

GROUND FEED—Firm in sympathy with feed grains. Clear oat and barley feed brings \$14 to 15 per ton, as to quantity and quality. Mixed mill feed at \$10 per ton upward.

MEALS, ETC.—Rolled and granulated oatmeal held at \$1.80 to 1.90 per sack, according to brand, and standard meal 5c lower, these being prices to retail traders. Cornmeal \$1.65 to 1.70 per 100 lbs. Split peas \$2.60 to 2.65 per 100 lbs. Beans, \$1.75 to 1.90 per bushel. Pot barley, \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Pearl barley, \$4.00.

CURED MEATS.—Prices continued firm. Local prices are: Dry salt long clear, bacon, 11½ to 11¾; smoked long clear, 12½ to 12¾; spiced rolls, 12c; breakfast bacon, 14½ to 14¾; smoked hams, 13½ to 14c; boneless ham, 13½ to 13¾; mess pork, \$21 to 22 per barrel. Sausage quoted: Pork sausage, 9c; bologna sausage, 9c; German sausage, 9c; ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per half lb. packet.

LARD—Pure held at \$2.75, in 20-pound pails, per pail; compound, \$2.45 per pail.

DRESSED MEATS.—The most important feature is the drop in dressed hogs, which was foreshadowed in our report of a week ago. One shipper who was in from the country with a lot of hogs could not get more than 8c bid, when he had expected 9c. At the close of the week we quote 8c as the top price for best hogs, and packers were offering 7½c all around. It is coming toward the time of year now when frozen meats will be easier in price, and only a scarcity would maintain values. Beef is easier for country frozen at 3 to 5c fresh killed, city dressed held at 6 to 6½c, with a firmer tendency as the season advances for fed beef. Mutton has been firmer at about 10c on account of lighter supply. Further lots of eastern frozen mutton have been brought in. The severe winter in the ranching country west indicates a difficulty of obtaining supplies of sheep and cattle from the western ranches in the early spring.

BUTTER.—The butter market is quiet. There is not much coming in, and very few new rolls have yet arrived. Stocks of really good butter are not large and prices are well maintained at the moment. Up to 20c per lb is obtained by dealers in small lots, for selected dairy and fresh rolls, and 14 to 16c for second quality.

EGGS.—No native fresh offered yet to be worth mentioning a few cases of Minnesota fresh were shipped in and sold at 30c, but as there is now a duty of 5 cents per dozen on these, importations from the south which formerly were considerable in the spring, will now be cut off. At 30 cents the shipper in is said to have lost money. Choice limed are scarce and held at 24 to 25c.

CHEESE.—Dull at 10½ to 11c.

VEGETABLES.—Prices are almost nominal. Potatoes 40c per bushel; turnips 25c bushel; cabbage 40 to 75c dozen; celery 30 to 50c dozen. Onions 20 to 20½c per lb. Carrots 3 to 4c. a bushel; beets, 39 to 40c bushel; parsnips, 1½ to 2c lb. Spanish onions, \$1.50 per crate.

POULTRY.—Prices are firm for desirable stock. Chicken, 13 to 14c; ducks, 12 to 13c; geese, 11 to 12c; turkeys, 12½ to 14c.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—Country frozen hides bring 3 to 3½c, unskipped as they run. We quote: No 1 cows, 3½c; No 2, 2½c; No 3, 2c; No. 1 heavy steers, 5c; No. 2 steers, 4c; No. 3, 3c lb. Real veal 8 to 13 lb skins, 4 to 5c per pound, or about 40c per skin. Kids about same as hides. Sheepskins worth 75 to 90c for full wool skins. A few very large full wool have sold up to \$1, but this was only for a very few extra fine skins. Tallow, 4½c rendered; 2½c rough.

WOOL.—Prices here range from 9 to 10c for unwashed Manitoba fleece, as to quality.

HAY.—Loose hay sells at \$4 to \$5 per ton. Baled held at \$4.50 to \$5 at point of shipment.

At the annual meeting of the Fort William Board of Trade, Geo. Graham was elected president, and E. A. Marton, secretary.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

(Quotations below are per bushel for regular No. 2 wheat, which grade serves as a basis for speculative business. Corn and oats are per bushel for No. 2 grade; mess pork quoted per barrel, lard and short ribs per 100 pounds.)

Wheat was unsettled and lower on Monday, selling 1 to 1½c lower than Saturday's close. The close was ¾c lower for May and ½c lower for July than Saturday. Corn and oats were a little better, and provisions lower. Closing prices were:—

	Feb.	May	July
Wheat.....	72½	75½	74½
Corn.....	39½	42½	43½
Oats.....	29½	32½	—
Pork.....	—	18 25	—
Lard.....	—	12 7c	11 65
Short Ribs.....	—	10 05	—

On Tuesday wheat opened ½ to ¾c higher, and with light trading declined ¾c, recovered again and closed ¾ to ¾c higher. Local influences ruled the market. Closing prices were:—

	Feb.	May	July
Wheat.....	73½	76½	75½
Corn.....	40	43	43½
Oats.....	29½	32½	—
Pork.....	—	18 3½	—
Lard.....	—	12 75	11 62½
Short Ribs.....	—	10 15	—

On Wednesday wheat opened ½c lower and was quiet, closing at about the same as the opening. Closing prices were:—

	March	May	July
Wheat.....	72½	75½	74½
Corn.....	40	43	43½
Oats.....	30	32½	—
Pork.....	—	18 42½	—
Lard.....	—	12 85	11 95
Ribs.....	—	10 20	—

On Thursday wheat advanced about 2c a bushel, corn, pork and lard were strong and higher, apparently the result of the defeat of the anti option bill. The closing prices were:—

	March	May	July
Wheat.....	74½	77½	76½
Corn.....	41½	44½	45
Oats.....	30½	33½	—
Pork.....	—	18 87½	—
Lard.....	—	13 15	12 20
Short Ribs.....	—	10 45	—

What was exciting on Friday. May wheat advanced and reached 79½, but at this point, a sudden movement on the part of several operators caused a heavy slump in prices, closing lower. July wheat was less active and did not advance in pace with May option, consequently it did not decline as much. Closing prices were:—

	March	May	July
Wheat.....	74½	77½	76½
Corn.....	40½	43½	44
Oats.....	30½	33½	—
Pork.....	—	18 87½	—
Lard.....	—	13 15	12 20
Short Ribs.....	—	10 50	—

There was little variation in prices on Saturday. May wheat opened 77½c and closed at the same price.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

Below is shown the number of cars of wheat inspected at Winnipeg for five weeks:

Grade.	Jan. 28.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 25.
Extra Manitoba	0	1	0	0	0
No. 1 hard.....	18	16	5	19	13
No. 2 hard.....	52	33	20	5	60
No. 3 hard.....	32	10	8	15	8
No. 1 Northern..	4	3	2	5	3
No. 2 Northern..	6	1	0	0	0
No. 3 Northern..	2	1	0	0	0
No. 1 White type	1	1	0	2	0
No. 2 White type	0	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Spring....	1	0	0	0	0
No. 1 Frosted...	0	4	2	3	4
No. 2 Frosted...	10	2	0	2	3
No. 3 Frosted...	1	1	0	0	0
Rejected.....	21	17	2	18	22
No Grade.....	11	7	4	11	17
Feed Wheat....	0	0	0	1	1
Total.....	193	96	43	131	131
Same week last year	542	424	377	287	384

Phillips Clive Woolley, late editor of the defunct *News*, Victoria, and R. A. Renwick, late business manager of the same, have bought out the *Nelson Miner*.

Duluth Wheat Market.

No. 1 Northern wheat at Duluth closed as follows on each day of the week:

Monday—Cash 65½c; May 69½.
Tuesday—Cash, 65½c; May 69½.
Wednesday—Cash, 65c; May 69½.
Thursday—Cash 65½c; May 70½.
Friday—Cash 65½c; May 70½.
Saturday—Cash 66; May 70½.

A week ago cash wheat closed at 65½c, and May delivery at 69½c. A year ago March wheat closed at 83c, and May at 87½c.

Origin of Fife Wheat.

THE COMMERCIAL has recently published two or three accounts purporting to give the origin of red fife wheat. One of these claimed that the wheat was first grown in Manitoba, another that it was first grown in the state of Wisconsin, and a third that it was first known in Ontario. Here is still another account of the origin of this wheat given by Robert Reed, a miller, of Snelling, California, who writes to the *Milling World*, of Buffalo, as follows: "I was learning my trade in 1857, and I remember well grinding that same kind of wheat. That was in Ferguson, Wellington County, Ontario, Canada. The wheat was so hard that we always ground with dull buhrs, and the millers would not buy it at all, it was so hard. They had all been used to a wheat they called 'Genesee club,' but it began to rust so bad that the farmers could not grow it. The reason they sowed this hard or 'Glasgow' wheat, as it was called then, was that it withstood the rust. Now, judging from the amount of wheat that was grown there then, it must have been introduced some two or three years previous to that time. Then it was called 'Glasgow' or 'Fife.' We had to grind lots of it, because the mill did a great deal of grinding, and we ground every one separately. I have been away from there about 19 years, but there must be some of the old-time millers alive yet. I had an uncle there, but I don't know where he is now. There are Hostop & Arkell, of Elora, and I think there is a lot of old-time millers who could tell you that kind of wheat was introduced there several years prior to that time. I can vouch for it. That is the earliest that I recollect. I don't know the reason it was called 'Glasgow.' I understood the first seed came from there, and I think it came as early as 1854. It must have done so, by the amount that was grown in Wellington and Grey counties at that time."

British Columbia Notes.

Manitoba white fish, strange as it may appear, have been shipped to this market during the past week or two.

M. Cassidy, barrister, late of Winnipeg, has entered into partnership with Hon. Theo. Davis, Premier and Attorney-General of the province, in his law business.

The colliery returns for 1892 show a decrease in the total output as compared with 1891. The output for 1892 was 826,336 tons; for 1891, 1,029,097 tons, a difference of over 200,000 tons. The number of hands employed in the collieries was: White men and boys, 2,309; Chinese, 483; Japs, 79; total, 2,862.

Output of coal for 1892..... 826,335
On hand 1st of January, 1892..... 33,243

Total (tons)..... 859,578

The export for 1892 was 640,579 tons; home consumption was 196,224 tons, 5 cwt., leaving on hand January 1, 1893, 22,775 tons 15 cwt. The output of fire-clay was 2,963 tons 3 cwt., of this 2,463 tons 3 cwt. was shipped to the Victoria potteries, the remaining 500 tons being on hand January 1, 1893.

Thos. Clearihue, wholesale dealer in mitts, gloves, moccasins, etc., arrived in Winnipeg last week, on one of his regular western business trips. He has his fall samples along, including his patent "Columbia" moccasin or overshoe, which is specially recommended for cold feet.