

THE *Calgary Tribune* reports that freight rates from that point west on the C. P. R. have been advanced. The *Tribune* says: "The increased rate on freight west of Calgary which was imposed yesterday will have the effect of prohibiting British Columbia cedar posts and lumber being shipped to us, and the result will be that settlers will have to cut every stick in the country for fencing purposes." This is but another evidence of the grinding nature of the C.P.R. monopoly where it has everything in its own hands. Local freight and passenger rates west of Calgary have always been simply enormous, and it must have required an unlimited gall to have increased them. Something in the nature of the Interstate Commerce law is evidently needed in Canada.

WORK seems to be going ahead actively in arranging for the navigation of Hudson's Bay. A late number of the *London Shipping World* gives an account of the steamships now being built to place on the route between Hudson's Bay ports and Great Britain. The first steamer has already been launched, and another one will soon follow. Two other vessels are also being equipped, and will start for a trip over the route early in June. The vessel already launched is of 3,000 tons: *Eurden*, steams 10 knots per hour, and is built of steel and teak, with special reference to the Hudson's Bay trade. It is understood that the vessels will be employed in taking out material for the construction of the railway during their first trips, and in this way, by the time the road is completed and open for traffic, the water route will have been thoroughly tested, and many of its supposed obstacles will probably have disappeared.

SOME milling journals profess alarm at the recent movement in the way of establishing flour mills in India. Heretofore Indian wheat has been shipped to Europe, whilst flour has been imported into India from Europe. Lately action has been taken in the direction of establishing mills in India, for which, it is said, money has been freely subscribed in England. From these reports the inference is drawn that India will soon be shipping flour to Great Britain and Europe, in competition with home and American millers. However, if Indian wheat is not a great deal better than in this country it is generally supposed to be, American millers will have little to fear from competition with Indian flour. A limited quantity of cheap Indian wheat will of course always find a market in Great Britain, where it can be used in mixing with good qualities; but from all reports it would never do to grind alone for a market where it would come into competition with the product of other countries.

SETTLERS who go to work with a will, and who turn everything to the best account, are bound to succeed in Manitoba. A striking instance of success attained through industry and perseverance, was lately reported to the writer. A farmer in southern Manitoba, who negotiated a mortgage some time ago to establish himself upon his farm, has since paid off the loan with the proceeds from the sale of butter, eggs, etc. This merely shows what may be accomplished

by attending to details, and making small matters count. Too many farmers depend almost entirely upon their wheat crop, and neglect many other means of profit within their reach. There are a great many ways of turning an honest dollar which the thoughtful and industrious farmer will discover for himself. These small sources of profit may be considered too insignificant to be worthy of attention by many, but it should be remembered that a number of small sums when put together, form a large aggregate. These last remarks are applicable to all classes of people, but particularly to farmers. Men in every walk of life who started with little or no capital, and who have secured a competence, have almost invariably done so through looking after small matters, and by curtailing trifling expenses, which though insignificant in themselves, amount to a considerable sum in the course of a year.

THE *St. Louis Leather Gazette*, the progressive organ of the leather goods trade, has adopted a new feature in commercial journalism, which consists in nothing less than a cartoon appendage. The first of the series, though perhaps a little crude in mechanical get-up, nevertheless presents a striking illustration of the present situation in shoe manufacturing in the United States. The hard pressed manufacturer stands at the door of his factory and exclaims to the parties who are squeezing him: "Do not crowd me all at once, gentlemen. Give me a chance to get through with one of you first." The gentlemen who are doing the "crowding" consist first of a Knight of Labor, who holds out his bill of demands for shorter hours, more pay and control of shops, the refusal of which will bring recourse to strikes and boycotts. Next comes the retail dealer, who wants longer credit, lower prices, better goods and no mercantile reports, followed closely by the tanner, who presents a new price list, showing advances in leather on account of strikes, coupled with the demand for shorter terms of credit. In the background is a prison, where convict labor is employed to compete with the manufacturer, whilst a bloated capitalist, who has made his pile from prison contract labor, drives by in his stylish turnout. There is perhaps no better way of drawing forcible attention to a matter than by a cartoon, and no doubt this unique departure, though likely to be regarded by the old school of commercial writers as a serious innovation upon the dignity of the profession, will be welcomed by the patrons of the journal. Judging from the large number of failures in the Canadian shoe trade of late, manufacturers in this country will be able to sympathize with their crowded Yankee cousins.

### The Visible Supply.

The following table shows the amount of wheat in store in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains on the dates named.

	Bush. 1887.	Bush. 1886.
January 1st.....	62,729,570	58,432,999
January 5th.....	63,345,595	57,790,320
January 15th.....	62,823,581	57,118,183
January 22nd.....	61,989,169	55,870,797
January 29th.....	61,885,068	54,989,050
February 5th.....	61,769,520	54,186,942
February 12th.....	61,319,982	53,562,382

February 19th.....	59,880,370	52,771,787
February 26th.....	57,627,308	52,148,859
March 5th.....	55,781,594	51,273,130
March 12th.....	54,266,178	50,854,419

By this statement it will be seen that the visible supply of wheat decreased 1,615,416 bushels for the week ended March 12th, 1887.

### AVAILABLE SUPPLY OF WHEAT.

Available supply of wheat March 12th, 1887, and corresponding date last year; also the supply as shown by the first report for each month of the crop year:—

	1887, bus.	1886, bus.
Visible supply in the U. S. and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains.....	54,273,178	50,854,419
On passage—		
Wheat and flour for Continent.....	4,800,000	2,640,000
Wheat and flour for United Kingdom..	16,880,000	16,600,000
Total.....	75,953,178	70,094,419
1887—		
Mar. 5.....	78,101,594	69,793,130
Feb. 26.....	79,787,308	70,588,859
Feb. 5.....	86,489,520	70,836,942
Jan. 1.....	86,169,570	71,454,978
Dec. 4.....	80,739,331	71,823,440
Nov. 6.....	81,079,352	66,283,886
Oct. 2.....	73,700,379	56,740,901
Sept. 4.....	7,525,555	56,444,381
Aug. 7.....	58,192,992	56,419,109
July 3.....	52,778,752	63,440,303

### RECEIPTS OF WHEAT.

A leading weekly circular gives the receipts of wheat at the principal Western points from July 26th, 1886, to March 11th, 1887, compared with the two previous years:

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Flour, bbls....	6,170,000	5,289,000	6,759,000
Wheat, bu..	88,750,000	49,998,000	89,056,000

### BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS EXPORTS, ETC.

The following table shows the exports of breadstuffs and provisions from the principal Atlantic seaboard ports for the week ending March 12th, 1887, and for the corresponding week last year:

	1887.	1886.
Flour, bbls.....	160,900	102,748
Wheat, bus.....	1,469,200	395,954
Corn, bus.....	1,109,800	1,711,398
Oats, bus.....	3,000	94,232
Pork, bbls.....	5,840	4,469
Lard, lbs.....	4,991,600	6,892,922
Bacon, lbs.....	6,941,100	9,335,136

Exports of wheat and flour, expressed in bushels (flour  $4\frac{1}{2}$  bushels to the barrel), for the first eight months of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1887, aggregate 99,754,487 bushels, against 52,613,716 bushels for the corresponding eight months of the fiscal year 1885-86; monthly average, 12,469,311 bushels; preceding eight months, 6,576,715 bushels. The following table shows the exports from the two coasts for the eight months covered:

	1886-87.	1885-86.
Atlantic ports, bu....	75,652,512	33,031,514
Pacific ports, bu....	24,101,975	19,582,203
Total.....	99,754,487	52,613,717