THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres.

Toronto, Dec. 2. — Wheat — Market is quiet. No. 2 spring is nominal at 67c east, and No. 2 goose at 65½c east. Manitoba wheat steady; No. 1 hard, 86c grinding in transit; No. 1 Northern, 84½c grinding in transit; No. 1 hard quoted at 80c Goderich, and No. 1 Northern at 78½c.

Barley — The market is firm, with No. 3 extra quoted at 45 to 46c outside, and No. 3 at 41 to 42c low freights to New York.

Buckwheat — Demand is limited and prices nominal at 52 to 53c outside.

Peas — No. 2 white quoted at 72 to 73c outside.

Corn — Market dull, with buyers of new Canadian at 45c west.

Flour — Ninety per cent. patents firm at $2.70 to $2.72½ middle freights, in buyers' sacks, for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at $3.30 to $3.40 in bbls. Manitoba flours firm; Hungarian patents, $4.10 to $4.20 delivered on track, Toronto, bags included; and Manitoba strong bakers', $3.80 to $3.90.

Millfeed — Bran, $15 in bulk here, and shorts at $17. At outside points bran is quoted at $13.50 to $14. Manitoba bran, in sacks, $17, and shorts, $19 here.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are steady, with carloads quoted at $7.50. Cured meats in small supply, with prices firm. We quote: Bacon, long clear, 11 to 11¼c, in ton and case lots. Pork, mess, $21; do., short cut, $23. Smoked hams, 13½ to 14c; rolls, 12 to 12½c; shoulders, 11 to 11½c; backs, 15 to 15½c; breakfast bacon, 15 to 15½c.

Lard — The market is unchanged. We quote: Tierces, 10¾c; tubs, 11c; pails, 11¼ to 11½c; compound, 8¾ to 10¼c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans — The market is dull. Medium bring $1.75 per bushel and hand-picked $2.

Dried apples — Market quiet, with prices nominal at 3½ to 4c per lb. Evaporated jobbing at 6½c per lb.

Honey — The market is steady, with strained jobbing at 8 to 8½c per lb., and comb at $1.50 to $1.75.

Hay, baled — The market is unchanged, with offerings limited. Car lots worth $9.50 to $9.75 a ton on track.

Straw — The market is quiet, with car lots on track quoted at $5.50 to $5.75 a ton for first-class oat straw.

Onions — Market is steady at 40 to 45c per bushel for Canadian.
afford every reasonable encouragement to the syndicate.

Poultry — Offerings of boxed lots fair, and prices steady. Chickens, old, 40 to 50c per pair, and young, 55 to 65c; live, 50 to 60c. Ducks, dressed, 65 to 80c per pair. Geese, 6½ to 7c per lb., and turkeys, 9½ to 11c per lb. for young.

Potatoes — The market is firmer, car lots being quoted at 80 to 82c per bag on track. Small lots sell at 95c to $1.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter — The market was fairly active to-day. Receipts fair and the demand good. We quote: Finest 1-lb. prints, 17 to 18c; large rolls and tubs, 16 to 17c; secondary grades, tubs and rolls, 13½ to 14½c; bakers', 12 to 13c; creamery prints, 20 to 21c; creamery solids, 19 to 19½c.

Eggs — Market is firm. We quote: Strictly new laid, 23c; cold storage, 20c; pickled, 18c; seconds, 14c.

Cheese — The market is unchanged. Choice large cheese, 12½c, and small, 12¾ to 13c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Milwaukee, Dec. 2. — Wheat—Steady; closed, No. 1 Northern, 76 to 76½c; No. 2 Northern, 74½ to 75½c; May, 76⅝c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 51½c. Barley—Firm; No. 2, 66½c; sample, 35 to 59c. Corn — December, 42¾ to 42⅞c.

Buffalo, Dec. 2. — Flour — Firm. Wheat—Spring, closing stronger for No. 1 Northern, car loads at 79c asked; No. 1 hard, carloads, 81½c; winter steady, No. 2 red, 79c. Corn —Unsettled; No. 3 yellow, 64c; new, 60c. Oats—Strong; No. 3 white, 35½c; No. 2 mixed, 34c. Barley — 49 to 63c. Rye—No. 1, in store, 55c.

Toledo, Dec. 2. — Wheat closed — Dull, higher; cash, 78½c; December, 78¾c; May, 80¾c. Corn—Dull, higher; December, 44½c; May, 43½c. Oats —Dull, higher; December, 32½c; May, 33½c. Rye—No. 2, 52c. Seed — Dull, higher; November, $6.80; January, $6.87½; May, $6.87½; prime timothy, $1.75; prime alsike, $8.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Dec. 2. — There was a good brisk trade, with prices firm, but not quotably changed; there was a quick sale for all the better kinds of cattle here, and apparently more could easily have been disposed of.

Good to choice shipping cattle sold at from 4½ to 5½c per pound. A few selected lots of prime cattle were reported as selling up to $5.40 per cwt. Butcher cattle of the right kind were in demand, and while 4½c was about the quotable limit for loads of cattle, from ten to twenty cents more per cwt. was several times paid for selections; medium to good cattle sold at from 3½ to 3⅞c per pound. There was a fair clearance of all the stuff here by midday. Export bulls are wanted, and fetch from 3½ to 4¼c per pound, with an upward tendency. Good feeders are also wanted at unchanged but steady prices. Milch cows of the right kind keep high in price, selling up to close on $60 each; the supply to-day was of poor quality. Good veal cattle are still wanted up to $10 each; prices to-day ran from $2.50 to $10 each.

Sheep are firm at from $3.40 to $3.65 per cwt.; with a tendency to advance. Lambs are steady at from $3.50 to $4 per cwt. No change in culls. Bucks are nominal and not wanted.

Hogs continue steady and unchanged. The top price for choice hogs is $6.12½ per cwt.; and light and fat hogs are quoted at $5.87½ per cwt. Hogs to fetch the top price must be of prime quality, and scale not below 160 nor above 200 lbs.

Following is the range of prices for live stock at the Toronto cattle yards to-day:

Cattle.		
Export cattle, per cwt	$4.50	$5.25
Do., light	4.00	4.50
Butcher cattle, choice	3.75	4.50
Do., ordinary to good	3.00	3.50
Stockers, per cwt	2.50	3.25
Sheep and Lambs.		
Export ewes, per cwt	3.40	3.65
Lambs, per cwt	3.50	4.00
Bucks, per cwt	2.50	2.75
Culled sheep, each	2.00	3.00
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each	35.00	58.00
Calves, each	2.00	10.00
Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt	5.75	6.12½
Light hogs, per cwt	5.50	5.87½
Heavy hogs, per cwt	5.50	5.87½
Sows, per cwt	4.00	4.25
Stags, per cwt	2.00	2.50

RIVAL SYNDICATES.

Two Schemes for Taking Settlers Into New Ontario.

A Toronto despatch says: Mr. J. F. Egan and Judge Utt, of Chicago, Ill., returned to Toronto on Wednesday with the intention of concluding their negotiations with the Government in reference to the colonization scheme they are promoting. The Provincial Government has approved of the propositions submitted by the syndicate, and has submitted to them an amended agreement. Counsel for both sides to the agreement are now working on the final details, and the prospects are that a satisfactory arrangement will be completed before Messrs. Utt and Egan leave the city. Mr. Egan states that the project has aroused great interest among the tenant farmers in the Northwestern States, and that the prospects are excellent for securing a large number of useful settlers for NewOntarionbfhgtrt rer ttt tlers for New Ontario.

A RIVAL SYNDICATE.

Messrs. E. F. Getchell and John F. Langan, of Chicago, interviewed Premier Ross on Wednesday with regard to a scheme for the introduction of settlers from the United States into New Ontario, based on somewhat similar lines to the arrangement now coming to a conclusion with Judge Utt and Mr. Egan.

Mr. Getchell, in an interview, stated that the project he represented was as yet in a very embryonic state. Mr. Getchell is a real estate dealer in Chicago, and Mr. Langan is an attorney associated with him. Mr. Langan is a Canadian by birth, and frequently represented to Mr. Getchell the magnificent opportunities for investment offered in New Ontario. Finally Mr. Getchell says he laid the matter before some wealthy clients, who assured him of financial backing if the prospects were favorable. As a result of the interview with Premier Ross he is satisfied that the Government will

A NEW KIMBERLEY.

Diamonds Are Found in British Columbia.

A Vancouver, B. C., despatch says: Herbert Wemyss, M. E., late of the South African diamond mines, claims that diamonds will be found in Samilkameen, B. C. In fact, Mr. Wemyss claims to have found several sparklers in the rough. While tunneling some quartz he was surprised to come across the same formation as in the diamond quartz mines, and secured what he claims are three or four diamonds. The Samilkameen district is a great coal country, and the possibilities of diamonds there have often been spoken of before. The country is full of great resources, but is outside the line of travel, and is not tapped by any railway.

NEW WAR MEDAL.

Will Have Effigy of His Majesty on the Obverse.

An Ottawa despatch says :—The King has approved of the medal for "meritorious service" in future bearing on the obverse the effigy of his Majesty in place of the effigy of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, the medals for "distinguished conduct in the field and for long service and good conduct," bearing on the obverse the effigy of his Majesty, in place of the trophy of arms, as at present. The King's effigy will be that recently approved for the new "Africa general service" medal, surmounted by the inscription, "Edwardus VII., Rex Imperator."

DOUKHOBOR CHIEF.

"John the Baptist" Is Being Vainly Searched for.

A Winnipeg despatch says: "John the Baptist" has disappeared from view, and only the Doukhobors know where he is. Government agents have gone through the colonies, but have not located him, and when the Doukhobors are asked regarding his whereabouts, the question is answered with a shrug of shoulders, or else they say he is at some distant village. If the Doukhobors are pressed for information regarding him, they exhibit extreme nervousness, as though they did not wish to be questioned on the matter.

Mr. B. M. Ward, of Yorkton, arrived in Winnipeg on Thursday. In conversation Mr. Ward made the above statement, and said that the Doukhobors had gone back to their villages only because the Government forced them to do so, and because the weather made tramping uncomfortable. "As soon as the summer is around again," he continued, "they will resume their march. Having tested to their satisfaction the hospitality of the farmers along the railway track, they will have no hesitation in taking part in another fanatical search for Jesus. They are now chanting and praying in their villages, and although quiet for the present, a movement is said to be on foot to induce the entire Doukhobor population to join in a missionary tour of the world.

"'John the Baptist,' is lost and cannot be located, and the theory of the people living in the vicinity is that he is working hard to accomplish his desire in again attempting to march the Doukhobors to Winnipeg as soon as the weather will permit of it."

AFTER NIAGARA POWER.

Toronto Capitalists Form an Independent Company.

A despatch from Toronto says: A syndicate of Toronto capitalists, understood to include Mr. William Mackenzie, President of the Toronto Railway, and Mr. Frederic Nicholls, Managing Director of the Canadian General Electric Company, has been formed to secure power from Niagara and to provide against the supply being monopolized by Americans. J. W. Langmuir, chairman of the Niagara Falls Park Commission, has been interviewed on the subject, and he in turn has interviewed Premier Ross. The Toronto company seeks privileges along the lines of the rights already conceded to the Canadian Niagara Power Company and the Ontario Power Company, both of which have very large works now under construction on the Canadian side. An engineering authority has stated that when these two works and the two already operating on the American side are in full operation, about 25 per cent. of the water passing down the Niagara River will have been diverted for power purposes. The latest move is taken by some as an indication that the Toronto Railway Company and Canadian General Electric Company have not been able to make satisfactory terms with the Ontario Power Company for a supply.

DIED FROM HORROR.

Man Killed by Train and Spectator Expires.

A New York despatch says :—John McLaughlin was instantly killed by a south-bound Harlem express train, on the Ninth Avenue elevated road at 72nd street, on Friday, and a witness of the accident dropped dead from shock. About thirty persons were standing on the platform of the 72nd street station when the accident occurred, and among them was Emmanuel Dreyfus, a clerk at police headquarters. The sight of the sudden death affected him violently, and he fell down, dying almost instantly.

FARMERS HAVE NO SHARE.

Land Company Has Reservations Upon Oil Wells of Kent.

A Toronto despatch says: The discovery of oil in Raleigh township, in the vicinity of Chatham, has made a number of farmers wiser, but not richer men. These men, who have been happy in the belief that they owned the property, now discover that they own only the surface rights. The original patent to these lands was granted on October 26, 1846, to the Canada Company, the Crown reserving all mines of gold or silver that might be found therein. The Canada Company in turn sold the land, and reserved to itself any petroleum wells which might be found. This appears to be the case in brief, and there appears to be no remedy for the farmers of Kent.

ARE NOT DESTITUTE.

Department of Interior Denies a Story.

An Ottawa despatch says :—The Department of the Interior says there is no truth in the report published some time ago that destitution exists among the Patagonian Welsh settlers located at Saltcoats. It is admitted, however, that dissatisfaction prevails among the settlers over some of the arrangements existing between themselves and the Welsh committee in the Old Country which made the negotiations to send them to Canada.

HUNG ON WINDMILL.

Terrible Death of a Dairyman Near Bowmanville.

A Bowmanville despatch says: One of the saddest accidents that ever happened here occurred early on Sunday morning, through the effects of which Mr. J. M. Joness, one of the most respected residents of the neighborhood, lost his life. Mr. Joness resided about two miles east of the town, where he and his two sons farmed and carried on a dairy and milk business. After he had retired on Saturday evening, there being a high wind blowing, he got up, and hastily dressing himself, went out to the barn to stop the windmill, which is erected on top of the barn, from running. By some means he was caught in the machinery and his left arm drawn in up to the shoulder. This was about midnight, and he remained in this position alone, and unable to extricate himself, until daylight Sunday morning. When he went out Mrs. Joness was sleeping, and on awakening later did not realize what time it was, and supposed he had gone out as early as usual to attend to things around barn. When discovered on Sunday morning he was partly conscious, but his sufferings throughout the hours of the night had been terrible. Medical aid was at once called in, but the shock and exposure had been too much, and he died on Sunday afternoon. Deceased was universally respected, and was a prominent figure in the Agricultural and Farmers' Institute Societies, and was one of the leading officials in the Methodist Church. He leaves a widow, three daughters, and three sons, William and Fred, who are married, but work the farm with him, and Charles, who was with Howard's Scouts during the recent African campaign.

EXPLOSION KILLED 13.

Seven Also Injured by Blowing up of Oil in Chicago.

A Chicago despatch says: With a deafening report a boiler in Swift and Company's plant exploded shortly after 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. Thirteen lives were sacrificed, and scores of employes, visitors, and others were injured. Huge boilers were sent through the roof of the structure and hurled hundreds of feet. Nobody within the boiler room survived to tell the story of the accident. A careful investigation on Sunday convinced the experts that the explosion was due to carelessness on the part of an employe whose own life was also sacrificed. The explosion was of such force that adjoining buildings were wrecked, torn, and twisted like toys. Men, women, and boys who work in adjoining departments were hurled through windows to the ground. Many of them escaped with but slight bruises, but the most of the victims were hurt to such an extent that it was necessary to remove them to hospitals.

LOOK TO CANADA.

Texas Range Owners Wish to Secure Grazing Lands.

A Tacoma, Wash., despatch says: Texas cattle men are seeking to secure large areas of grazing lands in Western Canada for the purpose of shipping thither and feeding big herds of cattle from present overcrowded Texas ranges. Oliver Wren, a large stockman of Texarkana, says that Texas this year has been shipping thinner beef to Kansas City and Chicago than ever before. There was no hay to feed with last winter, and last spring's range area has become so circumscribed by settlement that stockmen must move or go out of business, as many have already done. Wren is en route to British Columbia to ascertain if he and other stockmen can secure land on which to fatten their herds, which they purpose shipping north by rail. They all find it necessary to invest large amounts in the building of sheds, which they are willing to do, if they can buy ranges or lease them for long terms of years.

CATTLE EXPORT TRADE.

Very Successful Season Closes at Montreal.

A Montreal despatch says: After a satisfactory season the export cattle trade closed on Friday. The total expenditure of the live stock trade for 1902 amounts to $7,120,073, which is a decrease of $490,713 compared with that of a year ago, but this shrinkage of value is accounted for in the following items, viz., lower freight rates, very light shipments of horses, and a decrease in the export of sheep. The total exports were 77,193 head of cattle, 45,831 head of sheep and 548 head of horses which shows an increase of 3,402 head of cattle, a decrease of 8,107 sheep and 6,838 horses, as compared with the numbers of 1901. The average price paid for cattle at country points throughout the season was $70 per head, which is an advance of $5 per head over the average figure paid a year ago, and shows that the farmers have received the sum of $5,403,501, besides $329,155 for their sheep, and $99,280 for horses. The quantity of hay and grain consumed on the voyages amounted in value to $192,500.

Customs receipts at Toronto for last month show an increase of $58,368.37.

OUR PROSPEROUS FARMERS

ARE INCREASING IN WEALTH. DEBT DECREASING.

Comprehensive Report on Agricultural Conditions in Ontario.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has just published a comprehensive report giving details of the values of the agricultural resources of the province in 1901, with tables showing the comparative values during the last ten years, a number of other valuable statistics are given, with regard to crops, weather, mean temperature, etc., which would prove extremely useful to all students of Canada's growing agricultural resources.

In quoting the average value of live stock one of the reasons for the country's prosperity is easily seen. The average value of working horses was $85, about $13 higher than the ruling price since 1892; cattle figured at $33.21, the highest average since 1895; and all classes of live stock had increased in value at about the same ratio. The price of farm labor had also risen, the average rate per year being $165 with board, and $263 without, or for the working season $17.78 per month with board and $27.05 without, which were considerably higher than the average for any time during the previous ten years.

ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION.

There were assessed in the province 23,636,178 acres, with which 56.8 per cent. was cleared, as compared with 22,885,464 acres and 52.4 per cent. cleared in 1892.

The production of wheat was 15,943,229 bushels from 911,587 acres. This means a crop of 17.4 bushels, worth $11.56 per acre, a fairly strong argument against extensive wheat-growing in this mixed farming country. The production of oats was considerably less than any year since 1894, both in total and yield per acre; the crop amounting to 78,334,490 bushels, or 32.5 bushels, worth $11.77 per acre. Although the crop was smaller, the high prices prevailing, owing to the war in South Africa, made it worth several millions of dollars more than the larger crops of several previous years. Similarly the potato crop, although only 18,116,367 bushels, nearly three million bushels less than in 1900, had a gross market value of over $2,000,000 in excess of the 1900 crop. The value of the potato crop was in marked contrast to that of the wheat, being $50.06 per acre, or $13.81 higher than the average for the previous nine years. Hay was also a splendid crop, averaging 1.81 tons, with a value of $14.47 per acre, a very much more valuable crop than it had proved for ten years before. The total hay product was 4,632,317 tons, worth $37,012,213.10.

LIVE STOCK FIGURES.

There were in the province 620,343 horses, worth $50,038,465; 2,507,620 cattle, worth $59,527,119.10; 1,761,799 sheep, valued at $7,772,793; 1,491,885 hogs, worth $9,298,712; while the poultry numbered, in all species, 9,745,236, valued at $2,859,172.

There were in the province 1,167 cheese factories, which produced 134,942,517 pounds of cheese from 1,434,540,520 pounds of milk. The cheese was worth $12,269,073, while $16,814,538 was paid for the milk. This represented a decline of nearly a million dollars in value of both cheese and milk since the previous year, although over 7,000,000 more pounds of cheese were made, the value of the cheese declining from 10.19 cents to 9.09 cents per pound.

There were registered against the farmers of the province 7,757 chattel mortgages as security for $2,854,759, a decrease of over a quarter of a million dollars in this line of liability since the previous year.

AMERICAN CATTLE.

Great Britain Has Closed Ports to Shipments.

A London despatch says :—The Board of Agriculture has closed the ports of the United Kingdom against the importation of animals from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. The order takes effect December 5. Cargoes arriving in the meanwhile will be the subject of special investigation. This is the result of the discovery that the dreaded foot and mouth disease is widespread among cattle in the New England States. There is a prospect of a considerable rise in the price of beef in consequence of the restriction upon cattle imported from New England, and this is causing some uneasiness, especially in view of the continued prohibition of cattle imports from Argentina. There is a fear, too, that the prohibition against New England may be extended to other districts and ports of the United States.

HERR KRUPP'S WIDOW.

$750,000 Donated for a Benefit Fund for Workmen.

A Berlin despatch says :—The widow of Herr Krupp has donated three million marks to establish a benefit fund for workmen in memory of her husband.