

Dairy Progress in the West.

OTTAWA, Oct. 28.—J. A. Ruddick, assistant Dominion Dairy Commissioner, is back from British Columbia, where he instituted a travelling dairy school, under the direction of J. E. Hopkins and C. W. MacDougall, two competent instructors from the Northwest Territories. Classes have been held at Victoria, Comox and New Westminster, concerning which very satisfactory reports have been received. The instructors will go next to Enfield, in the Okanagan Valley, and the school will be closed on the first week in November. Mr. Ruddick visited a number of agricultural exhibitions during his stay in British Columbia, and noticed several fine displays of vegetables, butter and fruit. The quality of the butter was excellent. British Columbia is making considerable progress in dairying, said Mr. Ruddick this morning, although that progress is somewhat slow. The reason for this is that it is difficult to bring the land under cultivation owing to the heavy timber. There are six creameries in operation in the province, all doing a successful business. Their total output would probably be about half a million pounds. The product was sold to merchants for thirty cents a pound, and by the latter retained at 35 cents. Mr. Ruddick before returning visited all the government creameries in the Northwest Territories. Their total output last year was over 1,000,000 pounds, but this season the total quantity of butter produced will be much larger. Most of the butter was disposed of at good prices in British Columbia. The greater number of the Northwest creameries are now free from debt, having repaid the loan which they received from the government. Some have paid off as much as \$25,000 since they began operations four years ago. Settlement is taking place very rapidly in the Territories, many of the newcomers having crossed the line from the United States. There are also a great number of foreigners, many of whom are doing well.

Cut in Glucose Sugar.

New York, Oct. 24.—According to the Journal of Commerce, local glucose dealers are of the opinion that the cut in the price at Chicago to \$1 per hundred pounds means an interesting contest between the various glucose companies. It is also generally believed that the Glucose Sugar Refining Company or the independent companies are about to attempt to satisfy the demands, both of this country and Europe. Respecting the National Starck company it is said that the management has maintained the price of \$1.70 per hundred pounds for some time. And also that it sold large amounts of produce in advance at the higher prices.

Anthracite Coal Output.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 24.—The production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania this year will be the largest in the history of the trade. Approximately the output will be about 10,000,000 tons more than in 1909, when the production was 43,107,484 tons. For nine months of this year the shipment of coal has amounted to 40,399,786 tons as against 34,292,710 tons for the same period last year. The demand for hard coal this year has been greater than ever before. The production has been fully taken up and the mining companies have little stock on hand. Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central railroad companies have practically placed an embargo on other lines and will not permit their coal cars to go off their line of tracks, period last year.

Big Drop in Dominion Cotton.

Montreal, Oct. 24.—The shareholders of the Dominion Cotton company, the largest industrial trust in Canada, has ever known, appear panic-stricken. The price of that stock, which last year was above par, to-day sold down to 50, which means a shrinkage of over a million and a half in the value of that security. The company for years has been

paying six per cent on its common stock and this fact, in no longer doing so has caused the shareholders to throw the stock on the market at whatever price it would bring.

Besides the common stock there is a million of preferred stock held by the Bank of Montreal as security for a large loan. There is also a bond issue of \$1,455,000 outstanding, the redemption of which was to begin in 1900, and to continue at the rate of \$35,000 annually. The company controlled nine of the largest cotton mills in the country.

Freight Rates.

Chicago Trade Bulletin, Oct. 19.—Eastern roads are short of car and although the grain movement to the sea board all rail is small and there is comparatively little old business to go forward on low rates, it is hard to get cars to move it. Rates on grain and grain products advance 2½¢ October 21. Provisions remain unchanged at 30¢ per 100 lbs. to New York. The new tariff is as follows:

To—	From	From	Dom. Exp.	Dom. Exp.
Boston	109 13	122 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
New York	117 1/2	131	20 1/2	18 1/2
Philadelphia	110 1/2	119 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Baltimore	114 1/2	109 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2
Newport News	114 1/2	109 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2

The export rate on oats from Chicago to New York is 15¢ with the usual differentials from other ports.

Ocean rates are higher with more demand, part of which comes from exporters of hay. Rates on grain from New York to Liverpool are 14¢ to 15¢ and from Boston 7¢ to 1d. Through rates on wheat from Chicago to Liverpool is 9 1/2¢ per bu. Lake and rail via New York, and 9.30¢ via Boston and corn from New York to and Boston 8 1/2¢. Flour 77.00¢ per 100 lbs. and provisions 31 1/2¢ to 32.00¢ per 100 lbs. Rates east of Buffalo are 14¢ on wheat, 15¢ on corn and 34¢ on oats. Lake and rail rates from Chicago to New York

are 14 1/2¢ on flour and grain products. Lake rates are slow at 18¢ on wheat and 14¢ on corn to Buffalo.

Ocean Freights Fall.

Numerous floating grain elevators many of them toasting idly, attest an unprecedented dullness in ocean freights, says the New York World. It is due to the shortage of the corn crop out west. Corn exports are 30,000,000 bushels behind the schedule of 1900. Exports estimate 100,000 tons of ocean cargo space tied up in New York, about the same amount in Philadelphia, and smaller amounts in Boston, Baltimore, Norfolk and New Orleans. Coal that was formerly carried to Europe for \$3.75 and \$4 a ton is now carried for \$2. A general cargo from the Gulf to New York that brought \$4.50 and \$5 a ton, is now being taken for \$3.12. Ocean freights have fallen 20 per cent, at least. Even the big trans-Atlantic steamers have difficulty in securing cargoes.

The Labor Market.

There is no change in the situation regarding labor. There is still an active demand for men and the supply is decidedly short. The railway companies are most urgent in their call for men and they are offering high wages as an inducement to secure the required help, but cannot get the number of men wanted. A large force of men are still busy with the farmers, thrashing and securing the crop, at very remunerative wages.

Arthur Erskine Clearidge, of Brockville, Ont., has arrived in Winnipeg to take charge of the branch here of Thos. Clearidge, his father. Mr. Clearidge is now carrying a stock of gloves, mitts, muscans and socks at No. 283, Market street, Winnipeg, for the western sorting trade, and is in a position to fill orders promptly from Winnipeg for such lines.



COMFORT HOSE

COOL FEET QUIET

(ALL LOUIS HERMSDORF DYE)



COMFORT HALF HOSE

A great variety in all prices for the Spring trade. The active success of this celebrated brand has warranted us in placing orders for such quantities as will practically insure our control of the trade.

A great range in Spring lines of

Colored Shirts, Oxfords, Percales, Madras and Cords

in high class goods suitable for the best trade

BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR, plain and fancy stripes. We are showing special value in these lines

Fancy Sweaters, Hand Sewn Braces, Rubber Coats, 22th Century Umbrellas.

MAHEWS, TOWERS & CO., 14 ST. HELEN ST., MONTREAL