

New York Wheat.

New York, July 30.—Wheat, July closed 80c a. Sept. opened 79½c, closed 80¼c a. Wheat, Dec. opened 81, closed 81½c b.

New York, July 31.—Wheat, Sept. opened 80¼c, closed 80½c. Dec. opened at 81½, closed 81¾c b.

New York, Aug. 1.—Wheat, Sept. opened 80½c, closed 80¾c b. Dec. opened 81½, closed 82½c a.

New York, Aug. 2.—Wheat, Sept. opened 80½, closed 79½c b. Dec. opened 82½, closed 81¾c a.

New York, Aug. 3.—Wheat receipts, 110,500 bu.; exports, 222,291 bu.; sales, 3,850,000 bu.; futures, 1,280,000 bu. export. Options opened firm on unexpectedly higher cables. They sold off later owing to bearish home crop news, extension of short accounts and a liberal southwest movement. From this the market finally rallied on a big cash demand. Closed firm at 1-1 a 1-2c. net advance.

New York, Aug. 4.—Sept. wheat closed to-day at 80¼c; Dec., 81¾c.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Chicago, July 30.—Wheat, Aug. opened 73½c, closed 74¼c. Sept. opened at 74½c, closed 75¼c. Corn, Sept. opened 38¼, closed 38½c. Oats, Sept. opened 22½, closed 21¾c. Pork, Sept. opened \$11.62, closed \$11.75. Ribs, Sept. closed \$7. Lard, Sept. closed \$6.75.

Chicago, July 31.—Wheat, Aug. opened 74c, closed 74½c. Sept. opened 75c, closed 74½c. Corn, July closed 39c a. Aug. opened 39, closed 38¾c. Sept. opened 38¾c, closed 38½c. Aug. opened 21½, closed 20¾c. Sept. opened 21½, closed 21¾c. Pork, Sept. opened at \$11.85, closed \$12.02. Ribs, Sept. opened \$7, closed \$7.12. Lard, Sept. opened at \$6.80, closed \$6.82. Flax, cash \$1.50. Sept. \$1.35½. Oct. \$1.30½.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—Wheat, Aug. opened 74½, closed 74½c. Sept. opened 75½, closed 75¼c. Corn, Aug. opened 38½, closed 37¾c. Sept. opened 37½, closed 38a. Oats, Aug. opened 21, closed 20¾c. Sept. opened 21½, closed 21¾c. Pork, Sept. opened \$12.52, closed \$12.07. Ribs, Sept. opened \$7.15. Lard, Sept. opened \$6.85, closed \$6.90.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—Wheat, Aug. opened 74¾c, closed 75¼c. Sept. opened at 75½, closed 74¾c. Corn, Aug. opened 37½, closed 37½c. Sept. opened 38, closed 37¾c. Oct. opened 37, closed 36¾c. Oats, opened 21¼, closed 21¼c. b. Pork, Sept. opened \$12, closed \$12.22. Oct. closed \$12.25. Ribs, Sept. opened \$7.07, closed \$7.17. Oct. opened \$7.07, closed \$6.90. Flax, cash \$1.42; Sept. \$1.35; Oct. \$1.30 b.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—Wheat, Aug. opened 74½, closed 74½c. Sept. opened 75½, closed 75¼c. Corn, Aug. opened 38½, closed 36¾c. Sept. opened 37½, closed 36¾c. Oats, Aug. opened 20¾, closed 20¾c. b. Sept. opened 21¼, closed \$12.05. Lard, Sept. opened \$6.82, closed \$6.85. Oct. opened \$6.85, closed \$6.90. Flax, cash \$1.42; Sept. \$1.35½ a. Oct. at \$1.29½ a. Aug. \$1.35½ b.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—September wheat opened at 75½c and ranged from 74½ to 75½. Closing prices were:

Wheat—Aug. 74c, Sept. 75c.
Corn—Aug. 37½c, Sept. 37c.
Oats—Aug. 20¾c, Sept. 21¼c.
Pork—Aug. \$11.80, Sept. \$11.85.
Lard—Aug. \$6.80, Sept. \$6.80.
Ribs—Aug. \$7.07½, Sept. \$7.07½.

A week ago Sept. option closed at 75¼c. A year ago Sept. wheat closed at 69¼c; two years ago at 68¼c; three years ago at 75¼c.

CHICAGO FLAX MARKET.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—The market for flax seed closed to-day at \$1.42 for cash, Sept., \$1.32½; Oct., \$1.29.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Minneapolis, Aug. 4.—Wheat closed at 74½c for Sept. and 75¾c for Dec. Cash No. 1 hard closed at 76¾c and cash No. 1 northern at 74¾c.

WINNIPEG CLOSING WHEAT.

Market nominal. Not much business doing. Sellers at 80c, with a few sales early at this price, but market easier at the close.

DULUTH WHEAT MARKET.

No. 1 northern wheat at Duluth closed as follows for each day of the week:

Monday—Sept., 76¼c.
Tuesday—Sept., 76¼c.
Wednesday—Sept., 77¼c; Dec. 77¼c.
Thursday—Sept., 76¼c; Dec., 77c.
Friday—Sept., 76¼c; Dec., 77¼c.
Saturday—Sept., 76¼c; Dec., 77¼c.
Cash No. 1 hard closed on Saturday at 79¼c, and cash No. 1 northern at 77¼c.

A week ago Sept. wheat closed at 76¼c. A year ago Sept. wheat closed at 68¼c; two years ago at 69c; three years ago at 76c; four years ago at 58¼c; five years ago at 66¼c; six years ago at 56¼c.

Tenders.

Tenders are wanted for cutting 100 to 200 tons of hay, 12 miles from Winnipeg, address box 242, city.

Bulk and separate tenders will be received, by James Chisholm, architect, Winnipeg, up to 6 p.m., Aug. 11, for the erection of a brick Presbyterian church at Edmonton, Alta.

Tenders will be received by George Browne, architect, until 10 a. m., Monday next, 6th August, for the several works required in the erection and completion of a stone and brick business block, corner Main street and Graham avenue, Winnipeg.

Separate tenders will be received by Geo. Browne, architect, Winnipeg, until 3 p. m., Friday, 10th inst., for plumbers' and steam heaters' work, required in the erection and completion of a four story building for the Y. M. C. A., Portage avenue, Winnipeg.

Separate tenders for each class of work necessary for the erection of an office for the Winnipeg public school board, addressed to Stewart Mulvey, and marked "Tender for offices," will be received at the board office, city hall up to 6 o'clock p. m., Thursday, Aug. 9th.

Tenders addressed to the chairman of the committee on works, Winnipeg, for the supply of 200 cords of tamarac or Jack-pine firewood, to be delivered to the city quarry and asphalt plant, will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 8.30 p. m. on Wednesday, Aug. 8.

Tenders addressed to P. G. Keyes, Ottawa, to be opened on the 3rd of day of September, 1900 will be received until noon on Monday, the 3rd of September, next, for a permit to cut timber on berth No. 904, comprising section 11, township 18, range 17 west of the first meridian in the province of Manitoba, containing an area of one square mile more or less.

Scientific Miscellany.

The "combined developer and fixer" of Messrs. J. E. Thornton and C. F. S. Rockwell, English photographic chemists, consists of some such mixture as 15 grains of anhydrous sulphate of soda, 9 grains of caustic soda, and 20 grains of anhydrous hypo, which are ground and used with 9 grains of kaolin. The whole is made into a strong solution with sugar of dextrine, and the sensitive plate is coated on the back with this, a covering of paper or soluble gelatine being then attached to protect the chemical coating. On placing the plate in water, the chemicals quickly dissolve, when the covering can be removed and thrown away, development and fixing being effected by the solution.

Photographic printing paper is similarly prepared, a coating of waterproof varnish being applied to the back before the developing and fixing agent.

The spot in the Roman Campagna where Drs. J. Sambon and G. C. Low are to remain until October, is described as the ideal home both of malaria and of the species of mosquito supposed to carry the infection. It is on the edge of an undrained swamp two miles from Ostia, at the side of a canal, filled with water plants, and within a stone's throw of a pine forest. The investigators expect to pass the daytime in experiments and among the few fever stricken people inhabiting the district. Just before sunset they seal themselves up in their hut until sunrise, and hope thus to avoid mosquito bites and pass the season in health.

Phototherapy, or treatment of lupus and other skin diseases by the chemical rays of sunlight or the electric arc, is now given a special department at the London hospital. Expensive apparatus has been presented by the Princess of Wales, and nurses have been specially trained.

The latest bit of newspaper enterprise in a scientific line is the London Journal's expedition to Patagonia in search of Myiodon, the giant sloth, lately supposed to be extinct.

Gypsolite is a new fire-proof material, made of plastic hydraulic lime mixed with coke, sand and asbestos, the mixture being compressed into bricks. In a recent test by British fire commissioners, a partition about 8 by 10 feet in size was built of the bricks, laid in hydraulic mortar, the exposed side being coated with a thin layer of hydraulic clay. The fire was kept up for an hour. The temperature rose to 2650 degrees Fahr., yet the material was unaffected, and the surface of the partition opposite the fire remained so cool that matches held against it would not ignite, even when the temperature was highest.

Antilethylne, the serum used by Drs. Sappeler, Thebault and Broxa for treating drunkenness, is taken from a horse that has had alcohol mixed with its food for a certain time. It is contended that injections of this serum awaken reflex acts that restore man's natural distaste for alcohol. It is claimed that in the treatment of 57 drunkards, 32 were cured and 9 were improved, the failures being attributed to irregularities of treatment or unfavorable conditions. As evidence that the successes were not due to imagination, it is stated that the impressionable patients gave the least favorable results.

The aurora australis, as seen by Artowski on the recent trip of the Belgica, was strikingly similar to the aurora borealis as witnessed by Nordenskjöld about 20 years ago. The phenomenon was observed 62 times, generally between 7 p.m. and 2 a.m., with a maximum intensity between 9 and 10 p.m. Its greatest frequency was not during the months of polar night, and the most brilliant displays were near the equinoxes.

The ordinary full-life term of the mosquito is placed by Mr. W. R. Colledge at three months, specimens having been kept in captivity for 80 or 90 days. When kerosene cannot be conveniently applied to the breeding pools, the introduction of a few minnows will lead to speedy destruction of larvae and pupae.

Certain physiologists are being attracted by the idea that growth depends largely upon diet and exercise. A French writer, M. A. Peres, calls attention to the experiments of Dr. Springer, who, with a simple decoction of cereals, has so influenced the rate of growth of animals and children that he believes he can make giants of them when their organization is favorable. It is recorded that the celebrated Bishop Berkeley, probably through suitable food, deliberately caused an orphan boy to grow to a height of 8 feet 2 inches at 16. Moist food and such drinks as tea and milk tend to increase of stature, while dry and spiced foods, especially alcohol, tend to retard growth. This explains why the people of northern Europe are so much taller than those of the south. Too great size, however, does not appear to be desirable, as this is likely to bring diminished activity, increased liability to disease, and early death.