SPECIAL FARMING & LIVE STOCK EDITION

OUTSIDERS BUY UP CANADIAN CATTLE.

"The volume of business in export cattle this week was small, the total being 3445 cattle, against 5780 a year ago." This is a very significant item from The Chicago Drovers' Journal of Aug. 6. Everyone knows that at the present time, on account of the strike the big packers are unable to send over to British ports any quantity of chilled beef; yet, here is the plain statement that they forwarded 2335 fewer live cattle. It was not scarcity of cattle on the Chicago market that brought about the decreased number for each day last week the market had many hold-overs. The steamships leaving the Atlantic ports carried a full cargo of live cattle; agents at Montreal report having sold space for London and Liverpool at an advance of 2s. 6d. per head. The large exporters of live cattle in the United States do not run around the country picking up cattle, they buy them openly on the markets at Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis. They adopt different tactics when they operate in Ontario. They call upon some of the largest live stock dealers in our best feeding sections of western Ontario, make large purchases of suitable exporters at an enhanced price and ship them thru to London or Liverpool.

There were 3200 less cattle on the Toronto markets in the past two weeks than a year ago, but the farmers have fed considerably more this season than heretofore. A year ago prices for live cattle on the British markets were within a fraction of present cable prices and Toronto exporters paid fully up to present prices without complaint. Refrigerator beef is now selling 2 1-2c. higher per lb. in Liverpool than a year ago, the quantity is very limited, and the inference is that the butchers will naturally look for supplies from the fresh-killed export cattle. Buyers for large Chicago exporters have been purchasing a considerable number of fine exporters in Ontario; they have paid higher prices than were obtained on the Toronto markets. The query is, Have the Canadian exporters been caught napping; have too many of them gone out west to handle the range cattle, or have the generally astute Chicago exporters taken upon them a monetary risk in buying our exporters at a higher figure? Some say they are trying to further depress prices for the best cattle on their own markets by filling up their cattle space on shipboard with Ontario cattle. In either event, higher prices have in certain instances been paid at Ontario outside points than have been paid on the Toronto markets.

ARE U. S. WHEAT PRICES LOCAL?

Wheat futures at Chicago have mounted up again the past few days, and all of the futures are now above the dollar mark. Much of the twenty cents a bushel advance since about a month ago is due doubtless to crop injury, but the fact that the English markets fail to respond to the American advance might throw discredit upon the legitimacy of the total rise. It will be remembered early in the year that a like advance was brought about in the United States speculative centres, only to be followed by a fall almost equal in proportion to the original advance. At this time the European grain markets refused to follow the lead of Chicago. This did not prevent the importing countries from securing supplies, and as a matter of fact the receipts from the large wheat-exporting countries otherwise than the United States were on a larger scale than the previous year. The attitude of the British grain markets seems to indicate that little concern is felt there over the ultimate supply, and might reasonably point to the high prices in the States as being largely of a local character. If, as many grain experts contend, the United States wheat crop will little more than suffice for its own needs, there is good ground for a higher level of prices. American farmers who are now financially well fixed can afford to take advantage of the 15 cents a bushel tariff and thus ignore the world's price, as dictated from Liverpool. Canadian farmers, by reason of the large surplus that must find a market abroad, will still have to be governed by competition from other countries. Whether the advance inaugurated at Chicago will be carried into our own crop depends very much on the outcome of the Argentine, Indian, Australian and Russian crops of the present year.

PACKERS' STRIKE AND ITS EFFECTS ON PRICES.

The packers' strike still being contested at Chicago and other western live stock centres is capable of various constructions in its relation to the live stock interests of other communities. The first result witnessed by the curtailment of supplies by the packers was a sharp advance in the English markets for imported cattle. This was not of long duration, for the reason that many shippers had seized the advantage and had more than made up the deficiency by increasing their output. At present British prices are steady, and the markets there are not overburdened with supplies. What will happen when the strike either collapses or is amicably settled is a matter that might well cause reflection. During the month of July there were marketed at Chicago alone 127,400 cattle, 195,500 hogs and 101,300 sheep less than during the same month last year. Part of the falling off may be attributed to natural causes, but it is certain that much of the decrease was due directly to the strike. If this volume of live stock has been held back for want of proper facilities for handling, it is certain that they will later come on the market in addition to the ordinary deliveries. Canadian exporters will need to keep a watchful eye on the movement across the line, and avoid if possible being caught in the throes of the first outlet of supplies after the labor struggle has been ended.

MORE INQUIRY FOR CANADIAN HOGS.

The demoralized live stock markets thruout the United States are affecting the Canadian market. The representatives of the big packers of Chicago in Canada are not pushing sales, and the Canadian pork packers are receiving more enquiries for their products. The large packers of hogs in the corn belt of the United States have always disposed of a large quantity of pork product in Eastern Canada and Newfoundland. This is the time of year that the merchants of the maritime provinces make their purchases. They will find it to their advantage to use the Canadian product; also the contractors for the large railroad constructions will use more Canadian hog product. The large pork-packing establishments of Canada are in a position to supply the increasing demand of our own consumers. The price for live hogs has been increased at Montreal, followed by an advance in Ontario; the ruling price at Toronto is $5.60 per 100 lbs. for "selects." The farmers will be loth to part with their live hogs at any lower price than they are now receiving. The higher price of grain makes the greater cost to the feeder. Many sections of the province report that the crop of pigs this season is far less than normal, and this fact will have its effect upon the market. The hog market in the United States is most uncertain at present. That a large number of hogs are held back by the feeders is admitted. At any time a slump may take place and temporarily affect the Canadian prices.

FED HOGS STRYCHNINE.

Kansas Farmer Tried This for Tonic—A Few Hogs Survived.

A farmer near Fort Scott, Kansas, poisoned a lot of fine hogs by giving them strychnine as a tonic. He thought his hogs were not fattening up as fast as they should, and, altho there was not disease among them as he could discover, he concluded they needed a tonic. He proceeded to dose up some strychnine to give them. He gave it to them in a body and of course some of them got more than their share. The result was that 14 of them died, and died quick, too, and almost without a struggle. Some of these would weigh about 200 lbs. It is not safe to give strong medicine to animals without knowing its effect. Strychnine can be given to hogs, or most any other animals, without serious results, but it must be given in proper quantities and had better be prescribed by a physician or veterinary.

Poultry Industry.

What may appear insignificant to many is, however, a source of large income when the poultry industry is intelligently exploited. In the great field of diversified husbandry but few branches of agriculture pay a larger profit on the investment than raising poultry. There are many advantages associated with the industry. The business can be conducted by invalids and aged people who have passed the period of usefulness in a commercial career. It does not involve the strenuous life of dairy farming and yet its successful prosecution requires both intelligence and industry. The broad public demand for diversified farm products is of inestimable advantage to parties of limited capital, as well as operators with boundless wealth with which to exploit agricultural, animal and poultry husbandry.

To conduct a poultry ranch as a commercial enterprise requires ten to twenty acres of land, divided into appropriate ranges and plots for cultivating suitable food with which to grow poultry. Quite large flocks can be kept on an acre of land, but with more range and ground to grow crops the enterprise will show a larger ratio of profits. Much can be accomplished in raising poultry by nature's method, but larger results are achieved by the use of incubators. While it is an industry that does not demand great physical strength, its successful exploitation requires intelligence, patience and industry. Because of the smallness of the individual producer, poultry farming is often regarded as insignificant, yet the universal demand for poultry and eggs is such that the annual value of the industry reaches the enormous figures of $300,000,000, being larger than any single agricultural resource, except dairying.

Like all business enterprises when inaugurated on a commercial scale, there have been many failures in the business. While the industry looks simple, its successful prosecution requires considerable knowledge of the habits and diseases of fowls and their remedies. Experiment stations have issued bulletins and the public press publishes journals devoted specifically to the poultry industry.

Never have conditions been more auspicious to the success of poultry farming than the present. The disappearance of the free ranges of the west and the countless herds of beef cattle that grazed at will on government lands has advanced the cost of meat and the general public is consuming more eggs and poultry annually. It is a perennial industry, furnishing when properly managed a steady income the year round. Winter eggs command exorbitant prices while poultry is in urgent demand at all seasons. It is an honorable and lucrative industry and well adapted to investors with small capital, as when intelligently managed it returns a steady income at all seasons of the year.

Plaster and Lime on Soil.

Not all soils will stand lime. Sandy soils are usually deficient in potash and lime—the most essential substance for clover and grass—and lime acts upon the soil mechanically, making light soils heavier and heavy soils lighter. When lime is applied on clover land, where the soil is light, its effects are quickly noticeable.

Land plaster gives but little indication of being present, altho it is soluble to a certain extent, but on heavy soils plaster is a special fertilizer for clover. Manure on sandy soils is always beneficial, and does not, as is frequently claimed, perform its service in one year only, as there are many farms upon which manure has been spread on sandy soils and with the result that fair returns were secured for several years thereafter. Vegetable matter turned under gives excellent results on sandy soils, and when lime is added the benefit is increased.

Grass can be grown on sandy soils if the plant food is added, and now that fertilizers can be made to do service instead of manure the opportunities for securing a stand of grass are increased. It is seldom too late in the season to grow a green manurial crop preparatory to plowing it under if clover cannot be secured, as rye is always a general purpose crop, but because a soil is sandy it is not barren, as many light soils that will not produce good grass crops have done excellent service in yielding grain or vegetables, and also certain vegetable matter sufficient to be of assistance to nearly all kinds of crops. That clover and grass will grow on light soils has been demonstrated, but there is a proper time for seeding, and the preparation of the soil must be thoro.

Hog Prices.

The Canadian Packing Company of London, Ont., quote the following prices to The World as now being paid at that point: $5.75, 160 to 200 lbs., hogs unfed; $5.50, lighter; $5.50, over 200 lbs.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes.

GETTING TO BE A BIG BOY NOW.

DRAY HORSES SELL HIGH AT TORONTO REPOSITORY

Car Load Disposed of Tuesday—Echoes of the Winnipeg Exhibition and Other Notes.

Echoes from the Dominion of Canada Exhibition lately closed at Winnipeg would seem to indicate that while some slight friction was engendered among horsemen, due to the alleged partiality shown to the owners of light-horses over the draught class, the show of horses, more especially of the latter class, has never been surpassed. In the Clydesdale class there were 14 competitors drawn not alone from Manitoba and the Northwest, but from the older Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. In every class the competition was of the keenest and the spirit of the rivalry there shown is one of the encouraging features of the exhibition. That the farmers of the newly settled portions of the Dominion should thus early in the race demonstrate their ability to contend with and in numerous instances surpass the old established stock breeders of the Province of Ontario is cause for congratulation. It proves that in climate, in agricultural resources, and in all the elements of national husbandry the west is adopting the highest standard in relation to all its undertakings.

At Walter Harland Smith's repository on Tuesday an exceptionally good car load of heavy dray horses were disposed of at fair prices. The highest point reached in any individual case was $217.50 for an exceptionally fine animal, sound, smooth and of good appearance. From this figure prices ranged down to $180, and in some cases less. While the prices secured may appear at first glance to be high, commission men and buyers generally agree in stating that by comparison with the prices quoted by the farmers the figures obtained by them do not allow for a fair margin of profit. "But," said one horseman to The World, "we see an animal, we like it, the farmer knows it and while the price is almost prohibitive and we stand little or no chance of making good, we take him along, and trust to luck, but horsemen as a rule are game fellows and understand us, we are not complaining."

More draught stallions are imported this year than ever before to supply the ever-increasing demand for more big heavy draught stallions for breeding all over the country.

C. K. G. Billings, owner of the champion trotter Lou Dillon (1.58 1-2), reports that the mare is convalescing and that her ailment instead of pneumonia was a cold contracted about a week ago in shipping her to Cleveland. Mr. Billings is confident that Lou Dillon will be able to fulfil her engagements after a rest of two weeks.

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 highest point of 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.

Chicago Horse Market.

A normal demand from all sources featured the week's market at nominally stationary prices. Many country shippers declare that first cost is too high to resell in the open markets at the best bid to dealers. Horses from the time they are purchased in the country are an expense to shippers, as feed, freight, yardage, terminal charges and commission make a big bill against the consignment before it passes to professional dealers. With many of the horses overbought, no profits are realized, or else losses are sustained by many shippers. It is the consensus of opinion of shippers that average prices in the breeding districts have advanced out of proportion to the increase of values in wholesale markets, making the speculation in horses a very precarious enterprise, with many horses reported by indiscreet buyers. Demand has held steady for all commercial classes, with but narrow fluctuations in prices. Young feeders have held unevenly lower, with good age feeders steady at $135 to $175 and upward. Draughters are unchanged at $170 to $225 for good to choice, with inferior kinds slow at $120 to $160. Expressers and Boston chunks ruled steady at $115 to $175 for the former and $110 to $140 and up for the latter. Choice drivers were more active and a shade stronger at $140 to $350, with extra choice up to $400. By extra effort commission dealers were able to nearly clear the stables at the following prices:

	Poor to fair.		Good to best.	
Draughters	$120	$165	$180	$225
Loggers and feeders	70	120	125	175
Chunks	65	82	100	140
Expressers	110	145	150	170
Farm mares and small chunks	50	75	70	110
Light drivers	65	125	150	350
Actors and coachers	100	175	200	450
Carriage pairs	250	350	375	700
Western (branded)	12	30	40	75
Plugs and scrubs	10	20	25	40
Mules	60	100	165	200

Egg Preservers.

In packing eggs, to ensure satisfactory results, none but strictly fresh eggs must be used, and experiments conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College and elsewhere show that eggs laid by hens kept apart from males will keep far better and longer than those obtained from hens accompanied by males. In one test at Guelph during a period from July to November, when tested at the end of the time the whites from the fertilized eggs were watery and the yolks of some broken, or else spotted or discolored and quite unfit for use. The unfertilized eggs, on the contrary, were in good condition; the whites and yolks were normal in appearance, and there was no tendency towards decay.

The high price of eggs all thru this summer and the prospects of almost prohibitive prices during the coming winter will probably cause many people to "put down" a supply of eggs for general use later on. There are many kinds of "preservers" used, but, as a matter of fact, there are only two that fulfil the conditions of being effective, easily prepared and cheap. These are the water-glass and the lime solutions, the latter sometimes being combined with salt.

Water-glass has been found very satisfactory in tests conducted in Germany, as well as at Guelph and various experiment stations in the United States. At the North Dakota Station eggs placed in a 10 per cent. solution of water-glass kept for 3 1-2 months in summer weather in perfect condition. At the end of that period the yolks were in their usual position and the whites were fully equal to fresh market eggs for frosting purposes. The Rhode Island Station found that water-glass even when reduced to a 3 per cent. solution, was still effective in preserving eggs. In Canada a 2-per cent. solution was found better than a 10-per cent. one.

As regards lime water, the Guelph Station recommends its use together with the addition of 1 per cent. of salt to the solution. This, however, is the maximum quantity of salt to be used, as 2 per cent. injured the eggs.

The following are general directions for making lime water for eggs:

Slake 2 to 3 pounds of fresh stone lime, then stir into 5 gallons of water and keep agitated for several hours. Allow it to settle and pour off the clear top liquid. Pack the eggs in this clear liquid, keeping them entirely submerged. The liquid should be kept in a covered jar, as exposure to the air will cause the lime to precipitate out and thus weaken it. This can be prevented entirely by pouring a small amount of sweet oil over the liquid, which effectually protects it from the air.

The writer has used the following recipe with success, having kept eggs in good condition from September to May: To every gallon of water put 1 pint of fresh lime and 1-2-pint of salt. Mix together the day before you require to use it, and keep stirring frequently to get all the lime dissolved that the water will take. It is best to pour off the clear liquid for use, but eggs have kept well when put into the mixture with the undissolved lime lying at the bottom of the crocks. There is some risk, however, of the lime injuring the eggs that come in contact with it when at the bottom.

The water-glass solution is made by boiling pure water and allowing it to cool, then adding 1 quart of water-glass to 10 quarts of this water. Water-glass can be obtained from the druggist and costs about 50 cents a gallon. A 5-gallon solution of water-glass is sufficient to cover 50 dozen eggs and may be used over and over again.

A point to be remembered in preserving eggs is to have them thoroly cooled before putting in the solution, which itself must also be cold. If the eggs are kept at a high temperature, even for a few hours, deterioration is likely to follow, in spite of preservatives. The eggs should be kept in a cool, dark place. The nearer 33 degrees Fahrenheit the solutions can be kept, the better the eggs will be preserved.

Breeding Exporters.

The following advice is tendered the American farmer by The Chicago Live Stock Journal: As to our American export beef trade, there is not enough high-grade beef available and this gives the other countries with inferior beef their share of the market. These countries are improving their stock and it behooves our American farmers to grade up more vigorously to improve a much larger number of our cattle coming to market, that the export trade may be more liberally supplied, for they pay top prices, and it should be the ambition of every farmer to raise high-grade export beef. If we do not improve our stock faster we give over the export trade to other countries. Breed pure-bred bulls and grade up for export beef, that tops the market.

City Cattle Receipts.

City and Junction.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Aug. 7, 1904	4196	3086	3619
Corresponding week, 1903	6250	3648	5799
Decrease	2054	56	3648

POTATO CROP PROMISES TO BE A HEAVY YIELD

Tops Have a Healthy Look and Early Samples of Tubers Are Good.

One of the most encouraging features in connection with the unprecedented wet weather which has this season prevailed in Ontario is the excellent condition of the potato crop. From all sections of the country reports regarding the appearance of the crop would seem to indicate the best results. While it is yet early in the season to hazard any statement regarding the outcome, the opinion of farmers scattered over a wide range of country is most hopeful. Christopher Barrett, wholesale produce merchant of Colborne-street, when spoken to by The World expressed the liveliest satisfaction. From personal interviews with many York County farmers, said Mr. Barrett, and from the samples and shipments we have so far handled, I am satisfied that this will be a good year. One happy feature is the almost entire absence of rot, and the uniformly large and smooth appearance of the tubers. From the extreme north of the county, around Ballantrae, and along the shore of the lake, and again in the west in the neighborhood of Guelph, our correspondents express hopeful views. W. J. Fennell, a leading wholesale produce merchant of the city, whose business interests extend largely to the northern limits of the Metropolitan Railway and Yonge-street, declared that the outlook up to the present was all that could be desired. "The tops are most luxuriant," said Mr. Fennell, "indicating a vigorous growth. While I have not as yet heard any complaint regarding the presence of rot, the next two weeks will indicate pretty conclusively there is not much danger to be feared from this cause." Reports received from Huron County indicate that the season of 1904 is likely to be an especially good one in the western portion of the province, sufficient rain having fallen to insure a vigorous growth, with no especial tendency to rot in the tubers. One feature which has militated somewhat against the cure of the potato is the continued prevalence of the potato bug and the time necessary to cope with this pest. Where farm help is scarce (and this is a universal condition of affairs) the time necessary to go carefully over a large plot of potatoes is a serious item. But that this matter has been more carefully attended to than formerly is evidenced by the rare sight of a patch of potatoes given over to the ravages of the pest. In view of the fertilizing influences of a good crop of potatoes on the soil, and the revenue which at even ordinary prices may be secured from them, it is safe to assume that no rate of wages, however high, no press of work, however great, can compensate the farmer for the loss of his potato crop thru any of these causes.

What Dairy Cows Are Worth.

Good dairy cows are worth more than they sell for and poor cows less. The best cows are not for sale, hence the best and surest way to get good, profitable cows is to breed them. We know what good high record sires will do even on common cows and still better on good cows and high record dams.

Prof. A. H. Wheaton, a leading dairy expert, has been working out the cow value problem in definite figures. Basing his calculations on the prices of dairy products, Prof. Wheaton arrives at the conclusion that the values of dairy cows measured by their butter-making capacity, are as follows:

Cows that make 300 lbs. of butter, or less, have only beef value.	
Cows that make 325 lbs. butter	$ 30
Cows that make 375 lbs. butter	40
Cows that make 425 lbs. butter	65
Cows that make 475 lbs. butter	110
Cows that make 550 lbs. butter	200
Cows that make 650 lbs. butter	375
Cows that make 900 lbs. butter	2000

No one can afford to milk a cow that does not produce more than 300 lbs. of butter per year. Whether the figures given are absolutely correct or not, there is certainly much in them that should stimulate dairymen to improve the quality of their cows.

Grading Up.

The surest, quickest way for any farmer to grade-up his herd and secure the "right kind of cows" is for him to select a bull from some one of the four dairy breeds of cattle. He should pay as much attention to quality as if he was buying for use on a registered herd, for he wants just as strong breeding power in the bull as he can get. Then let him keep the bull as long as he is efficient, breeding him to his own daughters, provided they are strong. When the granddaughters come to be bred, select another bull of same breed, but retain the old one for use on the daughters.

Trap to Catch Pigs.

On a big farm in Kane County, Illinois, there is in almost daily use a very valuable hog trap, a device for saving much worry and hard work in handling these obstinate animals. Driven thru gates into smaller and smaller quarters, Mr. Pig finally stands in a stall so narrow he cannot turn around and a gate slides down behind him. He pokes his nose thru an opening between two upright bars of hard wood, rounded to fit his neck, when one of the bars closes upon him tightly and is fastened above, and he can do nothing but stand still while rings are punched thru his snout.

With different holes, pins, keys, etc., these bars may be quickly adjusted for a hog of any size, or fastened above when the pig has stuck his head thru, and one bar may be slipped out entirely by simply jerking it upward to let a large hog thru after ringing him, and the next minute the trap is ready for the next pig.

This same trap or stall is changed to a hog loader by dropping into it a slanting floor, up which the animal walks into the wagon.

Record Cattle Shipment.

Boston, Aug. 9.—The steamship Caspian of the Leland Line has just sailed for England with a record-breaking cargo of cattle. There were in all 1763 head in her pens, which is the biggest shipment since England raised the embargo against the cattle leaving this port last fall. She is not to return here directly, having been chartered by the British government to act as a transport during the army and navy manoeuvres to be held shortly across the water.

Visit the Greatest Exposition in the History of the World ($19.20).

From Toronto direct to the World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., and return, over the Wabash direct line, or via Chicago. The shortest, best and quickest route from Canada. New and elegant palace sleepers; leaves Toronto daily on evening train, landing passengers at World's Fair gates next day at noon. All tickets are good to stop over in Canada, Detroit and Chicago.

For time-tables, descriptive folder and any other information address J. A. Richardson, district passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge-streets, Toronto. 136

FEW GOOD EXPORTERS AT TORONTO STOCK YARDS

Receipts of Cattle Moderate, Quality Medium—Hogs Firm at Unchanged Prices.

Receipts of live stock were moderate, 60 loads being reported by the agents of the C. P. R. and G. T. R., consisting of 790 cattle, 597 hogs, 1587 sheep, 114 calves.

The quality of the bulk of cattle offered was only medium, there being few good to choice lots of either butchers' or exporters.

Trade was generally slow in the different classes of cattle, with the exception of a few lots of the best.

There were several good loads of exporters on the market that were not for sale, being brought in for shipment, several loads of them being bought on the Junction market for that purpose on Monday.

There were no loads of choice exporters on the market for sale.

There was one load of exporters, 1350 pounds each that were sold to W. H. Dean at $4.85 per cwt.

Had there been exporters of better quality for sale there is no doubt they would have brought more money.

Good butchers' cattle sold fairly well, but the number was limited. The highest quotation given was for two weighing 1160, which sold at $4.45, and two or three lots sold at $4.30 to $4.35, and one lot of 20 was sold by McDonald & Maybee at $4.20 and $5 over on the lot.

There were few good feeders or stockers offered, altho there is a demand for them. The bulk of stockers offered were of inferior quality. Prices are unchanged.

There were about 25 milch cows and springers on sale. Good to choice cows are in demand at $30 to $54 each.

About 150 veal calves sold at unchanged quotations.

The run of sheep and lambs was fairly large, and prices were firm, as quoted below.

Deliveries of hogs were not large and prices were firm at quotations, that is—$5.60 for selects and $5.35 for lights and fats.

Exporters—The cattle sold as exporters ranged from $4.50 to $4.85 per cwt.

Export bulls—Choice export bulls sold at $3.75 to $4; medium at $3.50 to $3.75.

Export cows—Prices ranged from $3.50 to $3.75 per cwt.

Butchers'—Choice picked lots of butchers', equal in quality to best exporters, 1000 to 1150 lbs. each, sold at $4.45; loads of good at $4 to $4.25; medium at $3.75 to $4; common at $3 to $3.50 each; rough and inferior at $2.75 to $3 per cwt.

Feeders—Feeders weighing from 950 to 1050 lbs. of fair quality, sold at $4 to $4.25 per cwt.

Stockers—Choice yearling scalves sold at $3 to $3.25; poorer grades and off-colors sold at $2.25 to $2.50, according to quality.

Milch cows—Milch cows and springers sold at from $30 to $50.

Sheep—Export ewes sold at from $3.75 to $4; export bucks from $3 to $3.25 per cwt.

Spring lambs—Prices ranged from $4.85 to $5.12½ per cwt.

Hogs—Prices for straight loads, fed and watered, were $5.60 per cwt., and $5.35 for lights and fats.

Veal calves—Prices ranged from $2 to $10 each and to $4 to $4.25 per cwt.

McDonald & Maybee, live stock commission merchants, sold:

Eleven butchers' cattle, 1000 lbs each, at $4 per cwt; 13 945 lbs each, at $4.30; 19, 950 lbs each, $4; 30, 930 lbs each, $4.20 and $5 over; 4, 895 lbs each, at $3.80; 12, 1035 lbs each, at $4.10; 2, 1160 lbs each, at $4.45; 10 butchers' cows, 1040 lbs each, at $3.25; 14, 1130 lbs each, at $3.30; 7, 1005 lbs each, at $3.12½; 12, 1145 lbs each, at $3.25; 5 milch cows, $34 each; 2 milch cows to ship, 105 sheep, $4 per cwt; 128 lambs, $4.85 to $5.25 per cwt; 10 veal calves, $4.50 to $5.50 per cwt.

Maybee & Wilson, commission salesmen, bought and sold as follows:

They had delivered to them specially 54 exporters, weighing 1250 to 1260 lbs each, for which they paid $5 to $5.15 per cwt.

They sold as follows:

Eight exporters, 1280 lbs each, at $4.75; 4, 1190 lbs each, at $4.75; 12, 1180 lbs each, at $4.65; 10 butchers', weighing 1060 lbs each, at $4.35; 9, 950 lbs each, at $4.12½; 21, 1030 lbs each, at $3.10; 7, 1190 lbs each, at $4; 6, 980 lbs each, at $4; 2, 1150 lbs each, at $3.75; 7, 950 lbs each, at $3.90; 18, 995 lbs each, at $4.30; 3 springers, at $35 each; 13 stock calves, 900 lbs each, at $3.65; 1 bull, 900 lbs, at $2.25; 40 sheep exporters, 4c lb; 35 lambs, 5c to 5½c.

They shipped 198 exporters of choice quality to Glasgow.

D. Rowntree bought for Harris Abattoir Company 100 sheep at $4 per cwt; 75 lambs at $4.85 per cwt.

F. Hunnisett, jr., bought 30 calves, 130 lbs each, at $4.50 to $5.25 per cwt.

W. J. Neely bought 50 cattle at $4 to $4.35 for good to choice; $3.75 to $4.10 for medium, and $3 to $3.50 for common.

Wesley Dunn bought 600 sheep at $3.90 per cwt; 500 lambs at $5.85 each, or $5 per cwt; 50 calves at $7 each, or $5 per cwt.

J. L. Rountree bought 9 heifers, 970 lbs each, at $4.12½ per cwt; 3 cows, 1150 lbs each, at $3.25 per cwt.

Zeagman & Sons bought 11 stockers, 620 lbs each, at $3; 10 feeders, 850 lbs each $3.65; 19 stockers, 490 lbs each, at $2.65; sold 40 stockers, 430 lbs each, at $2.75; 6 stockers, 700 lbs each, at $3.

W. H. Dean bought one load exporters, 1350 lbs each, at $4.85 per cwt.

Joshua Ingham bought 100 lambs at $4 each; 30 sheep at $4.25 per cwt.

B. F. Knipe sold 5 sheep at $4 per cwt; a cull sheep at $3 per cwt; 13 calves at $5.12½ per cwt; 11 lambs at $5 per cwt.

James Armstrong bought 12 milch cows and springers at $44 to $54 each.

George Dunn bought 24 butchers' cows, 1150 lbs each, at $3.20 to $3.60 per cwt.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Cables Steady—Hogs Firm and Higher at Buffalo and Chicago.

New York, August 9.—Beeves—Receipts, 1743; no trading; feeling steady. Dressed beef, steady, at 7½c to 10½c per pound for poor to extra native sides. Shipments to-day, 842 cattle, 1680 sheep, and 3800 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts, 104; market quiet and feeling no more than steady. Common to good veals, $5 to $7; buttermilks, nominal; dressed calves, easy, at 9c to 12c per pound for city dressed veals, 7½c to 10½c for country dressed. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8852; sheep slow and easier for medium and common stock; lambs fully 25c lower; sheep, $2.50 to $4; few exports sheep $4.50; culls, $2 to $2.25; lambs, $5 to $6.75; culls, $4.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 408; nominally firm, at $6 to $6.25 for Pennsylvania and state hogs.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., August 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 130 head; steady; prime steers, $5.50 to $6; shipping, $4.75 to $5.25; butchers', $4 to $5.10; heifers, $3.25 to $4.50; cows, $3 to $4; bulls, $2.50 to $4; stockers and feeders, $2.50 to $3.75.

Veals—Receipts, 250 head; slow; 25c lower; $5 to $6.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 2800 head; active, good hogs and pigs, 5c to 10c higher; others steady; heavy, $5.70 to $5.80; mixed, $5.80 $5.85; Yorkers, $5.75 to $6; pigs, $6.25 to $6.35; roughs, $4.75 to $5; stags, $3.75 to $4.25; dairies, $5.40 to $5.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6200 head; sheep, steady; lambs, 25c lower; lambs, $4.25 to $6; yearlings, $4.50 to $5; wethers, $4.25 to $4.50; ewes, $3.85 to $4; sheep, mixed, $2 to $4.25.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 3500; Texans, 300; westerns, 300; market dull; good to prime steers, $5.20 to $6.25; poor to medium, $4 to $5; stockers and feeders, $2 to $4.10; cows, $1.25 to $4.25; heifers, $2 to $5; canners, $1.50 to $2.40; bulls, $2 to $4.25; calves, $2.50 to $5.50; Texas-fed steers, $3 to $4.25; western steers, $3.50 to $4.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 17,000; market steady to 5c higher; butchers', $5.50 to $5.70; good to choice heavy $5.35 to $5.60; rough heavy, $4.90 to $5.30; light, $5.40 to $5.70; bulk of sales, $5.35 to $5.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; market lower; good to choice wethers, $3.75 to $4.15; fair to choice mixed, $3 to $3.65; native lambs, $3.75 to $6.50.

British Cattle Market.

London, August 9.—Cattle are steady at 11c to 12½c per pound; refrigerator beef, 10c to 11c per pound. Sheep, 10½c to 12c, dressed weight.

WESTERN CROP OUTLOOK REPORTED TO BE BRIGHT

Local Office of the C.N.R. Receives News of the Whole District.

The crop reports received at the local offices of the Canadian Northern Railway from Manager E. A. James at Winnipeg, setting forth conditions in the different districts traversed by the line, are uniformly favorable. To sum up the rainfall has been, generally speaking, satisfactory, and while cool weather is mentioned at numerous points, the circumstance does not appear to have adversely affected the development of the wheat. In many places conditions are termed of the best.

The Rainy River district reports crops progressing nicely at Warroad, in the absence of rain. Giroux intelligence is to the effect that the weather is becoming warmer, and that with a continuance the crops will be much better than last year. Haying is well advanced. At St. Anne all grain is in first-class condition.

Indications from several quarters in the Dauphin district are of favorable kind. Oakville promises a 2010 increase over last season.

Portage La Prairie states crops looking well; beaver looking fine. Gladstone reports wheat all headed out. Plumas, Makinak, Ochre River and Dauphin are practically similar.

In the Kamsack section, Gilbert Plains, predicts an average crop. Grand View states wheat to be all headed out, with magnificent prospects for good crop. Kamsack declares all crops good.

The crops are making good progress in the Ethelbert section of the Swan River district. Reports from other points are confirmatory.

The Crimean, Neepawa, Emerion, Borden and Hartney districts all declare highly satisfactory conditions to exist.

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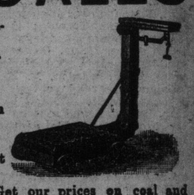

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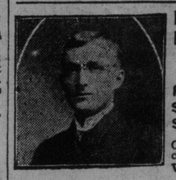

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