THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

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

Toronto, Feb. 2.—Wheat—There is very little Ontario wheat coming out, and deliveries are hard to make. No. 2 white and red Winter are quoted at 81c high freights, and at 82c low freights. No. 2 Spring steady at 76c east, and No. 2 goose at 75c. Manitoba wheat steady. At upper lake ports No. 1 Northern is quoted at 91c, and No. 2 Northern at 88c. No. 1 hard nominal at 93c lake ports. For grinding in transit quotations are 6c higher than above.

Oats—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged. No. 2 white quoted at 29½c west, and at 30 to 30½c middle freights. No. 1 white quoted at 32c east, and No. 2 at 31 to 31½c east.

Barley—The market is quiet, with the prices steady. No. 2 quoted at 44c middle freights; No. 3 extra at 42c, and No. 3 at 41c middle freights.

Peas—The market is steady, with No. 2 quoted at 62c west, and at 62½c east.

Corn—The market is quiet, and prices unchanged. No. 3 American yellow quoted at 51c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 50 to 50½c. Canadian corn, 43c. on track, Toronto, and 37 to 38c west.

Rye—The market is firm, with No. 2 quoted at 53c east and west.

Buckwheat—The market is firm, with demand good. No. 2 quoted at 48c middle freights.

Flour—Ninety per cent, patents are steady at $3.15 middle freights in buyers' sacks for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at $3.50 to $3.65 in bbls. Manitoba flours are firm. No. 1 patents, $4.75 to $4.90; No. 2 patents, $4.45 to $4.60, and strong bakers', $4.35 to $4.50 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—Bran steady at $16.50, and shorts at $17.50 here. At outside points bran is quoted at $14.50, and shorts at $17. Manitoba bran, in sacks, $18, and shorts at $20 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—Trade here is quiet, with prices steady at $2 to $.50 per bbl. for the best stock.

Dried apples—The demand is inactive, with prices 3½ to 4½c per lb. Evaporated apples, 6c per lb.

Beans—Trade is dull, and prices steady. Prime beans are quoted at $1.30 to $1.50 per bushel.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 26 to 32c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is firm at 6½ to 7½c per lb. for bulk, and at $1.25 to $2 for comb.

Hay—The market is firm, with receipts only moderate. No. 1 timothy quoted at $9 on track, Toronto, and mixed at $6.50 to $7.

Straw—The market is quiet at $5 to $5.50 per ton for car lots on track.

Potatoes—The market is quiet, with the offerings fair. Choice cars are quoted at 75 to 80c per bag on track here, and inferior quality at 70c per bag.

Poultry—The demand is fair, and prices unchanged. Chickens, 9 to 10c per lb. Turkeys are quoted at 12½ to 14c per lb. and geese at 9 to 10c per lb.; ducks, at 10c per lb., or $1 to $1.25 per pair; fowls, 7 to 8c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The receipts of butter are small, while the tone continues steady. Stocks of creamery are smaller, with demand good. We quote:—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 16 to 18c; chice large rolls, 16c; selected dairy tubs, 16c; secondary grades, rolls and tubs, 13 to 15c; creamery prints, 20 to 21c; solids, 18 to 19½c.

Eggs—Market quiet at unchanged prices. We quote:—Strictly new laid 33 to 35c; selects, 28 to 29c; cold storage, 26 to 27c, as to quality; limed, 24 to 25c.

Cheese—The market rules steady. We quote:—Finest September's, 11 to 11¼c; seconds, 10c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with offerings limited. Car lots sold at $6 to $6.25 delivered here. Cured meats are steady, with a fair demand. We quote: Bacon, long clear 8½ to 8¾c in ton and case lots. Mess pork, $16; do. short cut, $18.

Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium, 12½ to 13c; do. heavy, 11½ to 12c; rolls, 10c; shoulders, 9½c; backs, 13 to 13½c; breakfast bacon, 13c.

Lard—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged. We quote:—Tierces, 8c; tubs, 8¼c; pails, 8½c; compound, 7¼ to 7½c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Feb. 2.—The local markets are fairly active and steady. Grain—Peas, 71½ to 72c in store here; rye, 53c east, 58c here; No. 2 oats, 37 to 37½c in store; No. 3, 36 to 36½c. Flour—Manitoba patents, $4.75; seconds, $4.45; strong bakers', $3.85; one firm quotes 25c higher; Ontario straight rollers, $3.90 to $4; in bags, $1.85 to $1.90; patents, $4.25; extra $1.65 to $1.70; rolled oats, $2.17½ per bag, $4.75 per bbl. Feed—Ontario bran, in bulk, $17; shorts, $20; Manitoba bran, in bags, $18; shorts, $20. Beans—Choice primes, $1.55 to $1.60 per bushel; $1.50 to $1.55 in car lots. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $18 to $18.50; light short cut, $17.50 to $18; American fat backs, $18 to $18.50; compund lard, 8c; Canadian lard, 8½ to 9c; kettle rendered, 10½c; hams, 11½ to 13c; bacon, 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7.75; country dressed hogs, $6.75 to $7; live hogs, $5.50. Eggs—Candled selected, 30c; Montreal limed, 25c; Western limed, 22 to 23c; refrigerator late Fall stock, 23 to 24c; Summer stock, 20 to 21c. Butter—Eastern, 19 to 21c; according to quality; Western dairy, in tubs, 16c; Western rolls, 16½ to 17c. Cheese—Ontario, 10¾ to 11½c; Townships, 10½ to 10¾c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

St. Louis, Feb. 2.—Wheat—Cash, 89⅞c; May, 84⅞c; July, 78⅞c.

Buffalo, Feb. 2.—Flour—Steady. Wheat, Spring dull; No. 1 Northern, carloads, 93⅞c; Winter, nothing doing. Corn—Easy; No. 2 yellow, 50½c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 44½c. Barley—Western, in store, 55 to 65c. Rye—No. 2 in store, 66c asked.

Duluth, Feb. 2.—Wheat—In store, No. 1 hard, 87½c; No. 1 Northern, 86c; No. 2 Northern, 83½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 87½c; No. 1 Northern, 86c; No. 2 Northern, 83½c; May, 87½c; July, 86½c.

Milwaukee, Feb. 2.—Wheat—Steady; No. 1 Northern, 89 to 89½c; No. 3 do. 83 to 87c; May, 89⅝c. Rye—Firm; No. 1, 61c to 62c. Barley—Dull; No. 2, 63c; sample, 39 to 61c. Corn—Steady; No. 3, 42 to 43c; May, 49⅝c.

Minneapolis, Feb. 2.—Wheat—May, 88⅝ to 88¾c; July, 87 to 87⅛c; September, 76⅝c; on track, No. 1 hard, 90½c; No. 1 Northern, 89½c; No. 2 Northern, 86½c; No. 3 do., 84 to 85c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Toronto, Feb. 2.—With the few cattle offering holders are asking high prices, and in some instances getting them, though the wholesale butchers in most cases say they can afford to wait, as there is no such demand in the local market as to warrant the paying of such prices.

A few good shipping cattle were bought for the local butcher trade at $4.90, and another load of shippers fetched $4.80. Ordinary lots of butcher cattle sold at $4 to $4.25.

The sheep and lamb market is firm, with prospects strong. Lambs to-day were quoted at $4.60 to $5, export ewes at $3.75 to $4, butchers' sheep at $3.50 to $4.

Hogs—The run was very light and prices unchanged.

Export, heavy	$4 80 to	$4 90
Export, light	4 00	4 25
Bulls, export, heavy, cwt.	3 75	4 00
do light	3 00	3 75
Feeders, 800 lbs. and upwards	3 00	3 25
Short keep, 1,100 lbs.	4 00	
Stockers, 400 to 800 lbs.	2 50	3 12½
do 900 lbs.	2 75	3 50
Butchers' cattle, choice	3 65	4 25
do medium	3 30	3 40
do picked	4 25	4 40
do bulls	2 75	3 00
do rough	2 50	2 60
Light stock bulls, cwt.	2 25	2 50
Milch cows	30 00	65 00
Hogs, best	5 12½	
do light	4 87½	
Sheep, export, cwt.	3 50	4 00
Lambs	4 60	5 60
Bucks	2 50	3 00
Culls, each	3 50	4 00
Calves, each.	2 00	10 00

INCREASE IN INDUSTRIES.

Census Returns Shows 1,000 More Than Ten Years Ago.

An Ottawa despatch says: The Census Bureau has just issued the bulletin giving the statistics of manufacturing industries in Canada, as ascertained by the census of 1901. The statistics apply to establishments employing five workers or over, and show that in 1891 there were 13,679 establishments, with an annual output of $363,156,797. In 1901 there were 14,650 establishments, with an output in the census year of $481,053,375.

The largest increase is in the value of the output of butter and cheese, which was $10,697,879 in 1891, and $29,462,402 in 1901. The value of log products increased from $46,749,996 to $50,805,084; wood pulp, from $1,053,842 to $4,246,781.

THE KING'S PLANS.

Swansea Dock Inauguration and Trips Abroad.

A London despatch says:—His Majesty's plans for his annual sojourn abroad have been entirely changed lately. It is now settled that he will leave some time in March for a cruise in the Royal yacht, but instead of the usual stay on the Riviera, his Majesty will pay a visit to the King of Spain. It is his intention, too, to land in Russia and pay a visit to the Czar and Czarina, this last arrangement, of course, depending a great deal on the state of affairs in the Far East.

At the end of April according to present arrangements, the King will visit Swansea to inaugurate the work of the grand new dock. When completed, in seven years' time, it will accommodate the largest vessels afloat, and will cost nearly two millions sterling.

OUR BUTTER IN BRITAIN

MR. RUDDICK SAYS THE QUALITY IS UNRELIABLE.

Also Deteriorates Very Quickly After It is Landed on the Other Side.

Speaking on the above subject before a recent meeting of Ontario dairymen, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, gave some advice, that will, if followed, have an excellent effect upon the quality of the butter exported from Canada. He said in part:—"Very proper questions for butter manufacturers to ask would be, How does our butter suit the British trade? What are its defects, if any, and how may they be remedied? In answer to the first question I would say that our very finest butter gives excellent satisfaction and it is doubtful if there is any better butter on the market. The trouble is that the quality is irregular, lacks uniformity, or in other words, it is unreliable. A dealer may get one lot in excellent condition and of choice quality, but the next one he buys is not up to his expectations, so that when he is offered Canadian butter again, he is inclined to give a price equal only to the value of the poor lot. In this way much of our butter does not receive the standing which it deserves. The butter that is of known quality and that can always be depended on to come up to a certain standard will be more in demand than one which may average as good, but which is frequently of inferior grade as well as of choicest quality. Our butter is also said to deteriorate very quickly after it is landed on the other side, and that being so dealers are not encouraged to trade in it. I want to emphasize the importance of pleasing the British merchant as well as the customer. The merchant is inclined to handle and push that particular butter out of which he stands the best chance of making a profit.

CAUSE OF DETERIORATION.

Now let us see if we can determine the cause of these defects which compel us to accept from one to two cents a pound less in price than some of our competitors receive. I believe it can be stated in a very few words. It is because the butter is not kept cold enough at the creameries, is exposed to heat unnecessarily in shipping to Montreal, and is not always frozen properly when it arrives there and before being placed in the cold storage chambers of the steamers.

Mr. F. A. Knowlton, travelling inspector, who made numerous tests during the past season of the temperature of butter at the creameries and as delivered to the refrigerator cars, reports that the lowest temperature he found was 33 degrees on two occasions, one lot being from the West Shefford Creamery and the other from the Compton Model Farm Creamery. The highest temperature was 64 degrees, and the average of fifty lots was nearly 49 degrees. Is it any wonder that our butter lacks uniformity? Mr. M. B. Longeway, who is refrigerator car inspector at Montreal, examined 400 cars and contents, as they were opened in railway yards. He reports the temperature of butter as varying from 46 up to 53, and in a few caes as high as 60. On the whole the refrigerator cars prevented the temperature from rising to any extent. In fact in testing some boxes it was found that the butter was colder at the outside than it was at the center of the package, showing that the temperature was even being lowered. The refrigerator car service is capable of being improved, but it is better now than what the creameries provide for themselves. To prove that it is possible for creameries to maintain a lower temperature, I need only quote the record made at the Sherbrooke Creamery from July 20th to 28th, when a thermograph placed in the refrigerator showed a temperature varying

FROM 32 TO 36 DEGREES.

Now I think I have said enough to show why our butter is irregular in quality, and why some of it deteriorates rapidly after reaching the other side. After butter is packed in boxes the length of time it will keep depends almost wholly on the temperature at which it is held. The age of butter is more properly calculated according to the temperature at which it has been stored than from the date on which it was made. Butter which would turn out well after several months storage at 10 degrees or under, might become quite stale and rancid in a few weeks at 40 to 50. Butter may be held at the creamery at these high temperatures for a week or so without showing much deterioration, nevertheless the fermentations which produce bad flavors, rancidity, etc., have been doing their work and shortening the life of the butter. These fermentations may be checked when the butter is placed in cold storage at Montreal or on the steamer, only to start up again with renewed vigor when the butter is exposed to high temperatures on the other side.

Let every creamery owner give this matter his earnest attention during the coming season. If he finds that with proper management the temperature of his refrigerator cannot be kept down to 36 or 38 degrees, or lower, the insulation should be improved until it can be.

Heaven isn't exclusive enough for some society people.

OPEN WINDOW FOR GRIP

Physicians Declare Fresh Air Better Than Drugs.

A London despatch says: Following the now generally accepted belief in the virtues of fresh air as a cure for consumption comes the medical declaration that the true remedy for grip is an open window. Writing to the Express a physician says:

"I have lately attended a case of influenza. I saw the patient thirteen times. As yet, we have no antitoxin for influenza, though we know the microbe, so that I could only watch and wait. However, I gave various drugs, etc., that were perhaps of some little value. My point in writing is this: that of those thirteen visits only two were of direct and certain value to the patient.

"On these two occasions I opened a window. The first time the patient was under six blankets and miserable for want of air. The next time she had had four hours of distressing nausea, which vanished with the advent of a little fresh air. The public knows about open-air for tuberculosis, and it has heard that we now treat pneumonia with open windows. Why can't it help itself to air in case of grip?"

SMALLPOX AT THE FALLS

A Society Woman Contracts the Disease.

A Niagara Falls, Ont., despatch says: Some consternation has been caused by the announcement on Thursday morning that Mrs. Isabel Thornley, a young bride and leading social favorite, wife of Julian Thornley, a civil engineer here, was ill with a fully developed case of smallpox. On Monday evening last a number of people attended a card party at which Mrs. Thornley, then in the early stages of the disease, was present. She also attended a dancing assembly held in the City Hall about ten days ago, when, according to physicians, she had already contracted the complaint. Nearly all the prominent men in the city danced with the lady.

Every precaution has been taken to prevent the further spread of the disease. Dr. J. H. McGarry, the local health physician, has quarantined the Thornleys and has communicated with Dr. Bryce, Provincial Health Officer, in regard to quarantining all those who were exposed.

LAWLOR KILLED HIMSELF

First Wounded His Wife and Sister-in-Law.

A Toronto despatch says: After shooting his wife Edith, and his sister-in-law, Mary Jane Kelly, Thomas Lawlor, a professional golf coach, put a bullet through his brain on Wednesday night at 71 Niagara Street, where his wife, who had not lived with him for some months, had her home with her mother, Mrs. Mary Peer. Three shots were fired. The first was at Mrs. Lawlor, but her sister intercepted it, and the bullet passed through the latter's hand. The second shot grazed Mrs. Lawlor's forehead, just above the right eye. The third ended the career of the would-be murderer.

Those in the house, in addition to the two women and Lawlor, were Mrs. Lawlor's mother, Mrs. Peer, her son, Percy Peer, aged 15, and his younger sisters, Lucy and Edna. Percy admitted Lawlor at the street door about 7 o'clock, and he at once rushed through to the kitchen, exclaiming that he wanted to see his wife and his mother-in-law. His wife had in the afternoon refused his request to go back and live with him.

WONDERS OF RADIUM

Remarkable Assertions of a Russian Scientist.

A St. Petersburg despatch says: Prof. Prince Tarkhanov, the well-known scientist, lecturing recently before the Military Association, made some interesting statements in regard to the possibilities of radium. He presented to his audience two cancer patients who had been cured of malignant growths on the face by the use of radium and expressed the opinion that the problem of determining the sex of children, which Prof. Scheneck had failed to solve, will shortly be settled by the aid of radium. The Prince added that he had prevented the development of hydrophobia in dogs, inoculated with rabies virus, by using radium. When large quantities of radium were available, the Prince contended the whole system of modern warfare would be revolutionized, as powder magazines, whether in forts or in the holds of vessels, would be at the mercy of radium rays, which could explode them at long distances.

MARCH ELEVENTH.

Date for the Formal Opening of Parliament.

An Ottawa despatch says:—It is settled that the formal opening of Parliament will not take place until Friday, March 11th. Thursday, the 10th, will be devoted to the election of a Speaker, and then next day his Excellency will deliver the speech from the throne.

TICKS FROM THE WIRE.

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Events.

CANADA.

Mr. Molyneux St. John, Usher of the Black Rod, died on Saturday night at Ottawa.

The Keewatin Flour Mills have been incorporated, with a capital stock of $2,000,000.

On February 19th next Senator Wark, who is still hale and hearty will be one hundred years old.

The Dairy School at Kingston cannot accommodate the students, and a new building may have to be erected.

Dr. C. A. Hodgetts has been appointed Dr. Bryce's successor, and will also continue to act as Provincial Heath Inspector.

Winnipeg directory for 1904 contains 23,786 names. The estimated population is 77,304 an increase of 13,744 for the year.

A decision by a Divisional Court declares that the Ontario workmen's compensation act has extended the employers' liability further than in England.

GREAT BRITAIN.

About 200 of Leeds unemployed are to be set to work in the public parks.

About forty steamers are at present laid up idle in the Tyne owing to the dullness of trade.

H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught performed the christening at the recent launching at Clydebank of the cruiser Hindustan.

More experts in cotton growing have left London for Sierra Leone with the object of providing British mills with a cotton supply independent of the United States.

John Murray, the London, Eng., publisher, says he has the original manuscript of Byron's "Corsair," which J. Pierpont Morgan thinks he bought the other day for $10,000.

UNITED STATES.

Three British warships will experiment with oil for fuel.

During January there were 723 cases of fever and 23 deaths in Columbus, O.

Green vegetables in New York are fetching top-notch prices owing to scarcity of supplies.

Among the measures introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature was a resolution in favor of reciprocity with Canada.

During the year the Washington patent department received applications for 50,123 and issued 31,699 patents.

Thirty-three special constables have been detailed off at Lockport, N.Y., to guard eleven houses infected with smallpox.

Coal oil in a stove is responsible for the death of mother and daughter, and injury to five other members of the Gray family, in Sewickley, Pa.

Because the post mistress at Indianola, Miss., was a black woman, the white inhabitants refused to go near the place. A white man has now been appointed to succeed her.

A sale of 13,000,000 feet of white pine has just been executed by the Hines Lumber Company of Duluth, Minn., to a Toronto firm for shipment to England. The price to be paid is about $250,000.

The pilot engine of the Illinois Central express struck a cow, threw it against a switch and opened it at Memphis, Tenn. The result was that the express was derailed. One person was killed and several injured.

At a meeting at St. Paul, Minn., of men from Northwest Canada, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, the Dakotas, and Illinois, for the purpose of stimulating immigration into Canada, it was proposed to start a propaganda that would bring the resources of Canada before the homeseekers of this country and Europe.

GENERAL.

The Pope has appointed delegates to deliver his portrait to kings and emperors.

Arnold Comtess, son of the President of Switzerland, committed suicide at Dijon, France.

Religious orders in Italy, have in thirty years, accumulated $200,000,000 in Government securities.

Associations are being formed in Denmark to agitate against the cession of any territory belonging to that country.

SHIPPED WIFE AS BAGGAGE

In Danger of Freezing Made Her Presence Known.

A Crookston, Minn., despatch says:—To save railroad fare from Mentor, Minn., to Buford, N.D., a woman was bundled into a box to be shipped as baggage on the ticket purchased by her husband. Unfortunately, however, there was a delay of two hours, during which the box with the human freight lay on the platform in the bitter cold. The woman was plucky and determined and stood the uncomfortable situation as long as possible. At last, in danger of death by freezing she made her presence known. She was released and the couple left the station.