

action, to make the show a huge success, and a valuable advertising medium of the great resources of our country.

GRASSHOPPERS.

It is reported from North Dakota that locusts have appeared in that state in one or two districts, in large numbers. Experts have been sent to investigate, with a view to discovering if they are the destructive kind, known as the Rocky Mountain locust, which comes in vast numbers, and has done so much damage in past years. If they should prove to belong to this class, no doubt vigorous efforts will be made to exterminate the pests. In the state of Minnesota a year or two ago, these locusts appeared in vast numbers, in one or two districts, but by the vigorous and prompt action of the state government, they were exterminated on the spot, before they had done much damage. Had this not been done, they would doubtless have appeared in vastly greater numbers the following season, and great destruction of crops would have resulted.

It is reported in one or two districts in Manitoba, that locusts or grasshoppers have appeared in considerable numbers, and in some instances have attacked gardens. No danger is apprehended to general crops this year, the season being well advanced and the number of hoppers not being sufficient to cause any damage. Gardens, however, may suffer some in the affected districts, if the reports are well founded. The government should take prompt action to investigate and apply measures to exterminate the hoppers, if it is found necessary. The insects appear in flocks, and at first generally cover a small section of country, perhaps only a few rods in extent. It is therefore an easy matter to destroy them if taken in time. If they are the destructive kind, it is very urgent that they should be dealt with at once, for though no danger is apparent this year, they would be likely to appear in increased numbers next summer if not destroyed now.

There is really no danger of another visitation of the locusts, such as Manitoba experienced early in the seventies. Then there was only a little fringe of settlement about the Red river, and all the rest of the country was open as a breeding ground for the pests. South of the boundary, in Minnesota and Dakota, there was also little or no settlement over large areas of country. Now the country is dotted with settlers all over, and the appearance of a flock of locusts would at once be observed, and measures could be taken to destroy them, before they had time to spread over the country and increase to such an extent as to be beyond control. Any serious visitation of locusts could only result from carelessness in not destroying them in time. The authorities in the states to the south of us have shown a disposition to destroy the pests whenever and wherever they make their appearance, so that we have nothing to fear from an invasion from that quarter. The government in Manitoba should be prepared to take similar action if rendered necessary at any time, and therefore not a moment's unnecessary delay should be allowed to occur in investigating the present reports as to the existence of grasshoppers in one or two limited districts.

Editorial Notes.

THE second of the new Canadian Pacific steamships on the British Columbia and Asia route, has again reduced the record for time in crossing the Pacific. The *Empress of India*, on her first trip, made the fastest time on record, and now, the *Empress of Japan*, which arrived at Vancouver on June 23, completing her first trip, has eclipsed the record of her sister steamship. The *Empress of Japan* made the trip from Yokohama in ten days and twenty-one hours, beating the *Empress of India* by eighteen hours. This certainly gives the broom to the Canadian line, as the fastest Pacific service, which means the fastest around-the-world service.

WORD has been received by cable that a heavy loss of cattle has occurred on the steamer *Ripon City*, which left Montreal for Liverpool on June 4. The steamer had about 400 head on board. Insufficient space is said to be the cause of the trouble, but later news may modify this somewhat. At any rate, the result will be to strengthen the Canadian government in its recent regulations governing the shipment of cattle, especially as regards space to be allowed to each animal. The incident will act as a rebuff to the steamship agents, who have petitioned the government to make the space two feet six, instead of two feet, eight inches, as recently ordered.

Montreal Markets.

Flour—The market since our last report has been quite panicky, and millers have found it necessary to reduce the price of city strong bakers another 25c per bbl, making a drop of 50c per bbl in about a week. In winter wheat brands there have been sales of straight rollers at \$5, although some agents here are instructed not to sell a barrel under \$5.15, by western millers. Sales of city strong bakers are reported as low as \$5.35 in car lots to dealers, but \$5.50 is the price delivered to bakers: Patent, winter, \$5.20 to \$5.65; patent, spring, \$5.85 to \$6; straight roller, \$5 to \$5.15; extra, \$4.75 to \$4.95; superfine, \$4.50 to \$4.70; Manitoba bakers \$5.15 to \$5.50; Ontario bags, extra, \$2.20 to \$2.35.

Wheat—No. 2 hard Manitoba is more or less nominal at \$1.12 to \$1.14, and No. 3 do \$1.01 to \$1.03.

Oatmeal—The market is unsettled and prices are very irregular. Owing to the continued firmness in oats, however, holders are not inclined to shade prices. Sales during the week have been made of standard in bbls at \$5.75 to \$5.80 and granulated and rolled oats at \$5.90. In bags we quote \$2.85 to \$2.95.

Oats—The large receipts of the past week seems to have made buyers more cautious, although holders are not inclined to give way on prices, choice white Ontario being quoted at 56c to 57c. Quebec white at 55c and Manitoba mixed at 54c per 34 lbs. Several cars of white Quebec oats were sold at 55 to 55½c per 34 lbs, and a car of white Ontario was placed at 56½c.

Bran—Sales in car lots have been made at \$16 and we quote \$15.50 to \$16 per ton. Shorts are still in limited supply and quoted at \$20.

Barley—Feed barley is quiet at 56 to 58c, and malting grades 65 to 70c.

Seeds—Timothy \$1.00 to \$2; red clover \$8.50 per 100 lbs; Alsike, 15 to 16c per lb., white clover, 14 to 16c per lb.

Eggs—The market is well cleared up and prices remain steady at 11½c. Single cases of candled bringing 12c. Advices by mail from England report sales of Canadian eggs at 7s. per 120, which shows a good profit to shippers.

Potatoes—The market continues firm, car lots being worth \$1.10 per bag for choice qualities.

Butter—There has been a fair demand for creamery for export during the week, and sales have been made of round lots at the factory at 19c. Townships have sold to the grocery trade at 15½c to 17c. A few lots of Western dairy have also been placed for Newfoundland and Lower Ports account at 14c to 15c. One very nice selected lot selling at 15½c. A lot of 23 tubs of old stuff was sold at 7½c.

Cheese—The shipments going out this week are on the basis of 5½ to 9c for finest, although it would be difficult to get over 8½c to-day. The market closes weak at 8½ to 8¾c for finest with lower values expected next week.

Hides—There is no change in this market, dealers still paying 6c and tanners 6½ to 7c for No. 1. We quote 6c, 5c and 4c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively for dealers and 6½ to 7c, 5½ to 6c and 4½ to 5c to tanners. Calfskins are selling fairly well as the decline previously mentioned.

Maple products—Syrup in cans, 55c to 65c. Sugar, 7 to 7½c per lb, and dark Quebec sugar, 6 to 6½c per lb.

Tea—A good enquiry continues for Japan teas further sales being reported of new crop to arrive at 22 to 25c with a few choice lots at 27c. There are still a few common lots of old Japans on the market, the sales being mentioned of two at 13½c and 14c respectively.

Money—Call money remains unchanged at 4½. Commercial paper, 6 to 7—*Trade Bulletin*, June 20th.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Export cattle—There were very few really good export cattle on the market and all that were offered sold at good firm prices and all were wanted, but for the inferior classes the market was dull and buyers indifferent. A few loads were taken at 5½ to 5¾c per lb, with a few choice head at 5¾c, which was the highest price paid. The bulk of what were taken for export were purchased at 4½ to 5c per lb. A great deal of the stock that was offered for the export trade was disposed of to butchers, and as a consequence butchers' cattle were much lower, being chiefly within the range of 4 to 4½c, and going down as low as 3¾c per lb. Butchers had the market all their own way, and purchased when they pleased, and at almost their own prices.—*Empire*, June 20th.

A deputation of steamship agents and owners have interviewed the Government on the cattle space question with a view to having it reduced to two feet six inches. As the new regulations have been enforced it is hardly expected they will succeed in their object. The "Stubenbuk," which was fitted up two feet six inches before the order was passed, was allowed on recommendation of inspector to proceed to day.