

Wheat Stocks.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended Mar. 7, 1896, shows a decrease of 1,493,000 bushels, against a decrease of 1,044,000 for the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 962,000 bushels the corresponding week two years ago, and an increase of 15,000 bushels three years ago.

The following table shows the total visible supply of wheat at the end of the first trade week of each month for four years, as compiled by the Chicago board of trade and includes stocks at most important points of accumulation in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains. There are some important points not covered by this statement:

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Jan. 2...	83,581,000	80,223,000	81,233,000	45,907,000
Feb. 5...	83,376,000	79,823,000	81,331,000	43,161,000
Mar. 4...	78,765,000	75,569,000	79,033,000	41,556,000
Apr. 1...	74,308,000	71,459,000	77,654,000	41,038,000
May 6...	62,198,000	65,168,000	73,069,000	36,190,000
June 8...	59,229,000	59,394,000	71,060,000	27,910,000
July 1...	41,010,000	54,637,000	62,316,000	24,262,000
Aug. 3...	38,517,000	60,010,000	59,124,000	26,079,000
Sept. 7...	30,764,000	69,163,000	58,140,000	33,760,000
Oct. 7...	41,832,000	73,814,000	63,276,000	51,256,000
Nov. 4...	63,990,000	80,047,000	71,398,000	64,717,000
Dec. 2...	63,903,000	83,179,000	78,091,000	72,630,000

The following shows the visible supply by weeks, for four years:

	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Jan. 4...	69,842,000	87,836,000	79,853,000	81,756,000
" 11...	69,945,000	80,815,000	80,433,000	84,080,000
" 18...	67,983,000	85,228,000	80,332,000	82,227,000
" 25...	67,623,000	84,665,000	80,234,000	81,457,000
Feb. 1...	66,734,000	83,376,000	79,863,000	81,330,000
" 8...	66,119,000	82,522,000	79,160,000	80,973,000
" 15...	65,926,000	81,753,000	78,607,000	81,214,000
" 22...	65,010,000	79,476,000	77,257,000	79,433,000
March 1...	64,029,000	78,761,000	75,569,000	79,033,000
" 7...	62,596,000	77,717,000	74,017,000	79,103,000

Bradstreet's report of stocks of wheat in Canada on March 1 is as follows:

	Bushels.
Montreal.....	812,000
Toronto.....	25,000
Kingston.....	8,000
Winnipeg.....	290,000
Manitoba interior elevators	2,875,000
Fort William, Port Arthur & Keewatin.....	4,075,000

Total stocks in the United States and Canada, as reported by Bradstreet's were as follows, on March 1, 1896:

	Bushels.
East of the Mountains.....	91,533,000
Pacific Coast.....	4,296,000
Total stocks a year ago were:	bushels.
East of the Mountains.....	99,745,000
Pacific Coast.....	11,801,000

Bradstreet's report for the week ended March 7, shows a decrease of 1,685,000 bushels in stocks of wheat east of the mountains, making the total 92,833,000 bushels on the latter date.

World's stocks on March 1, 1896. (United States, Canada, in Europe and afloat for Europe) were 154,052,000 bushels, which is about 16,500,000 bushels less than the corresponding total one year ago, more than 30,000,000 bushels less than were so held two years ago, about 24,000,000 bushels less than three years ago but about 8,500,000 bushels more than were so held on January 1, 1892, 51,500,000 bushels more than on January 1, 1891, and about 53,000,000 bushels more than on January 1, 1890.

Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for the week ending March 12 were \$1,011,631; balances, \$181,835. For the previous week clearings were \$1,001,155. For the corresponding week of last year clearings were \$655,379, and for the week two years ago, \$332,872. For the month of February clearings were \$4,052,581 as compared with \$2,721,023 for February, 1895, and \$3,132,537 for February, 1894.

Following are the returns of other Canadian clearing houses for the weeks ended on the dates given:

Montreal.....	March 5.	\$3,309,208
Toronto.....		6,079,918
Halifax.....		1,109,917
Winnipeg.....		1,101,155
Hamilton.....		621,442
Total.....		\$17,221,670

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Wheat.—No. 1 hard, c.i.f. Fort William May, C5. To farmers Manitoba points 50c.
 Flour.—Local price, per sack, Patents, \$1.85; Bakers, \$1.65.
 Bran.—Per ton, \$12.
 Shorts.—Per ton, \$13.
 Oats.—Per bushel, car lots, local freights, 29 to 31c.
 Barley.—Per bushel, 35 to 40c, local freights.
 Flax Seed.—
 Butter.—Round lots country Dairy 8 to 11c.
 Cheese.—Small lots 10c.
 Eggs.—Fresh, 12 to 13c round lots.
 Beef.—Frozen country, per lb., 3 to 4c, unfrozen butchers, 5½ to 6c.
 Mutton.—Fresh, and lamb, 7 to 8c.
 Hogs.—Dressed, 4½ to 4¾c.
 Cattle.—Butchers, 2½ to 3¾c.
 Hops.—Live, off cars, 4c.
 Sheep.—3½ to 4c.
 Seneca Root.—
 Poultry.—Chickens, 5 to 6c, turkeys, 9 to 10c, geese, 8c, ducks 8c.
 Hides.—Frozen Hides, 3½ to 3¾c.
 Potatoes.—35 to 40c per bushel.
 Hay.—\$4.00 per ton, car lots, country freights.

This week a year ago the butter market was utterly demoralized, and every device was being made use of to get rid of stocks of held dairy. Eggs, fresh, dropped 2 to 4c and limes sold as low as 5c per dozen. Several car lots of dressed hogs were shipped east.

Dairying in Alberta.

At the recent immigration convention at Winnipeg, Mr. Stone, of Calgary, read a paper on Alberta territory, from which we take the following on dairying:

The dairying resources of Alberta ought to insure for her a place right in the front rank. All the requisite elements, such as the purest of air and water, the richest of pasturage and the abundance of succulent winter fodder, which can be grown under irrigation, and which is so necessary for the proper winter feeding of the dairy cow, the comparative absence of tormenting flies, and the delightful cool nights which prevail during the hottest weather in summer, surely embrace all that nature can supply, that is necessary for the building up of this most important industry. There is no reason why Alberta should not take the very highest honor with any country in the world with respect to her dairy products, and she already puts out every inducement to those who wish to embark in this important industry. There are several creameries already established in several parts of the territory, and in Calgary there is a creamery with a capacity equal to deal with the produce of a large number of cows.

For the class of butter which is turned out by this creamery there is a ready sale on the markets of the world.

There is also a cheese factory at Springbank near Calgary, where most excellent cheese is turned out. In connection with this industry might be mentioned the raising of hogs, for although it is a well-known fact that hog

raising and feeding is not a profitable undertaking unless the feed can be grown at home, still from the refuse of dairying a large number of young pigs might be raised at such small cost up to the age of, say six months, and grain can be purchased at such a low price in Northern Alberta, as to warrant the purchase of food necessary to fatten up the hogs; or the young pigs might be sold to farmers who had the grain at such a price as would both pay the breeder and feeder.


As a market there is a local packing house established in Calgary whose present requirements are at least 5,000 head per annum.

In making the foregoing remarks the writer has studiously avoided exaggeration in any form whatever. The facts submitted are the outcome of eight years practical experience in this country on the subjects which have been touched upon; and the result of a close observance of all matters connected therewith. The object of this paper is to show and to point out to those who might wish to invest capital or to make a home for themselves in this country the inducements and opportunities which the country offers to them. It will be seen that the products of the country are nearly all staple articles, which have a sale in the markets of the world. With respect to the cattle industry, as long as the world lasts and its millions have to be fed, we may expect beef to continue a staple article of food for which there will always be a ready market. The same remarks apply to mutton and butter, and the same may be said with equal force with respect to wool.

For good horses there always has been and always will be a good market, notwithstanding the introduction of the "horseless carriage."

Socially, and with respect to the observance of law and order, and to the safety of life and property, Alberta and Western Assiniboia will compare favorably with any country on the face of the earth. In conclusion, the writer of this paper would not be doing justice to the country he has adopted, were he not to state that he does not believe that there is one person engaged in stock raising in this particular district who carrying on his business in a proper and business-like manner, is not doing well and making money.

Mr. McNichol, who has for years represented The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association in Winnipeg, will shortly move to St. Paul, Minnesota. The company which he represents has decided to form a northwestern department with headquarters at St. Paul, and has given the charge of the same with the position of general manager and treasurer to Mr. McNichol. He will accordingly have control of the territory of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, in addition to Manitoba and the Canadian territories. The business here will be in charge W. R. Rook late accountant, as cashier.

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