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WITH THE FARMERS

THE BLACK RUST SCORES MARKETS.

Winnipeg, Aug. 3.—The weather, its changes and uncertainties, with the varied effects it produces or may produce on the growing or maturing crops, has served during the past week to influence and control, in a large measure, the speculative wheat market, because the trade for the time being belongs very much more to the realm of speculation than to the trading in actual wheat. The main interest in the wheat trade of the world is not taken up very much at present with the supplying of present or near-by requirements, but more with the problems as to what the effects of future supplies will have on future prices, and the profits to be made in guessing what the ups and downs in these prices may be from day to day and in the more distant future.

Erratic Markets.
Throughout the past week the course of the speculative market has been extremely erratic, owing to the effect of weather changes and the effect of the reports of black rust damage on the minds of speculative traders. The weather over the continent, on the whole, has been of a favorable cast. Although marked by occasional rains and damaging storms in some districts, and by destructive hailstorms in North Dakota and Western Canada, a moderate general improvement has taken place in crops. The storm areas have been merely local, and, while they have done harm to the individuals concerned and to the community in the damaged districts, the aggregate loss of crops does not detach much from the possible yield over the continent. The generally favorable weather and improvement in crops has engendered in the minds of many of the traders somewhat of a "bearish sentiment" at least as regards wheat. On days when no fresh news of especially bullish character has been reported to favor the selling side, the effect being to make prices decline.

A Rust Scare.
A moderate decline has emboldened the bears and led to pressure in selling short and thus to further decline. Several times during the week, however, sharply bullish reports have suddenly struck the market, and caused the short sellers to turn and run, and prices have advanced much faster than they declined. The principal active effects on the wheat market have been the reported finding of rust damage in Minnesota and South Dakota. Rumors of this kind had been coming on the market during the last two weeks, but no satisfactory confirmation following the United States entury effect. On Saturday, however, some reports were sent in which evidently commanded attention, for what was proving to be a full-blown market was turned into an excited and advancing one, and the selling in Chicago was being done at an advance price of 1-2 to 3c within the space of one hour. Even in Winnipeg an advance of 3c was made.

Sudden Changes.
Tuesday and yesterday the excitement has subsided and the market part of the sharp advance they made on Saturday, but, on the week, prices at the close show an advance of 5c; to wit: The United States markets, while in Winnipeg they are about unchanged. The speculative markets will continue to be subject to sudden changes in prices, should the weather during the remainder of the season show itself erratic. The growing crops, owing to their location as to the fresh air nature of this season's weather, will almost certainly encounter greater risks than usual before being harvested. So long as no other disaster overtakes them, favorable spells of weather will mean business in markets, and unfavorable weather the reverse; and should rust visitation spread widely, or a spell of wet weather, overtake the black rust is the chief booby threatening the spring wheat crop, and it may amount to nothing. Ever since the dire visitation of black rust in 1904, however, people have been looking for it, probably because it has been found every year, but it doubtless requires a favorable conjunction of suitable weather and stage of growth of the crop for it to spread.

Rust Statistics.
Somewhat important rust damage is not looked for this year, but it is interesting to recall the experience of 1904 in regard to it. The month of July that year was unusually wet and cool, and black rust had done much damage in June and July to wheat to the south of us in the United States. It gradually worked northward and by the middle of August had played havoc with much of the crop over Southern Manitoba, but it did not spread over the whole country, and we after all secured a crop of 55,000,000 bushels over Western Canada, instead of the 30,000,000 bushels we had expected. The rust scare affected the markets, so that quite a boom took place in prices, which culminated on the 30th of August, 1904, at an advance of 2 3/4 to 3c. In 1905, Winnipeg wheat on August 1st closed at 12c, and on August 30th it had an advance of 19 3/4c. After the climax on August 29th, there was a decline of several cents, but through out the season, up to the end of July, 1905, the American markets were frequently excited, and prices high, and, owing to a corner on the Winnipeg market, July wheat in that market closed at 13c on the last day of the month.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.
Winnipeg, Man., August 4.—Cash wheat, No. 1 hard, 83 1/4; No. 1 northern, 82 1/4; No. 2 northern, 80 1/4; No. 3 northern, 82 1/4; No. 4 northern, 82 1/4; No. 2 white oats, 37 1/2; No. 1 barley, 52. Flax \$1.27.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.
Winnipeg, Aug. 5.—Cash wheat, No. 1 hard, 82 1/4; No. 1 northern, 81 1/4; No. 2 northern, 79 1/4; No. 3 northern, 84 1/4; No. 2 white oats, 39; No. 3 white oats, 37 1/2; No. 4 barley, 52; flax, \$1.30.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, Aug. 5.—An increase in the visible supply and in the primary export stock of wheat of almost two cents in the price of wheat in the market today. At the close of the September delivery showed a net loss of 1 1/4 to 3/8c. Corn was up 1/4 to 3/8c. Oats were a shade higher and provisions were 1/2 to 7/16c lower. The wheat market was weak because of favorable weather in the northwest for the growing crop, and the fact that the bulk of trading prices advanced moderately in sympathy with a sharp uptick in oats, but the strong tone soon gave way to renewed weakness which endured for the remainder of the session. The heavy concern was due largely to the rapidly increasing receipts of new wheat, although a severe slump in oats added to the weakness. An increase of 1,480,000 bushels in the visible supply, compared with 1,500,000 bushels at the same time last year, inspired some selling. The market closed weaker and close to the lowest point. September opened 1 1/2 to 1 3/4c over 91 7/8 to 92 1/8, advanced to 92 1/2 to 5/8, and then declined to 90 7/8. The close was 91 1/2 to 1 1/4c over 91 7/8 to 92 1/8, advanced to 92 1/2 to 5/8, and then declined to 90 7/8. The amount on passage decreased to 1,480,000 bushels. Primary receipts were 1,521,000 bushels against 1,407,000 bushels on the same day last year. Minneapolis, Minn., Chicago reported receipts of 549 cars, against 355 cars last week and 592 cars a year ago.

First Trip in Twenty Years.
This was really my first trip through the west in twenty-one years," he said, "and it is needless to say that changes in the country were very astonishing and of a very satisfactory nature. One thing which I was sorry to see was the prevalence of the state of an abnormally high water table, which had been allowed to appear in the wheatfields. This I can only attribute to the lack of care in operations of the farmers. The water ought to be taken to prevent the further spread of this noxious weed. I have seen it in many places, and have been active in seeking to overcome this evil, and I trust that the present time. Everywhere in the west there is a strong demand for more money for the development of the great resources of the country.

Yellow Leaf in Oats.
Reports received by the Ohio Experiment Station indicate a general prevalence of the yellow leaf in normal condition of oats, shown by many of the blades turning yellow, or reddish yellow, in spots or streaks, and, in some cases, the tip of the leaf throughout the entire length. A similar condition was manifested by the oat crop of the province in 1900, followed by a considerable reduction in yield, and such a condition is reported by the Connecticut Experiment Station as occurring in that state in 1906. The attack of 1900 was pronounced by the Division of Vegetable Pathology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, to be due to bacterial infection of the growing plant, and the evidence of such infection last year, and we have not yet found conclusive evidence of such infection.

Saskatchewan Crops.
Regina, Aug. 5.—The department of agriculture of the province of Saskatchewan, has issued the following bulletin in reference to the condition of the growing crops of the province, compiled from reports submitted by correspondents throughout the province. The bureau has received reports from upwards of 1,000 correspondents throughout the province, from which it is learned that the conditions of the growing crops of the province were reported a month ago to have been maintained.

Important Findings
(Continued From Page One)
every case for any compensation to be recovered regardless of where the blame might rest, and your Commissioners would therefore recommend that this class of cases be treated by a special compensation law, providing for the trial of accident or negligence cases by a special commission, appointed in such way as to your Government may seem fit, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine finally all such cases as may be brought to their attention without appeal.

Cause of Coal Shortage.
(8) In regard to the question of scarcity in the coal supply during the last year, your Commissioners have so far as possible endeavored to find the different causes which have affected the supply. The strikes occurring in Alberta and the neighboring Province of British Columbia, cut off the supply of a large quantity of coal that would probably under other circumstances have been available for use in the Province of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The exceptional severity of the weather last winter was also responsible for a portion of the shortage, some of the mines having been compelled to close entirely for short periods and others could only operate with reduced tonnage and at considerable extra expense, and also seriously interfered at times with the operations of the railways.

Striking Laborers Win Demands.
Montreal, Aug. 7.—The strike of 140 coal shovellers at two stations from Nova Scotia ports came to an end today when the men went back to work, having secured the increase to 14c, No. 2 southern, 84; No. 1 northern, 84 1/4; No. 2 white oats, 39; No. 3 white oats, 37 1/2; No. 4 barley, 52; flax, \$1.30.

WEST DEMANDS MUCH MONEY--SO DOES EAST

Says Sir Montague Allan on His Return From a Tour of the West--Declares the Demand For Money is World-Wide.

Winnipeg, August 6.—Sir H. Montague Allan, of the Allan Steamship Company, and president of the Merchants' Bank, arrived in the city this morning from the west. He has just completed a thorough tour of inspection of the branches of his bank in the west. He expressed his complete satisfaction with the development of the west and prospects for its future.

Strong Demand For Money.
"The way home we were into the Okanagan and inspected the fruit ranch of Lord Aberdeen at Vernon. It is unnecessary to say anything in reference to this attractive country, which is attracting many settlers at the present time. Everywhere in the west there is a strong demand for more money for the development of the great resources of the country. I met them at our friends when I met them was that the same demand existed throughout the world, and that it was difficult for the banks to supply the demand fully for this reason."

Found Everyone Optimistic.
"From this city I went through to Calgary and Edmonton, inspecting the branches of the Merchants' Bank on the way. I met the managers and many of the customers of the bank and found them one and all most enthusiastic and optimistic in reference to the prospects before the western provinces of Canada. Along the Calgary and Edmonton line all the crops were in a most satisfactory condition, and the development of the country has been rapid and most marked. There was no apprehension in reference to the harvest, and it was anticipated that the yield would be satisfactory and grain saved in good condition.

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Reports received by the Ohio Experiment Station indicate a general prevalence of the yellow leaf in normal condition of oats, shown by many of the blades turning yellow, or reddish yellow, in spots or streaks, and, in some cases, the tip of the leaf throughout the entire length. A similar condition was manifested by the oat crop of the province in 1900, followed by a considerable reduction in yield, and such a condition is reported by the Connecticut Experiment Station as occurring in that state in 1906. The attack of 1900 was pronounced by the Division of Vegetable Pathology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, to be due to bacterial infection of the growing plant, and the evidence of such infection last year, and we have not yet found conclusive evidence of such infection.

Important Findings
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Evidence has been given upon behalf of the railroad companies that lack of transportation facilities was due to their inability to purchase equipment, and that the lack of terminal facilities and the building of spurs was largely due to their inability to secure men and material to do the necessary work.

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