

News And Views Of And For Canadian Farmer

The Market Reports

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Montreal. June 22.—The offerings at the west end cattle market this morning were 500 cattle, 125 sheep, 700 hogs and 1,000 calves. For the week there has been offered 675 cattle, 200 sheep and lambs, 1,875 hogs, and 2,175 calves. Prices are steady, with trading very low. Quotations: Choice steers \$10.75 to \$11.25; good \$10 to \$10.50; medium \$9 to \$10; choice cows \$9.25 to \$9.75; good \$8.50 to \$9; medium \$8.25. Choice bulls \$9.75 to \$10.50; good \$9 to \$9.50; medium \$8.75 to \$9. Calves \$7 to \$12; sheep \$9 to \$11; lambs, yearlings, \$11 to \$12; spring lambs, per head, \$5 to \$9. Hogs, choice selects, \$16.50 to \$17.50; good selects \$15.50. Sows \$13 to \$14.

Toronto.

Toronto, June 22.—Export cattle, choice, \$11 to \$11.50; butcher cattle, choice, \$10.50 to \$11; medium, \$9 to \$9.75; common, \$8.25 to \$8.75. Butcher cows, choice, \$9.50 to \$10; medium, \$8.50 to \$9.25; canners, \$5.50 to \$6; bulls, \$7 to \$10. Feeding steers, \$9 to \$10. Storkers, choice, \$8 to \$9.25; light, 7.50 to \$8. Milk cows, choice, each, \$40 to \$110. Springers, \$40 to \$110.

Buffalo.

Buffalo, June 22.—Cattle, receipts 5,000; weak. Prime steers, \$12 to \$13.50; shipping steers, \$10 to \$10.25; butchers, \$9 to \$12; heifers, \$7.50 to \$11.50; cows, 6 to 10.50; bulls, \$7 to 10; fresh cows and springers, \$50 to \$120. Veals, receipts 1,600; active and steady; \$5 to \$15.50. Hogs, receipts 8,000; mixed, \$16 to \$16.50; \$14.50 to \$16; \$16.10 to \$16.25; light yorkers, \$15.25 to \$16; pigs, \$15 to \$15.25; roughs, \$14 to \$14.25; stags, \$12 to \$13. Sheep and lambs, receipts 8,000; active and strong; lambs, \$8 to \$18.85.

Chicago.

Chicago, June 22.—Cattle receipts 21,000. Market weak. Beavers \$8.85 to \$13.90; stockers and feeders \$7.20 to \$10.50; cows and heifers \$5.90 to \$11.75; calves \$10.50 to \$15.25. Hogs, receipts 37,000. Market firm. Light \$14.65 to \$16.80, mixed \$15 to \$16; heavy \$14.95 to \$16.05; rough \$14.95 to \$15.20; pigs \$10.50 to \$14.50 bulk of sales \$15.20 to \$15.85. Sheep, receipts 11,000. Market slow. Wethers \$8.65 to \$11.20; lambs, native \$10.40 to \$15.80; springs \$13.25 to \$17.75.

GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Montreal. June 22.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, \$1.80 to \$1.85. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 80 1/2c; No. 3, 78 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 78 1/2c. Barley—Malting, \$1.20 to \$1.22. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$13.90; seconds, \$13.20; winter patents, choice, \$13.75; straight rollers, \$13.00 to \$13.30; do. bogs, \$6.25 to \$6.40. Rolled oats—Obis, \$6.00; do. bogs, 90 lbs., \$4.95 to \$4.40. Bran, \$34. Shorts, \$40.00. Middlings, \$42.00 to \$44.00. Moullie, \$46.00 to \$50. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$13 to \$13.50.

Toronto.

Toronto, June 22.—Manitoba wheat—Track bay ports. No. 1 northern, \$2.65; No. 2 northern, \$2.65. Manitoba oats—Track bay ports. No. 2 C.W., 77c. American corn—Track, Toronto. No. 2 yellow, \$1.81, nominal. Ontario wheat (according to freights outside)—No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.55 to \$2.60; No. 3 winter, per car lot, \$2.53 to \$2.58. Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$13.80; second patents, in jute bags, \$13.30; strong bakers, in jute bags, \$12.90. Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, \$11.25 to \$11.35, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment. Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, per ton, \$32; shorts, \$39; middlings, \$43; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.80 to \$2.90. Hay—Track Toronto. Extra No. 2, per ton, \$13 to \$13.50; mixed, \$9 to \$11.50. Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$9.

New York.

New York, June 22.—Flour—Market weaker; spring patents, \$13.90 to \$14.15; winter patents, \$13.00 to \$13.20; winter straights, \$12.65 to \$12.90; Kansas straights, \$13.65 to \$14.15. Rye Flour—Market quiet; fair to good, \$12.30 to \$12.40; choice to fancy, \$12.45 to \$12.65. Cornmeal—Market quiet; fine white and yellow, \$3.75; coarse, \$3.43; kln dried, \$8.70. Rye—Market quiet. No. 2 Western, \$3.53 c.i.f. New York. Barley—Market quiet; feeding, \$1.45 and malting, 1.50 to \$1.70 f.o.b. New York. Wheat—Market nominal. Corn—Spot market easy; No. 2 yellow, \$1.83 1/2 c.i.f. New York. Oats—Spot market easy; standard 74 to 74 1/2c.

Chicago.

Chicago, June 22.—Wheat—No. 2 red, nominal; No. 3 red, nominal; No. 2 hard, nominal; No. 3 hard, nominal. Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.71 to \$1.72; No. 3 yellow, \$1.71 1/2 to \$1.72; No. 4 yellow, \$1.70 1/2 to \$1.72. Oats—No. 3 white, 68 1/2 to 70c; standard,

69 1/2 to 70 1/2c. Rye—nominal. Barley—\$1.10 to \$1.48. Timothy—\$4.00 to \$7.75. Clover—\$12.00 to \$17.00. Pork—\$38.50. Lard—\$21.50 to \$21.60. Ribs—\$20.75 to \$21.42.

Duluth.

Duluth, June 22.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$2.69; No. 1 Northern, \$2.68; No. 2 Northern, \$2.63; July, \$2.45, all nominal. Lined, \$3.13; July, \$3.14; September, \$3.09; October, \$2.86.

Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, June 22.—Wheat, July, \$2.23; September, \$1.75; cash, No. 1 hard, \$2.78; No. 2 Northern, \$2.63 to \$2.68. Corn—No. 3 white, \$1.62 to \$1.64. Oats—No. 3 white, 65 1/2 to 66 1/2c. Flour—Fancy patents, \$14.75; other grades unchanged. Bran—\$27.50 to \$29.00.

Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, June 22.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.51; No. 2 Northern, \$2.48; No. 3 Northern, \$2.43; No. 4, \$2.31; No. 5, \$2.05; No. 6, \$1.88; feed, \$1.28. Oats—No. 1 C.W., 70 1/2c; No. 3 C.W., 69c; extra No. 1 feed, 68c; No. 1 feed, 64 1/2c. Barley, No. 3, \$1.33; No. 4, \$1.16; rejected, \$1.03. Feed, \$1.09. Flax—No. 1 C.W., \$2.85.

GENERAL TRADE.

Butter. Belleville, 42c to 44c; Cobourg, 38c to 40c; Guelph, 37c to 40c; Hamilton, 42c to 45c; London, 35c to 36c; Peterboro, 32c; St. Thomas, 35c to 38c; Stratford, 36c to 40c; and Woodstock, 40c to 44c. Eggs. Belleville, 32c to 34c; Cobourg, 35c; Guelph, 37c to 40c; Hamilton, 38c to 45c; London, 35c to 36c; Peterboro, 32c; St. Thomas, 35c to 38c; Stratford, 36c to 40c; and Woodstock, 35c.

Chickens.

Belleville, 20c to 24c; Cobourg, 28c; Guelph, 23c to 27c; Hamilton, 30c to 40c; London 32c to 35c; Peterboro, 22c to 25c; Port Hope, 25c to 28c; St. Thomas, 25c to 28c; Stratford, 26c to 27c; and Woodstock, 30c. Potatoes. Belleville, \$3; Cobourg, \$3; Guelph, \$3.40 to \$3.50; Hamilton, \$2.60 to \$2.75; London, \$3; Peterboro, \$2 to \$2.75; Port Hope, \$2.40; St. Thomas, \$3.15 to \$3.25; Stratford, \$3.25 to \$3.50; and Woodstock, \$2.65 to \$3.25.

Wheat.

Belleville, \$2; Cobourg, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Guelph, \$2.35; Hamilton, \$2.25; London, \$2.25; Peterboro, \$2.25; Port Hope, \$2.50; St. Thomas, \$2.35; Stratford, \$2.85; and Woodstock, \$2.15. Oats. Belleville, 80c; Cobourg, 80c; Guelph, 87c; Hamilton, 72c to 75c; London, 74c to 76c; Peterboro, 75c; Port Hope, 75c; St. Thomas, 90c to 95c; Stratford, 75c and Woodstock, 85c.

Hay.

Belleville, baled \$10 to \$11; loose \$10 to \$13; Cobourg, baled \$10, loose \$10; Guelph, baled \$15 to \$16, loose \$11 to \$15; Hamilton, baled, \$10 to \$13, loose \$10 to \$13; London, baled, \$12 to \$14.25; Peterboro, baled \$16, loose \$14; Port Hope, baled \$18, loose \$12; St. Thomas, baled \$17 to \$18, loose \$12 to \$16; Stratford loose \$11 to \$13; and Woodstock, baled \$16, loose \$14 to \$15.

IT DIDN'T COME IN A DAY

Farmers' Advocate. The present conditions relative to farm production and the consumption of farm products have not been wholly developed since the war broke out. The war simply precipitated matters. For several years large urban centres have been built up at the expense of rural districts. Wages have been higher in the city than the farmer could afford to pay, and other attractions of urban centres served to draw the population to those centres and to hold it there. Cities became crowded, and our results of their under-manned condition, and the farmer had his most serious problem to face, namely, the labor problem. He hired men when he could get them, until the wages got so high that he figured the hired man got all the profit from the increased production, so he decided to do without the hired man, because there is considerable risk in growing crops and more risk as to prices and, as any business man would, the farmer felt safer to cut down expenditures where he was not assured that a profit would result from such, and no one could blame him. If he attempted to hire men at wages which would leave him a profit, those men, accustomed to receiving higher pay in the cities, deliberately shunned the call to the farm (they laughed at it), while they emitted expressions of surprise and groans of agony when their produce dealers and grocery stores exhibited their persuasive price-lists of farm products. Now the farmer has done about all he can do. He is working more horses and wider implements. He is already working too long hours, as he has done in the past. It is to the city people that the appeal should be made. It is for their benefit that increased production will be brought about. If they could once understand the problem which the farmer must face they would be increasingly sympathetic toward him, and in the future the country would more quickly get the necessary legislation which would bring about a change in conditions of rural life.

The Kingston Market

Kingston, June 23.

Dairy Products. Butter, creamery, lb. 45 48; Butter, rolls, lb. 35 40; Cheese, lb. 30 35; Eggs, fresh, doz. 35 40

Fish. Cod, steak, lb. 15 18; Haddock, fresh, lb. 20 25; Halibut, fresh, lb. 20 25; Kippers, doz. 60 65; Perch, lb. 10 12 1/2; Pike, lb. 10 12 1/2; Rock-fish, lb. 5 6; Salmon, lb. 15 25; Trout, salmon, lb. 12 1/2 18; White fish, lb. 16 18; Whiting, lb. 12 1/2 15

Fruit. Apples, peck 60 65; Bananas, doz. 25 30; Celery 10 15; Cocoanuts, each 10 15; Cucumber, box 8 10; Cranberries, qt. 15 16; Dates, lb. 15 16; Grape-Fruit, each 08 25; Lemons, doz. 20 25; Lettuce, head 5 10; Oranges, doz. 20 60; Pineapple, each 15 20; Radishes, bunch 5 6; Strawberries, box 20 20; Tomatoes, lb. 20 20

Grain. Barley, seed, bush. 2.00; Bran, ton 34.90; Buckwheat, bush. 1.75; Corn, cracked, cwt. 4.50; Corn, meal, cwt. 4.80; Corp. yellow feed bush 1.90; Flour, cwt, first grade 7.00; Flour, cwt, second grade 6.75; Feed flour, bag 3.10; Hay, baled, ton 12.00; Hay, loose, ton 12.00; Oats, local, bush. 90; Oats, local, bush. 85; Shorts, middlings 44.00; Straw, baled, ton 9.00; Straw, loose, ton 8.00; Wheat, local bush 1.85 2.25

Meats. Beef—Cuts, lb. 15 35; Local, carcass, lb. 15 35; Local, hinds, lb. 16 18; Local, fronts, lb. 13 16; Western, carcass lb. 18 18; Western, front, lb. 18 18; Western, hinds, lb. 20 25; Hogs live cwt. 14.50; Hogs, dressed cwt. 21.00; Lamb, spring car, lbs 25; Veal, case, lb. 11 15

Poultry. Chickens, dressed, lb. 30 30; Hens, dressed, lb. 25 25; Hens, live, lb. 20 20; Turkeys, lb. 25 25

Vegetables. Cabbage lb. 7 7; Cress, bunch 10 15; Celery, bunch 10 15; Lettuce, bunch 8 10; Potatoes, pk 70 70; Onions, dry, lb. 10 10; Onions, green, bun. 10 10; Radishes, bunch 5 5; Rhubarb, bunch 5 5

Hides and Skins—John McKay, Limited. Cow Hides (green), lbs. 20 20; Calf Skins, lbs. 30 30; Sheep Skins, each 1.50 1.50; Deer (fresh take off), each 2.50 2.50; Fallow (rendered), lbs. 10 10; Beef Hides, No. 1 per lb. 16 16; Beef Hides, Grubby, No. 2 per lb. 14 14; Horse Hides 4.00 6.00; Lambs, each 25 25; Shearings, each 30 30; Veals, per lb. 25 25; Wool, washed 50 50; Wool unwashed 35 40

Spraying Tells in Potatoes. At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, the average yield from three fields of potatoes in 1915 was 310 bushels, 20 pounds. But these potatoes were sprayed regularly and the tops remained green until harvesting, while potatoes in the neighborhood not sprayed were killed fully a month earlier.

A TRIBUTE TO THE COW. There is nothing sadder from the milk of human kindness, necessary to the support of a family, as the milk of a good cow. It is like oil poured out upon the waters of life; it is a perfect feed for the baby; it is an excellent beverage for the children; it furnishes cream for the coffee, butter for the bread, and cheese for the lunch. It shortens the pie crust and raises the Johnny-cake; even the cat and dog cry for it. With the farmer it goes still further. It raises the calf, it feeds the pig, it pleases the colt, and it delights the chicken. Yes, and if he will only give her a fair chance, the cow will clothe the children, buy comforts for the wife, pay the taxes, lift the mortgage and provide for the auto.

HAYING MACHINERY FOR LABOR SAVING

Quality of the Hay Depends on Quick Harvesting Methods. With clover, timothy and alfalfa reported flourishing this week, not much time will pass before the farmer is right into the business of finishing up this flourish with his mowing machine, as no matter how long the grass has held back at the beginning of the season it is sure to ripen with a rush by the end of this month, that is as regards the average clover or timothy and mixtures of the two, while alfalfa should be yielding its first cutting now. One thing, with regard to this year's hay crop, that is of principal importance, is that all of it should be gathered in prime condition, as the quantity will not be any too great no matter what happens in the way of weather. Hand labor is scarce now and the scarcity will be felt more intensely when haying starts, so it is up to every farmer to take advantage of the time before the grass is ready to cut to gather all the labor-saving machinery that he can afford, right on his own farm and put this machinery in the very best of shape, with spare parts ready for an emergency and every bearing of the machine oiled ready for action. If hay of first quality is desired the grass or clover must be cut down before the blossoming period is much more than half over so as to ensure catching the nourishment of the plant while it is in the right place to do the most good. Weather conditions, principally rain, are apt to interfere with making a strike into a field at just the right moment, but if any doubt regarding the approaching season is entertained it is better to be on the early side with the cutting than to wait until the grass is too far advanced. Most modern haying machinery has been evolved with the idea of speeding up the hay-making process, and so increasing the harvesting of the crop under weather conditions, as when the sun was depended on originally for curing, first one side of the swath and then the other, now-days much dependence is placed on the wind which can do the work of the sun. The wind can be directed by light windrows with a side delivery rake. Good weather for two days in succession will allow of following on these windrows with a hay loader and then the game is beaten; should a shower befall before the windrow can be picked up, then by reversing the rake, the windrow can be tided out so that it will re-dry in a hurry. For cutting down the grass, which should be done preferably when it is free of dew or other outside moisture, a mower that is suited to the weight of the grass being cut should be used—the heavier the team the longer the knife, if weight takes the place of speed. Beside the mower, side-rake and hay-loader for use in the field, every grower of more than an acre or two of hay should see that his barn is properly fitted with a horse-fork and tracks, because time and labor are too valuable to be devoted to pitching off loads by hand. If out-door stacking is necessary on account of want of barn space, the horse-fork should be rigged on a swinging boom extended from a mast, or else a wire rope stretched between two uprights, on which the horse-fork can be mounted. A fairly large investment in labor-saving hay-making machinery should be worth making if the great difference in price between first and second quality hay is taken into consideration. Sprouting Potatoes Before Planting. Seed potatoes to be used for a late crop this summer will start off more promptly, mature sooner and yield more if allowed to sprout in partial sunlight for several weeks before planting. Placed in single layers where the sun shines on them, they develop hardy sprouts that are scarcely injured in planting. In sunlight the potatoes become hard and green in color and develop sturdy, short, green sprouts. Such tubers cut one sprout to a piece, send up strong plants in a short time after planting. Maturing is hastened about two weeks by such seed, as the tubers, washed in a solution of Agricultural Experimental Station. Plant Vegetables That Can Be Preserved. Staple products that can be preserved should be given first consideration in planting now. An over-supply of perishable crops may occur from increased planting in small gardens. Besides potatoes, onions and beans, which can be stored or exported, sweet corn and vegetables that are easily canned or dried will help to solve the problem of feeding the people. Sweet corn planted late in June will mature before fall frosts come. Country Gentlemen and Shovelers Evergreen are given by the Ohio Agricultural Experimental Station as suitable varieties for drying. Cost of Producing Certain Crops. G. H. Grisdale, Director of Dominion Experimental Farms, estimates the cost of growing certain crops as follows: Mangels, \$1.55 a ton; ensilage, \$1.45 a ton; oats, 19.33 cents a bushel, and hay \$5 a ton. He also states, as a result of seven years' experiments, that in fertilizing the soil a distinct advantage is shown in the use of barnyard manure alone over commercial fertilizer alone. The experiments suggest the possibility of combining the two profitably when barnyard manure is scarce or high priced. The world's wheat crop in the best season of production is estimated by the International Institute of Agriculture at one-fourth that of the year before.

ANIMAL FERTILIZERS AND VALUES

The manure from 24 steers, averaging in weight close to 1,000 pounds each, and running loose in pounce stalls, at the Experimental Station, Kentville, N.S., covering a period of 120 days, or four months, weighed 112 tons, 640 pounds. The average for each day was 1,872 pounds, or 78 pounds per steer, straw bedding amounting to 10 pounds per steer per day was used and all liquids as well as the solids were saved. Chemists tell us that this fresh manure from fairly well-fed steers contains in each ton seven and three-quarters pounds of nitrogen, three and a half pounds of phosphoric acid and nine pounds of potash. When buying commercial fertilizer we pay 25 cents per pound for nitrogen, and 10 cents for phosphoric acid. Potash cannot be bought at any price, but in order to get a fair valuation for the manure we should allow at least 5 cents per pound, the price of potash before the war. A ton of the above manure at these prices would, therefore, have a value of \$2.63. At the valuation of \$2.63 per ton, 112 tons, 640 pounds would be worth \$295.40, or \$12.31 per steer, a little over \$3 per steer per month. Considering that potash will each year become a greater factor in economical agricultural production, the value is even greater than that given above. Nothing has been allowed in the above calculation for the value of the humus. It is estimated that the humus value of manure is 50 to 100 per cent. of the value of the chemical ingredients, depending upon the soil on which the manure is used and the manner of application. It is a well known fact that half of the total value of the excrement from live stock is in the urine. If the liquid part is allowed to drain away through holes in the stable floor, or otherwise, over one-half of the value of the manure will be lost, therefore, every effort should be made to conserve all the excrement voided by animals. The water retained after twenty-four hours by 100 pounds of material used for absorbents in the stable is estimated to be as follows: Wheat straw, 320 pounds; straw, 235 pounds; well-ried peat, 600 pounds; dry sawdust, 435 pounds; dried leaves, 162 pounds.

IS DONE BY THE CROW

His Chief Offence is Committed in the Corn Field. About the only bird that the average farmer notices particularly is the crow, and that is because of the trouble that it gives him at corn-planting time. For a few weeks the useful birds are seldom recognized by him or other dwellers in the rural districts. If the fruit grower for instance, would give up sufficient of his time to observe the work done by robins, woodpeckers, and other common birds, in cutting down the number of harmful insects, he would be satisfied to devote a good deal of his time to the protection of useful birds of all sorts. The great increase in the number of crop-destroying insects of later years and the resulting necessity for increased activity in spraying to protect crops, is largely due to the decrease in the number of insectivorous birds, and who would not prefer having a number of birds protect his trees to standing out day after day in a rain of poisonous liquid in order to ensure his fruit crop. To gain an idea of the benefits to be derived from the presence of a large number of birds in our fields it is only necessary to recount the experience of Mr. Nash, of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, who fed a robin 70 cut-worms a day for 15 days, and Mr. Treadwell, of the Boston Society of Natural History, who fed a young robin 58 earth-worms in one day. Under the supervision of the United States Biological Survey the crops of 3,500 birds were examined. Thirty grasshoppers and 250 caterpillars were found in the crops of cuckoos. In the crop of a night-hawk 60 grasshoppers and in another 600 mosquitoes. Mr. Fudbus, State Ornithologist of Massachusetts, estimates that a single yellow-throated warbler will consume 10,000 aphids or tree lice in a day. The protection of the useful birds, especially insectivorous ones, is provided for by law, but if an increase in the number of these birds is to be brought about, more than just living up to the law is necessary. The owner of a farm property should go as far as seeing that no other person is allowed to scare the birds on his place; feed should be provided to help carry native birds through the winter and places should be set apart where the birds may rest without being disturbed. To return to the crow—even this robber of the cornfield should not be destroyed, although it is necessary to discourage him of augmenting his diet at the expense of the seed grain. The crow is a destroyer of harmful birds and insects and as such does more good to agriculture than harm.

FOR LABOR SAVING

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FINANCIAL MATTERS. It is Said There's Something Up in "Scotia." Boston, Mass., June 22.—The removal of public interest in Nova Scotia Steel is based upon solid considerations. It is expected that within a month Nova Scotia Steel will have some very important plans to lay before its shareholders. Nova Scotia Steel needs a new, modern steel mill equipment, located somewhere at tide water in the United States. With such a plant it could turn out steel at as low a cost per ton as any producer in the United States, not excepting United States Steel or Bethlehem. It is claimed Nova Scotia Steel can lay down its iron ore in New York harbor at \$1 per ton less than any other iron producer in the world. Amalgamation Adopted. London, June 22.—At a meeting in London a scheme for the amalgamation of the Alberta Land and Canadian Wheatlands Companies, with the Southern Alberta Land was adopted. Atlantic Sugar Profits. Montreal, June 22.—Net profits of the Atlantic Sugar Refineries for the year ending April 30 were \$304,423. After deducting interest, deferred charges, and bond discount of \$173,028, the balance was \$131,395, added to the previous balance of \$5,259 makes \$136,654. From this total \$20,000 was deducted for depreciation, leaving the balance brought forward as \$116,654. Negotiating Contract. Ottawa, June 22.—A \$13,000,000 contract for cars is under discussion at Ottawa between the Canadian government and the Canadian Car & Foundry Company. The contract involves the construction of 5,000 freight cars, and the price un-

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