For More and Better Livestock

Prepared by J. G. Haney of the Agricultural Extension Dept. of the International Harvester Co., for The Grand Forks Herald.

FOR MORE AND BETTER LIVESTOCK

Livestock or Diversified Farming is Safe Farming

Need of "Safe Farming"

By J. G. HANEY, Agr. Ext. Dept., I. H. C.

Particularly in the Red River Valley there has been no season for many years when the prospects for a great grain crop have gone glimmering so completely as they have the present season. We had not yet fully recovered from the effects of the immense yield and fairly good prices received for last year's crop, so it has been hard for some to realize that the present crop could be so badly damaged.

The conditions as to crops are practically reversed as compared with last year; that is, corn and alfalfa, clovers and other feed crops during the present season have made especially good showings, while last year corn was almost entirely ruined by the cold season, and the small grains did well. The situation at present is that those who are depending wholly on grain crops for their income will be greatly inconvenienced. Such changes in crop conditions do not effect livestock to any great extent. Consequently the farmer who has his farm fairly well stocked will not be put to such straits as his neighbor who has no livestock to fall back on.

Livestock Increasing in the Northwest

It is very gratifying to note that the late census reports show a very marked increase in the number of livestock in the northwest. In fact, I believe North Dakota claimed the distinction of being the only state which showed an increase in both dairy and beef cattle during the past year. There has also been a very encouraging increase in the number of hogs and sheep which are being raised and sold, and in most cases such ventures have proven profitable to those engaging in them.

There are in the northwest many farmers who came here because they thought it possible to farm profitably without livestock, and in many cases left eastern states because they did not like livestock farming. Such men soon come to realize that it is as impossible to farm profitably in the northwest without livestock, as it was in the eastern states. These farmers are more ready to make the inevitable change to diversified farming, including both livestock and grain growing, and soon reap the results of such a change.

Every Farm Should have Livestock.

Those who have given this subject any careful consideration must admit that sooner or later every farm in the northwest must have some livestock. The kind of livestock will depend largely on the taste and capability of the farmer.

At the present time there is apparently more sure and ready money in the dairy business than any other line of livestock farming, and there are farms in the vicinity of Grand Forks that are receiving more than $200 per month from a herd of cows which have not been bred particularly for milk production. The fact that new creameries are starting up and doing immense business in all sections indicate that advantage is being taken of this line of farming.

In other sections, where there is land not suitable for farming, beef cattle are receiving more attention, and even on many farms portions are being seeded down with a view to pasturing stock and raising feed for them during the winter.

While the returns per acre from land pastured is perhaps not so great as from grain growing, the fact that the stock will harvest the crop themselves leaves perhaps a greater net return than is received on the average from growing grain crops which require such a large amount of labor.

Utilizing the Waste Land and Surplus Feed.

On many farms there is more or less land that could be utilized for pasture, that is not wholly suitable for farming purposes, or that could be utilized for pasture more profitably than for farming. Farms are being divided and put into rotation with the idea of allowing the land to rest up while being used as pasture. On every farm there is also a surplus of roughage that should be utilized by feeding it to livestock. This is particularly true if it is realized that a cultivated crop, such as corn, should be grown in order to keep the land in proper condition.

As a general thing, the ordinary force on a farm that handled a grain crop could at the same time put up sufficient feed to winter a good bunch of stock, and it is being realized that there is no farm enterprise that is more certain that some good livestock, reasonably well cared for.

Something Growing into Money.

The strictly grain farmer is compelled to submit to a single pay day in the year. That is, there is only one time in the year when there is any cash coming in from the farm, which is at the time the grain is sold. With a livestock farmer if he is milking part of his cows, the cream check comes once a week, or oftener, if he sells his products direct to the home creamery. Those who have tried selling something every week, or at least every month in the year, as compared with once a year, realize the advantage that is gained.

With the average farmer it is not the large expenses for machinery and equipment that worry him, so much as it is the little running expenses which accumulate throughout the year, and must be paid for when the grain is sold. And after forty years of farming, his land is not so certain, and all must admit that expenses have increased, so that a change is being forced on the farmer whether he is willing or not.

No Great Expense to Make a Beginning.

It is quite offen contended by those who realize that they should make a change, that the expenses would be too great. It is of course possible to go to a great deal of expense in making a beginning in livestock. It is also possible to make a beginning with very little expense. As a general thing it is good advice to begin with what you have. A small pasture fenced with barb wire and a straw shed and some kind of a silo, are about all that is essential in growing fat cattle. With these inexpensive improvements, the business can be made to pay its own way, and any man wishing to make the beginning in this line can usually get assistance if he needs it.

For the past three winters on the I. H. C. farms, both at Aberdeen and Grand Forks, we have used straw sheds for wintering both stock cattle and fattening cattle, and have found them satisfactory in every respect. These sheds, where material has to be bought, will not cost more than $1 for each head of stock they will hold. It has often been said, by those who did not know of course, that in this region the winters are so severe that livestock cannot be handled successfully. There are apparently no good grounds for such a statement or belief. In fact, there are farmers in this vicinity from eastern states who say that with the same amount of feed for wintering stock, they can realize more growth and profit here than in many regions that have greater reputations as stock countries. The dry winters and even temperatures are big advantages. That is, livestock apparently notice the change in temperature from above freezing to zero a great deal more than they do from 10 to 20 or 30 degrees below zero.

During the past three winters, all livestock on the I. H. C. farms at Grand Forks has been fed on the outside of the sheds. The feeding is done on the south side of the buildings which breaks the wind to some extent, but is not so good a protection as a good grove or shelter belt would be. These cattle have not only lived through the winter, but made good gains and growth at all times. Dairy cows should of course be treated somewhat differently, but for stock cattle there need not be any great expense for sheds and barns, until they can be afforded.

Begin With What You Have and Breed Up.

There is perhaps no greater mistake made by many men who decide to make a change, than "going" into the stock business. The word "going" should be changed to "growing," that is, this change should be made gradually. Our region is full of instances where men have gone and paid big prices for pure bred stock, when they did not have the necessary experience or facilities for handling them. There are also many instances where men have begun with the old brindle cow that they brought with them to the country, and have built up profitable herds.

There is of course a place in every community for the pure bred herds, and they should be encouraged by a willingness on the part of neighbors to pay good prices for breeding stock. Those who can afford to do so, and have had the necessary experience, would be justified in buying a few pure breds as a beginning for the herd. There is perhaps no line of farming where co-operation will play so important a part as in the livestock. That is, the farmer with a few head of cattle would not be justified in paying the amount necessary to get the proper breeding stock, while if several neighbors would join in with him it would be possible to buy and own co-operatively such stock as they should have. This idea is being worked out in many communities, where they have what is known as "breeding circuits." That is, each farmer will own a share in whatever breeding stock they are particularly interested in. In this way it is only a few years until there is a very marked improvement in the quality of livestock.

Livestock Increase Rapidly.

Looking ahead, it would apparently be a long time before a beginning of a few head of livestock would make any difference in the farm income. There can never be any advantage gained until the beginning is made, and with many, a beginning with one to four sow pigs, or heifer calves, the increase will be as rapid as their knowledge and experience will justify. Five head of good pigs, or two good cows properly fed and cared for, may show more net profit than ten times as many not properly fed and cared for. Knowing how to care for livestock comes from study and experience. Success with livestock depends on knowing how to care for them and doing it. Livestock farming is not for a lazy man, but for the man with ambition and pride, and who wants to succeed.

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FARM PRODUCE

Eggs.	
No. 1	.21½
No. 2	.16
Cracked	.15
Per case	$4.50@5.50
Dairy Products.	
Cream (butter fat basis)	.30
Packing stock (dairy)	.21½
Poultry.	
Large hens	.12
Springers	.15@.18
Old cocks	.07@.08
Turkeys, old Toms and old hens, fat	.14@.16
Hay, baled, per ton	$7.00
Potatoes, per bu	.75

Grand Forks Markets.

Obtained through the courtesy of the Russell-Miller Milling company of Grand Forks.

PRICES FOR MONDAY, AUGUST 21

No. 1 northern	$1.46
No. 2 northern	1.42
No. 3 northern	1.36
No. 4 northern	1.26
Rejected	1.22
Durum.	
No. 1 durum	$1.30
No. 2 durum	1.24
No. 3 durum	1.17
No. 4 durum	1.13
Barley.	
C.	.75
D.	.70
E.	.65
F.	.60
Rye.	
No. 2	$1.02
No. 3	1.00
Oats.	
No. 3	.36
No. 4	.34
No. 3 mixed	.32
Flax.	
No. 1	$2.00
No. 2	1.95
Rejected	1.87
No grade	1.75

The Henry Clews business circular, referring to the wheat shortage this season, says that the wheat raisers will not suffer financially for the reason that they will get almost as much money, and in some instances more, for this year's crop than for last year's larger yield. Referring to the political situation the circular says that "the presidential campaign is proceeding so quietly as to be hardly a factor in financial affairs."

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In Minnesota and North Dakota at lowest rate of interest, with privilege of paying any time and interest stops on amount paid. Both interest and principal made payable at your nearest town. Agents wanted.
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Diversified Farming or "SAFE FARMING" means

Livestock, Grass, Corn, Clover, Alfalfa. Success in spite of grain failures. Something to sell every week in the year. Better soil and greater profits. Smaller farms and less help trouble. Letting livestock harvest half the land. More people, better community spirit. More and better homes—Citizenship.

IT IS UP TO US

LITTLE CHANGE IN HOG MARKET

Porkers Got Somewhat Uneven Bids Yesterday—Not Much Change.

South St. Paul, Aug. 19.—After the spurt which Thursday carried best hogs up to a par with the season's record reached last Friday there was some reaction in the trade yesterday. Outside news was not strong enough to afford sellers here the necessary leverage with which to hold the general rate schedule up fully and another factor was the absence of any of the prime corn-fed porkers which late Thursday capped the sales list at $10.25. Outsiders paid that price for a limited number late yesterday, however.

Packers' purchases were reported as $9.75 to $10.20 with mixed grades at $9.80 to $10.10 and packers down to $9.75 while best light and butcher kinds ranged up to the top figure. Early bids often looked a nickel off and in spots sellers reported dime cut in offers. Actual sales, however, held close to a steady average as supply fell below first estimates.

Pigs of good grade held steady but buyers showed increased dislike for the plain little stuff and bid as low as $7 on some of the latter while still paying around $8.75 for best kinds.

Estimated receipts were 3,400 against 3,210 a week ago and 2,080 a year ago. Nine markets had in the neighborhood of 50,000 for the day.

MARKET OPINIONS.

Logan and Bryan: Maintain our bullish attitude on wheat market. Advise purchases of corn at the market. Consider oats a great invesement purchase.

Lamson Bros.: The wheat has a strong undertone.

Finley Barrell: We anticipate much higher prices for wheat and corn. December oats are relatively the cheapest grain and should sell much higher.

CARS RECEIVED.

Chicago.	Today.	W'g Ago.	Y'r Ago.
Wheat	191	63	347
Corn	127	50	81
Oats	34	202	393

Hides, Pelts, Wool, Etc.

Review of the hide and wool market by The Redick Hide & Fur Co., Grand Forks.

HIDES—The hide market is quiet since the recent decline. Tanners are neglecting domestic hides as they can buy foreign stock at more advantageous prices. We have not lowered our quotations.

TALLOW—The market is very dull and lower. We reduce our prices 1-2c per pound.

WOOL—The market remains quiet with prices from 1c to 2c per pound lower on the different grades. Little or no demand from the mills except at much lower prices than quoted in the leading wool markets today. We reduce our prices to a basis of what we believe the wools are worth.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Green salted hides	.18	.17
Green salted bulls	.15	.14
Green salted calf	.25	23½
Green salted kip	.20	.18½
Green salted glue hides and skins		.09
Green salted Deacon skins, each	$1.50	1.25
Green salted horse hides, as to size	3.00 to	5.50
Green salted ponies, mules, glues, etc.	1.50 to	3.00
Green salted colt skins, as to size	.50 to	1.00
Green, and part cured hides 1 to 2c less than above prices on cured stock.		
Dry flint hides and skins	.26 to	.30c
Dry salted hides and skins	.20 to	25c
Dry damaged hides and skins	.18 to	24c
Dry glue hides and skins	.12 to	14c
Dry bull and stag hides	.16 to	20c
Rendered tallow	.6½	.5½
Green pelts, full wooled, each	$1.00 to	$2.00
Green pelts, short wooled, each	.50 to	1.00
Green shearlings and clips, each	.15 to	.50
Dry pelts, western, per lb.	.18 to	20c
Clips and shearlings, each	.15 to	50c
Wool.		
Wool, unwashed, bright medium, per lb.	.29 to	31c
Unwashed, dark medium and coarse	.27 to	29c
Unwashed, fine medium	.23 to	25c
Unwashed, cotted, burry, etc	.18 to	22c
Unwashed, dead pulled	.08 to	12c

THE MARKET WORLD

WHEAT PRICES AGAIN HIGHER

New High Marks Were Made all Around—Was Slight Setback.

Minneapolis, Aug. 19.—September wheat 4c higher, December wheat 4 1-2c higher, May wheat 4 3-8c higher. New high marks were made all around today with a setback of about 3-4 of a cent from the extreme high point. September wheat sold up to $1.58 1-2, December at $1.55 1-2 and May $1.58 1-4. The market seems to go in new high ground every day very easily. The setbacks today were very few and only of short duration and the market has steadily advanced all day except for the slight reaction just before the close. One of the Chicago statistians estimates the crop of spring wheat of the three northwestern states under 90,000,000 bushels. The Liverpool market was 3 to 4d higher.

Market Quotations

Markets and Gossip Furnished by Chas. E. Lewis & Co., Security Building, Grand Forks, N. D.

SEPTEMBER WHEAT.	Chi.	Minn.	Dul.
Open	1.44⅛	1.53⅛	1.55⅛
High	1.48⅜	1.58⅛	1.60
Low	1.44⅛	1.53⅛	1.55⅛
Close	1.47⅞-⅜	1.57⅛-⅛	1.59⅛

DECEMBER WHEAT.	Chi.	Minn.	Dul.
Open	1.50	1.50⅛	1.51
High	1.52	1.55⅛	1.54⅞
Low	1.48⅛	1.50⅜	1.51
Close	1.51⅜	1.54⅛-⅜	1.54⅛

MAY WHEAT.	Chi.	Minn.	Dul.
Open	1.52	1.55	1.55
High	1.55⅜	1.58⅛	1.57⅞
Low	1.52	1.53⅛	1.55
Close	1.55⅛-⅛	1.57⅜	1.57⅛

ST. LOUIS.	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Open	1.44	1.48⅛	1.52
Close	1.46⅜	1.50⅜	1.53⅜

KANSAS CITY.	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Open	1.41⅜	1.43⅜	1.48
Close	1.42⅜	1.44⅞	1.49⅛

WINNIPEG.	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Open	1.49	1.45⅛	1.51
Close	1.49⅜	1.46⅛-⅛	1.51

CHICAGO CORN.	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Open	.85⅜	.74⅜	.77⅛
High	.87⅝	.75⅜	.78⅜
Low	.85⅜	.74	.77⅛
Close	.86⅞	.75⅛-75	.77⅜-⅞.

CHICAGO OATS.	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Open	.45	.48⅛	.51⅞
High	.45⅝	.49	.52⅛
Low	.44⅛	.47⅞	.51
Close	.45⅛-⅛	.48⅛	.51⅜

CHICAGO PORK.	Sept.	Oct.	Jan.	May.
Open	27.00	26.25	23.50	.....
High	27.47	26.25	23.50	.....
Low	27.30	26.15	23.50	.....
Close	27.45	26.25	23.50	.....

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.
Sept.—Puts, $1.50, $1.49⅛.
Calls, $1.65, $1.64⅛.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH CLOSE.

No. 1 hard	$1.63⅜
No. 1 northern	1.58⅛
Choice 1 Nor. ar.	1.60⅛
Regular 1 No. 2 ar.	1.62⅜@1.62⅛
No. 2 northern	1.55⅛@1.59⅛
Arrive	1.55⅛
No. 2 hard Mont	1.51⅛
Arrive	1.52⅛
No. 3 northern	1.55⅛
No. 1 durum	1.42⅛@1.46⅛
No. 2 durum	1.40⅛@1.43⅛
No. 3 yellow corn	.85 @ .86
Arrive	.85
No. 4 corn	.83
No. 5 corn	.72 @ .85
No. 3 white oats	.45⅛@ .46⅛
No. 3 oats	.43⅛@ .44⅛
4 oats	.43⅜
Barley	.73 @ .95
Barely, choice	.95 @1.00
Flax	2.16⅛@2.20⅛
Rye and arrive	1.15 @1.16

DULUTH CASH CLOSE.

No. 1 hard	$1.64⅛
No. 1 northern	1.62⅛@1.63⅛
No. 2 northern	1.58⅛@1.61⅛
No. 3 northern	1.49⅛@1.54⅛
Oats, cash, old	.44⅛
Oats, new	.43⅜
Rye	1.17
Barley	.72 @1.00
No. 1 durum	1.46⅛
No. 2 durum	1.44⅛
Sept. durum	1.44⅛
Dec. durum	1.43⅜
May durum	1.46
Flax, cash on track	2.17⅛

DULUTH FLAX.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Open	2.19⅛	2.32	....	....
Close	2.17⅛	2.19	2.19	2.17b

WINNIPEG CLOSE.

1 northern	$1.55⅛
2 northern	1.52⅜
3 northern	1.48
Oats, cash	.49⅞
No. 3 oats	.49⅜
Oct. barley	.80
Dec. barley	.47⅜
Oct. flax	1.97⅜
Dec. flax	1.97⅛
May flax	1.97

GOOD PAY, SHORT HOURS.

A certain house in a western town improved so greatly in comfort and appearance that a visitor shrewdly surmised that the son of the house, a lazy, good-for-nothing, had turned over a new leaf. He inquired about it.

"Yes, sir, my son's got a job now," said the smiling old mother. "Gets good money, too. All he has to do is to go twice a day to the circus and put his head in the lion's mouth. The rest of his time he has to himself."—(New York World.)

CATTLE VALUES REMAIN STEADY

Beef Grades of Good Quality Wholly Lacking—Receipts 2,800.

South St. Paul, Aug. 19.—South St. Paul had more cattle yesterday than any other Western market and around the circuit generally there was a very small quota with less than 10,000 head at nine points. Locally the receipts were of the same quality as on recent sessions. Buyers found nothing good to choice in the assortment and just fair was the best that could be said of any of the beef material except some packers had in direct from another market.

There were a few Dakota offerings on hand but nothing on the range order with quality that could compete to any special advantage with the native varieties which made up practically the whole run. Traders are looking for a good sized run at the start next week and hope for some improvement in quality although appearance of any considerable quantity of Westerns above the ordinary in merit might prove more or less detrimental to the common native kinds which have been so much in evidence of late.

Packers thus far have shown good appetite for all fleshy stock although acting indifferent towards inferior material and especially poor stock rejected by stocker buyers. The $5.50 to $7.50 range of prices has been in force for nearly all steer stuff since Monday and nothing to match the $8.85 to $9.40 beeves here that day has appeared. Yesterday only isolated offerings landed round $8.00 and practically nothing passed that mark. On the other hand there was a junky sort hardly worth a nickel a pound.

Cows and heifers had nothing on the steer quota when it came to quality yesterday. There was a lot of medium to plain grassy stuff of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Dakota origin. The $5.00 to $6.50 trading basis prevailed for bulk of the showing while cutters and canners went under that spread and down to $4.00. Bulls have held about steady all week although not quite so active selles as last week.

Veal calves cashed at steady terms yesterday, holding the $11.75 top reached earlier in the week when new price records were established. Plain and heavy calves sell at intervening points down to $5.00.

Estimated receipts were 2,100 cattle and 700 calves against 1,183 cattle and 650 calves a week ago and 1,503 cattle and 498 calves a year ago.

SHEEP AND LAMB BIDS UNCHANGED

Small Assortment of Stock in this Division—Prompt Clearance.

South St. Paul, Aug. 19.—Sheephouse trade showed no new characteristics yesterday. Supply and price conditions were patterned after those of recent sessions closely so far as fat varieties of stock were concerned. Packers of fat lambs of native origin at $10 while seconds made around $8.50 with some culls down to $5.50. Lucky lambs on the weighty order are feeling discrimination and move at cheaper terms than the best trimmed sorts.

Mature stock was taken by packers at terms even with Thursday's and showed no appreciable change since a week ago.

Outlet for breeding ewes has sagged considerably since early in the week and $8.25 is about the limit for that sort.

Estimated receipts were 600 against 975 a week ago and 34 a year ago.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

Chicago—Hogs 9,000; left over 4,062; market steady; mixed $9.75@10.80; rough $9.80@10.30; heavy $10.40@10.80; light $10.05@10.80. Cattle 200; steady. Sheep 1,000, market strong.

Kansas City—Hogs 5,000; cattle 100; sheep none.

Omaha—Hogs 4,600; cattle 100; sheep 1,900.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Canadian northwest 44 to 78, generally cloudy. Edmonton .84, Calgary .81, Battleford .28, Minnedosa .04. Northwest 52 to 78, part cloudy. West 64 to 84, generally clear. Southwest 78 to 84, part cloudy. Ohio valley 74 to 82, clear. Southwest weather, Kansas City, St. Louis and Omaha clear and warm.

PLAGUE BROUGHT FROM N. Y.

Wisconsin Case Traced Directly by Physician to Vistor from Gotham.

Madison, Wis., Aug. 18.—Evidence that a case of infantile paralysis at New London was transmitted by a young man who came directly from New York city, was furnished by the physician's report, received by the state health departmen today. The child is the young son of District Attorney Giles H. Putnam of New London.

The family had been camping at Shawano lake. A young man who had been sight-seeing in New York, came directly to Shawano and the Putnam cottage, where he stayed several days and played with the boy. Two days after he left the boy came down with a sickness which led to paralysis of the left leg.

New cases were reported today from El Paso and Gilman townships, Pierce county; North Hudson, St. Croix county; Fennimore, Grant county; Buffalo county 10 miles south of Durand, and Milwaukee. There are now 65 positive cases and five deaths on the records.

William Wirt—Success in life depends far more upon decision of character than upon the possession of what is called genius.

EQUITY MEN WOULD SELL LIVE STOCK

Directors Vote to Apply for Membership in South St. Paul Exchange.

South St. Paul, Aug. 19.—Directors of the Equity Co-operative exchange in session in St. Paul late Thursday afternoon authorized the executive committee to open negotiations for a membership in the South St. Paul Stock exchange. The equity body plans handling live stock as well as grain at terminal points. While the methods of transacting business which the co-operative organization has adopted conflict in some respects with the live stock exchange rules, directors of the former will endeavor to make an agreement whereby they will be able to qperate here. South St. Paul stockmen were non-commital pending actual application for membership by the equity representatives although local traders pointed out some of the essential points of difference which present obstacles that may or may not prove insurmountable.

SPRING.

Duluth, Aug. 19.—The market was a bullish affair from start to finish yesterday. Opening figures were low and closing prices moderately under the top quotation. Market had another sensational advance of 3 1-8 to 5 5-8c from the day before. An active session featured with trading mostly in the December future. Bad crop reports and sharp bulge at Winnipeg were factors that figured in yesterday's upturn. Broomhall also stated unfavorable situation in Europe. Inglis estimates the Canadian wheat crop at 180,000,000 bushels which is construed to be very bullish.

DURUM.

Duluth, Aug. 19.—Opening prices were a fraction to a cent higher and proved low point for yesterday. Thereafter, the tendency was mostly upward throughout the session, reactions being few and feeble. The trade was bullishly inclined and together, with unfavorable crop news from the northwest caused prices to ascent continually to the close. A good and active trade passed. Offerings were rather meager which hindered business of any liberal character. Closing prices were 1-4 to 1-2c under top but with a 3 1-2 to 3 3-4c net advance over Thursday.

FLAX.

Duluth, Aug. 19.—General liquidation early and lack of support caused marked weakness yesterday, prices breaking from 2 to 4c, which proved low spots for the day. On the full decline a good crushing demand developed coupled with strength in wheat and unfavorable weather in Canada when prices were lifted sharply 6 1-2 to 7 3-4c from bottom figures. Reactions after the bulge were few and short lived, with the end 3-4c under top for October-November but high point on September-December. A net price improvement scored from Thursday was 3 1-2 to 4 1-2c. Market was strong and active the late part of the session. About 350,000 bushels of flaxseed has been shipped out by boat but now yet reported.

MARKET NEWS

Weekly trade reviews says business in many lines has been so good that it has approached a stage of congestion owing to inability of manufacturers to increase their capacity further or to accept further orders. Texas company for year ended June 30 showed 37 1-2 per cent earned on $37,000,000 stock against 23 3-10 on $30,000,000 stock previous years.

Ottawa—Rumors of a further commandeering of Canadian wheat have been prevalent here for some time past. Inquiries from brokers and others have reached the government here as to whether such action will be taken. It is believed here that the rumors have arisen largely through the unprecedented bulling of wheat prices on the Chicago market and the comments in the British press upon it. It is not considered possible here that such a price can be maintained because of the fact that it is above an export basis. The British government it is believed could not undertake the commandeering of Canadian wheat without the direct operation of the Canadian authorities.—C. E. L. Co.

Spot wheat 3 to 4d higher; corn half to 1d higher. On passage wheat 1s 9d to 2s 3d higher. Corn 3 to 6d higher.

Chicago—The Herald says: From the action of the wheat market and the character of the buying yesterday it was quite convincing to the trade in general that this is a bull market. Efforts to keep values down permanently have been futile. The trade has absorbed a lot of long wheat held by traders who had large profits but a new set of buyers has entered the market and with the crop estimates of Canada being cut down the bulls have the best of it. The local short interest has been greatly reduced by the advance. The dragging tendency of the corn trade of late led to liberal selling by the local traders, who were short at the opening yesterday. Patten who has taken advantage of the breaks for a week past to pick up a little corn, went into the market yesterday as a buyer in person. Sales of wheat at the seaboard for export yesterday were 800,000 bushels. Those close to the export trade believe that sales much larger than reported. Sales of oats were 200,000 bushels.

SOUTH ST. PAUL STOCK MARKET

Hogs.

South St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 19.—Hogs receipts 900. Strong to 10c higher. Range $9.90@10.25. Bulk $10.10.

Cattle.

Cattle—Receipts 500. Killers steady. Steers $5.00@9.75. Cows and heifers $4.75@7.75. Calves steady, $4.75@11.75. Stockers and feeders steady $4.25@7.25.

Sheep.

Sheep—Receipts 100, steady. Lambs $7.00@10.00. Wethers $4.2[illegible]@7.25. Ewes $2.50@7.00.