

aware that, thanks to hayseed legislation, his customer is perfectly sheriff-proof, he can only wait patiently for payment until such time as farmer has no better use for his money.

It is evident that the plethora of stores has increased competition to such a pitch that the farmer is practically master of the situation. As a consequence he has encroached little by little until he now enjoys a length of credit accorded to no other class of consumer. Farmers alone are carried for an entire year in the expectation they will pay up after harvest, and if, when that period arrives, they have not sufficient money to meet their liabilities, they expect cheerfully to be carried another year, confident in the fact that if they find it inconvenient to pay their bills it is out of the question to put pressure on them. In fact they have become accustomed to bring always a year behind in their payments, and the moment they do pay up for the past year they start in to be carried over the next. If they have any surplus left they do not devote it to paying current liabilities but seek to make money by some outside investment secure in the fact that they can always get credit and that if the next harvest prove a poor one and they cannot pay up, the burden of their living expenses will fall on the storekeeper and not on themselves.

This is the true cause of the demand of the retailer for long credits. He simply cannot help himself. The bulk of his customers are always one year, and often more, behind in their payments, and therefore it is out of the question to expect him to pay on short time. Before we can look for any reduction in the length of credits the farmer must be educated to be a year ahead instead of a year behind. He must be taught to apply any surplus cash he may have over, after paying his store bills for the past year, to meeting expenses for the next; until he can finally be brought to use the proceeds of his crop in supplying himself with the necessities of life for the year ahead instead of simply paying for those of the year past. Until this can be done it is useless to talk of shorter credits in agricultural sections, and with a poor harvest, an overplus of storekeepers, and the consequent keenness of competition, it is hardly likely to come about in the near future.—*Canadian Journal of Commerce.*

The London Wool Sales.

Reviewing the recent London sales, Helmuth, Schwartz & Co. write as follows:—"The quantity held over from the preceding sales amounted to 54,000 bales and the new arrivals to 417,000 bales, of which 90,000 bales were forwarded direct, 48,000 bales to the interior and 42,000 bales abroad. The total of first-hand wool actually available was therefore 381,000 bales, of which 284,000 bales have been sold (132,000 bales for home consumption and 152,000 bales, including 7,000 bales for America, for export), leaving 97,000 bales to be carried forward to next series. The average level of prices established by these sales lies for Australian greasy merino wools 1d, and for scoured 2d below the rates ruling at the close of last series. An exception to this rule is formed by the small group of extra super Port Philip wools adapted for American requirements, which, in consequence of the support received from that quarter, did not share in the general fall of the market, but preserved their former position. For the bulk of Australian

GREENE AND SONS COMPANY

WHOLESALE

Furs, Hats, Robes,

GLOVES, MOCCASINS,

ETC., ETC.

Manitoba Fall Trade, 1890



Men's Furnishings.

Sole Agents in Canada for

Dr. Jaeger's Woolen Underwear.

MONTREAL.

grease the 1d decline holds good with this qualification, that it was somewhat less conspicuous in the better Riverina and Sydney parcels than in small Queensland, Sydney and Adelaide wools at from 8½@9½d, where it told with most force. Among scoured wools the inferior sorts too have suffered proportionately most, but the best combing scoured ruled also 1½d@2d below February and only really fine clothing parcels sold comparatively better. Cross-breeds at the outset maintained themselves, but later on declined ½d to 1d per lb, the fall being particularly noticeable in medium and coarse descriptions while fine sorts preserved greater stability. Lambs' wool receded like most classes, but hardly in the same proportion as fleeces. Cape wools have ruled for grease ½d and for scoured 1d lower than in February. Good snow whites have on account of their scarcity sold well, and scoured generally held for some time a better position than grease, but latterly the prices for both have ruled fairly on a level. The last week of the series has been marked by rather better spirit, and among Australian greasy wools by somewhat firmer prices; but scoureds have continued weak, and the general position of the market remains unaltered. A very heavy quantity of wool is carried forward to next sales.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Two-Rowed Barley in Canada.

Mr. W. D. Mathews, ex-president of the Toronto Board of Trade, speaking of the proposal of the Government to appropriate a large sum of money to purchase seed of two-rowed barley for practical experiment by a number of farmers, Mr. Mathews gave in a few words a summary of the barley situation. He said that when the crop in the United States was good it was impossible for Canadian dealers to pay freight and duty and sell the grain at a price to compete with the American grain. As to two-rowed barley, the experiments so far made had shown that the grain produced in Canada deteriorated rapidly, the only remedy being to import fresh seed, an expensive process. In the ordinary condition of the English market there was a large supply of European grain and prices were close. The conclusion of the whole matter, in Mr. Mathews' opinion, was that if they were to ship either to the United States or to England they must make up their mind that as a rule prices would not allow a large margin of profit.

He stated that this year so bad has the English crop been, about 150,000 bushels of six-rowed barley (which ordinarily the English markets would not receive) had been exported to England for use there, and had been favorably commented on in a number of cases.—*American Elevator and Grain Trade.*

Big Trees Need Big Machinery.

British Columbia's resources in the way of forest products are year by year getting to be better known. And as the quality of her gigantic trees becomes appreciated, not their dimensions only, but their adaptability for building and decorative purposes is perceived and their consumption increases. We observe, for instance, that the Brunette Sawmill Co., at New Westminster, which is operating on a large scale among the large pines and cedars in the vicinity of that place. They have just procured from the Waterous Engine Works Co., at Brantford, some machinery which is especially suited for the extraordinary length and thickness of the timber on the Pacific coast. For instance, the sawmill carriage, which is one of the largest ever built in the province is described as consisting of "six girder steel log-seats, extending 76 feet from centre of first to centre of last block. Each block was formed of two 10-inch steel girders, with a heavy steel plate riveted on top of each girder, surmounted by a very heavy knee piece, set forward by three-inch screws made of steel. Under each log-seat were two 3 inch steel axles with heavy steel V wheels on the front and flat wheels with a flange on the back. These ran on a heavy steel track. This immense carriage was built to take in logs 7 feet in diameter, 80 feet long, weighing 80 to 100 tons each." The carriage itself without any woodwork weighed more than twelve tons. The setting and receding device on this carriage is a new departure.

On the same car was shipped a "King Edger," made to take in sawn lumber 30 inches wide, using six saws. This edger with its appurtenances, we are told, weighed in the vicinity of five tons. Such heavy machinery as this for cutting lumber is unknown, we believe, to the Ontario trade, but is the only class that will stand the immense timber of the Pacific coast. At the mining district of Nelson City, which is reached over the Northern Pacific to Kootenay, Idaho, and thence by team to Nelson, is to be a sawmill, with edger, planer, and shingle machine, the whole supplied by the Waterous Company. We understand the same firm has received an order from the Northern Pacific Lumber Company for engines, boilers, and burner required in their new mill at Fort Moody, B. C.—*Monetary Times.*