

## Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

Wheat opened easy on Monday, Dec. 29, but gained from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ on Saturday's prices, closing near the top of the day. There was a sharp local demand for cash wheat, rumors of further damage from the fly and drought in Kansas, and a small increase in the visible. Closing prices were:

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	May.
Wheat .....	80	80	—	97
Corn .....	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats .....	40	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork .....	8 03	14 20	10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 10
Lard .....	5 77 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	6 47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs .....	4 60	5 07 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 25	5 72 $\frac{1}{2}$

On Tuesday wheat made further gains in price. May opened  $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ higher than at Monday's close and advanced a further  $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. The full gain was not held, and the close was  $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ higher than Monday. Higher cables, decrease in wheat on passage, a better feeling in Wall street and lighter receipts were the strong features. Closing prices were:—

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	May.
Wheat .....	—	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn .....	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats .....	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork .....	8.00	10.35	10.60	11.25
Lard .....	5.80	5.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	6.47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Short Ribs .....	4.60	5.10	—	5.75

Wheat was firmer on Wednesday and closed  $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ higher. Cables were stronger. Closing prices were:—

	Jan.	Feb.	May.	July.
Wheat .....	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	93	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn .....	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Oats .....	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Pork .....	10 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 77 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Lard .....	5.90	6.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 50	—
Short Ribs .....	5.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 30	5 80	—

On Friday the wheat market broke sharply on heavy deliveries, and reports of extensive rains, snow and general moisture, where most needed in the winter wheat country. Closing prices were  $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ lower.

	Jan.	Feb.	May.	July.
Wheat .....	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn .....	49	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Oats .....	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Pork .....	10.30	10.45	11.05	—
Lard .....	5.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.97 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6.10	—
Short Ribs .....	5.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

## Minneapolis Closing Price Wheat.

At Minneapolis on Saturday, January 3 wheat closed lower at 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per bushel for No. 1 northern, May option. This is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ over a week ago.

## Minneapolis Market.

Following were closing wheat quotations on December 31:—

	Dec.	Jan.	May	On track
No. 1 hard .....	90	90	—	91
No. 1 northern .....	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ -93 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 northern .....	83	83	—	84 $\frac{1}{2}$

Flour.—Quoted at \$4.50 to \$5.00 for first patents; \$4.30 to \$4.50 for second patent; \$3.50 to \$4.20 for fancy and export bakers; \$1.80 to \$2.25 for low grades in bags, including red dog.

Bran and shorts.—Quoted at \$11.25 to \$14.50 for bran, \$14.25 to \$15 for shorts and \$15.25 to \$15.75 for middlings.

Oats.—Quoted at 36 to 39¢ by sample.

Barley.—Quoted at 45 to 55¢ for good fine samples of No. 3.

Feed.—Millers held at \$19 to \$19.50 with corn meal at \$18.50 to \$19.

Eggs.—Storage stock 19 to 20¢, pickled 18¢, fresh candled 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Potatoes.—Car lots 65 to 95¢ per bushel.

Hides.—4 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ for frozen, 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for green salted.—Market Record.

## Eastern Wheat and Flour Markets.

At Toronto early last week flour was reported dull and unchanged at \$5.50 to \$5.60 for Manitoba patent and \$5.30 to \$5.35 for bakers, in car lots. Bran was quoted at \$18.00 to \$18.50, middlings, \$18 to \$21. No. 2 hard wheat at 93¢ to No. 2 northern at 90¢.

At Montreal flour was easier and quoted at \$5.40 to \$5.50 for patent, and \$4.75 to \$5.25 for bakers. No. 2 hard wheat at \$1 to \$1.91.

## Duluth Wheat Market.

Duluth advanced  $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ on Monday,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ on Tuesday and  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ on Wednesday, declined  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ on Friday and advanced about  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ on Saturday. Following were closing prices for No. 1 hard, may option, on each business day of the week: Monday, 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, Tuesday, 99¢, Wednesday, 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, Friday, 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, Saturday, 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. On Saturday cash wheat closed at 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

## Montreal Stock Market

Reported by Osler, Hammond & Nanton, January 3, 1891.

Banks.	Sellers.	Buyer.
Bank of Montreal .....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ontario .....	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	110
Molson's .....	160	—
Toronto .....	—	217
Merchants .....	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	140
Union .....	—	—
Commerce .....	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	120
Miscellaneous.		
Montreal Tel .....	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rich. & Ont. Nav .....	67	64
City Pass. Ry .....	175	171
Montreal Gas .....	203	201
Canada N. W. Land Co. ....	71	65
C. P. R. (Montreal) .....	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. P. R. (London) .....	7	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Money—Time .....	—	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Money—On Call .....	—	480
Sterling 60 Days, N. Y. Posted Rate ..	480	485
" Demand .....	—	—
" 60 Days Montreal Rate Between Banks .....	—	81
" Demand Montreal Rate Between Banks .....	—	81
" New York Exchange Montreal Rate Between Banks .....	—	1-16

## The West's Wealth.

Wm. Pearce, inspector of mines, delivered an address at the Calgary dinner to the British farmer delegates, which is valuable as a brief statement of the mineral wealth of the west. He said of coal, no country of the age of Alberta, in fact few of the older countries have as large a percentage of its area underlaid with coal as is already known to be the case in Alberta. Further explorations have demonstrated the existence of new and unlooked for fields. So far as the valley of the Bow River is at least concerned (and the same observation may be applied to other streams which have their source near the summit of the Rocky mountains) immense deposits of iron ore are found to lie in or adjacent to it. We have also two gas wells which have been burning since 1884, and the probabilities are that natural gas extends over a considerable area of the territory. We have coal of all qualities, from a high-class lignite to semi-bituminous, semi-anthracite and anthracite proper. We have in the foot hills a coal which for gas and coking purposes cannot be excelled, yielding as high as sixty per cent. of coke. To-day the output of coal at Lethbridge per diem is some 600 tons; from the 1st January it is anticipated it will be 1,000 tons, and by the 1st July, 1891, 2,000 tons per day. Lethbridge is now connected by railway with the great smelting centres of Anaconda and Butte, Montana, and which is rapidly increasing its business at Great Falls, Montana. Two deposits, similar in quality to that at Lethbridge, both of which are thought by many to

be the same, crop out at Grassy Island, in the Bow River, in tp. 17, r. 17 w., 4th meridian, the other being on the Rosebud River, north of the Bow, and extends probably some distance north of the Rosebud.

What might be termed the "Canmore Basin" extends in a northerly direction from Kananaskis on the Bow river, and continues in that direction for a considerable distance. It is found on the Red Deer river also, and recent geological explorations have discovered deposits of anthracite extending for some fifty miles along the north branch of the Saskatchewan river. The trend of these seams is little north of north-west, and their dip varies from 30 to 60 degrees. At Canmore, where most of the exploration has been carried on, no less than fourteen seams have been discovered, varying from 2 ft. 6 in. in thickness to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  ft., and the quality is from bituminous to anthracite. Farther north, seams of 20 ft. in thickness are reported to have been discovered, but they have not been prospected sufficiently to enable this to be verified. Most other bituminous and semi-anthracite coal found in this district are of very good coking qualities. Adjacent to these are immense beds of iron ore, already referred to, of the quality necessary to produce the highest grades of steel. The consumption of Anthracite coal on the Pacific coast is 55,000 tons per annum, brought from Pennsylvania at a cost of \$14 to \$18 per ton. In the North-western States of Montana, Idaho and Washington 35,000 to 40,000 ton. The nearest supply is from Anthracite and should be delivered at less than two-thirds of the present cost, which would mean probably within a year a quadrupling of the consumption, and the annual increase would be at a very considerable ratio.

## COPPER AND SILVER ORES.

Ores rich in copper and silver and some gold, and in some cases silver galena, are met with all along the Bow River and its tributaries. With the establishment of works on a sufficient scale, no doubt mining on these lines can be made profitable. I think that not only are the possibilities but the probabilities of mining in Alberta and the portion of British Columbia tributary thereto very bright; this is made all the more certain by the establishment of two smelters, immediately to the west of us, both of which it is anticipated will be fully occupied next spring, and if the results are such as one may anticipate without being visionary, within four years twelve times the amount of work they can do will be performed.

## PETROLEUM.

In conclusion I may allude to petroleum. Petroleum has been found in the Rocky Mountains in the southerly part of this district, the quality being considered A. 1. As to the quantity, that remains to be determined, but arrangements are now being perfected by which within a year thorough tests will be made and experts are very sanguine of the quantity to be obtained. The greatest undeveloped fields of petroleum are those of the Athabasca and Peace rivers, and their tributaries, a basin covering thousands of square miles. These lie just on the northerly edge of Alberta, extending into the district of Athabasca, but any development therein done will be tributary to Alberta. Here is an illimitable field for the capitalist who possesses energy and nerve enough to enable him to enter into exploring operations. Every report tends most encouragingly to show that the probabilities of this becoming the largest oil bearing country in the continent, if not in the world, are good.

## BUILDING MATERIALS.

Alberta has its slate, building stones, sand stone, dolomites and micaceous limestone, the two latter suitable for structures subject to the action of water, such as bridge piers, etc. Clay, suitable for brick, not only for building brick, but also for a high class of fire-brick and cements, is readily obtained, the Rocky mountains being a huge storehouse of limestone.