

dealt with here in order that each and every bachelor may find some thing helpful.

Taxidermy is peculiarly adapted as either a profession or hobby in this country. Orders may be obtained for tanning skins and furs as well as for stuffing birds and animals. Hand books are cheaply purchased dealing with the subject at any reputable book store, but for the serious worker, a correspondence course will be more comprehensive and exhaustive. If one is a good shot then their own specimens mounted by themselves ought to sell at a reasonable profit amongst private persons, or even to the dealers in such articles. Closely akin to this hobby is that of the fur hunter. In some districts musk rats are extremely numerous and easy to catch. A few hundred furs, the result of a season's work would be quite a consideration to the impecunious bachelor. The coyote-hunter may earn a very decent income, enjoy good sport, and clear the country of undesirable by persistently following the chase. One young man known to the writer pocketed \$300.00 for a winter's sport.

For those of a milder temperament there are opportunities and openings also. Most farmers are aware of the difficulty of procuring good dogs for the farm. These men are ready to go to a fair price to get an animal trained, or giving promise of future usefulness. A farmer has a good chance to open kennels and train his own dogs. He is situated where the air is free, fresh and invigorating, and everything else being equal he ought to outdistance his town rivals. A breeder of pure-bred dogs fitted for farm work could extend his sphere of action over many miles by shipping his stock even to a distance. If he was satisfied with small profits for a start he would get in touch with purchasers who would be the means of bringing others to investigate his business to ultimately become his customers also.

Chicken raising run on scientific principles, if a pure strain are handled, would at least give an interest and pride to the owner apart from any pecuniary consideration. An agency for machinery could hardly be called a hobby, but it has often brought a few extra dollars to the energetic hustler who can attend to his farm and afford a little spare time interesting his neighbors in the latest developments in machinery. Garden produce sells to an advantage and there are other things as well. If a man can't forget himself and his worries in the pursuit of one of these hobbies, miserable is his condition indeed.

Alta.

LOUIS A. BELROSE.

MARKETS

The week in wheat started dull. Shipment figures for the previous week showed a decrease of 1,288,000 bushels. The American visible supply was 3,000,000 bushels less, but 6,000,000 ahead of the same week last year. Sentiment generally was bearish, though no reason could be assigned for the change in tone. Cash wheat fell off a cent and a half on Monday and rumors were prevalent that the bull movement in July in Chicago was likely to fall through. The trailers, who had been following the lead of the star plungers on the other side, seemed to lose their nerve, some of them, and unloaded, which helped to depress prices, but on Tuesday values recovered fairly well. The weather was the important factor in shaping prices. From the winter wheat country conflicting rumors emanated regarding conditions in that quarter, and as nothing that could be regarded as authentic filtered through, wheat continued to swing in the balance. The week generally was favorable for seeding operations in the spring wheat country.

Old world markets were as unsettled as those on this side. Bears were more in evidence than they have been for some weeks, though the bull element was never lacking. In Europe there was a tendency to deal liberally in new crop futures, more so than on this continent. Despite decreasing shipments nobody seemed anxious about supplies. The world was not getting the 9,800,000 bushels that Broomhall estimates it will require each week from now to the end of July, but dealers were inclined to hold back until prospects for the new harvest were more clearly understood.

Incoarse grains locally, and in American markets, there was a stronger feeling. Oats are in good demand for export and it is predicted that this cereal will advance some before the seed now growing will have matured a new supply. Oats are a rather scarce commodity with Americans than with us and reports are current of shipments from the Argentine to the United States. On the whole, prospects are fair for a reasonable advance in this cereal.

In wheat, guessing is about equally divided as to what is going to happen. Opinion is not wanting that things are going to happen in the July option, though at the moment it is difficult to predict whether the movement will be up or down.

Outside America crop reports are on the whole favorable. Favorable growth of the winter crops and active spring seeding in Europe were almost continuous during April, but, in spite of the improvement, plant life and field work were still at the end of the

month two to four weeks in arrears. Latest telegraphic advices are less encouraging. At the close of April and early this month a serious fall in temperature further hindered crop growth, while in Austria-Hungary, Roumania, and Bulgaria there was lack of rain and drought is threatened.

The first official reports from Germany and Austria for the new season have been published; in both countries the winter crops, though far from satisfactory, are by no means so poor as was apprehended. The injury to crops there is attributed not to the length and severity of the winter, but to the long drought of the autumn and the adverse conditions of the fall seeding. In Hungary conditions are similar, but before the need of moisture became pronounced were somewhat better than in Germany and Austria.

In England and Spain crop promise is unusually bright; in France there is some complaint of the thin stand, but otherwise the prospects of the crops remain decidedly favorable. The principal news of the Italian crops is backwardness rather than poor appearance.

In Great Britain, last month was almost beneficial to crops. Alternate rain and sunshine caused remarkable development in the hitherto backward winter crops and permitted rapid progress of spring work. It is said that very little spring wheat has been sown, but the acreage devoted to oats and barley is large.

In France, as in England, the weather last month was in marked contrast to that of March. Cold and almost continuous rain prevented the sowing of spring crops during the preceding month, but April brought genial temperature and plentiful sunshine. It is thought that the area devoted to spring wheat and to oats will be somewhat restricted. The lateness of spring planting this year, necessitated by the inclemency of March, made it inadvisable in many parts of the country to sow oats, which it was feared would not mature in time for harvest.

Some winterkill is reported, but the extent is much less than was anticipated during the winter. Winter wheat, while still backward, developed remarkably during the past month and is now thought to be quite as promising as at this time last year.

The latest reports from Spain describe the condition of winter crops as very favorable. Mild weather in the Autumn favored sowing, while heavy frosts in January and February prevented premature development of the plants. Subsequently abundant rains fell, which strengthened the winter crops and put the soil in good condition for spring seeding.

The last official crop report from Italy, states that development of winter grain and progress of field work in the north have been facilitated by fine, warm weather. Vegetation generally, however, is not so far advanced as usual at this time of year. In central Italy conditions are similar, although somewhat less favorable, while in the south frequent rain benefitted the pastures and the growing crops, but interrupted field work.

The first official crop reports for Germany, Austria and Hungary, of this season relate to April 15, and describe briefly the wintering of the fall-sown crops and their present condition. In all three countries this season's crop history has been thus far much the same. Winter grain, while far from satisfactory, promised much better at mid-April than had been anticipated, but was still unsatisfactory, not having overcome the effects of the prolonged drought last fall and the consequently belated seeding.

The latest unofficial reports from Germany state that the weather has turned cold and unseasonable, delaying the already backward crops, and that plowing under has in many instances been necessary. In Austria-Hungary there is serious lack of moisture.

A recent semi-official report from St. Petersburg describes the condition of the winter crops in Russia as very satisfactory in thirteen southern provinces and in Poland. Spring plowing began everywhere much later than usual, the delay being fully one month in some places. In parts of the southwest and the southeast of European Russia, an increased acreage of spring crops is expected. More recent cables continue to report favorably for the southern Russian provinces, and shipments are being well maintained.

Prices in Winnipeg for the week have been as follows:

Wheat—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 North-ern	121½	123	122½	122	123	122½
No. 2 North-ern	118½	120	119½	119½	120½	119½
No. 3 North-ern	117½	118½	117½	117½	118½	117½
No. 4	111	111½	110	110	111½	111
No. 5	104	105	104	104	105½	106
No. 6	91	91	91	91	91	92
Feed	83	83	83	83	83	83
No. 1 Alber-ta Red	118½	120	119½	119	121	119½
Oats—						
No. 2 White	45½	45	45½	45½	46½	47½
No. 3 White	44½	44½	44½	44½	45½	46½
Feed	44½	44½	44½	45	45½	46½
Feed 2	44½	44½	44½	45	45½	45½
Barley—						
No. 3	58½	58½	58½	59	59½	59½
No. 4	56½	56½	56½	57	57	57½
Feed	50	50	50	50½	50½	51

Flax—						
No. 1 N. W.	138	138	138½	138½	138½	138½
No. 1 Man.	136	136	136½	136½	136½	136½

OPTION QUOTATIONS IN WHEAT

	Open	High	Low	Close
Monday—				
May	123	122½	121½	121½
July	124½	124½	123	123½
Oct.	106	106½	105	105
Tuesday—				
May	122½	123	122½	123
July	123	124½	123	124½
Oct.	105	106½	105	106½
Wednesday—				
May	123	123½	122½	122½
July	124½	124½	123½	123½
Oct.	106	106½	105½	105
Thursday—				
May	121½	122½	121½	122
July	122½	123½	122½	123½
Oct.	104½	105½	104½	105½
Friday—				
May	122½	123½	123	123
July	123½	124½	123½	124½
Oct.	105½	106½	105½	105½
Saturday—				
May	123			122½
July	123½	124½	123½	123½
Oct.	105½	105½	105½	105½

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

Bran	\$21.00
Shorts	22.00
Chopped Feeds—	
Barley and oats	28.00
Barley	26.00
Oats	29.00
Hay, per ton, car on track, Win-nipeg (prairie hay)	\$11.00 to 12.00
Timothy	10.00 to 12.00
Baled straw	5.00 to 6.00

CREAMERY BUTTER—	
Fresh-made Manitoba bricks	24 to 25
Boxes	23 to 24

DAIRY BUTTER—	
Fancy fresh prints	20 to 21
Fresh dairy prints	18 to 20
Tubs	14 to 17

CHEESE—	
Manitoba	14 to 13
Eastern	14 to 13½

EGGS—	
Fresh gathered, per dozen	18

POULTRY—	
Turkey, Manitoba	20
Turkey, fine Ontario (undrawn and case weight)	19 to 20
Spring chicken, per lb.	18
Ducks, per lb.	17
Geese, per lb.	16

VEGETABLES—	
Potatoes, per bushel	95 to 1.00
Carrots, per cwt.	1.50
Beets, per cwt.	1.25
Turnips, per cwt.	50 to 75
Cabbage, per cwt.	4.00 to 4.50
Onions, per cwt.	2.75 to 3.00
Parsnips, per cwt.	2.00 to 2.50
B. C. onions, per case, 95 lbs. net	3.00

HIDES—	
(Delivered at Winnipeg)	
Country cured hides, f.o.b. Win-nipeg	7½ to 8½
No. 1 tallow	5
No. 2 tallow	4
Sheepskins (late taken off)	40 to 75
Wool (Western unwashed)	7 to 8½
Dry Seneca root	32 to 35

LIVE-STOCK, WINNIPEG

Deliveries during the week were rather light in numbers but a good quality of export stuff is passing through. Beef in all markets is stronger. Great Britain fears a meat famine. In the U. S. stocks on becoming noticeably light and prices advancing. The top price for exporters is \$5.50, for steers running above 1300 pounds and well finished. Only a few are touching that figure, the bulk going at \$5.25 or lower. Hog prices advance a quarter on light receipts and best bacon hogs are selling at \$7.50, with prospects fair for further advance. There is a feeling that June is going to see hogs touching strong figures. The bulk of the cattle deliveries, the butcher stock, so called, is quoted at \$4.50 to \$5.25; bulls at \$3.50 to \$4.00, and sheep, \$6.00 to \$6.50. No sheep are coming in from the Western country.

CHICAGO

Export steers, 1275 to 1400 lbs., \$6.25 to \$6.65; export steers, 1150 to 1250 lbs., \$5.85 to \$6.15; prime heaves, \$6.85 to \$7.25; light steers, \$5.25 to \$6.25; beef cows, \$3.60 to \$5.80; heifers, \$3.35 to \$6.50; bulls, \$4.60 to \$5.75; sheep, \$4.50 to \$7.25; lambs, \$5.50 to \$9.45; hogs, \$6.80 to \$7.40.

TORONTO

Export steers, \$5.60 to \$6.50; export bulls, \$4.40 to \$5.00; export cows, \$5.00; prime butchers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; common and medium, \$4.50 to \$5.35; calves, \$3.00 to \$6.00; ewes, \$4.50 to \$5.25; rams, \$3.50 to \$4.25; lambs, \$3.50 to \$6.50 each; hogs, \$7.50.

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People and the V

Charles Baker is in his removal to the ins have lost his mind br writings of Jack Lond vinced that he was one on the brink of the aby

All Holland is rejo daughter to Queen W will mean the continu Holland, and will pr Crown to a German that has been viewed v

A village in Massa ment Society whose of a clean, healthy, pleas are planning a civic Such a society could activity in many of o

Ontario now has ar by Herald's College, a The design of the Coa shield, with a moose-c porters, and a black be "Ut Incepit Fidelis she began, so loyal she

The Empress Eugen don Nation, has spent her memoirs, but it whether the book wi present generation. old woman, the Emp all who see her. "H man, "makes me th story, "The Gate of a

Marshall Saunders' has been translated i and more than 400,00 been sold. The narr Saunders, is usually man. But Marshall S Margaret Marshall Sa N. S., and is the auth stories.

The Carnegie Her regular quarterly meet three persons in diff for deeds of heroism meeting. The award seven silver medals, \$ amounting to \$125 also appropriated \$1 relatives of the seven explosions at the Lic hontas Consolidated Switchback, W. Va.

In Ottawa, at a r trude, the 7-year-old blay, organist of the talent. She played positions and also san paniment. Her voic solutely pitched flute not musical, but it i years of age he wor from a cornob whis the organ of Notre I afterwards escaped absorbed in the stu When thirteen he be seventeen was appoi Basilica. He has a positions, but does n he has accomplished s