THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres.

Toronto, August 4.—Wheat—The market is quiet for Ontario grades. No. 2 white and red winter quoted at 75c on low milling rate, Manitoba wheat is firm. No. 1 hard sold at 91c Goderich, and No. 1 Northern at 90c Goderich. No. 1 hard 97c grinding in transit, lake and rail, and No. 1 Northern at 96c.

Oats—The market is quiet, with fair offerings. No. 2 white, quoted at 30 to 30½c high freights, and No. 1 white at 32c east.

Barley—Trade is quiet. No 3 extra quoted at 43c middle freights, and No. 3 at 40 to 41c.

Rye—The market is steady at 52c middle freight for No. 2.

Peas—Trade dull, with No. 2 white quoted at 61 to 62c high freight, and at 63c east.

Corn—Market is firmer. No. 3 American yellow quoted at 61c on track, Toronto; No. 3 mixed at 60½, Toronto. Canadian corn purely nominal.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents quoted to-day at $2.80, middle freights, in buyers' sacks, for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at $3.25 to $3.45 in bbls. Manitoba flour steady No. 1 patents, $4.20 to $4.30; first bakers', $3.90 to $4, and strong bakers', $3.80, Toronto.

Millfeed—Bran steady at $17, and shorts $18.50 here. At outside points bran is quoted at $15 to $15.50, and shorts at $17. Manitoba bran in sacks, $18, and shorts at $21 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans—Trade is very quiet, with prices nominal. Prime white are quoted at $1.75 a bushel.

Hay—The market is quiet, with demand slow. No. 1 old timothy is worth $11 on track, Toronto, and medium grades $9 to $10. No. 1 new is nominal at $9 here.

Straw—The market is quiet at $5.25 to $5.50 per ton for car lots on track.

Hops—Trade dull, with prices nominal at 17 to 20c.

Potatoes—The offerings are fair and prices unchanged. Loads are quoted at 50c per bushel, and small lots at 65c per bushel.

Poultry—The market is steady. Chickens, 60 to 75c per pair; ducks, 70 to 90c per pair; turkeys, 12 to 13c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The receipts of butter continue good, and prices generally unchanged. We quote:—Choice 1-lb. rolls, 15 to 16c; selected dairy, tubs (uniform color), 14 to 15c; secondary grades (store packed), 12½ to 13c; creamery prints, 18 to 19c; solids, 17½ to 18c.

Eggs—The market is quiet. We quote: Strictly new laid, 14½ to 15c; fresh (candled stocks), 14c; seconds and checks, 10 to 11c.

Cheese—There is very little doing, with prices unchanged. We quote:—Finest, 9½ to 10c; seconds 9¼ to 9½c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs firm. Cured meats are steady, with a good demand, We quote: Bacon, long clear, 10 to 10½c in ton and case lots. Pork, mess, $19 to $20; do. short cut, $21.

Smoked meats—Hams, 13 to 13½c; rolls, 11½c; shoulders, 10½c; backs, 15 to 15½c; breakfast bacon, 14 to 14½c.

Lard—Market is unchanged. Tierces 9½c; tubs, 9¾c; pails, 10c; compound, 8 to 9c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, August 4.—Grain—Peas, 63c high freights, 72c here; rye, 53c east, 58½c afloat here; buckwheat, 48½ to 49c; No. 2 oats, 38½ to 39c, in store here; flaxseed, $1.15 on track here; feed barley, 50c; No. 3 barley, 52½c; corn, 60c for No. 3 yellow American. Flour—Manitoba patents, $4.20 to $4.30; seconds, $3.90 to $4; strong bakers', $3.50; Ontario straight rollers, $3.50 to $3.60; in bags, $1.70 to $1.75; patents, $3.75 to $4. Feed—Manitoba bran, $19; shorts, $21 to $22, bags included; Ontario bran, in bulk, $17 to $18; shorts, in bulk, $20 to $21; middlings, $21. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $22.50; short cut back, $22; light short cut, $21.50; compound refined lard, 8¼ to 9c; pure Canadian lard, 10 to 19¾c; finest lard, 10½ to 11¼c; hams, 13½ to 14½c; bacon, 14 to 15c; live hogs, $5.75 to $6; fresh killed abattoir hogs $8.50. Butter—Townships creamery, 18½ to 18¾c; Quebec, 18c; Western dairy, 15c. Eggs—Candled, 15 to 17c; straight receipts, 14½ to 15c; No. 2, 12½c. Cheese—Ontario, 9¾c for white and 9½c for colored; Townships, 9¼c; Quebec, 8¾c. Honey—White clover, in sections, 11 to 12c per section; in 10-lb. tins 8c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 4.—Wheat—July, 87c; September, 77⅞ to 77¾c; Dec., 76⅞c; No. 1 hard, 87½c; No. 2 Northern, 84⅞ to 85½c; No. 3 Northern, 81 to 84c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 4.—Wheat—Firm. No. 1 Northern, 88½c; No. 2 Northern, 86 to 87½c; new Sept., 79½c. Rye—Steady. No. 1 52 to 52½c. Barley—Dull. No. 2, 58 to 60c; sample, 37 to 52½c. Corn—Sept 52⅞c.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 4.—Wheat to arrive:—No. 1 hard, 85c; No. 1 Northern, 84½c; No. 2 Northern, 83½c; July, 86½c; Sept., 89½c; Dec. 77½c.

Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 4.—Flour—Firm; light demand. Wheat—Winter strong; No. 1 white, 79c; No. 3 extra, 76½c; spring, dull; No. 1 Northern, 90½c; No. 1 hard, 92. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 57¼c; No. 2 corn, 56½c. Oats—Unsettled; No. 3 white, 38¾c; No. 2 mixed, 36½c. Barley—Western in store, quoted 52 to 57c. Rye—No. 1 old in store, 58 asked. Canal freights—Steady.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 4.—Wheat closed:—Cash, 79⅜c; July, 78¾c; Sept., 79⅞c; Dec., 81c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Aug. 4.—Receipts of live stock at the Western Cattle Market were large, 78 car loads all told, composed of 934 cattle, 1145 hogs, 1666 sheep and lambs, with about 50 calves.

The quality of exporters offered, of which there was a limited numver, was none too good.

Trade was good for all of choice quality, but slow and dull for all of common to inferior quality.

Prices for exporters and butchers of good quality held firm at Tuesday's quotations, when quality is taken into consideration.

There was not enough shipping cattle to supply the demand. The highest quotations were for two loads of exporters purchased by Dunn Bros., weighing 1275 lbs. each, at $5.12½ per cwt.

Butchers' cattle of good to choice quality were firm at quotations given below.

Only a limited number of stockers and feeders were offered. The demand for them was none too good and prices were easy at quotations given.

A few milch cows and springers sold at $30 to $50 each.

The run of sheep and lambs was large, but prices remained about steady at quotations given.

Deliveries of calves were not large and prices remained steady.

Receipts of hogs were large. $6.25 was paid for selects and $6 for lights and fats.

Exporters—Best loads exporters are worth $5 to $5.12½ per cwt.; medium to good at about $4.75 to $4.90.

Export Bulls—Choice quality bulls sold at $4 to $4.25 per cwt.; good bulls sold at $3.60 to $3.80 per cwt.

Export Cows—Export cows sold at $4.00 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle—Choice picked lots of butchers, weighing from 1025 to 1100 lbs. each, equal in quality to best exporters, sold at $4.65; loads of good sold at $4.40 to $4.50; fair to good, $4.25 to $4.35; common, $3.75 to $4.00; rough to inferior, $2.65 to $3.25.

Feeders—Steers of good quality, 800 to 1000 lbs. each, at $3.40 to $3.75 per cwt.

Short-keep Feeders—Good steers, 1100 to 1200 lbs. each, are worth $4 to $4.25 per cwt.

Stockers—One-year to two-year old steers, 400 to 700 lbs. each, are worth $3 to $3.40 per cwt.; off-colors and of poor breeding quality of same weights are worth $2.75 to $3 per cwt.

Milch cows—Milch cows and springers are worth $30 to $50 each.

Calves—Calves sold at $2 to $10 each, or from $3.50 to $5 per cwt.

Sheep—Prices, $3.65 to $3.75 per cwt. for ewes, and bucks at $2.75 to $3.00.

Spring Lambs—Prices steady at $2.50 to $4 each.

ADVANCE IN LAND PRICES.

Returns of Transfers by Companies in the West.

A Winnipeg despatch says: The immense number of land transfers which have been taking place recently was shown to-day when the Land Department of the C.P.R. issued its regular monthly statement. During July the company disposed of 267,647.32 acres, for $1,020,404.70; for the same period last year the sales amounted to $562,876.50, which sum was received for 155,344.93 acres.

The Canadian Northwest Land Company disposed of 21,500 acres for $140,400 during the same period against 20,850 acres for $128,000 in June, 1902. Since the beginning of the year this latter company has sold 220,000 acres for $1,100,000.

The great advance in the price of land which is current in Winnipeg and all over the Northwest, strange to say, has not yet been felt in St. Boniface, but it will be, for the Town Council of the venerable cathedral town approved of the plans offered by the Winnipeg Electric Railway to construct and operate 1¾ miles of street railway there. The contract will be signed by both corporations, and work will be commenced at once. Mr. Munson stated he expected the railway will be in operation by October 1.

GREAT FIELDS OF COAL.

Report of the Discoveries in Peace River District.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The statement that steam coal had been found in the Peace River district is confirmed by Mr. Hugh Campbell of Cow Bay, C.B., who has arrived here after some months of prospecting in the region referred to. Mr. Campbell was successful in staking out an area of coal lands upon which he calculates there are 250,000,000 tons of good coal. This is in the district near Hudson Hope, not far from the entrance to the Peace River Pass.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Notes of Proceedings in the Canadian Parliament.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

In a speech of two and a half hours' duration, Sir Wilfrid Laurier Thursday communicated to the house the government's policy towards the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway project. The first minister, though obviously in frail health, approached his great task with perfect confidence and composure, and concluded a long speech without any visible signs of weakness. The public is already in possession of the chief features of the contract. No important changes have been made, but many of the clauses have been tightened up, and in points of detail there is, perhaps, some improvement. Here briefly stated are the provisions of the contract:

The eastern division, from Moncton to Winnipeg is to be constructed by the government through a commission of three with a secretary and chief engineer and staff of engineers and surveyors.

The work is to be let by tender and contract after public advertisement of plans and specifications, the lowest tender of any competent contractor to be accepted, all contracts for $10,000 or upwards to be sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council; no member or Senator to be interested in any contract.

Claims and accounts for work are to be paid, on recommendation of the Minister of Railways from the proceeds of authorized loan, the interest on which is not to exceed 3½ per cent. Debentures covering the cost are to be issued by the commissioners, the interest upon such debentures to be a first lien upon any earnings of the road.

The commissioners are to make a yearly report to parliament, and their accounts of receipts and expenditures are to be audited by the Auditor-General.

The agreement between the government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Company consists of 50 clauses.

The company is to construct the western division, from Winnipeg to the Pacific coast, and lease from the government and operate the eastern division, the construction of which the government shall commence as soon as the surveys and plans have been made and the line located, and shall complete with all reasonable despatch.

The company is to commence location and construction of the western division immediately and complete it by Dec. 1, 1908, putting up $5,000,000 as security, the money to be returned when the division is opened in order to facilitate its complete equipment.

For seven years the company is to have the use of the eastern division free of charge, paying all operating expenses and expense of maintenance. For the balance of the 50-year term of the loan it is to pay the government 3 per cent. annually as rental. If for the three years between the 7th and 10th years the earnings are not sufficient to pay the interest, the arrears of interest are to be capitalized and added to the total sum on which interest is to be paid for the remaining forty years. The company is to have the right to renew the loan at the end of fifty years for a further fifty-year term, provided the government does not wish to operate the road.

The company is to spend twenty million dollars in rolling stock, of which five million dollars' worth shall be for the eastern division. The eastern division is to be open to any railway company upon terms for running powers to be fixed by the government. Other companies are to have running powers over the western division on terms to be fixed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Company and the government, and the company is also to have running rights, at reasonable rates, over the Intercolonial. The fixing of these rates, in case of disagreement, will be left to arbitration.

The capital stock of the company is to be forty-five million dollars, twenty millions preferred and twenty five millions common stock, the common stock, to be taken by the old Grand Trunk Railway Company.

The government guarantees the bonds on the prairie section up to $13,000 per mile, and on the mountain section up to $40,000 per mile, the bonds to run for fifty years at 3 per cent. interest.

Interest on the bonds of the prairie section equal to the cost of construction to be paid in full by company.

The government will for seven years pay interest on the cost of its construction of the mountain section up to $30,000 per mile.

For the next three years if the government continues to pay the interest on the bonds, the sum so paid shall be capitalized and repaid to the government with interest at 3 per cent. per annum. For the remaining forty years, the company defaults in paying interest on the whole of the bond issue, the government will pay it, taking up the coupons and ranking as a bondholder to the amount thus paid as a guarantee of the company. The company is permitted to issue bonds, to be included in the authorized issue during construction of the western section.

The company is bound to buy its [illegible] and supplies and equipment [illegible] on they can be obtained as readily and cheaply here as abroad.

The company agrees that when not specically otherwise ordered by the shipper, it shall carry freight through Canadian territory and to Canadian ocean ports, the rate to be no higher than via United States ports.

The company is to provide ample shipping to take care of the through traffic inward and outward, and shall send all traffic it can lawfully influence and control to and from Canadian ports.

The government is to furnish the company free right of way through government lands for its western division, and is to have one representative on the company's Board of Directors.

COMPULSORY VOTING.

Mr. Charlton's bill to amend the election law will be recommended to the House by a special committee who have been considering the measure with certain amendments. Mr. Charlton's proposition for putting an end to election corruption has been adopted with great unanimity. One of the purposes aimed at is to accomplish compulsory voting. The man who does not vote and has not sufficient reason for abstaining is disfranchised for six years. "This provision," said Mr. Charlton, "will settle the brigade that sit on the fence and wait to be bribed at election time."

A RECORD CROP.

Official Report From the North-West Territories.

A Winnipeg despatch says: The wheat and other crops in the Northwest Territories are estimated to be in good condition, and to be the largest in the history of the country. The Territorial Department of Agriculture has issued bulletin No. 8, conditions being brought down to date, July 15. The report covers the sixteen districts into which the agricultural belt is divided by the department.

The total wheap crop is estimated at 15,042,000 bushels. Last year's was 13,956,850 bushels, and the next previous 12,808,447 bushels. Before that the crop was inconsiderable. The total wheat acreage is 727,998, that of the next previous years being 625,757 and 504,697, respectively.

The yield is lighter than last year, but still a good one. The Calgary district is reported as having had perfect conditions all along, and another district is ten days earlier.

The oats acreage is 365,719; the next largest being last year's, 310,367. The crop is estimated at 11,803,000 bushels, the best yet, the next largest, that of 1901, being 11,113,066 bushels.

The barley figures are:— Acreage, 42,445; last year, 36,445; crop estimated, 1,116,300 bushels; last year, 870,417 bushels.

Flax, as well, is the best yet, and indeed, shows the best of any of the other Territorial crops. The acreage is 27,599, against 17,067 last year. The estimated crop is 234,500 bushels, against 258,185 bushels last year.

SHOT BY A BOY THIEF.

Tragic Death of a Policeman in Buffalo.

A Buffalo, N. Y., despatch says: Patrolman Michael Dowd was shot and fatally wounded by a 16-year-old boy early on Thursday. One bullet entered the patrolman's breast just above the heart. The second bullet penetrated the abdomen, and entered the cavity of the stomach. Dowd discovered the boy attempting to remove some potted plants from in front of a house. He made a rush toward the boy in an effort to capture him. The boy eluded his grasp and ran. Dowd chased him through back-yards and was almost upon the young thief when the boy turned and fired two shots. Dowd fell, fatally wounded. Sergt Vogt had joined in the chase and was not far behind Dowd when he fell. The boy fired a shot at him, but it went wide. Vogt ran to assist Dowd and the boy escaped.

BRIDGE COLLAPSED.

And Hurled One Hundred Into the River.

A Portland, Oregon, despatch says: A section of the bridge which spans the Williamette River here, collapsed on Friday afternoon, precipitating more than one hundred people forty feet into the water. Three people are known to have been drowned, and it is feared that the list of dead will be much larger. Many fell on two small boat-houses, moored to a pier of the bridge, immediately under the spot where it gave way. About 25 were injured, either by striking on the boat-houses or by falling timbers. Many fell from the roofs of the boat-houses into the water, but dozens of small boats and launches in the vicinity quickly picked them up. Thousands of people had gathered to watch Clarence Lutz, an armless man, swim the river, which is about three-eighths of a mile wide. As Lutz climed out of the water, the crowd rushed to the south edge of the bridge in order to get a good view. A section of the passenger walk gave way under the heavy weight and the crowding, struggling mass of people were carried down a distance of 40 feet.

THE PACKING OF APPLES.

MUST BE DONE BY CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

Dominion Department of Agriculture Gives Some Hints On the Subject.

The English merchant does not like to handle small lots and experimental packages, says Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa. He wants thousands of barrels, all uniform in quality, variety, packing and package. This uniformity, however, cannot be secured where packing is done in small quantities in orchards. The time has arrived in the history of the apple trade in Canada when large packing houses must be the order of the day. Whether these large packing houses are controlled by co-operative associations or by capitalists who have a knowledge of the apple business is a matter of comparative indifference. It does, however, seem quite possible for intelligent growers to unite in co-operative associations and secure all the advantages that accrue to the capitalist, as well as those that come by packing in large quantities. These store houses are not necessarily expensive buildings. They should be frost-proof and large enough to accommodate the full crop of the patrons. It is not at all difficult to get plans that have worked well in other parts of the country. The aim should be to secure as large a quantity of good stock as possible, to grade it uniformly, mark it honestly according to the requirements of the Fruit Marks Act, and sell through any medium that may offer the greatest advantages. There is not the slightest doubt that if such an association were formed in any of the fruit districts and such a packing house established, it would attract buyers from every market, and the apples could be sold for spot cash. It is sincerely to be hoped that the good business men among the apple growers will take this into their serious consideration. It is not merely a question whether their own apples will be sold at the proper figure or not. They should be, even for their own sakes, deeply interested in the sale of their neighbors' apples. A careful analysis of the conditions of the trade will show that prices in fruit especially are often sadly depressed for the want of selling ability on the part of the small grower. It therefore behooves the more intelligent and larger grower to interest himself in the fruit of his less fortunate neighbor.

APPLE BLIGHT.

A number of reports from widely separated districts, complaining of the ravages of the apple blight, have been received by the Fruit Division, Ottawa. Mr. Peter Anderson, Hepworth, Ont., thus describes the situation in his locality:— "Apples, both early and winter, are suffering from a new disease here. A blight struck the blossoms when in full bloom and withered them as if they had been scorched by fire. It is now withering the small twigs and limbs in the same way. The tops of the trees look as if fire had been applied to about one-half of the smaller branches until the leaves were all crisp and brown, and even the wood, as far as this extends, is evidently dead." Mr. Arch. MacColl, Aldboro, Ont., writes that many orchards in his locality are almost completely ruined by blight, and that many trees will have to be cut out.

It is difficult to explain the origin of this trouble, but it is evidently of a bacterial nature. It appears to live over the winter just in the margin of the affected part, near the healthy wood, and not in other parts of the tree or in the soil. Mr. W. T. Macoun of the Experimental Farm agrees with Mr. MacKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division, that the only remedy is to cut out the blighted branches well below the affected part, say one foot below any appearance of blight. The knife used for this purpose should be thoroughly cleaned or sterilized before being again used on healthy wood. It is fortunate that the disease sometimes dies out of its own accord, especially in the case of the body blight. It is said to be conveyed from tree to tree by bees and insects, which would account for the great increase at blossoming time. The blight appears to develop very rapidly, and the maximum amount of damage is done almost as soon as the attack becomes noticeable. It will probably be found that the fall is the best time to cut out the affected wood, as the damage will not be much, if any, greater then than at present, and in the fall one may make sure of getting all the blighted portions.

As anything which stimulates an undue growth of succulent wood is conducive to blight, it would be well for the orchardist to cultivate and manure so as to produce a medium growth of strong healthy wood.

RUSHING TO CANADA.

The Influx From Great Britain Continues.

A London despatch says:—Canadian emigration continues phenomenal. The Canadian Pacific reports that there is no first or second class accommodation available on their steamers before September, while the second-class is full till even a later period.