

Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, who was a presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket, was again enthusiastically nominated for governor of his State. He will also go on the stump in the interests of Mr. Bryan and the Democratic ticket for the Federal House.

J. J. McRae, of the Kerfoot, in the Catberry, Man., district, recently sold his three-quarter section farm for \$22,000, to Messrs. Harvey and Alex. Dempsay Young, neighbors of his. Mr. McRae considers that his farm has netted him \$4,000 annually since he has owned it.

The remainder of the Pablo herd of buffalo, purchased by the Dominion in Montana, are being at Battle River, a half mile from the railway rounded up, and will be taken to the buffalo park track at Wainwright, on the G. T. P. The trip from Montana will be made via Regina and Saskatoon.

The party of fanatics, headed by Jas. Sharpe, which entered Canada armed and proceeded north to Yorkton, is now returning. The Doukhobors, to whom the party was going to preach a "new religion," refused to receive the party. It is also reported that another party of the same sect endeavored to enter Canada near Lethbridge, Alta.

The Dominion Government is formulating plans to conserve the water supply of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. It is believed that by erecting dams on several of the larger streams that flow from the mountains out to the prairies, the supply of water can be more evenly distributed throughout the year, and, to quite an extent, prevent the spring floods. In those districts where immigration is being established, a control of the water supply is most urgent. R. Campbell, of the Dominion forestry service, is at present in the West arranging for surveys, and appointing fire rangers, whose duty it will be to try to prevent such fires as that which swept the Fernie district.

Prof. W. C. Murray, of Dalhousie College, N. S., has been selected as president of the new Saskatchewan Provincial University. President Murray will visit some of the more modern American universities with the object of securing information that will be useful in the erection of the new university. The site in Saskatchewan has not yet been decided upon, but Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Qu'Appelle, and a few other points will be visited, and their suitability for a university site considered. Perish the thought that the election returns will in any way influence or affect the chance of any city getting the seat of learning!

Scottish Farmers Studying Canada

Members of the Scottish Agricultural commission arrived in Canada on Thursday last. The commission consists of twenty eminent and practical agriculturists from every part of Scotland, who will tour Canada from shore to shore, and will make a report of their trip upon their return. The prospectus announces: "The commission, composed of practical farmers and others interested in agricultural education and development, hopes to follow in Canada the course of observation and inquiry which the similarly constituted commission followed in Denmark (1904) and in Ireland (1906). The main subjects of study will be: Land settlement; the constitution and operations of the ministry of agriculture; agricultural education and research; experimental farms; live stock; mixed farming; wheat farming; dairying; ranching; fruit and vegetable farming; agricultural co-operation; transit; cold storage and markets."

The commission will spend their first three weeks in Canada looking through Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. On September 5 they expect to reach Winnipeg, and will then go to the coast, visiting en route Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Lethbridge, Macleod, Banff, and other intermediate places, and will take in Vancouver and Victoria at the coast. Leaving the coast about September 17 the commission will return east, taking in Calgary, Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Prince Albert and Saskatoon. They will take final farewell of Winnipeg about September 28, and will take the lake route east and stop at Toronto. They plan to sail for England from Quebec, via the Empress of Britain, on October 2.

The personnel of the commission is as follows: William Barber, M. A., J. P., of Tererran, Monzie, Dumfries; William Bruce, B. Sc., of Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of agriculture; John McHutchen Dobbie, J. P., tenant farmer of Campend, Dalkeith, Midlothian; James Dunlop, cattle breeder and exporter, of Halhouse, Kilmarnock; Geo. Ager Ferguson, J. P., well known farmer and Clydesdale breeder, of Surradale, Elgin; Ian A. Forsyth, tenant farmer, of Ballintraid, Delny, Rosshire; Dr. R. Shirra Gibb, M. B., C. M., large tenant farmer, of Boon, Lauderdale, Berwickshire; R. B. Greig, lecturer in the Aberdeen and North of Scotland Agricultural college, of Marischal college, Aberdeen (Mr. Greig was

a farm manager at Carievale, Sask., Canada, during 1893-4); William Henderson, large farmer and short-horn breeder, of Lawton, Coupar-Angus; J. M. Hodge, lawyer and farmer, of Blairgowrie, Perthshire; Harry Hope, J. P., tenant farmer, of Barneyhill, Dunbar; James Johnstone, J. P., agent for landowners, Allowat Cottage, Ayr; James Keith, tenant farmer, of Pitmedden, Udy, Aberdeenshire; Angus Mackintosh, J. P., land manager, of Uig, Portree, Skye; Dr. T. Carlaw Martin, LL. D., editor of the Dundee Advertiser, Dundee; Edward E. Morrison, M. A., tenant farmer, of Bonnytown, Strathvithie, Fife; A. M. Prain, J. P., farmer and poultry raiser, Inchture, Perthshire; Sir John R. G. Sinclair, Bart., D. S. O., big farmer, Barrock House, Wick, Caithnessshire; John Speir, farmer, Newton, near Glasgow (Mr. Speir, in 1890, was one of two farmers to visit Canada and make a report upon it at the request of the Canadian government. He spent three months in Canada at that time); Major David D. Spence, tenant farmer, Dunniald Mains, Montrose; David Wilkie, J. P., tenant farmer, Airdmore, Kirriemuir; R. Patrick Wright, F. R. S. E., principal of the West of Scotland Agricultural college, Glasgow.

U. S. Crop Report

The U. S. government crop report for up to August 1st gives the following summary for spring wheat, oats and barley:

The average condition of spring wheat on August 1, was 80.7 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 89.4 a month ago, 79.4 on August 1, 1907, 86.9 on August 1, 1906, and 82.7 the ten-year average on August 1.

Comparisons for important spring wheat States follow:

STATES.	1908.	1907.	aver- age.	July 1, 1908.	% U.S. in State
North Dakota	75	72	80	93	33.4
Minnesota	86	80	84	90	30.3
South Dakota	90	83	82	95	16.7
Washington	60	98	88	65	5.7

United States 80.7 79.4 82.7 89.4 100.0

The condition of the oats crop on August 1 was 76.8 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 85.7 last month, 75.6 on August 1, 1907, 82.8 on August 1, 1906, and 83.8 the ten-year average on August 1.

Comparisons for important oats States follow:

STATES.	1908.	1907.	aver- age.	July 1, 1908.	% U.S. in State
Iowa	79	80	86	89	14.4
Illinois	58	76	81	75	12.6
Minnesota	80	81	88	91	8.5
Nebraska	80	80	81	87	8.1
Wisconsin	90	73	88	95	7.4
Indiana	58	70	85	70	5.3
Ohio	70	74	88	82	4.9
Michigan	85	72	90	84	4.5
North Dakota	73	75	82	94	4.4
South Dakota	87	88	89	95	4.3
New York	90	83	90	90	3.8
Pennsylvania	86	86	88	88	3.2
Kansas	72	39	66	80	3.1
Missouri	64	72	75	73	2.0

United States 76.8 75.6 83.8 85.7 100.0

The proportion of the oats crop of last year in the hands of farmers on August 1, is estimated at five per cent., equivalent to 38,000,000 bushels, as compared with 7.1 per cent. and 68,000,000 bushels, respectively, the corresponding figures of a year ago. In Iowa stocks are 6,566,000 bushels less, and in Illinois 2,806,000 bushels less, than a year ago.

The average condition of barley on August 1, was 83.1 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 86.2 last month, 84.5 on August 1, 1907, 90.3 on August 1, 1906, and 85.7 the ten-year average on August 1. The condition on August 1, in the most important States was: Minnesota, 87; California, 78; North Dakota, 74; South Dakota, 90; Wisconsin, 92.

MARKETS

The market has been almost altogether speculative during the past week. Toward Saturday, there was a gradual weakening in Canada, with a decided decline in the States. A remarkable discrepancy in the trade has been noticeable this past month. Cables have not been strong, but wheat on this side of the Atlantic is not plentiful, which tends to keep prices fairly firm in export markets like Winnipeg and Chicago, but in Minneapolis prices have been ten to twenty cents higher. The explanation offered is that the Minneapolis mills are short of supplies and must have something to keep going, and added to that there is the effect of speculative dealing in a market where the wheat is in demand. Eastern Canada mills want wheat, and there is a constant fear of

more frost, which is keeping cash wheat and the August option up. If frost should keep off for a few weeks yet there will be a tendency for Winnipeg markets to drop. Farmers can, therefore, appreciate the advantage of reporting low temperatures when they occur. With fine weather, August prices will decline to meet September, but with frosts or other damaging conditions, September and later options will rise to meet cash prices.

A smaller party than usual of the grain dealers made the annual excursion through the grain field, few, if any, of the commission men taking it in. The regular estimate, however, was made, but it is doubtful if its publication has any effect upon the market, and the conditions in the country were so well known that nothing new one way or another was noted. The estimate of the yield by the grain dealers was 102,000,000 bushels. Judging from reports from private sources, it is probable this estimate is about 10,000,000 too high. The frozen area has been found to be much larger than expected, and while it is not a pleasant task to report it, the effects of the frost must not be minimized, especially as grain on stubble in almost every instance is quite light.

Prices, as we go to press, are as follows:

1 hard	111½
1 northern	110½
2 northern	107½
3 northern	104½
No. 4	97
No. 5	87
No. 6	78
Feed 1	71
Feed 2	61
No. 2 white oats	44½
No. 3 white oats	40
No. 3 barley	48
No. 4 barley	46
Flax, N. W.	120

OPTION QUOTATIONS.

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
Wheat	98½	95½	93½
Oats, No. 2 white, October		39½	

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES.

1 hard, 125 to 126; 1 northern, 122; 2 northern, 119; No. 3, 112; 1 durum, 93½; 2 durum, 91½; 3 white oats, 45½; 3 oats, 42; barley, 55; rye, 71½; flax, 133½.

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED.

Net per ton—	
Bran	\$19.00
Shorts	21.00
Chopped Feeds—	
Balet and oats	26.00
Barley	25.00
Oats	28.00
Oatmeal and millfeed	19.00
Wheat chop	22.00
Hay, per ton, practically no market, \$3.00 offered for big loads.	

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Fancy fresh-made creamery bricks	23 @ 24
Boxes, 14 to 28 lbs.	22 @ 23
DAIRY BUTTER—	
Extra fancy prints	21½ @ 22
Dairy, in tubs	20½ @ 22½
CHEESE—	
Manitoba cheese at Winnipeg	13
Eastern cheese	12 @ 13½
EGGS—	
Manitoba, fresh-gathered, f. o. b. Winnipeg	21

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, car lots, per bu.	\$0.75
Potatoes, small lots, per bu.	.70
Beets, per bu.	.90
Celery, per doz.	.40
Onions, per cwt.	3.00

LIVE STOCK.

Live stock continues active and shipments are large. Practically all the cattle are being sold through the Winnipeg yards the States prices not being high enough to draw stock to the south. Strange though that the Canadian price last year was not higher when prices in Chicago were good enough to tempt Canadian shippers. It would seem to be that the Canadian buyers are doing better as a result of the shipping that was done to Chicago last year. The prices quoted below are nominal, good lots frequently going above, and poor lots below. Export steers are quoted at 4 cents but there are a lot of the best class bringing 4½ cents at points of shipment. Export steers, 1200 and over f. o. b. point of shipment, 4

Fat cows and heifers	2½ to 3½
Half fat butchers stock	2½ to 3½
Veal calves	4 to 4

HOGS.

Hogs, 150 lbs. to 250 lbs.	5½
Heavy hogs	4½

SHEEP.

Sheep	5
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