For More and Better Livestock

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FOR MORE AND BETTER LIVESTOCK

Second Article

Money in Stock Without Milking

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

While, as stated, in a previous article, the surest and quickest returns are secured from cattle by milking cows, there nevertheless is a chance for making money without milking. It must also not be supposed that cattle are the only kind of livestock that may be handled with profit. Many farmers receive a good income per year from a number of colts raised, or from a bunch of sheep that are properly fed and cared for. There is perhaps a place for the hog on every farm, and there will doubtless be more of them raised in the future. They, however, do not take the place of horses, cattle or sheep in the scheme of farming.

Decide on What Line to Follow.

There are certain conditions which may determine to a large extent what kind of stock should be kept. If the land is all well suited to farming it might not be so profitable to turn any large area of this into pasture. Consequently some kind of stock should be decided on that will not need a great deal of pasture. In many cases dairying is now conducted on farms that have no pasture at all, the cattle being lot or stall fed the entire year.

Hogs require very little pasture, and if plenty of roughness is available, horses, especially if they are worked, may be kept on a very small amount of pasture land. Where the beef breeds of cattle are kept there should be larger areas for pastures, so that they may be turned out as soon as the grass is ready in the spring, with the expectation that they will receive very little, if any, attention until the pastures are frozen up in the fall.

Decide, and Stick To It.

It is, however, essential to decide on a line of livestock farming and then stick to it. There has perhaps been no greater source of loss, especially in livestock, than frequent changing from one breed or kind of stock to another. Everything favors continuing with a certain line. So far as profits are concerned, there may be fluctuations from time to time, but as a general rule changes are made at the wrong time to take advantage of these. Instead of following the rule of "to buy low and sell high," many will get discouraged when prices are low and sell out, and if prices are particularly high on some other line they will buy in on that, only to get discouraged when it goes down again. These fluctuations are bound to take place as they have in the past year with hogs. Last fall, owing to the fact that there was a poor corn crop and the grain was all high priced, a great many sold their hogs very close, with the result that the markets were flooded and prices went down to 6c, while within six months they are back up again to almost double that price.

The knowledge and experience gained in a number of years in handling one breed or kind of stock, is a very valuable asset, and the longer one continues with a certain line, the more sure should he be of succeeding with it.

One Breed Enough on a Farm.

There is also a great mistake in keeping more than one breed of cattle, hogs or sheep on a farm, as it is also a mistake to try to gain by crossing the different breeds. The different breeds of livestock are the result of years and years of careful work on the part of some of the best farmers in the world, and for the beginner to think that he can improve on these breeds by crossing is as great a mistake as can be made.

Of the different beef breeds of cattle, it is in reality only a question of personal like and dislike. The same is true largely of the dairy breeds. If this was not so, we would not find all breeds represented and having their advocates.

As a matter of convenience, it would be preferable to have a single breed represented in a neighborhood. In this way breeding stock could be exchanged with a minimum of expense, and there is also a big advantage in having a single breed in a community, for the reason that the stock when sold is uniform and will command a higher price. Hence, in many csaes it would be good advice to the farmer who has no livestock to get the kind which predominates in his neighborhood.

Essentials in Handling Livestock.

There are a few essentials in the handling of livestock that will make for success or failure.

First, Study and Observation: The Agricultural Department at Washington has issued many valuable bulletins on every phase of the livestock industry, from how to feed and care for the various kinds, to the diseases and treatments of these diseases. These bulletins and booklets are available to anyone making inquiry for them. The report on the study of diseases of farm animals is especially valuable and should be on every farm where there is any amount of livestock kept. A great deal is also be learned by observers what is done by others in your neighborhood, and also by visiting fairs where livestock is shown.

Second, Begin Modestly: The man who has not had any considerable experience with livestock would be justified in beginning modestly, so that in case of any failure, the results would not be disastrous.

It is also essential that the kind of stock that are best liked be secured. We all do better when working with the kind of stock we like, or we should learn to like the kind that it would be best for us to handle.

Third, Grow Feed: Before getting any considerable amount of livestock on hand, the feed necessary to handle then should be grown. This is important because it makes no difference what kind of stock, or how much care may be given, if the right kind of feed is not available the greatest success cannot be expected.

The kind of feed grown will of course depend on the kind of stock that are to be handled. Stock cattle can be wintered through on much coarser feed than would be suitable for dairy cattle. While hogs would require more grain than stock cattle.

Fourth, Water Essential: One consideration which is frequently neglected, and causes a great loss in livestock, is the matter of having a sufficient and available supply of water. Livestock of all kinds must have a good supply of water, or they do not do their best. On many farms this is a serious proposition, and one which will not be easily solved, as there are regions in which good water is hard to obtain. Where lakes, streams or springs are not available, wells of course must be resorted to.

While stock seem to thrive fairly well on water that is more alkaline or salty than can be endured by human beings, there is no reason to suppose that such water does not have an injurious effect on the stock. We have known of cases where dairy cows have been badly effected by water containing too much mineral matter, while in other cases there there seem to be no bad effects whatever. The question of just how much salts the water may contain and still remain suitable for stock purposes, is a question that can be determined only by carefully made trials. In For more and better livestock any case, the supply of water should be sufficient, and some means for pumping or having it available at all times should be employed.

The pumping of water by hand is work that is not enjoyed, and too often is neglected on this account, to the detriment of the stock. Wind mills, with storage tanks, are very satisfactory, but if there is much stock on hand, some means of pumping by other power, such as gasoline engine, s hould be available.

Fifth, Fences: The handling of much stock on the farm will call for fencing. This is a matter that may necessitate considerable outlay, although it does not require a great deal to make a beginning. Ultimately all land should be fenced and cross fenced, so that when a crop is removed stock may be turned in to utilize the waste. In fact, it has been shown, by carefully conducted trials, that in grain fields there is sufficient waste from year to year to more than pay for and keep up fences, when waste is utilized by livestock, such as hogs or sheep.

There are a few principles in fence construction that need to be given consideration. Where it can be afforded, the best fences are made now of woven wire and posts of cement or good wood. Such fences will turn all kinds of stock, and if properly built will last without repair for many years. However, there is a great deal more of fence built with two and three and four strands of barb wire than there is of woven wire. A good cattle fence may be made with three good wires, while two wires will turn horses, and in some cases cattle may be held. A good serviceable cattle fence, however, should have at least three good wires, and four are beter. The corner posts should be set deep, and well braced, so that there will be no giving of the wires, and at least every forty rods there should be a post set and braced similar to the corner, and the wires stapled to this in such a way that there will be no slipping. The posts between these should be set at least two rods apart, with stays between, although when set closer a much better fence is made.

In building a three wire fence, the bottom wire should be 20 inches from the ground, and the other two wires should be a foot apart above. Black wire will give service for only a few years, where galvanized wire will last much longer, depending on how well the wire is galvanized, and also on how the wire is made, whether it is soft iron or steel. Steel rusts out more quickly than iron.

A very serviceable fence for all kinds of stock, including hogs, sheep, cattle and horses, is made by putting a 30 to 46 inch woven wire at the bottom, and then three barb wires above. The main fence posts for such a fence may be set two rods apart, but a smaller post should be put between to support the woven wire. The more posts used in fencing, the better, but they are a large item of expense, and no more than necessary should be used.

The keeping up of farm fences is generally badly neglected. A little work once a year on fences, to put in new posts, or straighten them up and tighten them, restretching wire, etc., will often prolong the life of a fence very materially, and also add greatly to the appearance and service of it.

Gates are also a matter which receive too little attention. While swinging gates for winter, in this region where we have so much snow, are very desirable for summer use. A very satisfactory gate can be made by combining lumber and woven wire, using lumber for the frame. The wind has much less effect on the wire than it would have on the lumber, and the gate is much lighter. There are of course a great variety of gates on the market, and where it can be afforded they are very desirable. For cattle and horse fences, the ordinary wire gates are inexpensive and quite satisfactory.

Sixth, Sheds and Barns: The kind of sheds and barns to build should be determined very largely by the money available for such purposes. there certainly would be a great advantage in having a modern, up-to-date barn. But where such money is not available, sheds and barns may be constructed which will answer the purpose, with very little outlay. The beginner with livestock should keep in mind that expensive fences, barns, etc., will not materially add to the profits in handling stock. The silo should be built really before the barn. In fact, in many places in the northwest, there are silos built by the straw shed. These straw sheds may be made as comfortable as any barn, and of course they will cost only a fraction of what the barn would. While it is true that the cheaper sheds would not be so convenient as a large modern barn, there are many who have made such beginnings, and when they were able to do so, have built good barns.

Cattle on the I. H. C. Farm.

For the purpose of testing the possibilities of handling cattle in this vincinity, we bought in the stock yards of South St. Paul, in November 1914, a carload of grade Short Horn cows and Holstein heifers. This carload cost $1,234.40, there being 14 cows and 16 heifers. The cows nave been kept on the farm for raising calves. The Holstein heifers have been traded to farmers in the vicinity for Short Horn cows and calves. We have also sold several cows for milk and beef purposes.

At the present time, August 1916, we have on hand 20 cows, 23 calves and 24 yearlings. The reason for having more calves than cows is due to the fact that a number of the cows gave too much milk for one calf, so that it was necessary to buy young calves from dairymen in the vicinity, and these cows have raised two calves. One bull has also been purchased, costing us $130.00.

Considering the trading of the Holstein heifers for Short Horn cows and calves on a bought and sold basis, our total expenditure for cattle has been $2,036.40, and we have sold to a value of $995.000, which leaves us $1,041.40 invested in the cattle on hand. Figuring these cows at $60.00 per head, the yearlings at $30.00 per head, and the calves at $15.00 per head, leaves us an increase in value of $1,354.60.

These cattle, with the exception of having 24 yearlings out to pasture this season, have been pastured and fed on what might be considered waste land and surplus feed. That is, the pasture consisted of coulee and an old brick yard on the farm, and during the winter they have been fed corn fodder or silage and alfalfa hay. They have at no time been fed any grain whatever.

As idicated, many of these cows have proved to be good milkers, and had advantage been taken of this there could have been a very substantial income derived from this source. But it was our idea to handle these from a beef production standpoint, and it is our intention to feed out the calves this winter, keeping some of the best for breeding purposes, and letting a few of the poorest cows go. In fact, we expected to feed a bunch of calves last year, and had not the corn crop been so damaged we would have done so. We believe that in all probability these cattle will show a greater return per acre from the corn and alfalfa and pasture utilized than will be secured from grain crops on the average.

This trial at least indicates how quickly a bunch of cattle will increase, and also that there need not be any great expense gone to in providing sheds, as they have been wintered in a straw shed that did not cost a dollar for each head of stock that it will shelter. This shed is 30 ft. wide and 80 ft. long, and will easily accommodate a hundred head of average farm cattle.

During the last winter, owing to the fact that we had a silo, we were able to utilize what corn crop was secured, to the best advantage. In fact, the cattle were fed some silage every day from the first of December until the 15th of June. They also had some alfalfa hay and straw, and came through the winter in splendid shape.

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

NORFOLK CASE SETTLED.

The efforts of the Norfolk club of the Virginia League to punish its players because they had the temerity to demand their salaries was blocked by Secretary Farrell. The Norfolk club president, F. B. Walker, announced that he would blacklist the players, etc. They appealed to Secretary Farrell, who immediately declared them free agents and announced that any money coming to the Norfolk club, including the $1,000 it was to receive from the Washington club for Maurice Craft, must be applied on salaries. If this is not sufficient the Norfolk territory will be banned until it pays up. Secretary Farrell also will take action in the case of Hopewell, which disbanded its team leaving salaries unpaid. The $1,000 forfeit money of Hopewell posted with the league has been attached by the players for salaries. The National Association of players are a first obligation to be met in any circumstances.

It seems as if there never was quite so much accusation and denial in the world as there is now.

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THE MARKET WORLD

WHEAT FIGURES DROP ONCE MORE

Market Nervous Throughout Session and Scalped Back and Forth.

Minneapolis, Aug. 26.—Sept. wheat 1 3-8 lower; Dec. 1 1-2 lower; May 1 7-8 lower. The wheat market has been rather nervous today and has scalped back and forth several times during the early trading. Sept. sold up to 1 61 and afterwards broke to 1.58 7-8, closing 1.59 1-2; Dec. wheat sold up to 1.58 1-2 and afterwards declined to 1.56 5-8 closed 1.57 3-8. There was considerable uncertainty regarding the railroad strike and no definite news was received. Weather conditions in the northwest were generally favorable for threshing operations. The forecast is also for good weather. The Liverpool market was one to two higher.

Market Quotations

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

SEPTEMBER WHEAT.

	Chi.	Minn.	Dul.
Open	1.54	1.60	1.60⅜
High	1.54½	1.61	1.61
Low	1.51⅞	1.58⅞	1.59⅞
Close	1.51⅞	1.59½	1.59½b

DECEMBER WHEAT.

	Chi.	Minn.	Dul.
Open	1.55½	1.58	1.58¼
High	1.55½	1.58½	1.58¾
Low	1.53½	1.56⅝	1.56⅞
Close	1.53⅞	1.57⅜	1.56⅝

MAY WHEAT.

	Chi.	Minn.	Dul.
Open	1.58	1.61¼	1.61½
High	1.58	1.61¼	1.61½
Low	1.56	1.59	1.60⅜
Close	1.56b	1.59½	1.60⅜

ST. LOUIS.

	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Open	1.50	1.53⅜	1.56⅜
Close	1.49¼	1.53½	1.55⅜

KANSAS CITY.

	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Open	1.47⅜	1.49⅜	1.52½
Close	1.46⅞	1.48¼	1.51½

WINNIPEG.

	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Open	1.55½	1.52	1.55
Close	1.53⅞	1.48⅞	1.53½

CHICAGO CORN.

	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Open	.86½	.76½	.79
High	.86⅜	.76½	.79½
Low	.85⅞	.74⅞	.78⅜
Close	.86	.75	.78½

CHICAGO OATS.

	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Open	.47⅜	.50⅜	.53⅞
High	.47½	.50⅜	.53⅞
Low	.46½	.49⅞	.53½
Close	.46⅜	.49⅞	.53¼

CHICAGO PORK.

	Sept.	Oct.	Jan.	May.
Open	27.35	26.05	23.50	.....
High	27.35	26.20	23.50	.....
Low	27.05	25.90	23.25	.....
Close	27.05	26.10	23.25	.....

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Sept.—Puts $1.51¼.
Dec.—Puts $1.51½-¾; calls $1.62¼-½-¾.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH CLOSE.

No. 1 hard	$1.65½
No. 1 northern	1.60 @1.60⅜
Choice 1 Nor. ar	1.62½
Regular 1 No. 2 ar	1.59½
No. 2 northern	1 64½@1.64½
Arrive	1.59½
No. 2 hard Mont	1.53½
Arrive	1.54½
No. 3 northern	1.49½@1.57½
No. 1 durum	1.52 @1.54
No. 2 durum	1.49 @1.53
No. 3 yellow corn	.86 @ .87
Arrive	.86
No. 4 corn	.84
No. 5 corn	.73 @ .85
No. 3 white oats	.46½@ .47
No. 3 oats	.46½
4 oats	.45 @ .46
Barley	.73 @1.00
Barley, choice	1.00 @1.06
Flax	2.15½@2.19½
Arrive	2.14½
Rye and arrive	1.20 @1.21

DULUTH CASH CLOSE.

No. 1 hard	$1.64⅞
No. 1 northern	1.62⅞@1.63⅞
No. 2 northern	1.57⅞@1.61⅞
No. 3 northern	1.49⅞@1.50⅞
Oats, cash, old	.46¼
Oats, new	.45¼
Rye	1.20
delivered@17..1....	
Barley	.74 @1.08
No. 1 durum	.54 @1.55
No. 2 durum	1.52
Sept. durum	1.52
Dec. durum	1.50b
May durum	1.54
Flax, cash on track	2.14½

DULUTH FLAX.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Open	2.16	2.17½	2.17⅞	2.16½
Close	2.14½	2.15½	2.16	2.15½

WINNIPEG CLOSE.

1 northern	$1.59⅞
2 northern	1.57⅞
3 northern	1.53⅞
No. 2 oats	.49⅞
Oct. barley	.82½
Oct. oats	.50¼
Nov. oats	.48
Flax, cash	1.92⅞
Oct. flax	1.95¼
Dec. flax	1.95

'NOTHER TURN-DOWN.

"I have written my biography," said the former politician, who had seen better days — and perhaps better nights. "Would you be willing to advance me a few dollars on it?"

"Not on your life," rejoined the heartless publisher.

The San Francisco chamber of commerce invites attention to the fact that British insurance companies now collect in premiums from American policy holders between $250,000,000 and $300,000,000 a year.

LAMBS STILL AT QUARTER BREAK

All Fat Sorts Discounted from Thursday Basis—Top Price $9.75.

South St. Paul, Aug. 26.—Following the slump of half a dollar on sort-out lambs Thursday a fresh discount, which applied to top varieties as well as the classes discounted Thursday, was noted in the department yesterday. After having sold for several weeks on the basis of a $10.00 top, native lambs lapsed to a $9.75 summit and second which the first half of the week went mostly at $8.50 were p egged around $7.75 today with culls correspondingly pared.

Mature stuff was not affected adversely although tone of outside news continued bearish. Receipts at Western markets have been the heaviest since last November although locally runs have been rather light and almost wholly of native origin. Nine markets yesterday had 30,000.

Demand for breeding ewes and feeders was about the same as earlier in the week and prices have not shifted materially.

Estimated receipts were 600 against 578 a week ago and 520 a year ago.

SPRING.

Duluth, Aug. 26.—News in the main was extremely bullish yesterday and the market responded readily to buying orders, especially on the breaks. A broad and active market ruled throughout under a good volume of business. A firmer opening, followed by a slow but sure reaction until a 2 cent decline occurred from early high. On the decline reports of large export business at the seaboard caused a buying wave that carried prices up 4 1-4 to 4 3-8 cents, where market finished with the full gain sustained. A net 2 5-8 cents improvement on September-May to 3 1-8 cents for December from Thursday.

DURUM.

Duluth, Aug. 26.—Opening trades yesterday were 1-4 to 1-2 cent under the previous day, which proved bottom, after which the trend was mostly upward for the remainder of the session. It was reported that the Greek interests were again in the market for durum wheat which was responsible for the strength displayed in it. An active market ruled under good trade. News from the northwest continues of a bullish tenor and prices are holding strong due to such. Closing levels were top, 4 3-4 cents advance on December to 5 3-4 cnts gain for September from the day before.

FLAX.

Duluth, Aug. 26.—The market yesterday was a tame affair, traders showing no inclination to operate beyond necessary orders, awaiting further developments before going into new commitments. Dullness featured throughout under narrow price range. Hig spots ruled early 2.13 on September; 2.14 3-4 for October; 2.15 in November and 2.13 1-4 on December. The close was 1-2 to 3-4 cent above bottom but unchanged to a fraction higher from Thursday night. Trade passed was of a routine order.

MARKET NEWS

The railroad situation carry stocks lower. We may not have a strike but it may look that way to some and they will get out of stocks. Our view is that a way out will be found but we have been assured that there will be hitches. Large interests used the rise and heavy trading in active issues for distributing stocks and will not buy back except at lower prices. It now appears that the big advance in steel was engineered for the purpose of creating public sentiment. Such is a general view. We think the decline was well justified by conditions and that in time they will work higher. But for the present prices are high enough. All bulges should be used for sales until the outlook is better defined.—F. B. Co

Chicago Herald:—Sentiment on the wheat trade last night switched to the bull side after being bearish several days and especially yesterday. The impression was that all markets are in for another upturn. The strong merchandising situation in wheat cannot be overlooked by the trade in general. While pit conditions dominate prices for a time its influence is rapidly dissipated when strong foreign buying of futures and large export sales develop for wheat. From an investment standpoint May corn is considered better than December as the premium last night was only 3 cents over December and no corn can be delivered on December trades at five cents penalty, but it is not available for delivery in May. Export sales at wheat at seaboard were 1 million bushels, including 200,000 bushels and considerable Manitobas and winters.

Wheat is a purchase on all dips and will be governed the by railroad situation.—J. E. F. Spot wheat one to two higher; corn 1-2 to 1d higher; on passage 6 to 9 higher.—Broomhall.

FARM PRODUCE

Eggs.	
No. 1	.21½
No. 2	.17
Cracked	.15
Per case	$5.80@6.45
Dairy Products.	
Cream (butter fat basis)..	.33
Packing stock (dairy)....	.21½
Poultry.	
Large hens	.12
Springers	.16
Old cocks	.08
Turkeys, old Toms and old hens, fat	.14@.16
Hay, baled, per ton	$7.00
Potatoes, per bu	.75

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

Chicago: Hog receipts, 11,000; left over, 5,072, steady at yesterday's average; mixed, $10.10@11.00; good, $10.00@11.50; rough, $10.00@10.55; light, $10.30@11.10. Cattle receipts 6,000; weak sheep receipts 2,000, steady.

Herald Want Ads Bring Results.

FAT CATTLE STILL ON WEAK TREND

Bidding Meanest Since the Slump Began—Stockers Weak.

South St. Paul, Aug. 26.—Beef cattle trade has sagged this week until lowest prices in a long period are now in force for rank and file of the killer stuff being received here. Yesterday's delegation encountered meanest clearance of the week with nearly everything still on downward trend and maximum declines of the week in force for rank and file of the run.

Break of a good half dollar was in force as compared with close of last week, and, with Chicago a dollar or more break since last Friday for much of the in-between killing stuff, some of the property cashed here at more than half a dollar discount for the week according to sellers.

High grade stock has been least depressed at other points this week and scarcity of that kind here has obscured its real status on this market. Some Dakota steers Thursday were taken by packers at $8.50 and yesterday's run included some right good North Dakota steers and a few loads of pretty fair Canadian killers.

Sales of these between $6.50 and $7.85 were features. A few Montana lots were on sale.

All other steers on hand were of native origin and of grade to earn under $7.00. Common and trashy beef stock was particularly mean and slow to move and sellers often reported fresh discounts of varying extent on that kind.

Butcher cows and heifers have borne full brunt of the attack by buyers this week and only the cutters and canners have dodged the pounding. Sorting into the latter classes has been more rigid. Outlet for an increased percentage of the she stock has been between $5.00 and $6.00 and there has been a larger proportion of the quota listed as cutters and canners between $4.00 and $5.00.

Western markets have been congested with inferior beef material. Eastern demand has fallen off and at several packing centers packers are having trouble in getting enough labor to handle the big runs. Bulls have weakened in sympathy with other stuff and yesterday had saggy release.

Veal calves of top grade rallied after Thursday's half dollar slump and moved up a quarter to an $11.25 basis. Only the best light sorts benefited and others showed effects of the severe pounding earlier in the week. Heavy calves around $7.00 were exceptional and many ranged down from $6.50 to $4.50 with plainest kinds around $4.00.

Estimated receipts were 1,900 cattle and 700 calves against 2,026 cattle and 89 calves a week ago and 1,970 cattle and 617 calves a year ago.

Nine western markets yesterday had about 14,000 cattle and 2,000 calves. Dealers at many of the markets are urging shippers to give the trade a chance to right itself by cutting down supplies next week, believing the rest cure is the only effective remedy for the present slumpy conditions.

GRAIN OPINIONS.

Thompson McK.: Given a clearing up in railroad situation there seems considerable likelihood of materially increased cash business, a renewal of general confidence and buying and consequently higher prices.

Lamson Bros.: The wheat situation grows more bullish. Buying side of corn seems advisable.

S. B. Chapin & Co.: On any fair setback wheat should be bought for much higher prices. The buying side is advisable on setbacks in corn market.

Ware & Leland: Believe purchases of wheat proper on reasonable recessions; action of corn market indicates a further advance. Believe price of oats headed for higher levels.

Bartlett Frazier Co.:Action of yesterday's wheat market ought to be evidence enough of the inherent strength in the position. Believe oat market has just started for higher levels.

Logan & Bryan: We strongly advise the purchase of December and May wheat. With other grains advancing corn may sell some higher. Tendency in oats market seems to be upward.

SOUTH ST. PAUL STOCK MARKET.

South St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 26.—Hog receipts, 600, steady; range, $10@10.50; bulk, $10.10@10.30.

Cattle receipts, 1,200; killers steady; steers, $4.25@9.50; cows and heifers, $4.75@9.75; calves, steady, $4.00@11.25; stockers and feeders steady, $4.25@7.25.

Sheep receipts, 100; steady; lambs, $6.00@9.75; wethers, $5.25@7.25; ewes, $2.50@7.00.

THEIR PLACE IN THE SUN.

(From the Sioux City Tribune.)

In enacting child labor legislation, Wilson and congress are endeavoring to give the children of the United States of America their place in the sun, in the great out of doors, where they rightfully belong.

All the girls these days have "nothing to wear"—and they wear it.

Potatoes!
We are carlot buyers and shippers. Write us.
D. E. RYAN CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

IRREGULAR BIDS ON HOG SUPPLY

Uneven Deal with Slow start to Scales Friday—Estimate 3,000.

South St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 26.—Porker prices had rather erratic course yesterday and early bidding was as irregular as on the previous day. Outside news to start with was bearish in tone but improved later in the day. Sellers took their cue from advices from other points and the arrival of a rather light supply here so that response to initial offers by packers which were anywhere from a nickel to 20 cents under Thursday and mostly 10 to 15 cents off from average Thursday was not prompt.

The various grades sold more nearly on a par yesterday than on some earlier sessions of the week but with best light and butcher droves still most in favor.

Sales spread was reported from $9.75 to $10.60 with bulk at $10.10 to $10.20. A fancy load of Montana porkers made the top, earning a premium.

Pigs continued about steady with $8.75 about the upper limit.

Estimated receipts were 3,000 against 3,438 a week ago and 2,144 a year ago.

Nine markets yesterday had about 47,000 porkers.

FARMERS WARNED OF UNLICENSED WAREHOUSE

North Dakota Farmers Are Urged to Be Very Careful in Placing Grain.

Bismarck, N. D., Aug. 26.—Seeking to protect farmers against placing their grain in unlicensed or unbonded warehouses, the state rail commission yesterday issued a circular to farmers, calling their attention to laws governing elevators.

The farmers are warned to insist on an elevator showing its license and bond, before they deposit grain.

Grand Forks Markets.

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

Prices for Monday, August 28.

Wheat.	
No. 1 northern	$1.49
No. 2 northern	1.45
No. 3 northern	1.40
No. 4 northern	1.30
Rejected	1.26
Durum.	
No. 1 durum	$1.39
No. 2 durum	1.33
No. 3 durum	1.26
No. 4 durum	1.22
Barley.	
C.	$ .76
D.	.71
E.	.66
F.	.61
Rye.	
No. 2	$1.08
No. 3	1.05
Oats.	
No. 3	$ .39
No. 4	.37
No. 3 mixed	.35
Flax.	
No. 1	$1.99
No. 2	1.89
Rejected	1.86
No grade	1.84

CARS RECEIVED.

Wheat.	Today.	Year Ago.
Winnipeg	328	24
Minneapolis	239	216

Chicago.	Today.	Week Ago.	Year Ago.
Wheat	170	79	345
Corn	97	46	83
Oats	650	274	575

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