

The New Westminster Lacrosse team won the Minto Cup from the Shamrocks of Montreal last week in two of the finest games of lacrosse ever witnessed in Canada.

Principal Black, of the M. A. C., has gone on a prolonged visit to Ontario in an endeavor to regain his health.

Indian Head Excursions.

The picnic excursions run to the Indian Head Experimental Farm from different parts of Saskatchewan on July 28th and 29th, were a huge success. Fully seven thousand people took advantage of the opportunity for a pleasant and instructive outing. Carriages met the trains and conveyed the women and children to the farm, and after the free lunch that was supplied, the afternoon was spent driving the sight-seers around the grounds. The speech making, except for a few brief announcements regarding the best way to see the farm, was cut out this year, and instead, guides were placed in the different departments, and explained the various experiments that are being carried on.

The different crops on the farm and around Indian Head, look well and give promise of a good substantial yield. The summer fallow is particularly good, but in many cases the stubble is none too thick or even. Conversations with excursionists indicate that this is generally the case throughout the province. In the newer districts well done breaking and summer fallow have given good crops, but on late breaking and stubble they are often somewhat thin and uneven. There appears to be an increase in the amount of loose smut this year, although little was said about the stinking smut, probably because the wheat is not yet far enough advanced to make its presence plainly apparent. The oats are much shorter in the straw this year, but a good yield is practically assured. The barley and fall sown grain also looked well.

The experiments in this section are the same as those of previous years and are confined almost entirely to variety tests. Amongst the spring wheats a new variety is being tried for the first time and so far has made an excellent showing. It is an Australian wheat, known by the name of Bobs, and takes the same position in its own country as Red Fife takes here. It is a good week ahead of the earliest on the farm, and while not as thick on the ground as some of the other varieties, the short, compact, bald heads are well filled, each spikelet containing three grains. If it yields as well as Red Fife, and is of equally good milling quality as it is said to be, there will be a great demand for it in the west. However, as yet it is only in the experimental stages and has yet to demonstrate its fitness for popular favor.

The plots of the commonly grown varieties of oats looked well, especially the Banner and Abundance. In this section there is being tried for the first time Garton's Regenerated Swedish Select. While they have evidently not been sown as thickly as their growers recommend, they have covered the ground well and give promise of a good yield.

Grasses and Clover.

With the passing of the day of free hay, the interest in grasses and clovers has grown rapidly, until at present there are few farmers who have not tried some of them, or are thinking seriously of doing so. This department of the experimental plots was always well filled with visitors, and many and varied were the questions put the guide in charge. The Brome grass generally came in for more than its share of derision. While it is hard to eradicate, especially in a wet year, or on moist land, it is undoubtedly one of the best grasses for pasture, especially permanent pasture. For several years Western Rye grass has been grown on the farm, and except in exceptionally dry years has given good yields of hay. Like Brome grass, it is easily grown, and makes good hay, though no animals eat it so readily as Brome when properly cured. Unlike Brome, it is not difficult to eradicate, and gives no trouble after once being plowed. For hay it must be cut when in blossom, or immediately afterwards. As a pasture grass, it does not equal Brome, though if entirely used as a pasture it produces a large amount of feed. After cutting for hay there is however, no aftermath, and judging from the appearance of the plots from which hay had been removed, there is little chance of there being very much. Timothy has also been grown, but with few exceptions has given poor yields of hay, the month of May usually being too dry. It is however hardy, and stands the most severe winters without loss. Meadow Fescue and Orchard Grass have also been given trials, with not good enough results to recommend either for extensive growing. Both are hardy, easily grown and eradicated, but only produce one good or fair crop according to the season.

Although clovers have been experimented with at the farm since its inception, it is only recently that varieties hardy enough have been sown. And then from the Washington Department of Agriculture. The Turkestan Alfalfa seems to be the best promising. From a plot seeded in 1901, two tons and 326 pounds of hay was taken off recently. The grain or selection known as Grimso named after the Minnesota farmer who selected it, is the hardiest and has come through each winter since seeding in 1905 in good shape. Already this summer over three tons of hay

to the acre have been taken from it. Inoculation increased the yield of two plots sown in 1905, the inoculated gave three tons and 110 pounds of hay to the acre while the uninoculated gave two tons and 1405 pounds. So far neither Red Clover nor Alsike have been hardy enough for the open fields, but in sheltered places, where snow has remained on the land late in the spring, both have succeeded. In the growing of either grasses or clovers the experiments on the farm have proven that much depends on the seeding and in the land that is used. Seeding with a nurse crop has been a failure as there does not appear to be enough moisture in the land in the middle of summer for both the grain and the grass or clover. Summer fallow has given almost equally unsatisfactory results on account of the drifting and drying effects of the spring winds. Mr. McKay states that stubble land, plowed three to four inches deep late in May, and the seed sown before the June rains commence, has always given the best results. Seed germinates quickly and runs less chance of being choked with weeds, than if sown earlier when the soil is cold. Mowing the land after the plants appear not only keeps down the weeds, but gives the roots a chance to extend before the tops grow too much. This can be safely done several times up to 15th August and discontinued after that date. While late fall pasturage has not injuriously affected the grass plots, the clovers must have protection for the winter if a satisfactory crop is expected the following year. When alfalfa is cut twice in the season no pasturing can be done afterwards, and it is always advisable to have both cuttings done as early in the season as possible, to permit of the third crop getting a good start before frost overtakes it.

A plot of luxuriantly growing hemp drew forth many questions as to its name and use. It appears from tests made by a Philadelphia man that the plants grown here possess fibre of excellent quality, and as the result of some tests made by this person it looks as if there is a possibility of Western Canada making a large amount of her own twine and rope. If there is anything in this, in any event it should be investigated by Canadian authorities and not left to outsiders to develop our own resources.

The forestry farm is a beautiful example of what can be accomplished by energy and ability. The rough broken half section of four years ago has been transformed by Mr. Norman Ross, Supt. of Forestry, into a well laid out nursery park. One half of it is used to grow the trees from seeds up to the age of free distribution, while the other is being used as a permanent plantation about which all cost records are being kept with a view to demonstrating that it will pay the farmers of woodless sections of this country to grow a large proportion of their fuel, fence posts, etc.

The experimental farm garden attracted a great deal of attention, and many voiced the resolution that in future this part of their farm would receive better treatment. The flower garden, in which there were some splendid specimens of plants popularly believed to be too delicate for the rigorous winters of this country, came in for much admiration from the ladies who were present in large numbers.

The amount of livestock on the farm is small and is receiving but little experimental attention.

Fresh fodder for the bears may be expected when the Winnipeg Exchange gets started out next week on its annual jaunt through the country to size up the crops, and form an estimate of the supply that will be on hand this fall.

Prices, as we go to press, are:

1 hard	106 3/4
1 northern	105 3/4
2 northern	102 3/4
3 northern	100 3/4
No. 4	95
No. 5	86 1/2
No. 6	77 1/2
Feed 1	69 1/2
Feed 2	60
No. 2 white oats	42 1/2
No. 3 white	40
Rejected	40
No. 3 barley	47 1/2
No. 4 barley	46 1/2
Feed	40 1/2
Flax, N. W.	119

OPTION QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	103 3/4	90 1/4	88 3/4
Oats—			
No. 2 white	42 1/2	36 1/4	
No. 3	41	42	

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED.

Net per ton—

Bran	\$19.00
Shorts	21.00
Chopped Feeds—	
Barley and oats	26.00
Barley	25.00
Oats	28.00
Oatmeal and millfeed	19.00
Wheat chop	22.00
Hay per ton (cars on track, Winnipeg), prairie hay	6.00 @ \$ 8.00
Timothy	12.00 @ \$ 8.00
Loads	6.00 @ 7.00
Baled straw	5.00 @ 6.00

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Fancy fresh-made creamery bricks	21 1/2	@	22
Boxes, 14 to 28 lbs.	20 1/2	@	22 1/2
DAIRY BUTTER—			
Extra fancy prints	21 1/2	@	22
Dairy, in tubs	20 1/2	@	22 1/2
CHEESE—			
Manitoba cheese at Winnipeg	13		
Eastern cheese	13 1/4	@	13 1/2
EGGS—			
Manitoba, fresh-gathered, f. o. b. Winnipeg	20		

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, car lots, per bu.	\$0.80
Potatoes, small lots, per bu.	1.00
Beets, per doz.	.20
Celery, per doz.	.50
Onions, per cwt.	3.00

LIVE-STOCK, WINNIPEG.

The active demand continues for all classes of live-stock, export-stock, killing stuff, and hogs. The latter especially are wanted, and deliveries for the past week have been light. Some export stock of fair quality is coming forward. Killing stuff, for local use, is none too plentiful, at least not cattle of quality. Hogs are decidedly scarce. Despite this condition of affairs, prices quoted for the various classes show no appreciable change. One wonders a little sometimes to what extent supply and demand influences the local market, and when a month or six weeks roll away, with buyers professing an eagerness to make the stock coming into the yards their property, when deliveries all the time are light, and conditions, one would think, were perfect for an advance, the price stands the same all the time. Choice export steers are rather low, it seems to us, considering the activity of the British demand, the price at which Canadian beef is selling on the other side, and is low in comparison to the prevailing price at Chicago and Eastern Canadian stock-yards. Stock of all grades is selling as follows: Choice export steers, \$4 to \$4.50; medium export, \$4; cows, \$3.50; bulls (export), \$3 to \$3.50; choice butcher, \$3.50; calves, \$3.75 to \$4; lambs, \$1 to \$1.50; hogs, \$5.75.

CHICAGO.

Deliveries at the Union Yards are reported fair in numbers for the week just closed. Stock offering was largely medium in quality, and prices show little change. Prime steers are scarce. Prices run: Native beef cattle, \$3.70 to \$7.85; Western ranchers, \$5.85; fat cows, \$2.75 to \$5.75; heifers, \$2.65 to \$6.25; bulls, \$2 to \$4.60; calves, \$3.50 to \$7.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.60 to \$4.15.

TORONTO.

Export steers, \$5.30 to \$5.65; medium exporters, \$4.90 to \$5.25; export bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.75; cows, \$4 to \$4.25; butcher stock, \$5 to \$5.25; calves, \$3 to \$6; export ewes, \$3.50 to \$4.20; hogs, \$6.80.

MARKETS

The situation in wheat continues strong, with prices tending upward. The bullish feeling continues to increase. Demand is good in both Europe and America, and offerings light. From no quarter of the world comes any word of serious damage to the growing crop, except some slight rust attacks in the Northwestern States. Conditions in Europe are favorable. Reports from Russia show that everything points to an average harvest of wheat. But, despite all this, the speculative markets of both continents have a strong undertone to them most of the time, and while prices may sag a little here or there, the general trend is upwards. That the United States and Canada are about to harvest what Government reports to date aver is a more than average crop, seems to have little effect upon the feeling of buyers, either here or in Europe. The new crop, as it comes from the field, is being bought up readily at prevailing prices. Millers are anxious for grain. All kinds of wheat are being sold down through the American south-west, but the market seems to get stronger the further north the thrasher comes, and the general feeling in the trade is that 1908 prices are going to average up around or over a dollar.

Certain interests in Western Canada continue to beat the crop. Just why the crop of these Western Provinces should be boomed each year as a bumper, the greatest ever, and all that, would be an interesting question to wheat-growers. Our crop is not a little better, and it needs it to some extent this year. It is a little further out in his estimate of the crop than those who are already prophesying bumper crops or so all around for the Canadian West.