POINTS ABOUT BACON HOGS

THE EXPORT MARKET FOR THIS PRODUCT

The United States a Principal Source of Supply for the United Kingdom — Superiority of the Canadian Product and Reasons Therefor—Equal Results Can Be Achieved in Minnesota.

A recent report of the department of agriculture says:

To supply the present demand for the British market requires the importation of more than 500,000,000 pounds of bacon a year. This bacon is procured almost entirely from three countries—the United States, Denmark and Canada. Although the United States is still the chief source of supply, the quantity purchased from this country is decidedly smaller than it was five or six years ago. On the other hand, the British have greatly increased their importations of Danish and Canadian bacon. An inquiry into the reason for this change in the course of trade discloses the fact that our bacon is not so well adapted to the requirements of the British market as is that imported from Denmark and Canada. The article produced in the United States is chiefly corn-fed bacon, and, although regarded with high favor in our own markets, it carries altogether too much fat to suit the taste of the English consumer. Denmark and Canada furnish a much leaner grade of bacon. Their producers have studied the peculiar wants of the British market, and with such success that they are already making important inroads upon our trade. The Danish and Canadian brands of bacon are regarded in Great Britain as being so far superior to ours that the price paid for them is several cents a pound higher. As we sell annually to the British market more than 300,000,000 pounds of this product, the loss of only a few cents in the price per pound makes an enormous difference in the profit of the trade. It will therefore be to the interest of our producers, in providing bacon for the British trade, to give more attention to the peculiar wants of the people to be supplied, for in this way only can a profitable development of our export business be accomplished.

There is an apparent obstinacy on the part of some of our Northwestern farmers in the matter of turning attention to the large production of a hog suitable for bacon. This is, no doubt, due to the fact that, corn being plentiful in sections where the bulk of the hog supply emanates, and it being less troublesome to furnish that food than any other, farmers prefer to go on producing fat hogs, which means the lard hog, as against the bacon hog. In northern latitudes, however, where corn is less abundant than in Southern Minnesota, Iowa and the like, hogs can be profitably cultivated with a view to supplying the bacon market, just as is done in Canada.

The first point in the way of production is to secure the proper breed of hogs which may be grown for purely bacon uses, and over this point there is considerable dispute constantly in progress. There is no doubt that Canadian experience is a better guide for the Minnesota or Northwestern farmer generally, than any one of the editorial disputants who assume to treat of the subject. The following letter from J. A. MacDonald, of Prince Edward Island, Canada, to Hoards Dairyman, would therefore seem to be an intelligent view of the subject:

The bacon hog is a new candidate for public favor in some parts of the American continent, and it is to be regretted that many of the Western hog raisers do not take kindly to him. The bacon hog is synonymous with the Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein, in cows, the trotter, in horses, the Merino, in sheep, the Leghorn, in hens, and, like these, is of a highly nervous organization.

The idea is to get an animal with little fat and much red meat, and nerve power. To secure this animal, the Imperial Yorkshire and the Tamworth, particularly the latter, with angular forms, like that of the dairy cow, and the race horse, must be secured in contradistinction to the square built, broad-backed and blocky Poland China, Berkshire, and other breeds of the "beefy" ham and shoulder, "lardy" hogs. The law of milk giving, red meat-making, and maternity, is precisely the same in the bacon hog, as in the bovine dairy mother. The bacon hog shows great angularity of conformation, a prominent backbone, and well developed vertebrae—the indication of large spinal marrow, and strong nerve force. The bacon hog has a slightly prominent pelvic arch, showing her strong material power, and the milk-giving function is shown by her udder, of long abdominal attachment, from front to rear, and well balanced as to form, coupled with a strong, wedge-shaped digestive capacity, and her constitutional vigor is not only shown by her large heart girth, but by her strong, naval development. These latter characteristics are quite pronounced in the Tamworth. The bacon hog is a hairy animal; this is shown by her long, lean and smallish head, and her light, prominent, protruding eye. The bacon hog, by reason of her highly nervous organism, is as susceptible to kind or abusive treatment, as is the gentle, kittenish Jersey.

The bacon sow has the milk-giving function in a most extraordinary degree. When not elaborating milk for her litter, she elaborates red meat bacon. The bacon sow always impresses one with femininity—with motherhood. You never mistake the bacon sow for a barrow. Her's is the great capacity to give milk, to bear offspring, and fifteen pigs is not an unusual litter for the bacon sow.

As stated above, in corn sections farmers do not take kindly to the idea of producing bacon hogs, notwithstanding the fact that Secretary Wilson, himself from Iowa, has been active since he entered the department of agriculture in urging the importance of the industry. The claim is made that it pays better to go on raising the lard hog, and that there will be a sufficient number of accidentally lean hogs to supply the market for bacon. On this point an exchange, quoting from an authority on the subject, says:

Not long ago on a certain day hogs were selling in Chicago at $4.10@4.20, and on the same day Canadian hogs were selling in Toronto, Canada, for $5.50@6 per 100 lbs. The hogs on both markets were bought at the price paid because of an export demand that calls for pork to feed European countries. The difference in price was not because of a difference in transportation charges, nor for any other reason except that the Canadian hogs were of better quality for the market they were intended for.

We have just as good hogs here as they have in Canada, but we insist on feeding them corn exclusively and always. In Canada they feed peas, which we can grow; barley, oats and rye, all of which we can grow as well as they. The Canadian farmer feeds his hogs a varied ration, including grass, turnips, beets, bran, skim milk and a little corn.

They use Tamworth, Yorkshire and Berkshire hogs principally for the production of bacon, and we have these breeds in this country in their greatest perfection.

If we would grow less acres of corn and more of the smaller grains we could produce bacon as good as ever went out of Canada, and could get as good a price for it, and make more money than we do now.

It will thus be seen that price counts in the matter of quality for the purpose desired. There is no doubt that farmers in sections tributary to the St. Paul market might profitably experiment in this industry, inasmuch as all that is necessary in the way of feed to produce the quality desirable is available here as well as in Canada.

THE BACON HOG.

With the shifting of the demand in great pork centers from the heavy to the light hog, the breeds which produce the greatest amount of bacon were brought prominently to the front. While the hogs quoted as light in market reports range from 200 to 250 lbs, the highest priced bacon hog weighs from 160 to 200 or 210. But what breeds or crosses are best for securing this much desired hog? The heavy breeds so long grown for size and ability to assimilate great quantities of food and produce a large proportion of fat, do not readily become small higs with a large percentage of lean.

Without much doubt the Yorkshire is best for this purpose and for crossing with the coarser breeds. These hogs have probably the purest blood of any class in existence, having been kept strictly within breed lines for many generations. Because their characteristics are so firmly fixed, Yorkshire traits are prominent in crosses with other breeds. They are fine boned, and dress a high percentage of pork to gross weight. They are hardy, fatten easily and are especially desirable for the man who owns a small or medium sized farm. For a local market or in neighborhoods where farmers raise hogs for special customers the individauls of this breed are ideal.

On large farms Berkshire boars crossed upon Yorkshire sows produce very nearly the light hogs so much in demand in the leading markets. Just what proportion of blood of either breed is most desirable has not been determined, but this cross gives the most promise. Crosses with the Poland-China have also given good results—Orange Judd Farmer.

WHEAT WAS HIGHER.

Pressing Demand for Spot, and Advance in Corn Helped.

WHEAT SUMMARY.

	Close.	Prev. Day.
September, Minneapolis	64⅛	63½@⅝
September, Chicago	65⅝	64½@⅝
September, Duluth	.66	65⅝
September, New York	.70⅛	69½

CHICAGO, July 28.—A pressing demand for the spot article, together with the advance in corn strengthened wheat today. July closed 1½c higher. September rose ¾@⅞c and December gained ⅝c. Corn left off 1c up. Oats advanced ¼@⅜c. Pork, lard and ribs are unchanged.

Higher cables from Liverpool, and unfavorable weather for corn started wheat higher. The reaction theory also seemed to favor some recovery. The drop for the past few days has been such that trade seemed to come to the conclusion that it was a good time to buy. Shorts were disposed to cover and secure profits and there was more or less demand for the long account. Later, when numerous crop damage reports about corn were being received the market for that commodity began to be considerably affected by them and still further strength was imparted to wheat. Interest in cash or July was revived. It was evident that there was still considerable shortage, and this caused a bullish feeling. Bids on the basis of yesterday's cash price were in the market here for considerable quantities of Kansas No. 2 hard, but the wheat could not be secured.

Chicago received 130 cars, against 172 a year ago. The Atlantic port clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 222,000 bu.

September opened ½c higher at 67@67⅛c, declined to 64⅞@65c, rallied to 65⅝c, then sold off to 65⅜c asked at the close. December started ⅜@½c up at 65⅛@65¼c, advanced to 65⅝@65¾c, then reacted to 65⅜c, the closing figure. July started unchanged at 70c, sold up to 71¾c and closed at 71½c bid.

Corn was unexpectedly easy for a few minutes at the opening. This weakness was of short duration, however, as the reports of the country were almost unanimously bullish as regard the damage done by the dry weather to ignore its existence. September opened ⅛c lower to ⅛c higher at from 33⅞ to 34⅛c, and gradually gathered strength until about the end of the session, it was bringing 35⅛c, and closed at 35c bid.

Oats were firmer in sympathy with corn. There was a good cash demand at higher prices. September opened unchanged to ⅛c lower at 20⅝c, and sold up to 20¾c.

After a weak opening on lower prices for hogs at the yards, provisions firmed up with corn. Commission houses were good buyers, and it was assumed that the English packers were covering. September pork opened unchanged at $9.37½, off to $9.25, rallied to $9.42½, then settled back to $9.37½ asked at the close. September lard began 2½c down at $5.35, declined to $5.30, advanced to $5.40, and closed at $5.37. September ribs started 2½c lower at $5.35, weakened to $5.35, recovered to $5.40 and reacted to $5.37½, the closing price.

Estimated receipts tomorrow are: Wheat, 175 cars; corn, 580; oats, 255; hogs, 20,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Opening.	Highest	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat—				
July	70	71¾	70	71½
September	65⅛	65⅝	65	65⅜
December	65⅝	66⅝	65⅛	65⅜
Corn—				
July	34	34¾	34	34¾
September	34⅛	35⅛	33⅞	35
December	34½	35⅝	34½	35⅜
May	36⅝	37¾	36½	37¾
Oats—				
July	25½	26⅛	25½	26
September	20¾	20¾	20⅜	20¾
May	23¼	23¾	23¼	23⅝
Mess Pork—				
July	.....	.....	.....	9 27½
September	9 37½	9 42½	9 25	9 37½
Lard—				
September	5 35	5 40	5 30	5 37½
October	5 40	5 45	5 35	5 42½
Ribs—				
September	5 35	5 40	5 27½	5 3½
October	5 40	5 42½	5 30	5 42½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour—Firm. Wheat—No. 3 spring, 76@77c; No. 2 red, 71c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 35½c; No. 2 34⅝@34¾c. Oats—No. 2, 25½@25¾; No 2 white, 29c; No. 3 white, 27½@28½c. Rye—No. 2, 43@43¼c. Barley—No. 2, 31@35c. Flaxseed—No. 1, 85c; N. W., 90c. Timothy Seed—Prime, $2.55. Mess Pork—Per bbl, $9.30@9.35. Lard—Per 100 lbs, $5.30@5.35. Ribs—Short sides (loose), $5.25@5.60. Shoulders—Dry salted (boxed), 4⅝@5c. Sides—Short clear (boxed), $5.70@5.90. Receipts—Flour, 7,400 bbls; wheat, 130,000 bu; corn, 303,100 bu; oats, 167,600 bu; rye, 4,200 bu; barley, 2,200 bu. Shipments—Flour, 8,700 bbls; wheat, 17,200 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 193,100 bu; barley, 2,300 bu. On the produce exchange today the butter market was better and eggs unchanged.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 28.—Wheat opened higher and ruled fairly strong, though not active.

July wheat opened at 86c, against 87½c Wednesday's close; advanced to 87c, and sold at 86½c by 11 a. m.

September wheat opened at 63⅞c, against 63½@63⅝c, Wednesday's close; firmed up to 64c. Lost 1-16c, advanced to 64¼@64¼c, sold at 64⅜c, firmed up to 64½c, lost ¼c, gained ¼c, and lost 1-16c by 11:50 a. m.

December wheat opened at 62⅝c, against 62¾@62½c, Wednesday's close; sold at 63c, lost ¼c, gained ¼c, lost ¼c, sold up to 63⅜c, and lost ¼c by 11:55 a. m.

The cash wheat market was dull for the same reasons which have maintained for a week past. July wheat closed at 86½c, September at 64½c, and December at 62⅞c.

RANGE OF PRICES.

Wheat.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing. Thurs.	Closing. Wed.
July	86	86½	86	86½	87½
September	63⅞	64½	63⅞	64⅛	63⅝
December	62⅝	63¾	62⅝	62⅞	62½

On Track—No. 1 hard, 88c; No. 1 northern, 87c; No. 2 northern, 82½c; July oats, 25½c; corn, 32½c.

SOME SAMPLE SALES.

No. 1 northern, 1 car, choice	89
No. 1 northern, 1 car	87¾
No. 1 northern, 3 cars	87¼
No. 1 northern, 3 cars	87¼
No. 1 northern, 1 car	87
No. 1 northern, 1 car, to arrive	87½
No. 2 northern, 2 cars	83
No. 2 northern, 1 car	84
No. 2 northern, 1 car	86
No. 2 northern, 1 car	82
No. 2 winter, 2 cars, new	73

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 70@4 80
Shorts, in bulk	4 50@4 60
Middlings, in bulk	3 40@3 60
Red-dog, 40-lb sacks, f. o. b.	3 60@3 80

BRAN, SHORTS AND COARSE GRAIN.

Bran, in bulk	$9 00
Shorts, in bulk	11 00
Middlings, in bluk	12 @12 50
Red-dog, 40-lb sacks, f. o. b.	14 @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, 32¼c; No. 3 yellow, 32¼c; No. 4 corn, 31c.

Oats—The oat market is strong; No. 3, 24½@25c.

Rye—No. 2 rye, new, 40c; no grade, 39½c.

Barley—No. 5, 25¼c; no grade, 25c.

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

Coarse cornmeal 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, ½ corn, ½ 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 20c extra is charged.

Rye flour, per bbl	2 40@2 50
Rye flour, standard, per bbl	2 20@2 30

STATE GRAIN INSPECTION.

Railroads.	Northern No.1hd.	No.1.	No.2.	No.3.	Rej.	N.G.
G. N.—B. Div.	..	1	1	2	2	..
G. N.—F. F. Div.	..	1	1	2	1	1
C., M. & S. P.	..	..	..	2	4	..
Soo Line	..	2	1	..	..	..
Northern Pacific	..	..	5	2	2	..
Minn. Transfer	..	..	..	1	..	..
St. Paul & D	..	10	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	14	8	9	9	1

Other Grains—Winter wheat, 64; No. 3 corn, 7; No. 4 corn, 4; No. 3 oats, 9; No. 2 rye, 5; No. 3 rye, 1; No. 1 flax, 1.

Cars Inspected Out—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 20; No. 1 northern, 73; No. 2 northern, 36; No. 3, 36; rejected, 2; No. 3 corn, 2; No. 3 oats, 6; No. 1 flax, 4.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Received—Wheat, 94 cars, 71,440 bu; corn, 11,390 bu; oats, 18,020 bu; barley, 1,350 bu; rye, 3,240 bu; oil, 37,600 lbs; flour, 450 bbls; hay, 73 tons; fruit 304,608 lbs; merchandise, 1,265,105 lbs; lumber, 27 cars; posts and piling, 1 car; barrel stock, 2 cars; machinery, 219,562 lbs; coal, 544 tons; wood, 20 cords; brick, 60,000; lime, 3 cars; cement, 375 cars; ties, 1 car; stone and marble, 3 cars; dressed meats, 108,600 lbs; sundries, 17 cars. Car lots, 391.

Shipped—Wheat, 8 cars ,6,240 bu; corn, 3,650 bu; oats, 6,480 bu; rye, 5,130 bu; flax, 5,920 bu; oil, 72,870 lbs; flour, 39,194 bbls; fillstuffs, 1,191 tons; fruit, 64,200 lbs; merchandise, 2,001,645 lbs; lumber, 49 cars; machinery, 598,350 lbs; coal, 20 tons; wood, 20 cords; lime, 1 car; cement, 225 bbls; household goods, 42,200 lbs; live stock, 1 car; railroad materials, 1 car; sundries, 30 cars. Car lots, 723.

DULUTH GRAIN.

DULUTH, Minn., July 28.—The market was dull and firmer. September opened ⅝c up at 65¾c, sold up to 66¼c at 11:30, held there till noon, and at 12:30 was quoted at 66¼c. No cash sales. Receipts—Wheat, 18,783 bu; corn, 18,531 bu; oats, 1,220 bu; rye, 3,567 bu; barley, 1,349; flax, 993 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 13,467. September closed at 66c; spot No. 1 hard, 81c; No. 1 northern, 80c; No. 2 northern, 79c; No. 3 spring, 74c. To Arrive—No. 1 hard, 81c; No. 1 northern, 80c; No. 1 hard, July, 81c; September, 67c; No. 1 northern, July, 80c; oats, 24¾@23¾c; rye, 42c; barley, 26c; flax, 90c; September, 88c; corn, 34½c.

ST. PAUL GRAIN.

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

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 87@88c; No. 2 northern, 84@85c.

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

Oats—No. 3 white, 25½@26c; 25@25½.

Barley and Rye—Sample barley, 24@32c; No. 2 rye, 40@41c; No. 3 rye, 39@39½c.

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@3.50; 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@12.50.

Hay—Market very dull; 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—Oats, $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.

Sioux City reports that enough rain fell to insure crop of corn in Nebraska, Eastern Kansas and Western Iowa. We have reports of large sales of corn by farmers this morning from almost all our country agents on line of Milwaukee road in Central and Northwestern Iowa, from which we infer that they had rains and expect crop in that section.

The failure of the National Linseed Oil company to respond to margins on flax trades yesterday afternoon may give rise this morning to talk of their failure. No doubt their losses are very heavy and as is always the case in this market when anybody attempts to corner anything on our floor, they meet with disaster sooner or later. This will bring about lower prices for flax the coming year.

Price Current: Much benefit to corn from local rains. Great extent requiring prompt relief to avert serious curtailment. As a whole chances about equal a week ago, but narrower margin for saving condition. Oat crop developing much slight weight. No important change in wheat. Packing 435,000 against 335,000 last year.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Flour—Receipts, 16,870 bbls; exports, 4,757 bbls; moderately active and a shade steadier. Wheat—Receipts, 162,800 bu; exports, 133,195 bu; spot steady; No. 2 red, 73⅝c f. o. b., afloat, export grade to arrive; options had a firmer opening and held the strong undertone until late in the afternoon when realizing provoked a decline from the top, although final prices showed ½@⅝c net advance; higher cables, less favorable European weather and smaller interior receipts stimulated early demand here; July was irregular, advancing sharply on covering, followed by a late break, and closed ½c lower; July, 72½@72¾c, closed at 74½c; September, 69⅞@70 9-16c, closed at 70⅛c. Corn—Receipts, 183,375 bu; exports, 78,189 bu; spot firm; options opened firmer and were bullishly affected all day by adverse crop and war news. Shorts covered vigorously, and closed the market ¾@⅞c higher; July, 38⅜c; September, 33½@33⅝c, closed at 39⅛c. Oats—Receipts, 161,300 bu; exports, 39,405 bu; spot dull; No. 2, 27½@28c; No. 2 white, 21½@32c; options firmer, with corn, closing ¼c net higher; September, 25⅝c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 69c; track, 69@72c; July, 69c; September, 64½@64⅝c; December, 65c; No. 2 hard, 66½@67½c. Corn—Higher; No. 2 cash, 33½c; July, 33c; September, 33⅜@33¾c; December, 34@34⅛c. Oats—Higher; No. 2 cash, 24c; track, 25@25½c; July, 24c; September, 23¼c; No. 2 white, 24@30c. Rye—Lower, 45c. Flaxseed—Higher, 85c. Lard—Dull, $3.32½c. Spelter—Dull, $4.30.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 28.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Higher; No. 1 northern, 87c; No. 2 northern, 80c; September, 67⅛c. Oats—⅛c higher, 26½@29c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 44c; September, 42c. Barley—Nominal; No. 2, September, 46c asked.

ST. PAUL PRODUCE.

The Demand for Butter and Eggs Is About Equal to the Supply—Steady Prices.

Dealing in small fruits continues to be brisk with practically stationary prices. The butter receipts were small with prices steady on all grades. The local retailers are doing mainly all the buying on the street. The demand for eggs is about equal to the supply with prices steady. 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@65c; fancy navy, $1.25; medium, hand picked, $1.10.

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

Berries—Blackberries, 24 pts, 75c@$1; 16 pts, fancy, $1.50@ blueberries, 16 qts, 90@$1.35; 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, 16½@17c; creameries, firsts, 15@15½c; creameries, gathered cream, 11½@13½c; imitations, 13@13½c; dairies, hand separator, 14c; dairies, extra, 13@13½c; dairies, firsts, 11@13c; ladles, extra, 12c; ladles, packing 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, 7c.

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 gal, 75@80c; per half-gal, 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 Kartlive, $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, 30c; cantelopes, basket, $1@1.25; cantelopes, large, per doz, $2; cucumbers, per doz, 25c; egg plant, per doz, 75c; lettuce, field, per bu, 15c; lettuce, hear, per bu, 30c; 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, 60⅛ spinach, per bu, 25c; tomatoes, Southern, crate, 65c; watercress, doz, 20c; gooseberries, 16 qts, 75@90c; peas, 50c; mint, doz, 75c; watermelons, 18@23c.

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

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Receipts of All Classes Were Small—Few Offerings and Low Prices.

South St. Paul.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, July 28.—Receipts at the Union stock yards today were: Cattle, 225; calves, 100; hogs, 500; sheep, 200. There was a very light run of cattle and the offerings were low grade. The market was dull. The demand for hogs was fair at prices from 5@10c lower. The offerings were limited and of inferior quality. But few sheep and lambs were received and the market was dull with lower prices.

Receipts—Cattle, 333; calves, 161; hogs, 411; sheep, 144.

Hogs—Hogs marked 5c lower, following the Eastern decline. Quality common. Representative sales:

No.	Wt.	Dkg.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Dkg.	Price.
2 boar	270	..	$2 00	7	231	80	$3 65
16	282	40	3 10	9	280	..	3 67½
3	386	80	3 40	59	289	80	3 70
2	235	..	3 50	54	220	40	3 70
8	409	80	3 45	8	222	..	3 70
7	333	..	3 45	86	202	40	3 70
1	380	..	3 45	53	254	120	3 75
30	390	160	3 62½	33	258	80	3 75
55	303	280	3 65	76	236	40	3 75
18	207	..	3 85	25	252	..	3 85

Cattle—Butcher cattle steady, but not many here. Good stockers and feeders steady and active; common dull. Representative sales:

Butcher Cows and Heifers—

No.	Wt.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Price.
2	1,095	$3 50	6	1,016	$3 35
1	1,060	3 50	1	1,140	3 40
2	885	3 25	5	1,000	2 85
4	1,080	3 30	20	1,080	3 45
1	800	3 00	22	1,001	3 70
2	915	3 60	3	946	3 35
3	946	3 75	1	880	3 25
3	690	3 15	2	840	3 00
21	982	3 25	1	1,060	3 00
6	888	3 30	2	820	2 40
4	1,020	3 30	2	850	3 00
1	1,000	2 50	11	812	3 30
1	1,130	2 85	3	810	2 75
1	1,100	3 20	2	1,240	3 90

Stock Cows and Heifers—

No.	Wt.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Price.
4	572	$2 00	1	750	$3 00
2	580	3 10	1	740	3 50
1	560	3 00	1	750	3 40
1	560	3 15	1	720	3 40
1	690	3 25	1	720	3 40
1	620	3 25	1	360	3 25
1	880	3 25	1	160	3 75
1	370	3 50	1	360	3 00
1	720	3 60	5	376	3 50
2	815	3 35			

Stockers and Feeders—

No.	Wt.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Price.
2	330	$4 50	1	840	$4 00
1	440	3 25	1	160	4 75
2	765	3 65	2	230	4 80
4	540	3 85	1	880	3 80
2	350	3 50	8	813	3 50
2	955	4 00	1	480	3 25
4	191	4 75	2	880	3 80
4	122	4 40	1	560	4 00
11	213	4 75	5	372	4 25
2	380	4 50			

Bulls—

No.	Wt.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Price.
1	640	$3 00	2	500	$3 00
2	950	2 75	2	710	3 00
3	553	3 00	1	1,740	3 80
1	1,220	2 90	1	1,090	2 90
1	570	2 75	1	1,150	2 90
3	443	3 10	1	1,150	2 80
1	1,080	3 05	1	740	2 60
3	1,346	2 95	1	890	2 75
1	1,420	3 40	2	665	3 00
1	1,190	2 85	1	670	3 25
1	1,190	2 85			

Veal Calves—

No.	Wt.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Price.
1	110	$4 50	6	158	$4 50

Stags and Oxen—

No.	Wt.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Price.
2	1,405	$3 40	1	1,410	$3 10

Milkers and Springers—

No.		Price.	No.		Price.
1 c and 1 c for	..	$31 00	2 cows for	..	$68 00
1 cow for	..	30 00	2 cows for	..	65 00
1 c and 1 c for	..	36 00	2 cows for	..	70 00
1 c and 1 c for	..	42 50	1 cow for	..	49 00
1 c and 1 c for	..	38 00	1 c and 1 c for	..	49 00
1 c and 1 c for	..	33 00	1 c and 1 c for	..	40 00

Sheep—Market is dull, 35@50c lower than last week. Representative sales:

No.		Wt.	Price.	No.		Wt.	Price.
8	ewes	93	$3 00	7	lambs	78	$5 00
1	buck	110	3 00	4	lambs	53	3 20
6	lambs	65	5 00	34		96	4 00
1		100	4 00	3	lambs	69	5 00
15	lambs	64	5 00	15	lambs	51	4 15
37		112	4 00	14	bucks	26	2 50
8	lambs	56	4 15	4		102	4 25
7	bucks	137	3 00	8		103	4 00
1		160	3 00	8	lambs	59	5 00
9	lambs	62	4 15	20	lambs	51	4 15
35	lambs	78	5 15	130		104	4 25
8	lambs	55	4 00	21	lambs	54	4 25

DISPOSITION OF STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	177	170	207
Staples & King	18	..	7
Hartkey Bros.	41	..	..
W. E. McCormick	2	18	29
Ronan Bros.	2	..	..
Ann River Logging Company	30	..	..
Lytle H. Raeburn	25	..	..
Joe E. Bolton	5	..	..
Knox & Co.	24	..	..
Slimmer & Thomas	18	..	..
Skahan	3	..	..
C. O. Nickelson	25	..	..
Nash & Co.	26	..	..
Smith Bros.	..	..	105
Weir & Co.	..	133	..
J. T. McMillan	..	2	..
Bennett Bros.	..	30	..
Mott & Co.	..	5	..
Hildebran	..	..	123
Others	9	..	..

MILCH COW EXCHANGE.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, July 28.—The recent advance in f