SPECIAL LIVE STOCK AND FARMING EDITION

EXPORT CATTLE HIGHER.

Unexpectedly high prices for cattle in the Chicago markets has led to a strange controversy between two live stock journals in that city. The one alleges that the question of supply and demand has brought cattle up to over 6 cents a pound, while the other takes the ground that the rising prices have deterred farmers from selling their beeves, and thus brought about a temporary shortage. Both may be right, but one, and that the first mentioned, is certainly correct. Splitting hairs of this nature won't add much to the farmers' stock of information. Quietly ensconsed in the easy chair at the homestead he can probably assign a more satisfactory reason for advancing cattle prices than others can for him, and enedavor to take advantage of the market when it is in its most cheerful mood. Toronto prices for export cattle are firmer again this week and bunches of good stuff have found a ready sale at from $5.25 to $5.50. The shipping demand is keeping up and the British markets are reported steady to firm. On the other side lighter supplies are already predicted, and this should help the Canadian feeder.

CATTLE EXPORT PROSPECTS GOOD.

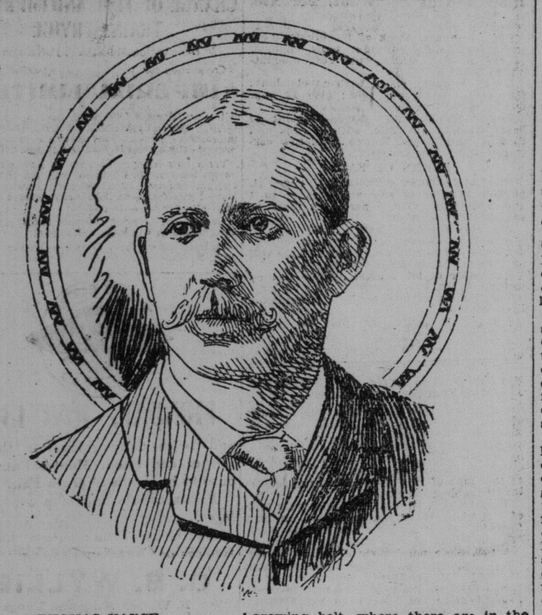
The imports of living animals for food into Great Britain the first four months of this year show an increased number from the United States amounting to 70 per cent. The number from Canada is a decrease of 3 per cent. A year ago the ports of Boston and Portland were closed, necessitating the shipping of many United States cattle thru the port of Montreal: in one week of May last year over 200 cars passed thru Toronto from Chicago to Montreal; as a matter of fact. Canada is shipping more and better exporters than heretofore. The export sheep trade of the United States has increased enormously, from 60,139 to 134,761; while the Canadian figures are 13,177 to 15,903. The fresh beef from the United States has increased in volume, the frozen beef from Argentine has increased, and Australasian frozen beef has doubled in quantity, while other countries have dwindled down to 11,227 cwts. Australasia. Argentina and other countries have each sent forward a decreased supply of frozen mutton. The month of June is opening very satisfactorily for the Ontario feeders of live stock. When prices are advancing there are two mistakes which many people are art to make: the first error is to hold on too long. There are many farmers who have a large number of cattle grazing; they should sell a car load directly they are in proper condition; the other error is that many farmers jump to the conclusion that because prices are higher, immature animals will fetch good prices. The exporters have confidence in the British markets for good quality live cattle, for they have contracted for the space on the boats leaving Montreal, St. John, Boston and Portland thruout this month.

WATCH THE HOG PRICES.

After harping on the subject of a slump in the hog market at Chicago for several weeks past, The Chicago Live Stock World of June 4 has this to say of the situation at the present:

"It is now beginning to be a question whether the large June run of hogs that has been confidently predicted is going to materialize. The quality of hogs is good and the proportion of strong weights is increasing, both of which are usually taken to indicate that supplies are liberal in the country, but the volume of hogs moving fails to show any material increase."

It is becoming more evident that a concerted effort was made to drive the price of hogs down at that centre to increase supplies. Packers forced quotations down to close to $4.50, but the breeder was not scared at the outlook, and refused to be stampeded. He was threatened with a June glut in the market and advised to turn his hogs into cash before the break-up came. Canadian markets were sympathetically lowered by the manipulation at the large western centre, but the demand for the bacon hog here kept prices above the American centres. Receipts at the Toronto market are moderately heavy, and prices are slightly easier than those quoted last week. The situation is an interesting one, and The World is endeavoring to keep its readers posted on the attempts to rig the markets.



THOMAS VANCE.

Mr. Vance is a native of Ireland and was born in the County of Londonderry 37 years ago. He came to this country about 18 years ago and settled in Toronto. After acting in the capacity of salesman for some of the large wholesale fruit houses he branched out in the wholesale line himself about 13 years ago.

Mr. Vance is well and personally known across the lake in the fruit-growing belt, where there are in the neighborhood of 3000 shippers of small fruits, covering an area of 80 miles long by 2 1-2 to 4 wide.

It takes some time to get in touch with them all. Mr. Vance conducts only nine commission businesses; in the summer time fruit, and during the fall and winter, butter, eggs, poultry and other produce, and his increase in business for the past ten years speaks for itself, so that his patrons must have been pleased with his style of doing business.

MEAT ON THE FARM.

Bulletin Issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Much valuable information regarding the butchering, curing and keeping of meat is given in Farmers' Bulletin No. 183 of the United States Department of Agriculture, entitled, "Meat on the Farm." The many illustrations enable anyone to follow closely the directions for killing and cutting up cattle, sheep and swine. The general advice given is worthy of close attention by all farmers who do not depend on the butcher for their meat supply.

The author of the bulletin points out that in the selection of animals for meat health should be given first consideration. No matter how fat an animal may be or how good its form, if it is not in perfect health, the best quality of meat cannot be obtained. If suffering from fever, or any serious derangement of the system, the flesh will not be wholesome food. Flesh of animals that have recovered from the ravages of disease before slaughter is not likely to cure well, and is very difficult to keep after curing. Bruises, broken limbs, or like accidents all have the same effect on the meat as ill-health, and, unless the animal can be killed and dressed immediately after such accident it is not best to use the meat for food. A rise of two degrees or more in the animal's temperature at or just previous to slaughtering is almost sure to result in stringy, gluey meat, and to create a tendency to sour in curing.

First-class meat cannot be obtained from animals that are poor in flesh. A reasonable amount of fat must be present to give juiciness and flavor to the flesh, and the fatter an animal is, within reasonable limits, the better will be the meat. The presence of large amounts of fat is not essential, however, to wholesome meat, and it is far more important that an animal be in good health than that it be extremely fat. It is not wise to kill an animal that is losing flesh, as the muscle fibres are shrinking in volume and contain correspondingly less water. As a consequence the meat is tougher and dryer. When an animal is gaining in flesh the opposite condition obtains and a better quality of meat is the result. Also a better product will be obtained from an animal in only medium flesh, but gaining rapidly, than from a very fat animal that is at a standstill or losing in flesh.

Quality in meat is largely dependent on the health and condition of the animals slaughtered, and yet the best quality of meat is rarely, if ever, obtained from poorly-bred stock. The desired "marbling" or admixture of fat and lean is never of the best in scrub stock, nor do the over-fed, show-ring animals furnish the ideal in quality of meat. There seems to be a connection between a smooth, even and deeply-fleshed animal and nicely-marbled meat that is not easily explained. Fine bones, soft, luxuriant hair and mellow flesh are always desirable in an animal to be used for meat, as they are indications of small waste and good quality of meat.

Age affects the flavor and texture of the meat to quite an extent. It is a well-known fact that meat from old animals is more likely to be tough than that from young ones. The flesh from very young animals lacks flavor and is watery. An old animal, properly fattened and in good health, would be preferred to a younger one in poor condition. Cattle are fit for beef at eighteen to twenty months, if properly fed, the meat from such animals lacks in flavor. The best beef will be obtained from animals from twenty to forty months old. A calf should not be used for veal under six weeks of age, and is at its best when about ten weeks old and raised on the cow. Hogs may be used at any age after six weeks, but the most profitable age at which to slaughter is eight to twelve months. Sheep may be used when two to three months old and at any time thereafter. They will be at their best previous to reaching two years of age, usually at eight to twelve months.

An animal intended for slaughter should be kept off feed from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, otherwise it is impossible to thoroly drain out the veins when the animal is bled, and a reddish-colored, unattractive carcase will be the result. Water should be given freely up to the time of slaughter, as it keeps the temperature normal and helps to wash the effete matter out of the system, resulting in a nicely-colored carcase.

The care of animals previous to slaughter has a considerable effect on the keeping qualities of the meat. In no instance should an animal be killed immediately after a long drive, or after a rapid run about the pasture. The flesh of an animal that has been overheated is usually of a pale color and very often develops a sour or putrid odor within three or four days after being dressed. Bruises cause blood to settle in that portion of the body affected, presenting an uninviting appearance, and often cause the loss of a considerable portion of the carcase. Therefore, a thirty-six hour fast, plenty of water, careful handling, and rest before slaughter are all important in securing meat in the best condition for use.

RAISING SKIM MILK CALVES.

Good Calves Can Be Raised on Skim Milk With Other Ingredients.

Where the calf does not suckle one of the leading questions is how to raise him as well as tho he were enjoying the fresh milk directly from his mother. It may be as well to admit at once that here is a case where the substitute is not on a par with the real thing. In spite of the fact that some excellent calves have been raised by means of the pail, the best one almost invariably comes from the cow. On the other hand, only a very small per cent. of the calves reared and sold to market have the advantage of cow-rearing. This being a fact on the great mass of farms, the important question is to determine, if possible, how best the calf can be reared artificially if thus he must be raised. A writer at the Utah Station, in commenting upon their experience at that point, has the following to say that will be interesting in this connection. The writer says:

"For the first seven or ten days the calf got the whole milk fresh from the cow; the skim milk was gradually substituted, till at the end of one week the calf got half skim and half whole milk. At the end of the next week the ration was three-fourths skim milk. By the time the calf was four to five and one-half weeks old the ration consisted of all skim milk. If a calf did not do well the whole milk was continued for another week or two. The amount of the milk fed was gradually increased till the calf got older. The most fed in any one day was 25 to 27 lbs.

"The skim milk ration was kept up until the calves were five to six months old. As they increased in age they had what water they could drink in addition to the milk. It is desirable to make all changes in the food of a calf gradually, so as not to disarrange the digestion of the calf. Separator skim milk was used, and in every instance it was fed fresh. To prevent it from souring it was boiled by having steam turned into it, which diluted it about 8 per cent.

"As soon as the calves would eat a little grain was given to them. Chopped grain was used and it was fed dry, in a dry box, and not put in the milk. When the calves were two or three weeks old a little hay was kept by them and renewed frequently; they soon learned to eat it. If the calves were troubled with the scours a small handful of flour was stirred into the milk."

That many calves do not succeed better than they do is, in our estimation, due largely to the fault of their management. Results that have been secured from careful work indicate that good calves can be raised from feeding skimmed milk, providing other ingredients in the form of meal and gruel are added to the ration of the calf to offset the removal of cream from the milk.

Frequently in going thru the country farmers will be found who are endeavoring to raise good calves on skimmed milk, with several head in one lot out of doors. Often there is no shelter and scant protection from flies. Out of door has its advantages, but the observations of a good many men seem to indicate that a good stall in a dark portion of the stable during the hot hours of the day has superior advantages. If the reader will add this feature to the advice given in the above quotation we believe he will have greater success in his calf raising.

WHEAT AS A HOG FEED.

In six feeding experiments with an aggregate of twenty-eight hogs of mixed breeding and various ages, the results show that it took 4.48 pounds of wheat to produce one pound gain in live weight," says Dr. James Whythecombe. "The results also show that for the first half of the fattening period it required but 3.81 pounds of wheat to produce one pound gain, while in the last half it took 5.12 pounds of wheat to produce one pound of gain; or, in other words, it required 34 per cent. more wheat to produce one pound gain in live weight in the last half of the feeding period than it did in the first half, thus indicating that the heavily larded hog resultant from a long period of feeding is much more costly to produce than the block hog, or the bacon type. In these experiments wheat seems to have given the best results as a fattening food. Results also indicate that a bushel of wheat properly fed to reasonably well-bred hogs should produce approximately thirteen and one-half pounds of live pork.

No Sheep For Export.

A Chicago despatch says: Sheep exporters who have been unusually busy of late are inclined to take a holiday. They have contracted no steamer space for June, and for some time to come American contributions to the British mutton supply will probably be light.

One reason assigned is that few sheep good enough for the transatlantic trade are now available. Dry feed lots are practically depleted, and grass-fed stuff is not suited to exporters' needs.

The annual volume of our foreign mutton appears to be limited by our ability to furnish the goods.

How to Pluck Poultry.

I have known persons on market day to go out and kill twelve or fifteen fowl, and to bring them into a room where there would be half a dozen women and boys pulling a few feathers at a time, between their thumb and forefinger, to prevent tearing them. Now, for the benefit of such, I will give our plan: Hang the fowl by the feet by a small cord; then, with a small knife, give one cut across the upper jaw, opposite the corners of the mouth; after the blood has stopped running a stream, place the point of the knife in the groove in the upper part of the mouth, run the blade up into the back part of the head, which will cause a twitching of the muscles. Now is your time, for every feather yields as if by magic, and there is no danger of tearing the most tender chick. Before he has time to flap you can have him as bare as the day he came out of the egg.

Sunflowers For Poultry.

If every grower of poultry will put in one pint of Russian sunflower seed, planting in rich, deep soil, eight inches apart, he may have next fall one of the best foods for poultry to be obtained anywhere. Sunflower seeds are a fattening food, owing to the large amount of oil which they contain. As an additional ration—that is, fed in moderation, not as a single or chief food—they are very useful, keeping the fowl in health and the plumage glossy.

Be sure the land is made rich and then give clean culture, breaking the side shoots as they start and throwing the strength into the head. In this way a strong, vigorous stalk with a large head can be grown, heads which will yield from one half to one pint of seeds each. Try the sunflowers this year.

Important Change of Time June 13.

The Grand Trunk will make several important changes in their service on June 13.

THE LOCAL HORSE MARKET CONDITIONS AND DEALINGS

Many Important Sales Made and Several Fixed for the Near Future.

The horse market practically continues to remain unchanged. In this particular it is a little different from the reports we get from Chicago and one or two other horse centres in the States. Both at Boston and Chicago the market is reported decidedly quiet for all but the highest classes of horses, while here the demand for work horses in particular continues fully equal to the supply and prices remain firm. At Tuesday's sale upwards of one hundred horses, principally draft and general purpose, with a few drivers, were offered for sale, and with few exceptions found ready purchasers at prices varying from seventy-five to one hundred and ninety-five dollars. Several good work teams composed of young horses of fair average weight sold for from three hundred and thirty to three hundred and eighty dollars. These prices, while not extravagant, are entitled to be considered good. Express and delivery horses, of which only a few were offered, brought from one hundred and forty-nine to one hundred and seventy-five dollars. Draft horses thirteen hundred and fifty to seventeen hundred and fifty pounds demand from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars, and would go quite a bit higher for animals of exceptional strength, weight and soundness. Second hand workers and drivers, if in good condition, sell well at strong figures.

In the lot offered by Mr. Walter Harland Smith at the Repository on Tuesday there was included a specially fine car load of first-class heavy draft and general purpose mares and geldings five to seven years old, and running from thirteen hundred to sixteen hundred pounds, consigned by W. McIlmurray of Watford, Ont. These averaged somewhere around one hundred and seventy dollars apiece, and were taken generally by farmers of the district, altho there was quite a little buying on railroad contractors' account. Other carloads of general purpose and driving horses were consigned by by Geo. Watson, Cannington; W. Weese, Lindsay; Joseph Kenny, Napanee, and Isaac Watson, Port Perry. A noticeable feature of the horses received for sale recently has been the general excellence of their coats. Few indeed are sent up in the rough and hard looking condition that formerly characterized them. How much of the extra prices that are forthcoming today are due to this fact, for which the dealers are to be credited, it is impossible to say. Bidding thruout the whole day was fairly brisk, altho in one or two instances it was rather hard to get a start. Once a bid was made, the auctioneer experienced little difficulty in securing raises. Besides the consignments here referred to several good ponies and saddle horses were disposed of for sums that must be accounted as at least fair.

Men of experience agree that the way prices are being maintained is extraordinary. Horses that have been worked on the farm and show up a little light in flesh still command most respectable figures. At this season of the year there is usually a bit of a lull in the market, but up to date there are no indications present of such an occurrence. There are few buyers in the market from any distance, the majority being farmers within a limited radius of the town. While a few mares are offering, the great majority of sales made are of geldings, and it is invariably noticed that mares when put up call for a higher margin than do the sexless ones.

Outside exchanges do not appear very numerous, altho we have heard of some shipments of carriage horses and one or two saddle horses and hunters by Crow and Murray and Kidd Bros. of Listowel, to Boston, Chicago and Quebec. There are also some lots being got together for shipment. Some of these are remounts and a lot that went thru the city the latter part of last week from the west appeared to comprise some exceptionally good material.

Roadsters, cobs and hackneys all find ready sale, if up to a fair standard of quality. They must, however, be fresh, sound and young. Blemished or injured horses of these types are not wanted at all. The trouble is that buyers are a bit too exacting, and as a consequence the market is hardly so active as it might be.

The following is Walter Harland Smith's weekly report of prevailing prices at the Repository, Simcoe-street: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, $150 to $200; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, $175 to $250; matched pairs carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, $375 to $550; delivery horses, 1100 to 1200 lbs., $125 to $150; general purpose and express horses, 1200 to 1350 lbs., $140 to $175; draught horses, 1350 to 1750 lbs., $150 to $190; serviceable second-hand workers, $75 to $140; serviceable second-hand drivers, $90 to $125.

A horse authority has directed attention to the fact that two of the greatest thorobreds of modern times—Ormonde, who, by the way, died a week or two ago in California, and St. Simon—are from 3 to 3 1-4 inches higher than they are long, and that the two great trotting horses, Lou Dillon and Alix, are from 4 to 4 1-4 inches longer than they are high.

Mr. Walter Harland Smith has some very important sales on hand at the Repository for the near future. One of these will be held on next Tuesday, June 14, commencing at 10.30 sharp, and will consist of a consignment of registered hackneys from E. C. Atrill, Ridgewood Park Stock Farm, Goderich. On the same date a special consignment of high-class pairs, single high-steppers, saddle horses and roadsters and a beautiful matched pair of roadsters will be found in the catalog. The most important sale, however, is to take place on Thursday, June 23, and will consist of fifty imported registered Clydesdale fillies, selected from the best breeding establishments in Scotland, by Thomas Graham of Graham Brothers, Claremont. These mares are by such well-known sires as Baron's Pride, King of the Roses, Prince Thomas, Up-to-Time, etc. They are one, two and three years old, the two and three-year-olds having been served by the very best sires before leaving Scotland. This shipment is well calculated to fill what is known as a long-felt want, there being a great outcry from all parts of the province of a scarcity in a respectable class of heavy mares. It is greatly to the credit of the Messrs. Graham that they recognized this condition of things and had the enterprise to make the outlay and spend the time that the selection and importation of such a valuable and much-needed consignment as this required.

Crow & Murray, during the past week, shipped four hunters to Chicago, two geldings and two mares, 4 and 5 years old. They also sent a rare chestnut gelding for saddle purposes to Boston to fill an order. They report the market quiet, having of late been doing more buying than selling.

It is a busy season on the farm, and horses employed in agricultural operations should be taken care of properly. For the next three months horses on the farm will be strenuously employed and will need special attention to maintain them at the point of highest efficiency. When taking a drive to town don't rush the farm horses. If the farmer is without a driving team or horse, he should not forget that fast driving on the road means a loss of flesh, and is a hard strain on the work horses. It pays to keep the harness adjusted, oiled and made pliable at all times to prevent sore shoulders and galls. Keep it so adjusted as to fit the horse it is intended for. Not only should the harness be adjusted properly, but the farm implements as well. See to it that the clevis and the whiffletrees are doing their work at a proper angle, and that all implements are being run smoothly, so as to reduce the draught as much as possible. When a hot day's work is over, it is a good plan to wash the parts covered by the harness, especially the shoulders and back, with cold salt water. Look well to the feet and see that they are kept clean; if there is dirt lodged in the hoofs, remove it, and keep the feet looking clean. The above suggestions, if carried out, will have much to do in keeping the work team comfortable and in getting the most out of them.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET RECEIPTS.
(City and Junction).

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending June 4, 1904	5301	6948	1397
Corresponding week, 1903	3135	4820	3602
Increase	2166	2128	*2205
*Decrease.			

Chicago Horse Market.

Chicago, June 7.—Trade generally has been unsatisfactory to country consignors whose offerings were purchased in anticipation of a steady market. The weakness developed last week was eliminated in the initial opening this week, but reaction followed, and values have steadily declined on all commercial classes. Coachers and drivers were held nominally steady under moderate offerings, good to choice arrivals meeting with steady outlet at $150 to $400; common and medium kinds were sympathetically lower in consonance with the decline of other classes. Drafters, expressers and eastern chunks are unevenly $5 to $20 lower, the decline following a strong opening the first of the week. An unexpected feature of the trade was the increase of receipts of nominally 250 head over last week and 800 over the corresponding week a year ago. With a contraction in demand and expansion in receipts the market weakened and values notably declined. With continued heavy runs a further decline is inevitable. The summer opening has been slow at the following prices:

	Poor to fair.	Good to best.
Drafters	$120 $160	$170 to $220
Loggers and feeders	70 to 130	130 to 195
Chunks	65 to 95	100 to 150
Expressers	110 to 150	160 to 170
Farm mares and small chunks	50 to 75	70 to 115
Light drivers	65 to 125	150 to 400
Actors and coachers	100 to 175	200 to 450
Carriage pairs	250 to 350	375 to 700
Western (branded)	12 to 20	40 to 65
Plugs and scrubs	10 to 20	25 to 40
Mules	60 to 160	165 to 200

A gentleman was in town last week, who especially desired that his name might not be mentioned, looking around to see if he could pick up a really good roadster or two. He says that the demand for well-matched, high class speedway stars is extra good in all the large cities in the United States at the present time. A roadster, the right kind that is fast on a brush, will command anything from six hundred up to fifteen hundred dollars. Unfortunately, there are very few of this sort offering. He was asked if the automobile was affecting the horse trade to any extent in the United States, and he said that, on the contrary, so far as roadsters were concerned, it really acted to encourage the demand. It was carriage people who affected the automobile and yet, strange to say, well-matched carriage pairs brought as good figures as ever they did in the history of horse dealing. This, of course, was largely attributable to the horse shows, the demand for which, especially for the open-air varieties, is ever on the increase. There is no place of any pretentions on the mid-Atlantic coast that has not its open-air show, while in various watering places in Rhode Island and in the vicinity of New York, Boston and Philadelphia it is the great society function of the season. Grounds are especially laid out in magnificent style for these shows, and thousands of people make it a point to attend them. Even between ladies and gentlemen who can afford automobiles — and considering repairs, first cost, etc., these machines are still a long way ahead in expense of the most costly horse—there is the keenest rivalry in the horse show ring. The automobile, therefore, has no way lessened the demand among fashionables for high-class, well-mannered carriage horses, while those who love a speedy roadster despise the inanimate instrument. Continuing the conversation, this gentleman was asked to give some description of some of the grounds devoted to open air horse shows in the United States. The ring, he said, is usually of macadam with a soft top dressing and a centre oval of turf, the in some cases the classes are shown on tan bark as at Philadelphia, or solely on turf, as at Newport. The ring is generally surrounded by a raised promenade, the front being devoted to boxes, while at the back parking spaces for coaches are reserved, the long lines of these smartly-gowned occupants and gaily striped awning adding a bright touch of color to an already animated scene. At some shows the fence separating the promenade from the ring is replaced by a closely cropped hedge, adding much to the beauty of the ring and making an excellent background for the horses. The judges' stand is frequently a bower of flowers, and the ring grooms in boots and breeches, the attendants in white duck trousers and jerseys in the colors of the association, and the bugler in the quaint livery of a coach guard, all go to make a pleasing ensemble.

A gentleman recently in Boston and New York says the market for horses is pretty well the same everywhere, or, rather, in sections of everywhere, if he may so speak. In the West, of course, the principle demand is for heavy draft, general purpose, blocks, chunks and roadsters, but if the east express and delivery horses, carriage horses, saddle horses, cobs and coach horses are in the greatest demand, and are rather difficult to get of the right quality. There is also much enquiry for second-hand horses, that is, horses that have seen some service in private stables. In conversation the other day, W. D. Grand, of the American Horse Exchange, and formerly of Toronto, said that he could sell double the number of these second-hand horses that he is now disposing of at his weekly sales if they were forthcoming. As a result of the inadequate supply, prices run very high for animals of this type of any quality and little wear.

Last week mention was made in these columns of the extra good prices realized at the sale of the trotting stock owned by the late J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston, Mass. That experience appears to have been unique, for Thos. W. Lawson of the same city had a sale of thorobred stock the other day, when the prices realized by comparison were uncommonly small. Forty-nine head brought $23,830, an average of $486.33. Filon d'Or, who two years ago won the $5000 Grand Annual at the Brookline Country Club, brought only $200, as this was the first auction sale Mr. Lawson has held since he began breeding fine horses at Dreamwood Farm, it attracted much attention, even tho the prices were not what he expected.

Air For Milk Fever.

The New York Veterinary College has recently made the discovery that cows affected with milk fever are promptly cured by the distension of the udder thru the injection into the teats of filtered atmospheric air by means of a simple apparatus like the Davidson syringe, with an attachment of rubber tubes containing a filter of sterile cotton. The operation is perfectly simple, being nothing more than forcing filtered air into the udder until it is well distended.

BUTCHER CATTLE HIGHER FAT CATTLE ARE FIRM

At City Stock Yards—Deliveries Good—Hogs Easy at the Decline.

Receipts of live stock at the city cattle market were 95 carloads, consisting of 1266 cattle, 1246 hogs, 448 sheep, 134 calves, 1506 hogs to Park, Blackwell, and 10 horses. The quality of cattle taken together was not as good as it has been, altho there were some choice loads of exporters as well as butchers'.

Trade was brisk, nearly everything being sold before 10 a.m.

Prices for fat cattle were higher, especially in the butchers' classes.

Exporters—The highest price quoted for exporters was $5.45 per cwt.; several loads being sold at that price.

Butchers—The best class of butchers' sold as high as $5 per cwt.; but it must be remembered that the cattle in this class were equal to the best exporters in quality.

Feeders and stockers—Few were offered, altho there was a good demand for the best grades. Prices were firm all round.

Milch cows—Deliveries were not large and prices ranged from $30 to $55 each.

Veal Calves—Prices for the better grades of calves were firmer.

Sheep and lambs—Deliveries were fair, with prices steady.

Hogs—About 1200 were sold on the market at $5.12½ for selects and $4.87½ for lights and fats.

Exporters—Choice well-finished heavy exporters sold at $5.20 to $5.45 per cwt.; medium at $4.80 to $5.

Export bulls—Choice export bulls sold at $3.75 to $4.25; medium at $3.50 to $3.60.

Export cows—Prices ranged from $3.75 to $4.25 per cwt.

Butchers'—Choice picked lots of butchers', equal in quality to best exporters, 1100 to 1200 lbs., each, sold at $4.75 to $5; loads of good at $4.50 to $4.60; medium at $4.25 to $4.40; common at $3.50 to $4; rough and inferior at $3.25 to $3.50 per cwt.

Feeders—Short-keep feeders, 1100 to 1200 lbs. each, sold at $4.50 to $4.60. Those weighing from 950 to 1050, of good quality sold at $4 to $4.25 per cwt.

Stockers—Choice yearling calves sold at $3.75 to $4; poorer grades and off colors, sold at $3 to $3.50, according to quality.

Milch cows—Milch cows and springers sold from $30 to $55 each.

Sheep—Export ewes sold at $4 to $4.25; export bucks at $3 to $3.50.

Lambs—Yearling grain-fed lambs sold at $5 to $5.25.

Spring lambs—Prices ranged from $3 to $5 each.

Hogs—Prices for straight loads, fed and watered, were $5.12½ per cwt.; and $4.87½ for lights and fats.

McDonald & Maybee sold 14 exporters, 1220 lbs. each, at $5.20 per cwt.; 11 butchers' cattle, 970 lbs. each, at $4.75 per cwt.; 6 butchers' cattle, 1050 lbs. each, at $5 per cwt.; 6 butchers' cattle, 1125 lbs. each, at $4.90 per cwt.; 5 butchers' cattle, 1025 lbs. each, at $4.85 per cwt.; 26 butchers' cattle, 993 lbs. each, at $4.85 per cwt.; 6 butchers' cattle, 1055 lbs. each, at $4.40 per cwt.; 21 butchers' cattle, 1040 lbs. each, at $4.60 per cwt.; 27 butchers' cattle, 980 lbs. each, at $4.75 per cwt.; 13 butchers' cows, 1105 lbs. each, at $4.20 per cwt.; 11 butchers' cows, 1090 lbs. each, at $4 per cwt.; 12 stock calves, $4.25 lbs. each, at $3.90 per cwt.; 4 milch cows, $47.50 each; 1 milch cow, $40, 74 sheep, $4.25 to $4.37½ per cwt.; 18 yearlings, $5 to $5.25 per cwt.; 2 spring lambs, $5 each.

Maybee & Wilsch, commissionmen, did a good trade selling: Thirty exporters, 1310 lbs. each, at $5.40 per cwt.; 8 exporters 1295 lbs. each, at $5.35 per cwt.; 20 exporters, 1195 lbs. each, at $5.37½ per cwt.; 19 exporters, 1300 lbs. each, at $5.35 per cwt.; 24 exporters, 1200 lbs. each, at $5.12½ per cwt.; 21 exporters, 1200 lbs. each, at $5.25 per cwt.; 24 good butchers', 1025 lbs. each, at $5 per cwt.; 22 good butchers', 1150 lbs. each, at $5 per cwt.; 23 good butchers', 975 lbs. each, at $4.80 per cwt.; 10 good butchers', 1090 lbs. each, at $4.80 per cwt.; 2 good butchers', 990 lbs. each, at $4.70 per cwt.; 20 good butchers', 1000 lbs. each, at $4.65 per cwt.; 13 good butchers', 1050 lbs. each, at $4.60 per cwt.; 16 good butchers', 875 lbs. each, at $4.50 per cwt.; 3 good butchers', 930 lbs. each, at $3.80 per cwt.; 8 cows, 1080 lbs. each, at $3.80 per cwt.; 8 cows, 1140 lbs. each, at $3.90 per cwt.; 16 butchers' cattle, 850 lbs. each, at $4.40 per cwt.

Corbett, Henderson & Mayne: Fifteen exporters, 1320 lbs. each, at $5.35 per cwt.; 8 exporters, 1280 lbs. each, at $5.35 per cwt.; 1 export cow, 1250 lbs., at $4 per cwt.; 16 butchers', 1010 lbs. each, at $4.70 per cwt.; 23 butchers', 1030 lbs. each, at $4.70 per cwt.; 4 butchers' cows, 1100 lbs. each, at $4 per cwt.; 6 butchers' cows, 1050 lbs. each, at $3.80 per cwt.; 3 export bulls, 1090 lbs. each, at $4.25 per cwt. Shipped out two loads butchers'.

J. L. Rountree bought 17 butchers', 900 lbs. each, at $4.45 per cwt.; 19 butchers', 1030 lbs. each, at $4.80 per cwt.; 18 exporters, 1200 lbs. each, at $4.87½ per cwt.; 17 exporters, 1200 lbs. each, at $5.15 per cwt.; 26 exporters, 1200 lbs. each, at $5.15 per cwt.; 3 butchers' cows, 1200 lbs. each, at $3.75 per cwt.; 13 butchers' cows, 1125 lbs. each, at $4.20 per cwt.; 3 butchers' cows, 950 lbs. each, at $3.75 per cwt.; 1 butcher cow, 1110 lbs., at $3.50 per cwt.; 2 bulls, 1170 lbs. each, at $3.70 per cwt.; 2 bulls, 1180 lbs. each, at $3.50 per cwt.; 1 bull, 1080 lbs., at $3.85 per cwt.; 2 bulls, 1750 lbs. each, at $4.25 per cwt.; 1 bull, 1930 lbs., at $4.25 per cwt.; 5 butchers', 1195 lbs. each, at $4.70 per cwt.; 1 bull, 1260 lbs., at $3.40 per cwt.; 5 butchers', 1220 lbs. each, at $4.50 per cwt.; and $3 over on the lot.

W. H. Dean bought seven loads of exporters, 1250 to 1350 lbs. each, at $5.12½ to $5.40 per cwt.

A. McIntosh bought 150 exporters.

J. & J. W. Dunn bought one load exporters, 1280 lbs. each, at $5.30 per cwt.

Coughlin Bros. bought two loads of exporters, 1350 lbs. each, at $5.40 per cwt.

Geo. Rountree bought for the Harris Abattoir Co. three hundred fat cattle, loads of good at $4.70 to $5 per cwt.; fair to good loads at $4.37½ to $4.65; medium to good at $4.20 to $4.37½; fair to good cows, at $3.75 to $4.25; sold 50 exporters, 1300 lbs. each, at $5.25 to $5.45 per cwt.

Crawford & Hunnisett sold one load exporters, 1300 lbs. each, at $5.40; one load butchers', 1050 lbs. each, at $4.95; one load butchers', 1125 lbs. each, at $4.85; 12 stockers, 1100 lbs. each, at $4.05 per cwt.

Wesley Dunn bought 240 sheep at $4.25 per cwt.; 75 calves at $8 each; and 90 spring lambs at $4.50 each.

Wm. Wellon Cambray sold seven exporters, 1200 lbs. each, at $5.20 per cwt.; 6 butchers', 990 lbs. each, at $4.65 per cwt.; one bull, 1700 lbs., at $4.25 per cwt.; one cow, 1200 lbs., at $4 per cwt.

Alex. Levack bought one load butchers', 1000 lbs. each, at $4.90.

R. J. Collins bought 85 butchers', 950 to 1050 lbs. each, at $3.80 to $4.75 per cwt.

James Armstrong bought seven milch cows at $31 to $48 each.

Ben Smith bought seven butchers' heifers, 875 lbs., at $4.50 per cwt.; 3 butchers' cows, 1050 lbs. each, at $3.25 per cwt.

Yeagman & Sons bought one load mixed butchers', 1000 lbs. each, at $3.50 to $4.40; 15 stockers, 500 lbs. each, at $3.50 per cwt.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Cables for Cattle Firmer—Light Hog Receipts and Prices Firmer at Chicago.

New York, June 7.—Beeves—Receipts, 181; all consigned direct. No trade in live cattle; nominally steady; refrigerator beef selling at 9c to 9¾c per lb. Exports to-day, 840 beeves, 1348 sheep and 4600 quarters of beef; to-morrow, 75 sheep and 2700 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts 96; market full, steady; prime veals sold at $6.25 per cwt.; buttermilks, nominal.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 5021; sheep weak for top grades; all others 15c to 25c off; yearlings weak; prime lambs, steady; other grades 15c lower; sheep $3.25 to $5.12½; culls, $1.50 to $3.00; yearlings, $5.00 to $6.00; culls, $4.00; lambs, $6.50 to $7.85.

Hogs—Receipts 2016; market steady; good state hogs, $5.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, June 7.—Cattle—Receipts 100 head; steady; prime steers, $5.70 to $6.00; shipping, $5.25 to $5.75; butchers', $4.85 to $5.65; heifers, $4.25 to $5.35; cows, $3.60 to $4.75; bulls, $3.50 to $4.70; stockers and feeders, $3.50 to $4.65. Veals—Receipts 50 head, 25c lower, $4.25 to $5.75. Hogs—Receipts 3400 head; active, 10c to 15c higher; heavy, $4.90 to $5; mixed, $4.90 to $4.95; yorkers, $4.85 to $4.90; pigs, $4.70 to $4.75; roughs, $4.10 to $4.35; stags, $2.75 to $3.25; dairies, $4.90 to $4.80.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 700 head; slow; sheep, steady; lambs, 10c lower; lambs, $4.50 to $5.75; yearlings, $5.25 to $6; wethers, $5.25 to $5.50; ewes, $4.75 to $5; sheep, mixed, $2.50 to $5.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, June 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 4000; market steady; good to prime steers, $5.50 to $6.40; poor to medium, $4.75 to $5.50; stockers and feeders, $3.25 to $4.60; cows and heifers, $1.75 to $5; canners, $1.75 to $2.70; bulls, $2.50 to $4.30; calves, $2.50 to $5.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; market 5c higher; mixed and butchers', $4.65 to $4.85; good to choice, heavy, $4.80 to $4.90; rough, heavy, $4.65 to $4.80; light, $4.60 to $4.75; bulk of sales, $4.70 to $4.80.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 12,000; market steady to 10c higher; good to choice wethers, $5.25 to $5.50; fair to choice, mixed, $3.75 to $5.25; native lambs, $4.50 to $4.65.

British Cattle Markets.

London, June 7.—Canadian cattle are firmer at 11¼c to 12¾c per lb.; refrigerator beef 9c to 9½c per lb. Sheep, steady, 12c to 14c per lb.; yearlings, 15c.

FOR FARM AND FARMERS.

"We are likely," says a wiseacre, "to have a dry summer after the three wet ones we have had. Arrange for the water supply before the dry time comes."

It does not pay to overwork the mare that has a suckling colt to support. All that is worked out of the mare will be lost in the growth of the colt, and well-grown horses are the ones that bring the highest prices.

It is worth much more than it costs to weigh growing stock once in a while. This gives one an opportunity to know just what his stock is doing for him, and often leads to considerable valuable information about feeding.

The farmer who keeps but two or three cows—and many keep only one—cannot afford to keep a cow that produces less than one pound of butter a day. The farm cow should be given the best possible care and kept at the highest possible state of productiveness. Half the family cows of this country are kept at a loss.

When an orchard is regularly plowed and cultivated the roots grow deeper in the ground than they do where cultivation is neglected. Plow two years toward the trees and one year away from them, and plow under most of the crops grown on the orchard. To try and raise a crop of grain or grass and a crop of fruit on the same land is robbing the soil and will result in poor fruit crops.

Watch for "fire blight" in the apple and pear trees. It is a deadly bacterial disease, well known, for which there is no remedy except cutting off the limbs on which it makes its appearance. Cut back six inches or a foot below the lowest appearance of the disease, and burn the several branches. The disease is due to a peculiar bacterium in the cambium, the new growing wood just under the bark, and spraying does no good. Excision is the only remed