

WITH THE FARMERS

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg, Sept. 9.—The wheat markets are today lacking in the strength exhibited recently. The world's shipment for the week is much larger than expected, and the amount on ocean passage increased nearly three million bushels. Liverpool closed $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ lower. American markets were strong and weak by turns, but closed at the low point of the day $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ lower than Saturday. Our Winnipeg market was inclined to firmness owing to frost in the West the last two nights, but followed the lead of the United States markets and closed $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ lower. Today's prices are: No. 1 Northern, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 Northern, 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 Northern, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 4 wheat, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; futures closed September, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; October, 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; May, 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Oats firm. No. 2 white, 43¢ cash; September and October, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; December, 42¢; barley No. 3, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; flax 1, northwestern, 122 cash; October, 125¢; November, 125¢.

THE WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD.

New York, September 6.—The Sun has received the following cable despatch from Buda Pest:

The official estimates of the world's production of wheat in 1907 gives the grand total at between 3,100, 1,000,000 and 3,200,550,000 bushels. By countries the amounts in bushels are as follows:

Great Britain	52,250,000
France	348,330,000
Germany	122,830,000
Austria	92,250,000
Italy	181,500,000
Holland	5,680,000
Switzerland	4,180,000
Denmark	4,400,000
Sweden	5,870,000
Norway	2,370,000
Spain	110,000,000
Portugal	8,200,000
Greece	8,070,000
Egypt	14,670,000
Hungary (including Croatia & Slavonia)	130,000,000
Russia and Herzegovina	2,270,000,000
Russia and European Asia	555,500,000
Roumania	53,170,000
Bulgaria and East Roumelia	31,170,000
Serbia	11,000,000
Turkey, European Asia	47,670,000
East India	21,940,000
United States	641,670,000
Canada	53,500,000
Argentina	200,500,000
Chile	16,130,000
Uruguay	8,250,000
Australia	33,500,000
Algeria	33,500,000
Tunis	6,230,000
Tripoli	14,400,000
Mexico	14,900,000
Japan	23,820,000

Reports from South Africa, Paraguay and Brazil are not yet received. The crop is 288,270,000 bushels less than last year.

VIKING FAIR, OCTOBER 8.

The president and directors of the Viking and Birch Lake District Agriculture Societies have announced the date of the fair to be held at the Viking on October 8th. A splendid and tempting list of prizes are offered in every department of live stock, grains, vegetables and domestic manufactures. B. C. Gilpin, Viking, is president, and W. F. Watson, of the same place is secretary-treasurer. The directors on charge of the departments are as follows:

Horses—A. Craig, J. H. Concliman, Cattle—F. A. Gosman, W. H. Hawthorne.

Sheep and swine—H. L. Caine, and J. Bonnell.

Poultry and Hall exhibits—B. C. Gilpin, B. Hilliker and S. M. Putnam.

Ground committee—Howard Empey, Dan Hennessy, Fred Thorsen.

Dr. McIntyre, M.P., and Jos. B. Holden, M.P.P. are one patrons.

Crop Conditions in Saskatchewan.

Regina, Sask., Sept. 7.—The department of agriculture has issued a crop report which is generally favorable. Frost and hail are confined to small areas. Three quarters of a crop is anticipated, and the whole will be more favorable than last year.

CROPS IN ROY DISTRICT.

R. E. Lessard, of Gariepy & Lessard, visited the district around Roy yesterday and states that the crop cutting will be general in that district this week. Barley and oats are in fine crop. Frost has appeared only in a few places. No great loss is anticipated on this score, as the farmers are well stocked with hogs and cattle, and most of the grain in the district will be fed.

WOMAN EXPERT JUDGES HARVEST.

Miss E. Cora Hind, commercial editor of the Manitoba Free Press, is a visitor in Edmonton, registered at the Alberta. Miss Hind is one of the seven experts sent out by the Free Press to examine the crops, and has inspected the crop from Dauphin to Edmonton along the line of the C.N.R., having driven 315 miles through the grain in the last two weeks. Had the harvest matured without damage, Miss Hind thinks the average of the whole line would have been close to 30 bushels. But damage from frost has been serious, and the yield for the whole line will probably not exceed 18 to 20 for wheat and 40 to 45 for oats. The barley crop has practically escaped unimpaired.

The points visited by Miss Hind were Dauphin, Gilbert Plains, Grand View, Togo, Kamuskok, Canora, Wadena, Watson, Humbolt, Waman, Langham, Radisson, Battleford, Lloydminster, Vermillion, Mannville and Vegreville.

The strip of lighter land extending from Vonda to Battleford showed the most advanced crops, and this sec-

tion will have little or no frost damage. Miss Hind was particularly well pleased with the Battleford district.

Woman of Unique Ability.

Miss Hind, who is a native of Toronto, and of United Empire Loyalist descent, was the first woman regularly employed on the editorial staff of a newspaper in the west. For several years she has filled the difficult position of commercial editor, and for six years has been sent out by her paper through the wheat country to make an estimate of the standing crops.

Of the many estimates made last year, Miss Hind's was the most accurate. Whilst inspecting the grain districts she frequently rides on a freight caboose, as she finds the little observatory on the top of these cars the best means of seeing the grain in parts where she can not drive through it.

Miss Hind is not only noted as a grain expert, but is considered in Manitoba and Saskatchewan among the best judges of cattle in the west. She frequently acts as judge in the cattle section of agricultural fairs.

CROPS GOOD ALONG C. N. R.

Chas. Mair, general travelling immigration agent, was in the city yesterday on his way from Winnipeg to Calgary. He reports that all along the line the farmers are cutting grain and that it looks fine. Mr. Mair is an old timer, one of the very few left in this part of the country. He came here in 1861 and has since been engaged in farming, soldiering and for some time past has acted in his present capacity. Mr. Mair has gone to the west to relieve the agent for his holidays.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKETS.

Winnipeg, Sept. 10.—The wheat markets slumped sharply at the opening. Liverpool came $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ lower and American markets declined $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Markets were very erratic and fluctuations were wide and quick. Liverpool closed $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lower than yesterday. The United States Government report for September was issued at noon. It gives the condition of the spring wheat crop two points less than last month and six points under last year. This gave strength to the markets, and the United States prices closed only $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lower than yesterday. Oats firm. Cash 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, October and December unchanged. Barley No. 3, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 4, 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; flax from at *lc.* advance.

ALBERTA'S CROPS SATISFACTORY.

The special correspondent of the Toronto Globe, who is making a tour of the west, and has spent some days in the Edmonton district, writes as follows in his paper:

Alberta is not yet an important grain-growing province, but she is making strides which promise to give her a good position among the producing communities of the Dominion. According to an estimate made by the department of agriculture at this time last year, the grain crop for the season consisted of 2,332,292 bushels of spring wheat, 907,421 of winter wheat, 1,312,150 of barley, 2,201,179 of barley, and small quantities of flax, rye and speltz. The department is not prepared to issue a similar statement now, owing to the fact that the crop season is later than it was in 1906, and estimates are more difficult to make at this time. Unofficial reports which have been received here, however, indicate that the conditions are more favorable to heavy yields than they were a year ago. The weather has been better on the whole and with the exception of the fatness of the season, there have been no drawbacks. It is fair to suppose, therefore, that a more satisfactory yield will be obtained. The area under spring wheat this year is estimated at 182,543 acres, as compared with an estimate of 97,760 a year ago. That under winter wheat is 92,923, as compared with 53,961; under oats 384,344, as compared with 322,923; and under barley 76,435, as compared with 75,673. The increase in the acreage for both spring and winter wheat is most satisfactory, especially in view of the excellent condition in which those crops now are. An estimate of the aggregate wheat yield of the province is not advisable at this stage, but even if the average production were only the same, the total output on account of the increase in acreage would be 2,559,882 bushels larger showing a gain of about 80 per cent. There are optimists who say that the gain will be 100 per cent., but these men do not pay strict regard to the possibilities of climatic interference. With favorable weather from now until the middle of September, a doubling of the wheat yield may be expected with some degree of reason.

Advantage of Mixed Farming.

One of the recent bulletins issued by the department laid stress on the fact that the agricultural prosperity of the province did not rest on success in grain production alone. This bulletin said, in part: "This province occupies a unique position in that the present year demonstrates it a most forceful way the advantages of mixed farming. True, the grain products are bulking larger each year, yet the returns from horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry and the dairy are an inconsiderable part of the revenue of the province, and in a large measure make the farmers independent." It is no question of the progress made by the various grains up to the first week of August, and referred to the possibility of frost as the only obstacle to a large production. Continuing, it said: "Should unfavorable weather conditions prevail and early frosts put in an appearance, it is only a small section of the province that will be affected, and these districts are not

depending entirely upon grain. In those sections the dependence upon grain conditions are so far advanced that the grain may be considered safe. Grass has been abundant, making the orders sent in, and the tons of hay, cultivated grasses have done well. It is gratifying to know that in a year when so much uncertainty prevails about the crop the farmers of the province are in such a fine position, with their mixed farming methods, as compared with those of other prairie provinces who depend entirely upon grain. It is also pleasing to know that the portion of the province liable to frost has over fifty creameries and half a dozen cheese factories."

Relying Upon Oats.

Alberta still looks with confidence upon oats as the principal cereal. Wheat is gaining headway, but it has far to go to make up for the advance which oats now hold. A name has been established by the oat-growers in this province, and it is little wonder that their production is encouraged. The average weight of the oats grown within the last few years has ranged from 44 to 44 pounds per bushel, and the railways have found it necessary to raise the limit in the grain cars several inches. The quality of the grain is also excellent. Albertan farmers put with pride to the fact that their oats are given at the top in competitions at large fairs, and have been praised by grain experts from all parts of the world. The estimated area under oats this year shows an increase of only about ten per cent. in comparison with that made a year ago, but the outlook for the crop is fully as satisfactory. There is every indication that the total yield will be larger.

Campaign Against Weeds.

Mr. George Harcourt, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, told me that the campaign for the eradication of noxious weeds was making good progress and that there was no room for grave concern over the situation. Many prosecutions had been instituted, and the department was determined to show that it was very much in earnest in its efforts to keep the "arms clean." A certain amount of discretion was necessary, and it was not the custom to be severe with new settlers. These were being given warning and an opportunity to clean up their farms. The older settlers and the railway companies, however, were not treated so liberally. They were supposed to know the law and to obey it. On the whole, it was not expected to accomplish much, but the campaign was more reasonable and more successful. The Farmers' Institutes and the United States agents have been engaged in the desired knowledge about the destruction of weeds, and the instructors were busy at almost all seasons of the year. The seedling of weeds and the species of the Dominion Department also played an important part in the campaign.

Increases in Grain Area.

The rapidly increasing settlement of the province points to the probability of further large extensions of the grain area in future years. It is only a few years ago that the province was almost entirely a prairie. Now it is being cultivated especially in the south, and when these lands are in crop the grain yield of Alberta will not be inconsiderable. Progress in mixed farming is decidedly advanced. The heavy trend of the province is toward the raising of stock, and this consideration will not prevent heavy increases in grain production from year to year. The farmers will grow more and more grain every season—because it pays. A. E. B.

HAIL STATISTICS.

Though definite statistical information respecting the damage by hail during the present season is not yet to hand, and all the claims have not yet been received by the treasury department, enough information is obtainable to show that the losses from this cause will be no greater than in former years. On a comparative basis of old crop grain the hail damage is not so great as it has been in the past. Then with the opening of spring old grain began to move more freely. Minneapolis receipts were larger every day and the price had been reduced to 15,265,560 bushels when the fiscal year closed with the heavier trend of the province toward the raising of stock, and this consideration will not prevent heavy increases in grain production from year to year. The farmers will grow more and more grain every season—because it pays. A. E. B.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg, Sept. 10.—Improved European crop prospects, favorable reports from the Canadian interior and brilliant weather in the United Kingdom was the cause of Liverpool's visible supply decreasing 2,062,000 bushels. This weakness and the perfect harvesting weather throughout the whole of the Northwest was too much for the bulls, and a desire to close out long wheat was soon noticeable. The opening prices were a full cent lower than the previous close, with plenty of wheat for sale even on the decline, and before all the offerings were absorbed, another half cent decline was secured in the first hour's trading. This break put prices down $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ from the high point of yesterday, and on a general belief that a reaction was only nature, some of the early loss was recovered, values advancing to about the opening figures when the market remained steady for while, with a good transaction of business being done. All foreign cables are lower on generally improved weather on the continent, although news regarding the Russian crop is still a trifle bullish in tone. Statistical news is mixed. The American visible supply decreased 2,062,000 bushels. Nearly a million of this decrease is made at Fort William and Port Arthur. The receipts of wheat are running about one-third in excess of last year, but nothing can be worked via Buffalo or New York, even with tonnage to Buffalo offering at a price of 100¢. The price of wheat has been an average of 10¢ higher than last year, and the monthly government report on spring issues at noon today was construed as being showing a condition of the crop compared with 79.4 last month and 83 last year. All kinds of predictions are being made, but the trade in general looked for little change. Yesterday prices: Winnipeg wheat,

September open 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, high 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, low 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, close 101; October opened 100¢, high 103¢, low 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, close 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; November open 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, high 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, low 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, close 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; December open 100¢, high 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, low 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, close 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; May open 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, high 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, low 106¢, close 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Oats—September close, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Monday 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, October open, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; close 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, Monday 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; December open, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, close 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Monday 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, October 12c, October 12c, close 12c; November, close 12c.

Winnipeg cash wheat—No. 1 hard today, 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Monday, 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 northern, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Monday, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 northern, to-day, 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Monday, 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 northern, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Monday, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, Sept. 11.—Money went to 7 per cent in Wall street, and this combined with industrial failures and the cut in Calumet and Hecla dividends, gave the market a black eye. Local Dominion Coal was run up to 49 on small sales, while Steel fell to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, common and 74 for bonds. Lake Erie, common and 74 for bonds. Lake Erie, common and 74 for bonds.

FIRST OF WHEAT BEGINS TO MOVE.

Winnipeg, Sept. 11.—The first wheat for this season is starting to move and seven or eight cars of wheat have arrived in Winnipeg. Reports show that harvesting is pretty well over in Manitoba, and threshing is now in progress. The wheat is of the best. Thirteen thousand bushels of wheat were marketed yesterday, and 5,000 bushels of other grain. Last year on September 10th, 2,900 bushels of wheat, and 1,800 bushels of other grain were marketed, and from the 1st to the 9th, 2,554,000 bushels of wheat, and 93,000 bushels of other grain had been marketed. The cause of the considerable falling off is the lateness of the season, which is about two weeks behind.

HOW BLOCKADE WAS BROKEN.

Minneapolis, Sept. 10.—The chamber of commerce annual report covering the crop year 1906-1907 appeared today. It shows a total of Minneapolis grain receipts of 142,080,390 bushels, and a total of 1,420,390 bushels of other grain. The report shows that the blockade of last fall and the sitting of the railroad commissioners in a court of inquiry which focused attention on the railroad, and financial world upon Minneapolis. The grain year runs from September 1st to August 31st. In the season Minneapolis received 157,246,340 bushels. From the beginning of the fiscal year to the end of the year before many weeks of the grain trade was non-existent. The crops were known to have been better than in the past.

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WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKETS.

Winnipeg, Sept. 11.—The wheat markets have been very mixed today. The Winnipeg market has been strong owing to wet and cold weather over the West, and a general decline in United States markets. The general situation is unchanged, or rather the river from Edmonton, and seven years later was elected to the half-fledged Legislature of the territory. He was Deputy Speaker of that body when called to his present post of honor.

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The Premiers of Prairie Provinces

The Sphere of London, in a current number, publishes an illustrated article upon the premiers of the prairie provinces, which is here reproduced. Almost unnoticed there visited London the other day a prime minister. The fact that he was almost to him was really very creditable to him—to his modesty and silence—and was also salutary for his digestion and peace of mind. But it is as well to know that he was here and to see his portrait, for he presides over the destinies of a country larger than France—the prairie province of Alberta, Alberta, which was proclaimed as a province on September 1, 1905, being carved out of the Northwest Territories, covers an area of 225,000 miles, so that it is nearly twice the size of the United Kingdom and Ireland. A few years ago Alberta was one of the wild western territories, reckoned almost good for nothing but cattle ranching in the south and hunting in the north. Less than two years ago Alberta was promoted into the ranks of the self-governing provinces of the Canadian federation, and Mr. A. C. Rutherford was called on to form its first cabinet.

Our Premier's Message.

In answer to a question whether he has any message to the people of this country to accompany his likeness, Mr. Rutherford simply writes: "We are loyal in Alberta to the Empire, and we are desirous of obtaining settlers from the old country, especially men who will locate on farms, such settlers should do well here. The province is in a flourishing condition, the people are prosperous, there is a very large immigration, especially from the old provinces of Canada, the United States and the British Isles."

Premier of Saskatchewan.

Alberta's twin sister province, Saskatchewan, also has a Canadian Scot for Prime Minister. Mr. Walter Scott was born in Ontario less than thirty-nine years ago. At the age of seventeen he started work as a printer on The Manitoba Liberal, and a few years later he was holding in the capacity to produce the Leader at Regina, then the seat of government for the Territories in general, and now the capital of Saskatchewan province. Like Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Scott rules a great and rich domain, which is drawing in a human tide of immigration as a dry sponge draws in water, and could go on absorbing men and women by tens of thousands for a century without becoming more than sparsely peopled. Saskatchewan, which was proclaimed a province on September 4, 1905, being also part of the Northwest Territories, is about the same size as Alberta, but it has a somewhat larger population.

Other Provinces May Arise.

The Northwest Territories have quite enough left to them, for they still cover an area of 1,400,000 square miles, while the only 600,000 square miles less than European Russia. The day will probably come when the rising tide of prosperity in Canada will necessitate the creation of new provinces carved out of this enormous extent of country, and when that arises, suitable men will be found to govern them just as in the case of the thriving prairie provinces ruled by Mr. Rutherford and Mr. Walter Scott.

Saskatoon Meat Troubles Over.

Saskatoon, Sept. 8.—At last the city without becoming more than settled, and Saturday the shops were open. A conference was held between the meat men and the city officials, and the former undertook to comply with the regulations of the law with the understanding that they can buy dressed hams from the farmers without such meat having to come under restrictions.

Arrested For Horse Stealing.

Saskatoon, Sept. 8.—Matthew Doyle was arrested on Saturday at Asquith twenty-five miles from the city, on a warrant from Battleford for horse stealing. He was sent to Battleford. Doyle, the man who last year was acquitted of murder at Snowflake, Manitoba.

Kootenay Steel Range

Crop Conditions

(Continued from Page One.)

Daysland.—Grains ripening fast. Cutting commenced in some parts of district. No damage reported during past week. Weather fine. Harvesting under way. Crop ripening fast. Past week more favorable for crops and damage not so great as expected. Insects not so numerous as in past week. High River.—About fifty per cent. of cutting done. Threshing will start in about a week. Weather favorable for Staveley.—Weather past week favorable. Fall wheat all out and some spring wheat cut. Expect threshing to start this week. Claresholm.—Crops in fine condition. Harvesting progressing rapidly. No frost. Taber.—Threshing commenced Saturday last. All grain being harvested and ready for threshing. Average ten bushels per acre. No damage by frost. Lethbridge.—Weather very fine during past week. Fall wheat harvest practically over and considerable threshing done. Spring grain harvesting in full swing. No damage whatever by frost. Brocket.—Crops better than last year. Hail storm on Friday did no damage. Weather fine and warm. Pincher.—Crops ripening nicely. Cutting in full swing. Weather favorable. Cowley.—Winter wheat harvest still under way. Frequent showers have caused some damage. Grain well ripened. No further damage reported on account of frost. Lundbreck.—Crops doing nicely. Fall wheat almost all out of danger. No damage to spring grain.

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