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WINONA NURSERY CO., Winona, Ont.

Cattle

On the whole the cattle situation is not as strong as a week ago. At the American markets prices are easier with the exception perhaps of the finest quality. Cables were easier at the end of the week which had an easier effect on prices here. Clay, Robinson & Co. report trade in beef steers at Chicago last week as follows:

"Compared with a week ago the better grades of steers are strong to 10c's higher. Such cattle as sell from \$7.00 down are 10c to 20c lower, only moderate supplies saving them from a further decline. These light and medium-weight and grassy natives are 50c to 75c lower than two or three weeks ago. Steers of that class intended for the early market should be shipped at once as the run of western grassers will soon be on in earnest, when the natives will be hard hit.

"A year ago to-day we quoted extra prime heaves at \$6.00 to \$6.75, with bulk of the good to choice dressed beef, shipping and export steers at \$4.75 to \$5.75, and common to medium grades at \$4.00 to \$4.75."

The stocker and feeder trade is reported by them as follows:

"There have been light receipts of stockers but quite enough for the supply. There is little demand and prices are hardly so good as last week. Good feeders, particularly those having some weight, continue to be in good demand. A load of fancy 1,026-lb. feeders sold at \$5.75 Wednesday with most of the fair to good at \$4.50 to \$5.00 and a few lots around \$5.25.

"A year ago to-day we quoted good to choice feeders at \$4.00 to \$4.50."

At Toronto cattle market on Friday receipts were light comprising 445 cattle, 1,473 hogs, 682 sheep and lambs and 40 calves. Though the market earlier in the week had been somewhat dull trade was generally good on Friday in nearly all the different classes owing to the light run. Prices, though lower in one or two lines than a week ago, held steady with a few

lines a little firmer than earlier in the week. Feeders and stockers remain steady as also do milch cows and calves.

Export Cattle.—Choice loads of heavy shippers are worth from \$6.00 to \$6.25 per cwt., medium exporters \$5.50 to \$5.75. Heavy export bulls sold at \$5.00 to \$5.60, and light ones at \$4.75 to \$5.00 per cwt., choice export cows sold at \$4.00 to \$4.50 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice picked lots of these, equal in quality to the best exporters, weighing 1,100 to 1,150 lbs. each, sold at \$5.60 to \$5.90 per cwt. Choice picked lots of butchers' heifers and steers, 925 to 1,025 lbs. each, sold at \$5.00 to \$5.50. Good cattle at \$4.50 to \$5.00, medium at \$4.40 to \$4.85 and inferior to common at \$2.75 to \$3.50 per cwt. Loads of butchers' and exporters' mixed sold at \$5.00 to \$5.35 per cwt.

Feeders.—Light steers, 1,050 to 1,100 lbs. each, sold at \$4.25 to \$4.75 per cwt.

Stockers.—Well bred young steers weighing 400 to 600 lbs. each, sold at \$3.00 to \$3.75, and off colors and those of inferior quality at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt.

Calves.—At Toronto market good to choice calves bring \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt. and \$3.00 to \$4.00 each.

Milch Cows.—These sold at \$30 to \$50 each.

Sheep and Lambs

Lambs are scarce and sold at \$3 to \$6.00 per cwt. the bulk going at \$5.50 to \$5.75 per cwt. Export sheep sold at \$3.50 to \$3.60 per cwt. for ewes and \$2.75 to \$3.00 for bucks.

Hogs

Though on Friday the hog market was not so strong prices remained the same as a week ago, or \$7.25 for select bacon hogs and \$7.00 per cwt for lights and fats.

For the week ending August 2nd, The Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, will pay \$7.25 for select bacon hogs, \$7.00 for lights and \$7.00 for fats.

The Montreal market is higher. Packers there are paying \$7.25 to \$7.50 per cwt. for bacon hogs.

The Trade Bulletin's London cable of July 24th, re Canadian bacon, reads thus:

"A better demand has set in for Canadian bacon and holders have readily got 18 per cwt. more money."

Horses

Trade in horses is rather slack and will be for a month. There is

likely to be a brisk demand for heavy work horses for the lumber camps, etc., about the end of August and it looks now as if horses of this stamp will bring good prices. In the meantime dealers are not anxious to buy and are advising farmers to hold off for a few weeks. Quite a number of general purpose horses sold readily at Grand's last week.

Feeders and Stockers Scarce

Though the cattle markets for the past week or two have been considerably easier, there are evidences of a great scarcity of feeders and stockers in the country. This is especially true of feeding cattle of good quality. Practically speaking they are not to be had. Many farmers now regret that they have sold so many young stockers to go to the United States and elsewhere. If these had been raised by the farmers themselves they would to-day have a valuable asset as feeders ready for fattening purposes. If it will pay the American to come over here and buy stockers and convert them into beef, why would it not pay our farmers to keep these on their own farms for the same purpose?

Prevention of Pasture Weeds

There is a constant demand nowadays for information concerning measures for keeping weeds out of grazing lands. Weeds are generally plants that have become adapted to living in many climates, on many soils and under very various conditions. Some of them are truly cosmopolitan, being found in almost all countries. Their transportation to other countries is usually due to man, a very common means of distribution being through accidental mixture with grain, vegetable or grass seeds. Railroads, particularly through the freight trains, carry seeds of weed plants from place to place. In such ways weeds suddenly come to appear in new and unexpected regions.

The dominant vegetation existing in any section of the country, if left to itself, usually repels invaders. In an old plant region, as a forest or a prairie, vegetation of a particular sort has established itself as the result of centuries of competition with other plants contesting for the same space. Seeds of invading species, however, may lie dormant for some time in the soil, awaiting the clearing of the land to germinate and grow. Notice the new plants that appear where land is cleared of trees or sod and left to itself. The most common cause of weed invasion of nature pastures is overpasturing whereby the wild grasses are kept down so that they cannot compete with the weeds.

Eradication of weeds already present in pastures depends on the particular case. Annual weeds can be killed out by mowing before seeding. This may have to be repeated several times during the growing season, as many of them

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