

The development of the dairy industry is worthy of notice. Over twenty new cheese or butter factories as well as some of those newly organized are now running. All are expected to be working by the 15th June. The early spring with warm weather and plenty of moisture has given us a rich heavy growth of grasses, so that by the middle of May, cows were in full flow of milk on pasture. Interesting dairying statistics compiled by the dairy superintendent, will in future be given in the government bulletins.

The bulletin reports favorably on live stock, stock having wintered well and there was a general freedom from disease.

Regarding labor the bulletin says: There are now employed as farm help in the province about 6,842 men at wages averaging \$16.50 for those employed for the summer months only, and \$10.50 for those who are engaged by the year. This latter, of course, includes herd boys, who as the wages paid them are small, reduce the average considerably. There is still a demand for female help at wages ranging from \$7 to \$10 per month. There are now employed at these wages, outside of cities and towns, 1,556 girls as household help.

Interesting Legal Decisions.

Martin vs. Northern Pacific Express company—This action was brought to recover \$2,000 sent in a money parcel by the plaintiffs to their agent, Story at Wawanesa, Man., in September last, which package mysteriously disappeared and no trace was ever found of it. It is supposed two strangers who were seen near the station carried it off. The money was sent from Winnipeg on a Friday and arrived at Wawanesa the next day, Saturday. That morning Story called at the express office to pay some charges due and to get the money: he paid the charges but went away without taking the package which he asserted he forgot to take. He did not trouble about it till later as he thought it was safe in the agent's hands, but when he went to get it the agent told him the package had been put on the counter when Story had signed the receipt book and he had not seen it since. The case was tried before Mr. Justice Bain. In delivering judgment he stated that he saw no reason why he should not give full credit to the evidence of both Story and Cornell, the station agent at Wawanesa. He found that Story, notwithstanding that he signed a receipt for the money, did not in fact receive it and had never received it. He held that there had not been any physical transfer or delivery from hand to hand, and if Story's attention was not drawn to the fact that the package had been placed on the table before him at the time he signed the book and he did not know it was there, it could not be said it had been placed in his possession or power. A verdict was entered for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed and interest: against which the defendants appealed to the full court. Judgments were delivered by the chief justice and Mr. Justice Dubuc that the verdict for the plaintiffs should be affirmed and the appeal dismissed with costs. Mr. Justice Killam dissented, holding that a nonsuit should be entered.

THE CHURCH CASE.

Northwest Commercial Travellers' association vs. London Guarantee and Accident company, appeal from decision of Mr. Justice Bain. The above named plaintiffs and Mrs. Church, the widow of C. F. Church, sued to recover the amount of an accident policy taken out in the name of C. Church. Deceased lost his life on the prairie between Lethbridge and Fort Macleod on 23rd of Nov., 1892, when he was on a business trip. He was caught in a blizzard when the wagon in

which he was riding broke down and the teamster went for assistance; the Mounted police sent out a search party, but darkness came on and they could not locate Mr. Church. Subsequently when the second party found his body, he was frozen and life was extinct. The Accident company refused to pay the amount of the policy as they contended it did not cover death by freezing and they were not liable. At the trial before Mr. Justice Bain he entered a verdict for the plaintiffs. Defendants then appealed to the full court. Judgments were delivered by Mr. Justice Dubuc and Mr. Justice Killam holding that the verdict for the plaintiffs should be affirmed and the defendants' appeal dismissed with costs.

Outlook For Growing Wheat.

Few months in the history of the grain trade have witnessed such a determination in any crop, as that of winter wheat during the past month. Lack of moisture and the prevalence of insects has greatly damaged the crop in sections which promised an average yield six weeks ago. In the great winter wheat States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, it is doubtful if the aggregate yield will exceed 60 per cent of a full yield. In New York, the acreage is smaller than last year, and the crop promises an average yield. In Pennsylvania, the outlook favors a good yield, especially in the southern part of the State. In Maryland and Virginia, the crop promises an average yield. In West Virginia, the crop is somewhat spotted, with a little damage from insects. Reports from Kentucky generally favor an average crop, and the injury by unseasonable weather is estimated to not exceed 5 per cent. In Tennessee, the crop is in fairly good condition, and the damage is small. In Ohio, the crop is very irregular, and the damage is chiefly from lack of moisture, except in the southern and southwestern portions of the State, where insects have destroyed considerable grain. In Michigan, the plant has suffered from drouth, and the yield will be considerably less than last year. In Indiana, the injury to the crop has been general, though greater in some portions of the State than others. Very few good reports received. Drouth throughout the State, and insects in the central and southern portions of the State decreased the yield very materially. Considerable damaged wheat plowed up. In Illinois, about the same condition of affairs exists—possibly the injury is more serious and widespread, as the greater portion of the winter wheat area has been invaded by insects, and probably a large area has been abandoned. Reports from Missouri indicate that the crop has been damaged more by dry weather than insects, though the latter have injured the crop badly in some sections. In the eastern part of Kansas, there will be some wheat raised, but in other portions of the State, the yield will be very small, and a large area has been abandoned. In the western part of Kansas, and in Oklahoma and Texas the damage is mainly from dry weather during seeding time. In Oklahoma, the crop is nearly a failure, and in Texas will be fully one third below an average. In Iowa, the winter wheat is a little backward, with some damage by drouth, while spring wheat is in good condition, owing to recent rains. In Nebraska, the yield of winter wheat will probably be small, while spring wheat in most sections promises well. In Wisconsin, winter wheat was considerably damaged by unseasonable weather, and the yield will be small. Spring wheat looks fairly well. In Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, the spring wheat crop is in splendid condition and the crop will probably be a full average. In Colorado and Utah, the crop also looks well. Reports from California indicate a

little damage from rust in the San Joaquin Valley—not serious—and the outlook very good in the balance of the State. In Oregon and Washington, the crop promises well. In Canada, the winter wheat is somewhat uneven from damage by cold weather, and occasional fields plowed up. Spring wheat in Manitoba is in good condition. From the reports received, it is doubtful if the winter wheat crop of the United States will exceed 250,000,000 bu. while the spring wheat indicates a yield of at least 175,000,000 bu. Stocks in all hands on July 1, will probably be 87,000,000 to 85,000,000 bu. against about 125,000,000 bu. one year previous.—Chicago Trade Bulletin, June 8.

Available Supply of Breadstuffs.

According to the cable from the Corn Trade News, Liverpool, to the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin the aggregate supplies of breadstuffs in store in Europe and afloat therefor on June 1, 1895, was 4,000,000 bu. larger than reported on May 1, and 13,000,000 bu. less than reported on June 1, 1894. The increase in the quantity afloat was equal to about 2,300,000 bu. Of this enlargement 1,000,000 bu. was credited to the United Kingdom, 700,000 bu. to the Continent, and 600,000 for "orders." During May 1894 the increase was about 2,400,000 bu. The quantities of breadstuffs in store in the principal countries of Europe on June 1, 1895, were 36,800,000 bu. an increase of 1,700,000 bu. during May. The quantity in store was 11,760,000 bu. less than reported on June 1, 1894. Supplies in Great Britain are 4,850,000 bu. less, and in France 10,500,000 bu. less than reported on June 1, 1894.

The aggregate supplies of flour and wheat in the United States and Canada on June 1, 1895, at the points reported to the Daily Trade Bulletin and the Minneapolis Market Record were equal to 19,353,200 bu. less than reported on May 1, against a decrease of 13,524,200 bu. during April, and 10,210,000 bu. during May, 1894. The aggregate stocks of flour at the points reported exhibit a decrease of 229,600 brls., against an increase of 105,400 brls. during April, and 190,700 brls. during May, 1894. The supplies of flour at all points are 283,500 brs. less than reported one year ago.

During May, the aggregate supplies of wheat in the United States and Canada at the points reported, decreased 18,320,100 bu. against a reduction of 13,968,500 bu. during April, and 9,342,200 bu. during May, 1894.

The Aggregate supplies of breadstuffs in Europe and afloat therefor, and in the United States and Canada at the points reported to the Daily Trade Bulletin, on June 1, 1895, were equal 171,169,300 bu., against 186,522,500 bu. on May 1, and 195,763,000 bu. on June 1, 1894. The decrease during May was equal 15,353,200 bu. against 11,724,200 bu. during April, and 11,151,000 bu. during May, 1894. The decrease in the aggregate supplies—at home and abroad—during the past five months were equal about 56,806,000 bu. against 35,901,000 bu. during the corresponding period in 1894.

Silver.

The London silver market has been featureless this week. The Whitsuntide holidays interrupted business in this as in other departments, and after its resumption on Tuesday the news of the coming Chinese loan failed altogether to influence prices. There was a fractional decline followed by a fractional recovery, and the close was at the highest of the week. The New York price simply followed London. Silver prices on June 7 were: London 30½d; New York 67½ to 67¼c.