

BRANDON.

Judge Walker has purchased Lawrence Buchan's private residence on section 22. The judge moves to Brandon shortly to live permanently.

Mr. Bauer, of Hamilton, was in the city last week, it is his intention to erect a large brewery here, on which work will begin at once. Mr. Bauer is a man of capital and long experience in the business. The city will grant this new enterprise a bonus.

The city debentures have been sold at \$5c. The Council have been going too fast which placed the city finances in bad shape, and were driven to accept the first offer made. The Imperial Bank has bought the debentures and stand to make a good haul in this speculation.

Business has been very good for the past week and the fine weather has removed all the snow and dried the streets, and dust has been flying for the past five days. Building is being pushed forward rapidly; structures of all descriptions are being put up. They are too numerous to mention separately. One of the largest is a three story convent, being built at the south-east end of the city. Messrs. McDougall and McPherson being the contractors.

PILOT MOUND.

Business here promises well for this season. Spring is opening up fast, and seeding operations will be general next week.

G. F. Lindsay of Nelson is about to open up of the Tremont House here. He has finished it in complete style at a cost of \$3,000, and will make it a fine hotel.

At a meeting of the Mountain Agricultural Society held here on Monday, it was decided to hold the annual exhibition in this place on the 27th and 28th of September, having funds to the extent of \$700 on hand, and with the aid of the Government grant they hope to be able to offer numerous valuable prizes.

PRINCE ALBERT.

The people of this still far off town are now straining every nerve to secure a railway that will connect their town with navigation on the Saskatchewan, and there is reason to hope, that one will be completed for next spring's opening of navigation. A gentleman who has just come from there tells us that the town and settlement is on the boom, and real estate has gone up to fancy figures in some instances. The North-west Navigation Co. will have a fleet of boats on the Saskatchewan this year which will greatly facilitate transportation to and from the settlement and bring it into close communication with Winnipeg and the east. An informant says that the amount of business now done in the town would astonish any visitor from the east.

A Grain Exchange.

To the Editor of the Commercial

DEAR SIR:—I have watched with interest your endeavors for the securing of an elevator system in Winnipeg, and am on the tip toe of

expectation regarding that effort, which in your issue of the 10th, you say is being made to organize a company for that purpose. In the same issue of your paper, a correspondent signing himself "A Grain Merchant" has shown how necessary grain storage arrangements in Winnipeg are, if the city is to hold any power in the export trade of the North-west, and your several editorials on the question have (to my mind at least), proven that Winnipeg's maintaining her lead as the commercial depot of the Province depends upon the establishment of a grain storage system in the city. Any further argument in that direction from me is unnecessary, but I may be allowed to make a few suggestions as to means that might be used in the establishing of that storage system. The first move I will suggest is the organization of a grain exchange for the city, and I mean an exchange whose members and stock holders will be all men engaged in or directly connected with the grain and produce business, and not a combination of speculative dead beats like some who have made attempts at similar organizations in the city already. This move would at least concentrate the grain interest of the city, and any step taken by such a combination would be an intelligent one, and dictated by the actual necessities of the trade. In most of the great grain markets of America such movements as this are initiated and pushed forward by the Boards of Trade or Chambers of Commerce of the cities, but from your editorials and from personal inquiries which I have made I find that the Winnipeg Board of Trade have so far made no move in this matter. On looking over the names of the officers of that board, I am in no way surprised that they should be slow in taking up this question. I find the President of the Board is head of the land department of a large corporation, and has not, as far as I can learn, one dollar's worth of interest in what I consider the trade affairs of the city. Among the other officers and council I cannot find the name of one man connected with the grain interests of Winnipeg. It would be unreasonable to expect, that the grain requirements of the country would receive the consideration due them from such officers and council. Supposing they were ever so willing to attend to the matter, it is plain that among the number there is not sufficient knowledge of grain matters, to enable them to take intelligent action upon the question. For this and other reasons I advocate the organization of a grain exchange for Winnipeg, being convinced that it is necessary in order to guard interests connected with that trade itself, and that it will be a good step towards centering the grain business of the North west in the city.

By finding space in your columns for this letter, you will greatly oblige, etc.

BROKEN.

Produce.

In its review of the produce business the Montreal Gazette of the 19th has the following: A decidedly firmer tone characterized the English wheat markets to-day, and further additions to cost were made. Cargoes in all positions and offerings at Mark Lane were firmer, and interior markets were dearer. Liverpool

spot offerings advanced 1d. per cent all round and a like advance occurred in maize in the same market, which was quoted up to 5s. 8d. Canadian peas, 7s. 7d. Wheat and flour were steady in Paris. The imports of breadstuffs into the United Kingdom during the past week show an important decrease of 25,000 barrels of flour, 96,000 quarters wheat, and 128,000 quarters maize. The amount on passage to the continent exhibits an increase of 10,000 quarters wheat, the quality of maize remaining unchanged as compared with that of a week ago. The following were the imports into the United Kingdom during the periods named:

| | Past week. | Co. week 1st. yr. |
|------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Flour, bbls. | 215a220,000 | 170a175,000 |
| Wheat, quarters, | 340a345,000 | 240a245,500 |
| Maize, quarters, | 130a135,000 | 100a105,000 |

The amount of breadstuffs on passage to the continent was as follows on the dates named:

| | April 17, 1883. | April 10, 1883. | April 18, 1882. |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Wheat, qurs., | 420,000 | 410,000 | 660,000 |
| Maize, qurs., | 80,000 | 80,000 | 50,000 |

Private cable advices from Liverpool to-day confirmed the strong tenor of Beerbohm's dispatches.

Indian vs. American.

In an article on the above subject the New York Millers' Journal of the 18th divides the different Indian wheat species as follows:

1. The white wheat, of a bright straw color and a white floury fracture. This variety is most suitable for the London market, and is in great demand by English millers, on account of its dryness, to mix with the moist English wheat.

2. The hard white wheat with a brittle grain of a flinty or icy appearance. This brings a higher price in Italy, for the manufacture of macaroni, than in London;

3. The soft red wheat, which differs from the soft white only by the reddish color of the skin and a smaller grain. It is also very suitable for the English market.

4. The hard red wheat, which is of a dark brown color, translucent in appearance, with a smooth and glass like fracture. It stands lowest in the London market.

Seeding Prospect.

Already in some parts of the Province seeding has commenced, but this is only in isolated cases, and it will probably be the end of the present week before it is general even in high lying land. In low lying localities no crops will likely be in the ground until the latter part of next week. Altogether the spring's work has commenced considerably earlier this season than last, although the breaking up of the river is fully as late. No floods of any magnitude are likely to keep back work, and that is a great advantage. Last year there were some flooded localities where sowing was not completed until early in June, and the prospect now is that the spring's work in the Province will be finished this season at least two weeks earlier than in 1882. The acreage of grain will be much greater than last year, and with a favorable spring start, the North-west is on the fair way to an abundant crop for 1883.