THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, Nov. 24.—Wheat.— The market is quiet, with demand confined chiefly to millers. No. 2 white and red Winter quoted at 77 to 77½c low frieghts; No. 2 spring is quoted at 73c east, and No. 2 goose at 70 to 71c east. Manitoba wheat is unchanged. At upper lake ports No. 1 Northern is quoted at 84c and No. 2 Northern at 82c. No. 1 hard nominal at 90c lake ports. For grinding in transit quotations are 6c higher than above.

Oats—The market is quiet at unchanged prices. No. 2 white is quoted at 28¾ to 29c west, and at 29½c low freights to New York. No. 1 white, 30½c east.

Barley—The market is dull, with the prices steady. No. 2 quoted at 43c middle freights. No. 3 extra at 40 to 41c, and No. 3 at 38 to 39c middle freights.

Rye—The market is quiet, with prices steady. Cars are quoted at 50½ to 51c outside.

Peas—Trade is dull and prices unchanged. No. 2 white quoted at 60 to 61c high freights, and at 62c east.

Corn—The market is quiet, with prices steady. No. 2 yellow American quoted at 53 to 53½c on track. Toronto; No. 3 yellow at 52½c, and No. 3 mixed at 52c, Toronto.

Buckwheat—The market is unchanged, with quotations 41 to 42c at outside points.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are steady at $3.05 middle freights, in buyers' sacks, for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at $3.40 to $3.50 in bbls. Manitoba flours are steady; No. 1 patents, $4.55 to $4.60; No. 2 patents, $4.25 to $4.30; and strong bakers', $4.15 to $4.20 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—Bran steady at $16.50 and shorts at $18.50 here. At outside points bran is quoted at $1350 to $14, and shorts at $18. Manitoba bran in sacks $18, and shorts at $20 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—The market is quiet, with prices steady. Winter fruit quoted at $1.75 to $2 per bbl. in car lots, and at $2 to $2.50 in small quantities.

Beans—There is a quiet trade, with prices steady. Prime beans are quoted at $1.75 per bush.

Dried apples—The demand is fair, with prices unchanged at 4½ to 5c per lb.

Honey—The market is quiet at 6 to 7c per lb. for bulk, and at $1.25 to $2 for comb. Choice clover honey, 7 to 7½c per lb.

Hay—Demand is fair, with receipts only moderate. No. 1 timothy quoted at $9.50 on track, Toronto, and mixed at $7 to $7.50.

Straw—The market is quiet, at $5 per ton for car lots on track.

Potatoes—The offerings are moderate, with prices unchanged. Cars on track are quoted at 55c per bag for good quality.

Poultry—The demand is fair, and offerings moderate. Turkeys are quoted at 10 to 12c per lb., and geese at 7 to 8c per lb., ducks, 8½ to 9c per lb., or 75 to 90c per pair. Chickens, 8 to 9c per lb., or 60 to 75c per pair, old hens, 45 to 50c per pair.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The market is firm, with receipts of medium and low grades fair. Choice dairy tubs scarce and wanted. We quote:—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 18½ to 20c; choice large rolls, 16½ to 17½c; selected dairy tubs, 17 to 18c; secondary grades, 13 to 14c; creamery prints, 22 to 23c; solids, 19½ to 20½c.

Eggs—Market continues firm. We quote:—Strictly new laid, 24c; cold storage, 18 to 20c; limed, 18c per dozen.

Cheese—Market quiet, with the best selling at 11½c, and seconds at 10½ to 11c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Nov. 24.—Manitoba wheat is up again to 78c for No. 1 Northern, Fort William, November delivery, which leaves it still under the Chicago quotation for December delivery. Grain—Peas, 71½ to 72c afloat here; rye, 53c east, 58c aflaot here; buckwheat, 52c afloat; No. 2 oats, 35c in store, 34c afloat; No. 3 oats, 1c less; flaxseed, $1,15 on track here; No. 3 barley, 50c. Flour—Manitoba patents, $4.60; seconds, $4.30; strong bakers', $4.05 to $4.30; Ontario straight rollers, $3.90 to $4; in bags, $1.85 to $1.95; patents, $4 to $4.25; extra, $1.65 to $1.70; rolled oats, $1.80 per bag, $3.80 per bbl. Millfeed— Ontario bran in bulk, $17.50 to $18.50; shorts, $20 to $21; Manitoba bran, in bags, $18; shorts, $20 to $21. Beans—Choice primes, $1.55 to $1.60 per bushel in car lots. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $19.50 to $20; light short cut, $18 to $18.50; American short cut, clear, $17 to $17.50; American fat backs, $18 to $18.50; compound lard, 8c; Canadian lard, 8½ to 9c; kettle rendered, 10½c; hams, 12½ to 14c; bacon 13½ to 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7.25; live hogs, $5.25 to $5.37½. Eggs—Candled selected, 23c; straight receipts, 20c; Montreal limed, 18c. Cheese—Ontario, 10¾ to 11c; Townships, 10½ to 10¾c; Quebec 10 to 10½c. Butter—Townships creamery, 21 to 22c; Quebec, 20 to 21c; Western dairy, 15 to 17c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Milwaukee, Nov. 24.—Wheat—Higher; No. 1 Northern, 81½ to 82c; No, 2 Northern, 89½ to 90c; May, 78⅞c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 56½c. Barley—Firm; No. 2, 64c; sample, 36 to 62c. Corn—Steady; No. 3, 46 to 46½c; May, 42 to 42½c.

Buffalo, Nov. 24.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—No business; No. 1 Northern, carloads, 82½c; No. 2 red on track, through billed, offered 86c. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 50½c; No. 2 corn, 49c. Oats—Stronger; No. 2 white, 39c; No. 2 mixed, 37c. Barley—Offerings, c.i.f., 48 to 60c. Rye—No. 1 in store, 58c. Canal freights—Steady.

Minneapolis, Nov. 24.—Wheat—December 70¼ to 80⅜c, May 80⅛ to 80¼c. On track, No. 1 hard 83½ to No. 1 Northern 82⅛c, No. 2 Northern 79⅞c, No. 3 Northern 75 to 76c. Flour—Ten cents higher; first patents $4.70 to $4.80; second do., $4.60 to $4.70; first clears, $3.30 to $3.40 second do., $2.40 to $2.50. Bran—In bulk, $13.25.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Nov. 24.—At the City Cattle Market to-day there was a good brisk trade. The average run of export offering were light and unfinished, the prices ranging about $4. There is a good demand for heavy well-finished cattle. In the general run of cattle offering there was a good proportion of stockers and light feeders. The best market was for good butchers' cattle and exporters. There was a heavy run of sheep and hogs.

The total run was 93 loads of stock, with 1,287 head of cattle, 2,393 sheep and lambs, 2,142 hogs, and 61 calves.

Export—Good market for choice exporters, prices ranging from $4 up to $4.70.

Butchers—Market very firm for good butchers' cattle: choice picked cattle selling at $4.25 to $4.30; ordinary butchers', $3.75 to $4.

Stockers—Fair demand for good stockers, prices for the best quality, about 900 lbs., $3.50 to $3.75.

Sheep and lambs—Trade good, all sold; prospects steady. Prices, export ewes $3.25 to $3.55; bucks, $2.50 to $2.75; culls, $2 to $3; lambs; $3.75 to $4.10.

Hogs—Market weak and prospects lower. No change in quotations to-day at $5.10 for the best, down to $4.75 for lights and fats.

Export, heavy	$4.10	$4.70
Export, light	3.80	4.00
Bulls, export, heavy, cwt.	3.75	4.25
do. light	3.00	3.50
Feeders, 800 lbs. and upwards	3.00	3.60
Short keep, 1,00 lbs.	3.65	3.80
Stockers, 400 to 800 lbs.	2.50	3.12½
do. 900 lbs.	2.75	3.50
Butchers' cattle, choice	3.75	4.10
do medium	3.30	3.50
do picked	4.00	4.30
do bulls	2.75	3.00
do rough	2.50	2.60
Light stock bulls, cwt.	2.25	2.50
Milch cows	30.00	52.00
Hogs, best	5.10	
do. light	4.75	
Sheep, export, cwt.	3.25	3.55
Spring lambs	3.75	4.10
Bucks	2.60	2.75
Culls	2.25	2.75
Calves, each	2.00	10.00

ABANDON POLICE POSTS.

Orders Issued by Interior Department.

An Ottawa despatch says: Mr. Sifton, Minister of the Interior, has given orders for the abandonment of the Mounted Police posts at the junction of Kleheni and Chilkat Rivers, and the post at Pleasant Camp. Both are on the Dalton Trail. These are the posts which were in Canadian territory under the provisional boundary, but which have become United States property under the decision of the Alaskan Tribunal. Both were among the best equipped and most comfortable posts the Mounted Police had on the Dalton Trail.

SCHOOL GARDENS.

Regulations to Govern Them Adopted by Cabinet.

A Toronto despatch says: On the recommendation of the Minister of Education regulations have been adopted by order-in-council for the establishment of school gardens in connection with rural schools. Last session $1,000 was set apart for this purpose, and the regulations framed provide for an initial grant of $100, with a subsequent grant of $10. The trustees must provide one acre of ground in addition to the school grounds, build a shed for tools, seed, etc., and make the necessary arrangements under the direction of the Public school inspector. This provision is intended to foster agricultural and horticultural nature study, and all matters appertaining to country life.

HEAVY LABOR SHORTAGE.

Report of Conditions in the Transvaal.

A Pretoria despatch says: The Native Labor Commission has finished its investigation. It reports that there is a total shortage of 241,000 laborers in the mining and agricultural industries, and in railway building in the Transvaal. It adds that there is no source of supply in Central of Southern Africa sufficient to meet the demand for laborers.

MODERN POULTRY HOUSE

WHERE THEY ARE LOCATED IN CANADA.

They Are Equipped With Incubators, Brooders and Movable Houses.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has in operation in Canada three poultry breeding stations, three chicken rearing stations, and ten chicken fattening stations—sixteen in all.

The poultry breeding stations are located at Holmesville and Bowmanville, Ont., and Bondville, Que. At each of these stations a modern poultry house is erected and about 125 utility-type Barred Plymouth Rock pullets are kept. At Holmesville and Bowmanville double poultry houses are built. These houses are 80 feet long and 16 feet wide and contain ten breeding pens of Barred Plymouth Rocks. The roosting quarters are separated from the exercising pens and are planned to withstand the cold; the fowls are kept warm at night. The single poultry house is erected at Bondville, Que., and is 100 feet long and 12 feet wide. During cold nights the roosting quarters are closed by a cheap burlap-covered frame. The fowls are kept warm at night. On account of the cold winter weather throughout Canada a warm roosting pen should be built in every single poultry house.

It is the intention of the Department of Agriculture to develop the utility-type strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks and to distribute them to the farmers at a nominal price. Last year about 800 Barred Plymouth Rocks were sold to the farmers. The demand for Plymouth Rocks has greatly increased this year.

The poultry breeding stations are equipped with incubators, brooders, and movable houses. One incubator will generally hatch as many chickens as

20 SITTING HENS.

The most satisfactory method of rearing 200 or more chickens a year is with these movable houses and indoor brooders. The house and brooder are cheap in construction and can be built at home. It is profitable for almost every farmer near a large city to raise and fatten from 200 to 500 chickens a year.

The chicken rearing stations are operated at Chicoutimi, Que., Andover, N. B., and Vernon River Bridge, P. E. I., They carry on the same work as the poultry breeding stations except that the eggs for hatching are bought from farmers who possess good flocks of Barred Plymouth Rocks. There are no specially selected Plymouth Rock pullets at these stations.

The chicken fattening stations are located at Sandwich, Ont., Stanford, Que., Rogersville, N. B., East Amherst and North East Margaree, N. S., Alberton, Glenfinnan, Montague Bridge, Mount Stewart and Eldon, P. E. I. These illustration stations purchase chickens from the farmers for fattening. The stations have an equipment of fattening crates, shaping boards, etc. The chickens are fatted for 24 days in the crates and at the completion of that time are starved 36 hours, killed by dislocation of the neck, pressed into a square shape and packed into boxes.

This year it is the intention of the Dominion Department of Agriculture to sell fatted farmers' chickens on all the principal Canadian markets and to show the consumers the improved quality of crate-fed chickens. Up to the present time no chickens have been exported by the Department to Great Britain. The price received per pound is from 10 to 13 cents, plucked weight. This course will be pursued so that farmers in any part of Canada fattening their chickens can sell them to dealers who recognize the value of fatted chickens and pay an increased price per pound for them.

It would be to the advantage of the farmers living near the fattening stations, to visit and learn the modern methods of killing, plucking and shaping chickens. The men in charge of the stations will give information regarding the disposal of the fatted chickens.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture carried on illustration chicken fattening work for three years at Renfrew, Ont. When the work commenced, Mr. John Frood, the operator of the station, was requested to interest the farmers about Renfrew in chicken fattening and to inform them of the high prices paid for fatted chickens in Montreal. Mr. Frood loaned two farmers the fattening crates and showed them how to feed their chickens. These chickens were sold in Montreal at 11 cents per pound, plucked weight, and one of the farmers wrote the Department that he was well pleased with the price he obtained. This year the farmer erected a poultry house costing $200 and is engaging in the business extensively. He speaks very favorably of the fattening work. He has chickens in the fattening crates and is shipping regularly to Montreal. It is learned that the second farmer and three others are also forwarding chickens to Montreal. One of them realized for his shipment 75 cents per chicken, another 65 cents per chicken. Three years ago these farmers' chickens, unfattened, could not have been sold for more than 50 cents per pair. It was then difficult to buy first-class chickens. A great number of Leghorn and scrub chickens were raised by the farmers. This year almost every farmer owns a first-class flock of Barred Plymooth Rocks.

Since the chicken fattening business is established at Renfrew and promises to develop into an important industry, the Department of Agriculture decided not to operate the station another year. The work will be transferred elsewhere. The Renfrew poultry business received a great impetus on account of the operation of the illustration fattening station, the farmers are pleased with the increased returns received from their fatted chickens, and are in a good way to realize a substantial poultry revenue. What has been accomplished in Renfrew can be repeated in other parts of Canada.

THE DEADLY KISS.

Dr. Bryce on the Alarming Spread of Diphtheria.

A Toronto despatch says: Dr. Bryce, of the Provincial Board of Health, at a meeting of that body on Wednesday laid some facts before them concerning the alarming spread of diphtheria. He pointed out that in August twenty-seven municipalities reported 122 cases, with 24 deaths, and in September 38 municipalities reported 240 cases with 30 deaths. The returns for October show that in 52 municipalities there were 464 cases with 54 deaths, and letters for November indicate that the presence of diphtheria continues.

Speaking for Toronto, Dr. Bryce says that in August 51 cases were reported, which increased in October to 118 cases with 14 deaths. Out of 770 cases reported in October 445 were treated in the Isolation Hospitals. These are an important factor he thinks in checking disease and lowering the death rate, and he learns with satisfaction that the new addition to the Isolation Hospital will soon be completed.

In Ottawa there were 319 cases and 19 deaths and 57.0 per cent. were treated in the hospitals with the result that the death rate was only 12.72 and 9 out of the 19 deaths occurred in January before arrangements were made for treating these cases in the hospitals. Guelph had 9 cases with no deaths, all of which were treated in the hospitals. London, while one of the best situated in point of site and sanitation, a number of cases of mild character occurred in January and February, and increased in virulence steadily up to the present. In June there were 23 cases and 1 death, July 35 cases and 2 deaths, August 18 cases and 4 deaths, Sept. 39 cases and 4 deaths, October 94 cases and 8 deaths. London, while more happily situated than many other localities, has fared worse than any in the province, but is now dealing with the disease in tents provided for the purpose.

Dr. Bryce attributes the cause of the spread of diphtheria and scarlet fever to lack of precaution on the part of parents and health officers, and says the disease is spread largely by school children with sore throats who play and kiss one another before the cases have been diagnosed. In Chesley recently 23 cases developed in 13 days, the result of milk being sold from the house in which a diphtheretic patient was being treated. Games at school are perhaps the most prolific cause of contagion.

THIRTY ONE KILLED.

Disastrous Collission of Trains on Illinois Road.

A Peoria, Ill., despatch says: Thirty-one men were killed, and at least thirty injured in a head-on collission between a freight and a work train on the Big Four, between Mackinaw and Fremont, on Thursday. On a bank at the side of the track lie the bodies of the victims, cut, bruised, and mangled in a horrible manner. So far twelve only have been identified, the remaining being unrecognizable.

All the dead and most of the injured were members of the work train, the crews of both engines jumping in time to save their lives. The collision occurred in a deep cut, at the beginning of a sharp curve, neither train being visible to the crew of the other until they were within 50 feet of each other. The engineers set the brakes, sounded the whistle, and leaped from their cabs, the two trains striking with such force that the sound was heard for miles. A second after the collission the boiler of the work train engine exploded, throwing heavy iron bars and splinters of wood 200 feet.

Conductor John W. Judge, of Indianapolis, who had charge of the freight train, received orders at Urbana to wait at Mackinaw for the work train, which was due there at 2.40 p.m. Instead of doing this he failed to stop. The engineer of the work train, George Becker, had also received orders to pass the freight at Mackinaw, and was on the way to that station. One of the last bodies recovered had been lifted 30 feet into the air and held in place by two rails which had been pushed up between the engines and the tender of the work train.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the De Beers consolidated mines at Kimberley, it was reported that the diamonds produced during the year realized $26,205,860, giving a profit of $11,511,490.

FIRE KILLS TWENTY-SEVEN

Italian Laborers Caught in a Blazing Shanty.

A Johnstown, Pa., despatch says:—While aver 100 Italian railroad laborers were asleep in a shanty near Lilly, Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, early on Saturday, the building caught fire and before they could escape 27 were burned to death and a score or more were seriously injured.

The men were employed by McMenanim & Sims, on the Pennsylvania Railroad improvements between Lilly and Portage. The shanty was about 100 feet long and one storey in height. One end was devoted to cooking and eating, while in the other end the men slept in bunks. There was only one door at each end and the windows were few and small.

The fire is supposed to have started from an overheated stove in the kitchen end. The building burned like tinder and the flames were upon the men before any of them were aroused. The men fought and scrampled for the doors, and the weaker were crushed down and trampled upon. Others were roasted to death.

Those who strove for the door were in the wildest sort of panic. They fought and kicked, and among those who escaped there are many who bear marks of violence. A few got out of the small window minus clothes and with their bodies cut from broken glass.

Many had their savings of years in their trunks, which they left behind them in the building. Remembering this fact, as soon as they got outside they fought just as fiercely to get back. A few succeeded, but for the sake of their hoarded treasure they gave up their lives. In the ruins some of the corpses were close beside the hooped bands of their trunks and melted gold and silver, which had been kept in those receptacles, indicated that they had fallen and died with their treasure in their arms. The bodies were all practically burned to pieces.

An Italian who looked at them and who knew every man in the shanty, was unable to identify a single one.

INLAND REVENUE REPORT

Details of the Inspection—Increase in Receipts.

An Ottawa despatch says: The annual report of the Inland Revenue Department was issued on Wednesday and contains the details with regard to the inspection of weights and measures and gas and electric light The total revenue collected during the year for the inspection of weights and measures was $64.327 as compared with $62,937. The total expenditure was $87,507, as against $76,418. The total revenue from gas inspection during the year ending June 30, 1903, was $35,159, as compared with $24,221. The expenditure totalled $25,566, as compared with $24,066. The net revenue derived from the inspection of electric light was $13,484. Since the year 1897 the two services of gas and electric light inspection, which are conducted largely by the same staff of officers, have reached that point at which they have ceased to be a burden upon the general taxpayer. Since that time there has been a constant increase of revenue over expenses.

In 1898-1899 the revenue was $30,015, compared with the expenditure of $23,436, which was exclusive of the cost of standard instruments. In 1902-1903 the revenue was $49,054, compared with an expenditure of $36,066.

The weights and measures inspection earns about three-fourths of its annual cost, but the report states that the appointment of a chief inspector with many years of experience will soon bring this branch into a greater state of efficiency.

KILLED WIRING AID.

Operator Telegraphed Colleague Begging Aid.

An Elmira, N. Y., despatch says: W. H. Clendenin, a telegraph operator at Browne, Pa., a station 13 miles north of Williamsport, on the Beech Creek division of the New York Central Railway, was found dead in the telegraph tower shortly after 7 o'clock on Thursday night. At 6.50 o'clock the operator at Oak Grove, Pa., on the same road, received this message from Clendenin:—"Send switch engine quick for me, I am being murdered by——." The wire opened and not another word came. A switch engine was sent to the scene and reached Browne in a short time. The body was found lying under the desk, the head crushed in. A bloody spike maul lay on the floor beside it. Robbery was apparently the motive, the watch and money of the operator being missing. No trace of the murderer has been found. Clendenin evidently recognized his assailant and was about to wire his name when death struck him from the key.

Dr. Marmorek, a famous Austrian physician, announces he has "found a new serum for tuberculosis," and declares he has made several cures.

Turkish troops have destroyed twenty-two villages in the district of Lake Okhrida, says a London Times correspondent, writing from Monastir.