START IN CATTLE BREEDING

NEEDS OF MORE BEEF CATTLE IN MINNESOTA

How a Beginning May Be Made in the Industry—A Good Home Market at South St. Paul—Poor Grades of Stockers From Dairy Farms the Bulk of Present Offerings.

A shipper to the South St. Paul stock yards was giving to the writer, a few days ago, some interesting points of experience in his particular line of occupation. He is a North Dakota farmer, with a section of land of his own, and the range of tributary lands upon which to graze cattle. He is now caring for some 200 head and bringing them to market whenever he can make a selection of enough that are sufficiently fat to kill. He remarked incidentally that there was much encouragement afforded to those engaged in the industry by reason of the existence of so good a market at this point to which, as he said, all the railroads seemed to run. He was asked some questions as to profits and the grades of animals which made the best returns. His answers were substantially to the effect that raising and feeding good cattle was profitable, but that it was folly to feed poor stock and hogs to make any money in the enterprise.

This man usually buys his young stock on this market. He knows precisely what he wants, and never buys unless he can secure it. On this occasion he was returning home without having made any purchases, because he failed to see a single stocker in the pens that it would pay to ship. He said, however, that oftentimes he was able to pick out some good lots, and that nearly all those which he will market here this coming season will be animals selected at the South St. Paul yards. "But," he added, "the only weakness here is that so many of the young cattle offered are dairy stock, and they are no good for fattening. I have tried it and know what I say is so. For instance, one of the steers I brought in today was a Holstein. When I bought him I knew, of course, what breed he was, and I paid $5 less for him than for the others. He was a good-looking fellow, and I thought I would just take him for an experiment. He took his chances with all the others; had just as much feed and care, but when he went into the yards he brought a little over $10 less than the others. You can't put the fat on him, and that is all there is of it."

A careful inspection of the young stock which has just been coming forward during the past six weeks or two months indicated the scarcity of really fine specimens in these lines. Occasionally there have been some which bore the markings of the Shorthorn, the Poiled Angus and the Hereford strains, but these were few. Undoubtedly the fact that the large dairy interests of Minnesota and Wisconsin are so large has much to do with this condition; but it would seem that farmers, recognizing the proximity of so excellent a market, would incline to expand the industry of growing beef cattle in conjunction with the dairy herds.

Some excellent advice is frequently called forth by correspondents seeking information who write directly to live stock or farm periodicals. As an indication of this and because of the value of the advice afforded, and the source whence it is drawn we submit the following from the Iowa Homestead:

A START IN CATTLE.

A correspondent who describes himself as having recently married and gone to farming on his own account, writes asking for some suggestions as to how he had better make a start in growing beef cattle. He says that he has been familiar with the ordinary farm management of cattle ever since he was big enough to be about them; that he believes beef cattle have to be well bred, but that he has no present intention of becoming a breeder of pure bred stock, although he may drift into this kind of breeding if he finds himself adapted to the work. He would like some hints about how to begin, and whether to start with pure bred cattle.

Assuming that our correspondent's farm, tastes and surrounding conditions are of the kind that make it proper for him to engage in growing beef cattle, we would not advise him, at least for the present, to purchase a pure bred female herd. Instead, we would collect some good native cows, the number depending on the size of the farm, where the pocketbook was lean or reasonably fat, etc., taking care, however, to get good cows, even though to do so one is compelled to buy a smaller number than he would like to have. Then selecting the breed preferred, if the number of cows is fairly large, a good pure bred bull should be purchased and in this case be sure that he suits, after studying him well both as regards individuality and useful pedigree. One's best efforts should be directed to such a selection as comes nearest the type of steer that it is desired to produce, and take special pains to see that he has a good constitution. He should be straight in top and bottom lines, blocky, well built, strong through the heart and in the loins, with full quarters and bone enough to carry plenty of flesh. Look to his hide, too, and see that it is mellow and well covered with a good coat of fine hair, because this is the best sign of a good feeder. If the skin is thin and harsh and the hair wiry you don't want him. When the lines upon which it is proposed to move forward have been selected, and the character of the animals it is proposed to raise is fixed in the mind, don't subsequently depart from them unless it becomes certain that an entire mistake was made in adopting them. If the number of cows secured is small, then it may be better not to buy for the present, but to secure the use of one. Get the best that is in sight in this case, although the matter will not be so entirely within the control of the beginner as it would be if he were in a situation to be a purchaser. Having determined on the breed, don't swerve from it; don't use a Short-horn for a while, and then a Polled Angus and then a Hereford, but having made the selection stick to it, and while changing bulls from time to time, don't cross breed. Save the heifer calves and feed all the calves from the time they are born until they are ready to sell, in whatever shape they are to be sold. By retaining the heifers until all it is desired to carry are supplied, it will not be long until the cattle grower can commence weeding out the poorest and the aged cows, and the herd will soon be half blood and better. Some place along the line, if there has been a disposition to try growing pure bred stock, one or two good registered cows of the breed to which the bull belongs may be purchased, and this will give a start in blood eligible to registry, while the rest of the herd will soon become, for all practical beef purposes, equal to pure bred. Never be tempted to use one of the grade bulls, however, no matter how good an individual he may be. A man with plenty of money, and sufficient experience to teach him how to spend it, can buy pretty much as he pleases and is not likely to go wrong, but in beginning with cattle and limited means and experience, it is, as in a most any other branch of business, best to begin in a small way, and, being sure that lines along which it must grow are right, let is grow.

MONTANA WOOL OUTLOOK.

The yield of wool in Montana this year will be exceptionally large and prices be better than they have been in several years. Sheep raisers are better off financially and are not pressed by hard-times and "industrial depression" to let go at any offer the buyer may see fit to make. There is a big difference when a man is in a position to be independent. This year the demand for both mutton and wool is strong, and the flockmaster on the range who is in no hurry to sell can get the full strength of the market for both. Prosperity in this industry has attracted more people to the business and so for a time there will be a strong demand for breeding stock. There will come another time when it will be overdone, but probably not for a few years.—Drovers' Journal.

RECORD-BREAKING IRON OUTPUT.

Pig iron production for the first half of this year, by statistics of the American Iron and Steel association, surpassed all previous records, reaching the grand total of 5,909,763 gross tons. The fact that this output has barely met the demand, in the face of a state of war, will not prove encouraging to those Europeans who have been hoping for the time when our cost of production would again prohibit us exporting iron and steel to their domain. It is gratifying, locally, to note that Pennsylvania leads in the increased output with 285,167 tons over the previous six months, and that Ohio is next with an increase of 260,024 tons.

The indications from iron and steel are that the country is prosperous and that, after the war is over, it will enter upon a period of commercial and industrial activity never before equaled. As a matter of fact there is even now an increase in the output of manufactures. The furnaces of the country have started the second half of the year at a rate to exceed the output of the first half and other manufactures are endeavoring to keep up with the pace they set.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

WHEAT WAS LOWER.

Generous Receipts and Lack of Demand Caused the Decline.

WHEAT SUMMARY.

	Close.	Prev. Day.
September, Minneapolis	64¾-⅞	66⅝-½
September, Chicago	65¼	67⅜
September, Duluth	66½	68⅛
September, New York	70⅝	72¼

CHICAGO, July 26.—Generous receipts today and lack of demand caused decided weakness in wheat. July closed 3¾c lower, September ½c and December 1½@1⅝c down. Corn declined ⅝@¾c. Oats lost ¼c. Provisions collapsed with wheat; pork closed 37½c lower, lard 10@12½c off and ribs 15@17½c down. Weather of the most favorable character for the spring crop and reported depression of prices at Liverpool and London caused a weak feeling here at the opening. July was much weaker than more distant deliveries, owing to the freedom of the movement of new wheat and the consequent greater reluctance of millers and shippers to continue paying premiums for immediate delivery. The weather in the United Kingdom and continent was said to be favorable. Harvesting was reported progressing in Russia and Roumania, with prospects of an enormous yield.

The spot price here was down 4c and outside markets showed a corespondinrg decline. Futures became heavier under that break in the cash markets, and prices continued on the downward course until the close of the session.

The total receipts at the Western primary markets were 766,000 bu, against 706,000 bu last year. Chicago received 237 carloads, of which 94 were contract. A year ago local receipts were 264 cars. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 119 cars, against 559 last year.

September opened ½@⅝c lower at 66¾@66⅞c, and declined to 65¼c the closing price. December started ¼@¾c down at 66¾@66⅞c, fell off to 65½c, then firmed up to 65½@65⅝c at the close. July, which closed yesterday at 74c, left off today at 70¼c.

Scattered showers and cooler weather started corn lower. Scalpers were disposed to do considerable selling and some of the prominent bulls also sold freely. The country, however, was a good buyer through commission houses and a steady feeling was developed at the decline. The decided weakness of wheat in the last hour of the session had a depressing effect and took all the bull sentiment out of the crowd. September opened ⅜@½c lower at from 35c down to 34¾c, rose to 35⅜c, then reacted to 34⅛c, closing with sellers at 34Zc.

Oats were almost steady on a good seaboard demand. September opened ⅛c lower at 20¾c, rose to 20⅞c, reacted to 20½c, then firmed up to 20Zc, the closing figure.

Provisions opened easy on the soft feeling in corn and a somewhat lower market for hogs. The market had an appearance of firmness at a moderate decline until near the close, when prices slumped off on the break in wheat. September pork opened 5c lower at $9.95 and dropped to $9.62 to the closing figure. September lard began 2½@5c down at $5.60, rose to $5.62, then fell to $5.57½ at the close. September ribs started 2½c off at $5.67 and declined to $5.52½, the closing figure.

Estimated receipts for tomorrow: Wheat, 140 cars; corn, 230 cars; oats, 130 cars; hogs, 30,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat—				
July	73	73	70	70¼
Sept	66⅞	66⅞	65¼	65¼
Dec	66⅞	66⅞	65½	65⅝
Corn—				
July	34¾	35	34½	34½
Sept	35	35⅜	34½	34⅝
Dec	35½	35⅞	35	35⅛
May	37⅝	38	37¼	37¼
Oats—				
July	25	25	24¾	25
Sept	20¾	20⅞	20½	20⅞
May	23⅝	23¾	23½	23⅝
Mess Pork—				
July				9 55
Sept	9 95	9 95	9 62½	9 65
Lard—				
Sept	5 60	5 62½	5 52½	5 52½
Oct	5 65	5 67½	5 57½	5 57½
Short Ribs—				
Sept	5 67½	5 67½	5 52½	5 52½
Oct	5 67½	5 67½	5 55	5 55

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour—Steady. No. 3 spring wheat, 70@80c; No. 2 red, 71½c; No. 2 corn, 34⅞@35c; No. 2 oats, 24½@25c; No. 2 white, 28@28½c; No. 3 white, 27½c; No. 2 rye, 45c; No. 2 barley, 32@35c; No. 1 flaxseed, 94c; prime timothy seed, $2.55. Mess pork, per bbl, $9.60@9.65; lard, per 100 lbs, $5.50@5.55; short ribs sides (loose), $5.35@5.70; dry salted shoulders (boxed), 4⅜@5c; short clear sides (boxed), $5.55@5.65. Sugars, cut loaf, unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 10,700 bbls; wheat, 71,800 bu; oats, 333,800 bu; oats, 242,200 bu; rye, 11,900 bu; barley, 2,200 bu. Shipments—Flour, 7,900 bbls; wheat, 17,200 bu; corn, 486,000 bu; oats, 165,100 bu; barley, 800 bu. On the produce exchange today the butter market was firm: creameries, 13½@17½c; dairies, 12@15c. Eggs steady; fresh, 11c.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 26.—Wheat opened weak and ruled quiet and lower.

July wheat opened at 87½c, being the same as Monday's close, and remained steady up to noon.

September wheat opened at 65¾c, against 66⅝@66½c, Monday's close, declined ⅛c, gained ¼c, dropped to 65½c, firmed up ⅛c, sold at 65⅝c and advanced to 65¾c by 11:45 a. m. and lost ⅜c by 11:50 a. m.

December wheat opened at 64⅝c, against 64⅞@65c, Monday's close, lost ⅛c, gained ⅛c and lost ¼c by 11 o'clock.

The cash wheat market has no new features to note. There is a dearth of arrivals of country wheat. The demand and the sample tables is very light.

July wheat closed at 87½c, September at 64¾@64⅞ and December at 63½@63⅝c.

RANGE OF PRICES.

Wheat.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing. Tues.	Closing. Mon.
July	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
September	65⅞	65⅞	64⅞	64⅞	66½
December	64⅝	64⅝	63⅝	63⅝	65

On Track—No. 1 hard, 90¾c; No. 1 northern, 89¾c; No. 2 northern, 84¾c; July oats, 34½c; July corn, 32½c.

The market during the noon hour was weak and almost panicky, with no one knowing the reason for the weakness.

SOME SAMPLE SALES.

No. 1 northern, 7 cars 89
No. 1 northern, 5 cars, f. o. b. 88
No. 1 northern, 500 bu, f. o. b. 89
No. 1 northern, 1,400 bu 89
No. 1 northern, 1 car, to arrive 88
No. 2 northern, 2 cars, f. o. b. 86
No. 2 northern, 1 car, poor 83½

FLOUR.

There is no change in quotations, but millers are asking more and likely to get it. The whole atmosphere is changed for the better.

First patents .....$4 90@5 20
Sorts in bulk .....4 75@5 00
Middlings, in bulk .....3 85@4 00
Red dog, 40-lb sacks, f. o. b. .....3 60@3 80

BRAN, SHORTS AND COARSE GRAIN.

Bran, in bulk .....$9 00@9 50
Shorts, in bulk .....11 00@11 50
Middlings, in bulk .....12 00@12 50
Red dog, 40-lb sacks, f. o. b. .....14 00@14 50

Feed in 200-lb sacks, $1 per ton additional; in 100-lb sacks, $1.50 additional. The market is strong, with a good advance for all grades. Mills are generally sold ahead.

Corn—Strong; No. 3, 31½@31¾c; No. 3 yellow, 32c; No. 4 corn, 31c.

Oats—The oat market is strong; No. 3, 24¼@24½c.

Rye—No. 2 rye is quoted at 44¾c; new at 44½c; no sales.

Barley—Feed barley quoted at 25c.

Feed—The trade is fair for this season of year, with values steady.

Coarse corn meal and cracked corn, in sacks, per ton, sacks extra .....$11 75@12 00
No. 1 ground feed, 2-3 corn, 1-3 oats, 80-lb sacks, sacks extra .....12 75@13 00
No. 2 ground feed, ⅓ corn, ⅓ oats, 80-lb sacks, sacks extra .....13 25@13 50
No. 3 ground feed, 2-3 oats, 75-lb sacks, sacks extra .....13 75@14 00

In wood 25c extra is charged.

Rye flour, per bbl .....$2 50@2 75
Rye flour, standard, per bbl .....2 30@2 45

STATE GRAIN INSPECTION.

Railroads.	Northern. No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Rej.	No Gd.
G. N.—B. Div	1	6	1	..	1
G. N.—P. F. Div	16	1	..	..	..
C., M. & St. P.	1	..	4	3	..
M. & St. L.	..	..	1	3	..
Northern Pacific	5	..	..	..	1
C., St. P., M. & O.	1	2	6	3	..
Totals	24	9	13	9	2

Other Grains—Winter wheat, 59 cars; No. 3 corn, 28 cars; No. 4 corn, 12 cars; no grade corn, 1 car; No. 3 oats, 12 cars; no grade oats, 2 cars; No. 2 rye, 16 cars; no grade rye, 1 car; No. 1 flax, 4 cars; rejected flax, 1 car.

Cars Inspected Out—Wheat, No. 1 northern, 101 cars; No. 2 northern, 70 cars; No. 3, 32 cars; rejected, 2 cars; No. 4 corn, 5 cars; No. 3 oats, 1 car; No. 1 flax, 10 cars; No. 2 flax, 1 car.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Received—Wheat, 89 cars, 69,920 bu; corn, 10,050 bu; oats, 4,240 bu; barley, 450 bu; rye, 4,800 bu; flax, 400 bu; oil, 78,000 lbs; flour, 125 bbls; hay, 101 tons; fruit, 852,220 lbs; merchandise, 3,457,158 lbs; lumber, 25 cars; posts and piling, 2 cars; barrel stock, 1 car; machinery, 432,750 lbs; coal, 837 tons; wood, 63 cords; brick, 26,000; lime, 3 cars; cement, 230 bbls; stone and marble, 6 cars; dressed meats, 128,888 lbs; railroad materials, 2 cars; sundries, 22 cars; car lots, 433.

Shipped—Wheat, 47 cars, 33,060 bu; corn, 2,920 bu; oats, 1,080 bu; rye, 6,840 bu; flax, 2,220 bu; oil, 100,150 lbs; flour, 50,081 bbls; millstuffs, 1,812 tons; fruit, 153,500 lbs; merchandise, 2,184,140 lbs; lumber, 45 cars; posts and piling, 1 car; machinery, 493,100 lbs; coal, 20 tons; wood, 10 cords; brick, 9,000; cement, 125 bbls; household goods, 24,000 lbs; stone and marble, 3 cars; live stock, 2 cars; hides, pelts, etc., 50,000 lbs; railroad materials, 2 cars; sundries, 13 cars; car lots, 750.

DULUTH GRAIN.

DULTH, Minn., July 26.—The market was dull and weaker; September opened ½c off, at 67⅝c; sold off to 67½c at 9:40, and at 12:30 was quoted at 67¼c. Cash, 5,000 bu to shippers at July price. Mills last week ground 25,815; shipped, 23,725; have, 20,663; railroads received 80,550 flour; shipped, 87,325; have, 47,265. Receipts—Wheat, 33,642 bu; corn, 15,110. Shipments—Wheat, 45,868 bu; corn, 40,000; flax, 110,000. No. 1 hard, July, 84c; September, 67½c; No. 1 northern, July, 83c; oats, 25@24c; rye, 43½c; barley, 26c; flax, 95c; September, 91c; corn, 34c; September closed at 66½c; spot No. 1 hard, 84c; No. 1 northern, 83c; No. 2 northern, 79c; No. 3 spring, 77c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 84c; No. 1 northern, 83c.

ST. PAUL GRAIN.

Quotations on grain, hay, feed, etc., furnished by Griggs Bros., grain and seed merchants:

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 88@89c; No. 2 northern, 85@87c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 32½@33c; No. 3, 32@32½c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 25@25½c; No. 3, 24½@24¾c.

Barley and Rye—Sample barley, 24@32c; No. 2 rye, 42@43c; No. 3 rye, 41@41½c.

Seed—No. 1 flax, 92c; timothy seed, $1@1.35; red clover, $2@3.10.

Flour—Patents, per bbl, $4.70@5; straights, $4.30@4.50; bakers', $2.50@3.90; rye flour, $2.50@3.

Ground Feed—No. 1 feed, $13@13.25.

Coarse Cornmeal—$12.25@12.50.

Bran—$10@10.25.

Shorts in Bulk—$12@12.25.

Hay—Market lower; receipts heavy; choice Iowa and Minnesota upland, $5.25@5.75; No. 1 upland $5@5.25; low grade, $3@4; good to choice timothy, $6@7.

Straw—Oat, $2.50@3; rye, $2.75@3.

OTHER GRAIN MARKETS.

GRAIN GOSSIP.

Gossip by private wire to C. H. F. Smith & Co., St. Paul (members of the New York stock exchange and Chicago board of trade.

Clinton, Io.—Corn is suffering badly in this vicinity.

St. Louis—Orthwein tells me Kansas and the West are offering wheat very freely. Looks like all the holes are filled.

Kansas City—Beloit, Kan., advises that corn is about gone up.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Flour—Receipts, 13,809 bbls; exports, 27,163 bbls; market weak and 5@10c lower. Wheat—Receipts, 121,450 bu; exports, 93,781 bu; spot weak; No. 1 red, 71c; No. 2 red, 75½@76c, f. o. b., afloat, export trade to arrive; options were weak all day. Aside from bearish Liverpool cables, selling was prompted by large arrival of new wheat; July, 74@78c, closed 75c; September, 70⅝@71 13-16c, closed 70⅝c. Corn—Receipts, 143 700 bu; exports, 184,136 bu; spot easy; No. 2, 39¾c, f. o. b., afloat; options opened easy under reported rains, rallied on covering but broke finally with wheat and closed ½c lower; May, 41½@41¾c closed 41½c; July, 38½c. Oats—Receipts, 134,500 bu; exports, 250,389 bu; spot steady; No. 2, 28c; No. 2 white 32c; options dull and weaker; September, 25⅝c.

GRAIN VISIBLE SUPPLY.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Special cable and telegraphic dispatches to Bradstreet's indicate the following changes in available supplies last Saturday, as compared with the preceding Saturday: Wheat, United States and Canada, East of Rockies—Decrease, 993,000 bu; afloat for and in Europe, decrease 3,500,000 bu; world's supply, total decrease, 4,493,000 bu. Corn, United States and Canada, East of Rockies—Decrease, 1,919,000 bu. Oats, United States and Canada, East of Rockies—Decrease, 1,549,000 bu. Among the more important reductions, not reported in the official visible supply statement, are the decrease of 121,000 bu at Manitoba and Ontario storage points, and 75,000 bu at Minneapolis private elevators. The important gains not otherwise reported, is the increase of 110,000 bu at Chicago private elevators, 64,000 bu at New Orleans and 56,000 bu at Galveston. The combined stock of wheat held at Portland, Or., and Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., was a decrease of 230 000 bu from last week.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—Wheat lower; No. 2 red cash, elevator, 70c bid; track, 70½c; July, 69¾c; August, 65½c; September, 64½c; December, 65c; No. 2 hard, 67½@70c Corn lower; No. 2 cash, 33½c; July, 32½c; September, 33@33½c; December, 33½c. Oats lower; No. 2 cash, 24c; track, 25@25½c; July, 24c; May, 23⅞c; No. 2 white, 29½@30c. Rye lower; 46c for new. Flaxseed lower; 88c. Lead lower, $3.82½. Spelter lower; $4.32½.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 26.—Flour steady. Wheat lower; No. 1 northern, 89c; No. 2 northern, 88c; September, 67⅞c. Oats steady; 27½@28¾c. Rye lower; No. 1, 44½@45c. Barley steady; No. 2, 45½c; September, sample, 29½@31½c.

ST. PAUL PRODUCE.

A Fairly Active Market—Butter and Eggs Continue Firm, With Limited Offerings.

The produce market was only fairly active. Receipts of butter were light, but prices steady at quotations. There is a good demand, particularly for higher grades. Offerings of eggs were also smaller. Prices were firmer. There was no session of the board of trade. The following are the street quotations:

Corrected exclusively for The Globe by the secretary of the board of trade:

Bananas—Choice shipping—Large bunches, $2@2.25; small bunches, $1.75@2.

Beans—Per Bu—Brown, $1; dirty lots, 60@75; fancy navy, $1.25; medium, hand-picked, $1.10.

Beef—Per Lb—Country-dressed, fancy, 6@6½c; rough, 3½@4c.

Berries—Blackberries, 24 pts, 75@$1; 16 pints, fancy, $1.50; blueberries, 16 qts, 90c@$1.15; 1-bu basket, $2; 10 qts, 50c; raspberries, red, 24 pts, $1.25@1.35; black, 16 qts, $1.25; black, 24 qts, $1.25@1.30; currants, red, 16 qts, 75c @$1; white, 16 qts, $1.25@1.50; red, 24 qts, $1@1.25.

Butter—Per Lb—Creameries, extras, 15½c; creameries, firsts, 14@14½c; creameries, gathered cream, 11½@13½c; imitations, 13@13½c; dairies, hand separator, 14c; dairies, extra, 13@13½c; dairies, firsts, 11@13c; ladies, extra, 12c; ladies, jacking stock, 11c.

Cabbage—Per 100 Lbs—Home-grown, 25@35c.

Cheese—Per Lb—Brick, No. 1, 8½@9c; brick No. 2, 7½@8c; Limburger, new, 7@8½c; Swiss, 12@13c; twins, fancy, Minnesota and Wisconsin, new, 9c; Young America, fancy, new, 9@9½c; Swiss cheese, old, 16@16½c; primost, 6@6½c.

Cider—Sweet, per bbl, $5@5.50; sweet, per half-bbl, $2.75; hard, per bbl, $5@6; hard, per half-bbl, $3@3.50.

Dried Peas—Per Bu—Fancy, yellow, 80@85c; medium, yellow, 70@75c; fancy green, 80@85c; medium green, 70@75c.

Eggs—Cases Included, Per Doz—Fresh stock, loss off, 11@11½c; seconds, 8c.

Fish—Per Lb—Pickerel, 4½c; pike, 7c; croppies, 7c; trout, Lake Superior, 8c; whitefish, 8c.

Frogs' Legs—Per doz, 5@10c.

Grapes—Per Basket—Concord, 40@50c.

Grape Fruit—Per Box—California, $5@5.50.

Hogs—Clean, Per Lb—Heavy, clean, 4½c; light, clean, 4¾@5c; medium, clean, 4¾c.

Honey—Per Lb Sections—Buckwheat, 8@9c; extracted amber, 6@6½c; extracted white, 6½@7c; golden rod, 10c; white, choice, 10@11c; white, fancy, 13c.

Lemons—California, 300 to 360s, $4@4.50; Messinas, choice, 300s, $4.50@5; Messinas, fancy, 300s, $5@5.50; Messinas, choice, 360s, $4.50@5; Messinas, fancy, 360s, $5.50.

Maple Sugar—Per Lb—Vermont, in bricks, 10c; Western, in bricks, 10c.

Maple Syrup—Per gallon, 75@80c; per half-gallon, 45@50c.

Melons—Watermelons, 20@25c; cantelopes, large, doz, $1.75; gem melons, basket, $1.

Mutton—Per Lb—Bucks, 5@5½c; country-dressed, 7½@8½c; milk lambs, pelts off, 9½@10c.

Onions—Southern, sacks, $1.75@2; California, sacks, $1.75@2.

Oranges—Per Box—Blood, $3.50; Mediterranean sweets, $2.75@3; seedlings, choice, $2@2.25; seedlings, fancy, $2.25@2.50.

Peaches—Per Basket—California, $1.25; Albertas, 16 baskets, $2@2.25.

Plums—Royal Kartive, $1.25@1.50; Tradagey, $1.35.

Pears—$2.75.

Potatoes—Burbanks, carload lots, per bu, 20@25c; new potatoes, 45@50c; mixed stock, per bu, 20c.

Poultry—Per Lb—Spring, live chickens, 13@14c; live hens, 7½@8c; live ducks, 8c; live geese, 6c; live old cocks, 7c; live turkeys, 7c.

Veal—Per Lb—Coarse and thin, 5½c; extra fancy, country dressed, 7½c; good, 90 to 100 lbs, 6½@7c.

Vegetables—Green—Beans, string, per bu box, 50c; wax, per bu box, 50c; beets, per doz bunches, 10c; cantelopes, basket, $1.25; cantelopes, large, per doz, $2; cucumbers, per doz, 25c; egg plant, per doz, 75c; lettuce, field, per bu, 10c; lettuce, head, per bu, 25c; new carrots, per doz, 10c; new turnips, per bu, 35c; onions, per doz, 10c; parsley, per doz, 15c; pie plant, 100-lb box, 40c; radishes, per doz bunches, 6c; spinach, per bu, 25c; tomatoes, Southern, crate, 50c; watercress, doz, 20c; gooseberries, 16 qts, 75@80c; peas, 50c; mint, doz, 75c; watermelons, 20@25c.

Pigeons—Tame—Old and young, alive, doz, 65c; squabs, fancy, doz, $1.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

More Liberal Receipts of Cattle and Sheep—Cattle and Hogs Strong and Active—Sheep Lower.

South St. Paul.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, July 26.—Receipts at the Union stockyards were: Cattle, 700; calves, 250; hogs, 1,200; sheep, 700. There was a fairly good run of live stock generally and especially of cattle and sheep. Several carloads of beef cattle were offered. The market was strong and active. The receipts of hogs were not so large and the quality was inclined to be inferior. Prices were strong for grades. There was a slight lowering in sheep quotations.

UNION STOCK YARDS, South St. Paul, July 26.—Receipts, Cattle, 779; calves, 252; hogs, 1,106; sheep, 73. The market was strong, and good hogs, of which there were only a few bunches, sold around $4. Considerable common stock was on the market. Representative sales:

No.	Wt.	Dkg.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Dkg.	Price.
1 stag	570	..	$2 00	10	213	..	$3 80
5	96	..	3 25	15	234	..	3 80
9	101	..	3 25	15	218	..	3 80
3	206	..	3 50	25	212	..	3 80
8	251	..	3 60	31	207	80	3 80
7	294	..	3 60	29	251	80	3 85
4	232	..	3 60	67	254	200	3 85
6	313	..	3 60	27	210	..	3 85
2	340	..	3 60	21	238	80	3 85
4	300	..	3 60	19	218	80	3 85
6	305	..	3 60	47	249	160	3 85
4	312	40	3 60	44	227	..	3 85
6	348	120	3 60	33	280	160	3 85
19	320	..	3 60	19	223	..	3 85
10	277	40	3 60	36	216	160	3 85
11	314	..	3 60	22	218	..	3 90
8	324	..	3 60	38	237	..	3 90
8	325	80	3 60	26	232	80	3 90
11	295	..	3 65	24	180	..	3 95
2	330	..	3 65	42	229	40	3 95
2	305	..	3 70	15	197	..	4 00
18	280	80	3 72½	18	304	..	4 00
6	218	..	3 75	39	247	..	4 00
8	174	..	3 75	114	278	120	4 00

Cattle—Several loads of fed Canadian cattle were on the market selling to Swift at $4.85. The common stuff was medium to fair and brought steady prices. Good stockers were in good demand, but common stuff is very dull. Representative sales:

Butcher Cows and Heifers—

No.	Wt.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Price.
1	860	$2 25	1	750	$2 25
4	975	2 25	1	800	3 25
5	870	2 40	1	1100	3 30
6	875	2 50	5	880	3 35
5	970	2 65	4	805	3 35
1	910	2 75	3	793	3 35
1	1100	2 75	2	940	3 35
1	950	2 75	2	1040	3 35
1	895	2 75	1	1120	3 40
2	970	2 85	6	1103	3 40
2	925	2 90	5	1010	3 40
1	930	3 00	5	924	3 40
5	994	3 10	1	1150	3 50
1	860	3 10	1	950	3 50
2	965	3 15	1	930	3 65
2	1020	3 15	2	860	3 75

Stock Cows and Heifers—

No.	Wt.	Price	No.	Wt.	Price.
1	500	$3 00	1	380	$3 50
3	420	3 20	12	432	3 50
2	855	3 25	4	560	3 50
1	600	3 25	1	230	3 50
1	670	3 25	5	720	3 60
1	650	3 25	3	383	3 60
2	565	3 30	1	370	3 65
2	790	3 35	1	220	3 75
3	653	3 40	3	163	3 75
9	394	3 40	2	230	3 75
1	480	3 45	4	210	4 00

Stockers and Feeders—

No.	Wt.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Price.
2	325	$3 00	7	253	$3 90
3	576	3 15	28	227	3 95
7	478	3 15	16	404	3 95
3	733	3 20	12	391	4 00
2	730	3 40	9	973	4 00
1	930	3 50	2	440	4 10
1	830	3 50	1	170	4 25
2	875	3 00	1	180	4 50
1	250	3 75	3	150	4 60
6	508	3 75	1	180	4 75
1	610	3 75	7	230	4 75
4	1122	3 75	1	230	4 75
6	458	3 80	2	200	4 75
1	860	3 85	8	260	4 75
5	440	3 85	14	264	4 85
9	502	3 85	3	270	4 10
12	516	3 85	1	211	4 90
2	205	3 90	7	233	4 95

Bulls—

No.	Wt.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Price.
1	920	$2 60	1	600	$3 40
1	1570	2 75	6	463	3 50
1	990	2 95	1	1570	3 25
1	1120	3 00	1	600	3 00
2	900	3 00	5	630	3 10
3	1163	3 00	1	1650	2 90
1	1300	3 10	2	1325	3 00
1	950	3 10	2	700	2 95
2	535	3 20	1	300	3 00
3	853	3 25	1	840	2 80

Butcher Steers—

No.	Wt.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Price.
20	1257	$4 75	30	1307	$4 85
31	1393	4 85	1	1520	4 85
26	1409	4 85	1	1350	4 85
29	1433	4 85	1	1400	4 85
28	1376	4 85	1	1200	4 85
18	1320	4 85	1	1600	4 85

Milkers and Springers—

No.		Price.	No.		Price.
26	cows....for	$1040 00	2	c & 2 c..for	$72 00
1	c & 1 c..for	33 00	1	cow ....for	27 00
1	cow ....for	37 00	1	c & 1 c..for	35 00
2	c & 2 ..for	80 00	3	c & 2 c..for	120 00
1	c & 1 c..for	36 00	5	c & 3 c..for	225 00
1	cow ....for	34 00	1	cow ....for	40 00
1	c & 1 c..for	41 00	3	c & 2 c..for	105 00
1	cow ...for	$28 00			

Veal Calves—

| No. | Wt. | Price. | No. |