THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres.

Toronto, Aug. 25.—Wheat—The market is firm, with a fair demand for Ontario wheat. No. 2 white and red winter, old, quoted at 75c; new was offered to-day at 74c, with 73c bid, low rates to mills. Manitoba wheat is firm and scarce. No. 1 hard is quoted at 98c. No. 1 Northern, 96½c, Goderich. No. 2 Northern, 93½c, grinding in transit; lake and rail 6c per bushel more.

Oats—The market is quiet, with fair offerings; No. 2 white quoted at 30½ to 30½c, high freights; No. 1 white quoted at 32c east.

Barley—Trade is quiet: No. 3 extra quoted at 43c middle freights, and No. 3 at 40c.

Rye—The market is quiet, with export value at 48c middle freights for No. 2.

Peas—Trade dull, with No. 2 white quoted at 61c high freights, and at 63c east.

Corn—Market is unchanged; No. 3 American yellow quoted at 61c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 60½c, Toronto. Canadian corn quoted at 54c outside.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents quoted to-day at $2.90 to $2.95, middle freights, in buyers' sacks, for export. Straight rollers of special $3.25 to $3.45 in bbls; Manitoba brands for domestic trade quoted at flour steady; No. 1 patents, $4.40; strong bakers', $4.05, Toronto.

Millfeed—Bran steady, at $16, and shorts at $17.50 here. At outside points bran is quoted at $12, and shorts at $17. Manitoba bran, in sacks, $17, and shorts at $17 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans—Trade is very quiet, with prices nominal. Prime white are quoted at $1.75 a bush.

Hay—The market is quiet, with demand slow. No. 1 old timothy is worth $11 on track, Toronto, and medium grades, $9 to $10. No. 1 new is nominal at $9 here.

Straw—The market is quiet at $5.25 to $5.50 per ton for car lots on track.

Hops—Trade dull, with prices nominal at $17 to $20.

Potatoes—The offerings are fair, and prices are easier. Loads are quoted at 50c per bushel, and small lots at 55c per bushel.

Poultry—The market is steady. Chickens, 60 to 75c per pair; ducks, 70 to 90c per pair; turkeys 12 to 13c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The receipts of butter continue good and prices generally unchanged. The demand is chiefly for finest grades. We quote:—Choice 1-lb. rolls, 15 to 16c; selected dairy tubs, uniform color, 14 to 16c; secondary grades, store packed, 12½ to 13c; creamery prints, 19 to 20c; solids, 17½ to 18c. The strength of creamery butter is due to the scarcity of the dairy article.

Eggs—The market is quiet. We quote: Strictly new laid, 14½ to 15c; fresh (candled stock), seconds and checks, 10 to 11c.

Cheese—The market is higher. We quote:—Finest, 10½ to 10¾c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs firm. Cured meats are steady, with a good demand. Bacon—Long clear in good demand, with supply below requirements. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 10 to 10½c, in ton and case lots. Pork—Mess, 19 to 20c; do., short cut, $21.

Smoked meats—Hams, 13 to 14c; rolls, 11½ to 12c; shoulders, 10½c; backs, 15 to 15½c; breakfast bacon, 14 to 14½c.

Lard—Market is unchanged. Tierces 9½c; tubs, 9¾c; pails, 10c; compound, 8 to 9c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Aug. 25.—Grain—Peas, 63c high freights, 72c afloat here. Rye, 53c east, 58½c afloat here; buckwheat, 48 to 49c; oats, No. 2, 38c in store here; flaxseed, $1.15 on track here; feed barley, 50c; No. 3 barley, 52½c; corn, 60c for No. 3 yellow American. Flour—Manitoba patents $4.35 to $4.50; seconds, $4.05 to $4.20; strong bakers', $3.60 to $3.95; Ontario straight rollers, $3.60 to $3.70; in bags, $1.75 to $1.85; patents, $3.75 to $4; extras, $1.55 to $1.60. Eggs—Candled, selected, 17 to 17½c; No. 1, 15c; straight receipts, 14c; No. 2, 12½c. Feed—Manitoba bran, $17; shorts, $19, bags included; Ontario bran, in bulk, $16 to $17; shorts, in bulk, $19 to $20. Beans—Choice primes, $1.80 to $1.85. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $19 to $21; light, short cut, $19. Compound refined lard, 8¼ to 9c; pure Canadian lard, 9½ to 10c; finest lard, 10½ to 11½c; hams, 13½ to 14½c; bacon, 14 to 15c; live hogs, $6.25 to $6.50; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $9; American clear backs, $13.75; clear shoulder pork, $18.50. Cheese—Ontario, 10⅝ to 10½c; townships, 10½c; Quebec, 9¾c. Butter—Townships creamery, 19 to 19½c; Quebec, 18½c; Western dairy, 14 to 15c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, Aug. 25.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Spring demand light; No. 1 Northern spot, carloads, offered $1.02 c.i.f.; winter firm for red; easy for white; No. 2 red, 85c; No. 1 white, 81c asked. Corn—Quiet and easy; No. 2 corn, 57 to 57¾c. Oats—Weak and lower; No. 2 white, 38½c No. 2 mixed, 35c. Barley and rye—Nothing. Canal freights—Steady.

Minneapolis, Aug. 25.—Close:—Wheat—September, 83⅜ to 83½c; December, 79⅞c; on track, No. 1 hard, 94½c; No. 1 Northern, 93c to $1.02; No. 2 Northern, 91c; No. 3 Northern, 83 to 84c.

Milwaukee, Aug. 25.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 94c; No. 2 Northern, 90c; September, 81½c bid. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 54c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 58 to 60c; sample, 40 to 55c. Corn—September, 51½c bid.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Aug. 25.—Business in cattle at the Western Market was mostly confined to butchers' descriptions to-day by reason of the absence of offerings of exporters'.

The arrivals included about eight or nine loads of good to choice butchers' and the remainder were mostly light butchers' and stockers. About the highest price obtained for butchers' was $4.50 per cwt. The most of the cattle sold at lower figures than the foregoing.

Hogs were weaker than on Tuesday, and the outlook is for lower prices should present conditions in the Old Country continue.

The feeder and stocker situation was steady without much change in prices. The volume of business transacted in these was considerable as may be seen from the report following.

Calves were stronger in value, and the demand being good all that came forward were sold early in the day.

The receipts amounted to 71 loads, 668 cattle, 1,511 hogs, 1,154 sheep and lambs, and 50 calves. Twenty horses also arrived.

There being very few exporters' prices may be considered as nominal at $4.20 to $4.70 per cwt. A little higher might be paid for any extra good.

Butchers' cattle sold at $4.25 to $4.50 for the best, $3.85 to $4.25 for fair to good, $3.50 to $3.85 for medium, and $2.75 to $3.40 for common. Cows brought $3 to $3.75, according to quality and weight.

Trade in feeders and stockers was fair. We quote:—Feeders 900 to 1,150 lbs., $3.50 to $4.25; stockers, 400 to 700 lbs., $2.75 to $3.50; off-colors, and poor breeding qualities, same weights, $2.25 to $2.75 per cwt.

The arrivals of sheep were light and the market for ewes and lambs was strong. We quote:—Export ewes, $3.50 to $3.60; export bucks, 2½ to 2¾c per lb. and $2.50 to $4 each.

The tone of the calf market was firm and business was steady, although the run was large. We quote:—4 to 5½c per lb., and $2 to $10 each.

Hogs were weak without a quotable decline. Selects, 160 to 200 lbs. of good bacon quality, $6.50; fats and lights, $6.25 per cwt.

ELECTRIC SHOCK.

Two Men Electrocuted in the Streets of Ottawa.

An Ottawa despatch says: George Stone, a plumber's apprentice, aged 19, was killed by an electric shock on Saturday afternoon at the Collegiate Institute. He was holding an incandescent lamp, looking for leaks in the water service, and in doing so, by some means a circuit was established. A French-Canadian from St. Genevieve, named E. Raymond, was also killed as the result of an electric shock here on Saturday. Raymond, who was aged 26, and was working as a lineman for the Bell Telephone Company, received a shock while on a pole at the corner of Elgin and MacLaren Streets. He fell thirty feet and was picked up dead.

QUEBEC'S BALANCE SHEET.

Revenue For Year Near the Five Million Dollar Mark.

A Montreal despatch says: The financial statement of the Province of Quebec for the year ending 30th June, 1903, which was made public in the Official Gazette yesterday is as follows:— Revenue for the year, $4,703,296.43; expenses, ordinary and extraordinary, $4,599,584.23; surplus revenue over ordinary and extraordinary, $103,712.22; extraordinary expenses, $65,443.77; surplus of ordinary expenses, $169 155.93.

THE WESTERN CROP.

Estimated at Fifty-eight Millions of Wheat.

A Winnipeg despatch says: The weather is favorable for filling, ripening and harvesting. The crop is estimated at fifty-eight millions of wheat for Manitoba and the Territories, which will be six millions shorter than last year. It is expected to sell at a higher price, however, and farmers will thus do as well as last year, as they will save in the cost of harvesting.

LORD ROBERTS' VISIT.

Will Sail for Boston on the Mayflower September 24.

A Dundee despatch says:—The Evening Post says it learns from authoritative sources that the arrangements for the visit of Lord and Lady Roberts to the United States have advanced so far that passages have been booked on the steamship Mayflower, which will sail for Boston on September 24.

TWO MEN KILLED.

Met Death Shooting Oil Well at Leamington.

A despatch from Leamington, Ont., says:—While preparing to shoot an oil well sunk by the Leamington Oil Company, of Detroit, a ten-gallon can of nitro-glycerine prematurely exploded about 2.30 on Saturday afternoon, blowing two men to atoms and wrecking the well plant. The men killed are William Booth, of Petrolea, who was an expert shooter of oil wells and had handled nitro-glycerine for years, and Miller Kenny, a driller, who lived with his widowed mother and sister at Kingsville, Ont. Kenney's father was killed in a railroad accident in Detroit about a year ago.

Six ten-gallon cans of nitro-glycerine had been brought from Petrolea to shoot the well, and two of the cans had been lowered safely to the bottom. A big crowd was present, but they stood several hundred feet away, only Booth and the man who assisted him to carry the cans of nitro working around the derrick. Kenny had not touched the first two cans lowered, but he assisted Booth to carry the third can to the platform of the derrick and the cable reel was attached to lower it. Kenny then stepped off the platform and Booth had just inserted the can into the pipe when the terrific detonation was heard and the air was filled with flying pieces of timber and iron. That many people were not seriously injured is marvelous. Several of the workmen who stood nearly a hundred feet from the derrick were knocked down and stunned.

It was several minutes before an investigation revealed the extent of the accident, though everyone knew that the two men at the derrick had been blown to pieces. A pole twenty-five feet across and about fifteen feet deep was torn up around the well, and the 70-foot derrick was blown into pieces, some of the latter being carried over a hundred yards. The explosion was heard for miles and the concussion broke a number of windows in a farm house 400 feet away.

What remained of the bodies of the two men presented gruesome sights.

RUNAWAY DINING CAR.

Ran Seven Miles and Then Plunged Into Marsh.

A St. Catharines despatch says: An accident occurred at the G.T.R. station, Merritton on Saturday night, which caused much excitement. Passenger train No. 17, due at Merritton about seven o'clock, had pulled in for the West, and the dining car was taken off and run on the Welland division siding to await the arrival of the 11.47 train west. When Baggageman Bradley undertook to bring the car to a standstill he found the brakes would not work, and the car slowly but surely gaining speed. Mr. Bradley worked heroically until the car reached the Lincoln Paper Mills, when he jumped, and allowed the car to go. Aboard the car were five colored waiters, and as it passed the Geneva Street station, St. Catharines, two of them jumped off safely. The car had gained sufficient speed to carry it up the grade to the canal crossing and over the bridge. Here the remaining occupants managed to jump off The car continued its career until it reached Port Dalhousie, a distance of about seven miles from where it started.

In the meantime a despatch was sent to Port Dalhousie that the car was coming. The port agent opened the switch and turned the runaway into the siding that it might not crash into a number of passenger and freight cars standing there. On went the car, until the stop-block was reached. This gave way and allowed the car to run off the tracks into the marsh, where it lay in about six feet of mud and water. As soon as possible the "pilot" had been sent after the runaway car, but the latter had gained so much start that pursuit was in vain. The auxiliary, with several engines, managed to get the car out of the marsh about noon on Sunday, it not having sustained much damage.

18,000 TON BATTDESHIPS.

British Admiralty Has Decided to Build Three.

A London despatch says:—The Admiralty has decided to build three new battleships of 18,000 tons, which have been designed by Philip Watts, the director of naval construction. These are the first vessels designed by Mr. Watts since his appointment two years ago. The most notable departure in the new ships will be in the armor-plating for the sides and hull. An armor belt of 10-inch Krupp steel, tapering away to 6 inches, will be continued the whole length of the broadside. This is the first time this has been attempted in the battleships of any country. Included in the armament of the new vessels are four submerged torpedo tubes, four 50-ton wire guns, eight quick-firing 27-ton guns, and twelve 6-inch guns. The vessels must attain a speed of 19 knots per hour.

The demand for the annexation of Crete to Greece has been renewed and it is believed that Turkey will consent.

LORD SALISBURY DIES.

After a Long and Agonizing Struggle For Life.

A London despatch says: On Saturday, on exactly the 50th anniversary of his entrance into public life as a member of Parliament for Stamford, Robert Cecil, Marquis of Salisbury, and late British Premier, passed away. His disappearance from the scene leaves a vacancy which men of the newer generation will find hard to fill. He was the greatest figure left on Britain's political stage on which he had remained until the limit of his endurance was reached.

Lord Salisbury's death occurred at Hatfield House at 9.30 on Saturday evening. He was unconscious for eighteen hours before he died. He had a temporary rally at 11 o'clock Friday evening. This was followed at 3 o'clock Saturday morning by a relapse, after which the patient did not regain consciousness. He grew weaker hourly as the morning advanced, and as early as eight o'clock Saturday morning the physicians informed the waiting members of the family that the end was only a question of a few hours. Oxygen was administered almost constantly. As a last resource Sir Richard Douglass Powell, physician-extraordinary to the King, was summoned, but his skill was unavailing.

A few minutes before 9 o'clock in the evening the physicians informed the family, who had been gathered at the bedside, that the end was at hand. About half an hour after the noble marquis was dead.

Lord Salisbury, a few weeks ago, realizing that death was near, expressed a wish to be buried beside his wife at Hatfield. A proposal undoubtedly will be made to bury him at Westminster Abbey, but this will be declined by the relatives.

When half a century ago young Lord Robert Cecil had just returned from a visit to the Australian gold fields he became a member of the House of Commons for Stamford, which was practically a pocketborough of the Marquis of Exeter, himself a Cecil. Since then Lord Salisbury's career is part of modern history.

THREE MEN KILLED.

Explosion in Powder Works at Tweed.

A Tweed despatch says:—At ten minutes past ten on Saturday morning the Ontario Powder Company's packhouse blew up. The village was quite severely shaken by the explosion and in a few seconds the streets were full of excited and alarmed people. The source was quickly discovered and a general rush to the scene ensued. The building was literally lifted from its foundations and torn to splinters, its location being now only marked by a black, smoking spot on the ground.

Three men, Charles Moon, Lyman Moon and Edward Tebo, who were working in the building were blown to fragments. Various pieces of the bodies were to be seen hanging in the trees which surrounded the building. The two former men were brothers and all three were married men.

Many curious stories of the effect of the explosion are being told. In one house the cooking stove was lifted from the floor, in another a lady lying sick was lifted bodily from the bed. No serious damage was done outside the powder company's premises although glass was broken in several parts of the village, including one plate glass in T. H. Preston's store.

The shock reached as ar as Napanee, where it was quite distinctly heard and felt.

TO CHECK CANADIANS.

Baltimore Becoming Anxious About Grain Trade.

A Baltimore despatch says:—A meeting of the grain exporters was held in the President's room of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday and the diversion of freight from the Atlantic seaboard points in the United States to the Gulf and Canadian ports was discussed. President James C. Gorman was authorized to select a committee with himself as one of its members and to bring the matter to the attention of the Baltimore transportation companies and afterward the grain exchanges of New York, Philadelphia and other seaboard ports. By concerted action it is hoped to have the eastern American grain carriers reduce the rates so as to enable the Atlantic cities to compete with their Canadian and southern rivals.

BRITISH VICTORY.

Enemy's Loss Given as Seven Hundred Killed.

A London despatch says:—Despatches receive' at the Colonial Office on Thursday from Siugura, Northern Nigeria, dated August 17, give details of the destruction of the Town of Burmi by a British force of thirty whites and five hundred natives, rank and file. The enemy's loss was 700 killed, including the former Sultan of Sokoto and a majority of the chiefs. The British loss was 11 men killed, including one officer, and sixty-two men wounded. The enemy made a desperate house-to-house resistance.

WINTER CROPS.

Results of Experiments Throughout Ontario.

Varieties of Winter Wheat.—Three varieties of winter wheat were distributed throughout Ontario by the Experimental Union in the autumn of 1902 for co-operative experiments. Good reports of successfully conducted experiments have been received this year from eighteen counties, extending from Essex in the South to Haliburton in the North. The following is the average yield in weighed bushels of grain per acre for each variety for five years at the College and for 1903 throughout Ontatio:

Imperial Amber.—61.0 bushels lege), 21.4 bushels (Ontario).

Buda Pesth.—57.2 bushels (College), 24.9 bushels (Ontario.

Turkey Red.—53.4 bushels (College), 20.7 bushels (Ontario).

All three varieties are bearded. The chaff of the Imperial Amber is red, and that of the others is white. The grain of each variety is red, hard, and of good quality. All three varieties are rather weak in the straw. The Imperial Amber is a close rival to the Dawson's Golden Chaff in yield of grain per acre.

Fertilizers With Winter Wheat.—In the co-operative experiments with different manures applied in the spring of the year, the average results show a yield of 29.7 bushels of winter wheat from an application of one hundred and sixty pounds of nitrate of soda per acre, and 35.7 bushels from a top dressing of twenty tons of well rotted cow manure per acre. The unfertilized land gave an average yield of wheat per acre of 22.7 bushels. The yield of wheat from one hundred and sixty pounds of nitrate of soda surpassed the yield from four hundred pounds of common salt by 3.5 bushels per acre. Nitrate of soda, when applied in the spring, gave better results than when applied in the autumn. The usual cost of nitrate of soda is about three and one-half cents per pound in small quantities, and three cents per pound in ton lots.

Winter Rye, Hairy Vetches, and Crimson Clover as Fodder Crops.—An interesting co-operative experiment was made for the first time by sowing Winter Rye, Hairy Vetches, and Crimson Clover, in the autumn for the purpose of producing green fodder in the following summer. The reports show that the Crimson Clover received the greatest injury from the early spring frosts. The highest individual yields were produced by the Hairy Vetches. In the average results, however, the Winter Rye surpassed the Hairy Vetches by 420 pounds of green fodder per acre, but the quality of the feed of the latter was superior to that of the former. In ten out of a dozen tests, the Hairy Vetches were eaten readily by farm animals, and seemed particularly suitable as a feed for hogs. A Bruce farmer reported that "the Hairy Vetches gave a large yield, and were relished by all classes of animals."

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED.

Material for any one of the five experiments here mentioned will be sent free to any Ontario farmer applying for it, if he will conduct an experiment with great care and report the results after harvest next year. The seed will be sent out in the order in which the applications are received as long as the supply lasts.

1. Testing Hairy Vetches, Crimson Clover, and Winter Rye as fodder crops, 3 plots.
2. Testing three varieties of winter wheat, 3 plots.
3. Testing five fertilizers with winter wheat, 6 plots.
4. Testing autumn and spring applications of nitrate of soda and common salt with winter wheat, 3 plots.
5. Testing Winter Barley and winter Rye for grain production, 2 plots.

The proper size of each plot is one rod wide by two rods long. The material for either of the first two experiments, or for No. 5 experiment, will be forwarded by mail, and for each of the other two by express. Each person wishing to conduct one of these experiments should apply as soon as possible, mentioning which test he desires; and the material, with instructions for testing and the blank form on which to report, will be furnished free of cost until the supply of experimental material is exhausted. It might be well for each applicant to make a second choice for fear the first could not be granted.

C. A. ZAVITZ,
Guelph, Ontario.

Agricultural College,
August 21st, 1903

ROASTED TO DEATH.

Two Boys Killed by an Electric Light Current.

A Saginaw, Mich., despatch says: On Thursday evening two boys, James Budd and Eugene Ross, climbed for fun on an electric light tower 125 feet high. The boys were caught by the wire that carries the lighting current, and held by the current until roasted to death. The wire carried a current of 22,000 volts. Police and linemen released the corpses, letting them down with ropes. They were in a horrible condition, the clothing being nearly all burned off, and their bodies presented a sickening spectacle.