewo extremes in condition are both unfavorable to breeding, statistics indicate that the birth rate among nations has shown a marked increase following devastation by wear or famile, conditions of Stomach Worms of Sheep. tion by war or famile, conditions of life in which the females become re-

duced to the extreme of low condition. This would seem to be in response to the species, and need not be taken to indicate that starvation and extremepoverished condition, which must be corrected before the nutrients can be available for the growth of the foal.

The quality of the food is of as much importance as the quantity. Fat production is to be avoided, and the formation of blood, muscle and bone sought instead. Hence food stuffs rich in protein and ash, such as oats, bran, clover and alfalfa, are to be preferred to the starchy foods like corn. A useful ration for the brood-mare is the following: Ground oats

With the advent of spring, horse

be bare and lacking in muscle or lean ter foaling are of most importance in this connection. Food and exercise flesh.

Loin, should be strong and full but not unduly arched. It should be of the same width as the rest of the back and well covered with flesh.

Side—Since the side is the most valuable part of a bacon hog, it should be long, smooth and filled out even with the shoulder and ham; it should be deep enough to provide for constitution, but not so deep as to give an excess of thin, flabby belly-meat.

Hearth-girth, should be full, indicating constitution; the fore flank should be well let down and full behind the elbow. There is an noticeable ten
ter foaling are of most importance in this connection. Food and exercise together so regulate the condition of the mare as to mean success or failture in the production of a colt. It is a matter of give and take between them, and the greatest success follows the practice which maintains a balance is indicated by that condition which is suggestive of the greatest possible nerve and muscle tone, i. e., vigor expressed in the clear eye, the sleek coat and the keen appetite which the feeder describes as "hearty." The mare in this connection. Food and exercise together so regulate the condition of the mare as to mean success or failture in the production of a colt. It is a matter of give and take between them, and the greatest success follows the practice which maintains a balance is indicated by that condition which is suggestive of the greatest possible nerve and muscle tone, i. e., vigor expressed in the clear eye, the sleek coat and the keen appetite which the feeder of most importance in the connection. Food and exercise together so regulate the condition of the mare as to mean success of failure in the production of a colt. It is a matter of give and take between them, and the greatest success follows the practice which maintains a balance is indicated by that condition which is suggestive of the greatest possible nerve and muscle tone, i. e., vigor expressed in the clear eye, the sleek coat and the keen appetite which the feeding the food and take between them, a er describes as "hearty." The mare in this condition will carry no super-fluous flesh, but is herself sufficiently well nourished to insure ample nutrients for the perfect development of the foetus or foal.

demands more energy and uses more tissue-building material. She is also subject to fattgue, mechanical injuries and nervous disturbances that never come to the mare at pasture.

In general the management of the

work as will protect the mare from becoming tired, or overheated, or in-jured in any way. She must not be fretted by another horse, nor by a

cise whatever is almost as injurious as to begin working her hard after



NOTICE TO THE LIVE STOCK

GENTLEMEN: We beg to inform you that there are Two Market Days Weekly here, viz.:

MONDAY and THURSDAY When buyers of all kinds of Live Stock will be present.

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THE UNION STOCK YARDS CO., LIMITED

medicines, surgical operations and so forth, should be carefully avoided at

The tendency of pregnant females to fatten as pregnancy advances must be guarded, as they may become so far as to interfere with the development of the foal, cause abortion or troubled birth. Just before and after foaling the ration of the dam should be lightened and made more laxative by the addition of bran those in which the balance between food and exercise is most easily maintained, and food of the best sort secured, are those surrounding mares at pasture. Fresh air and sunshine, without exposure, freedom to move about at will, with little danger of nutritious, succulent forage furnishing the elements essential to growth of foal and the production of milk by the dam, are the things which Nature has provided at the season of the year when most females naturally bring forth their young. These can hardly be improved upon, and if they must be modified or substituted for on account of economic reasons, they should still be the standard by which other systems are measured.

The average farmer must breed his working mares or work his brood mares. The question which confronts him is how to secure a natural condition for his mares while performing artificial service.

It must be borne in mind that food furnishes energy and uses up tissue. Thus the energy in use of the foal is of the foal as a suck-ling some especial precautions must be the performance of work requires energy and uses up tissue. Thus the energy in use of the foal is the foal is called, is calle

the performance of work requires energy and uses up tissue. Thus the balance between them is maintained. The mare at work is just as well off in the matter of exercise, fresh air and sunshine as the one at pasture, but she has imposed upon her labor which the matter of exercises.

er come to the mare at pasture.

In general the management of the brood mare should have for its object the feeding of such a ration as will supply the increased demand for energy and tissue, and allow ample nourishment for the development of the foal either before or after birth, together with such a regulation of the work as will protect the mare from mare, and it thus becomes a cause of serious digestive disorders, especially

when so much is taken.

It is a good thing to encourage the colt as it grows older to take a few ground oats from its mother's allowance, or a creep may be constructed especially for the colt to feed in. If two mares and foals are allowed gether the youngsters will form an at-tachment for each other which will

ten months of rest following breeding. It is not unusual for mares to foal successfully while in the field at work, but it is safer to gradually diminish the work, so that during the last two weeks of pregnancy only the lightest work or exercise in a lot is all that is taken. Heavy pulls, extreme speed, rough saddle work, or jumping are to be strictly prohibited.

prove of great service in reconciling them to the weaning process.

Observations have shown that a mare may be bred with greater certainty of success on the ninth day after foaling than at any subsequent date. It is also known that mares which have their sexual ardor somewhat suppressed by a moderate degree of fatigue are more apt to conceive than mares in an extremely ceive than mares in an extremely nervous condition at time of service. It is to this purpose that the Arab gives his mare a sharp run just prior

early endeavor to prevent their flocks with ground feed once or twice a week, from becoming diseased. Healthy adult In case the symptoms are already mananimals seldom become affected with ifested, it should be fed once a day for this disease, and the greater part of the loss occurs among young and weak animals. However, if the conditions are favorable for the sheep to become infected with life two or three weeks. In giving this remedy in the feed, the necessary precautions should be taken, or each animal may not get the proper dose. Turk fested with this parasite, the death rentine is largely used in the treatment rate among the mature animals is also of stomach worms. It is administered as an emulsion with milk (one part tur-

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pastured close, are favorable for the production of the disease. The preventive measures that are most practical to use under the local conditions can be judged best by the person in charge of the flock, and the success of this part of the treatment will de-pend on the precautions that he deems necessary, and the thoroness with which

they are carried out. Sheep-raisers who have lost sheep from this cause in former years should not wait until the disease develops in the flock before using medicinal treatment. The following mixture is re-commended by Dr. Law, and has given excellent results: Arsenious acid, one dram; sulphate of iron, five drams; Stomach Worms of Sheep.

It is during the summer months that loss from the twisted stomach worm of sheep occurs, and flock-owners should ficient for 30 sheep, and can be fet. This disease is not as difficult to treat successfully as is generally believed. The preventive treatment is very important. It is based on keeping the sheep in a healthy, vigorous condition, and among surroundings unfavorable for the entrance of the eggs or larvae of the parasite into the digestive tract with the feed. Drinking surface water



Will improve crop on average 115 bushels per acre. 3½ acres at 40c. a bu, will pay for Spramotor each year.

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BUFFALO, N.Y. /LONDON, CANADA.

CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, June 12.-Beeves-Receipts. 662: feeling steady: dressed beef in moderate demand at 71%c to 81%c per lb. for

native sides; extra beef, 8%c.

Sheep—Steady: exports to-day, 1020 cattle, 675 sheep and 2700 quarters of beef; to morrow 2850 quarters of beef.
Calves—Receipts, 81; feeling steady; dressed calves steady; city-dressed veals, 8c to 11c per fb; extra carcasses, 11½c; country dressed, 7c to 9½c; dressed, 7c to 9½c; dressed buttermilks, 6c to 7c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4387 head; 18 cars on sale; sheep firm; lambs steady; 18 cars on sale; sheep firm; lambs steady; good demand; one car held over; sheep, \$4.25 to \$5.90; lambs, \$8.25 to \$8.85; year-

reports are just as favorable. Grade sires appear to be in most use in the more eastern counties.

Production.—The general tendency thruout the province is to increase production slightly. In many of the eastern counties it has been the custom for farmers to depend upon breeders in

ties. Ears should be fine in texture, firmthat the demand this spring considerably exceeds the supply, the breeders who usually sell their pigs retaining them on account of the good prices for hogs. Considerable caution, however, individual cates a sluggish temperament, delicate cates a sluggish temperament, delicate constitution and poor feeding quali-

breeders and feeders not to go into the business too extensively, for fear that over-production might bring prices down to an unprofitable point.

Breeding sows.—The number of breeding sows was decreased considerably in 1905 over 1904, while 1906 shows an increase in the number compared with both 1905 and 1904. Comparing 1906 with 1905, thirty-five counties report increases, while only two counties report decreases, and five counties no change in the number of sows. Reports indicate that the eastern part of the province is relatively increasing pro-

province is relatively increasing production much more rapidly than is being done in Western Ontario. In all narts of the province the demand for brood sows appears to exceed the supply.

liveries. The average number of pigs in spring litters reaching the weaning are is estimated at 7.61. as compared with a normal litter of 7.77 pigs at no wider than the rest of the back. Cost of feeding.—The average cost of blades be upright; it is not enough

vidual counties elsewhere from which reports are just as favorable. Grade sires appear to be in most use in the alive when fasted giving a straight underline, which should be markedly trim and neat, Hind-Quarters.

Rump, should be the same width as the back, of good length and drooping gradually from the loin to the tail, and nicely rounded over the top from Ham, very trim and neat, tapering

> or folds is very undesirable. Hind legs, firmly and squarely set with hocks tolerably well apart, but not bowed outward; the bone should

Quality is a general term somewhat hard to define, but readily recognized by the experienced stockman. To say that a pig has lots of quality is to imply that his general appearance denotes good breeding; that he has a clean-cut, trim, tidy, attractive appearance, with no sign of coarseness as indicated in the bone, skin and the species, and need not be taken to indicate that starvation and extremely low condition are favorable to reproduction. It is true that a thin mare ed one, but a mare in low condition has no reserve on which to draw for the nourishment and growth of her colt. Her whole system is in an improverished condition, which must be pearance, with no sign of coarseness as indicated in the bone, skin and hair; that he is symmetrical, no part abnormally developed; and that he is

A formula widely recommended for the fertilization of fruit trees is as follows: 100 lbs. raw ground bone, 100 lbs. acid phosphate, 100 lbs. muriate

weight time.

Cost of feeding.—The average cost of summer feeding is placed at \$4.51 per cwt. In owner feeding is placed at \$4.51 per cwt. In very few cases, however, do correspondents state definitely that the figures given ore the result of actual exteriments, but where these are control it is always another blade being too the considerably bear that the cost of both summer summer summer figures already mentioned and the figures already mentioned in the power of correspondents are already mentioned in the power of correspondents are already mentioned in the power of correspondents are not of second that the cost of both summer summer summer figures already mentioned in the power of the counterest and roofs the cost of correspondents are not set with conformation is always accompanied with a rough shoulder.

CATTLE MARKET RECEIPTS

—City and Junction—

—City and Junction—

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Corresponding week

Last year ... 4107 4693 1120

Location of fruit trees is as of the cost of blades be upright; it is got most of blades the place to be upright; it is got most of blades be upright; it is got most of blades the mixture of potential tits already the place to must be one and altalate a pix be long from the blade to must be long from the blade to must be long from the blade to must be long from the blade that a pix be long from the blade to must be long from the blade that a pix be long from the blade to must be long from the blade that a pix be long from the blade that a pix be long from the blade to must be long from the blade that the cost of both summer of must be must be long from the blade that the cost of both summer of must be must be must be must be long from the blade to must be must b