

WHEAT.

The movement has been light, and prices have continued firm. Red winter has sold throughout the week at 84c. No. 2 fall was worth from 83 to 84c, with but few sales. No. 2 spring was scarce and steady at from 82 to 84c.

FLOUR.

Holders have continued to ask from 5 to 10c more than buyers were willing to give. Superior extra was offered at \$3.70, with \$3.65 bid. Extra sold at \$3.55, but generally held at \$3.60.

OATS.

Receipts light and prices steady and firm. Toward the close prices were a fraction higher. Cars were offered on track at from 35 to 36½c, but the latter price was above the views of buyers.

BARLEY.

There has been scarcely anything doing in barley. No. 3 choice has sold at 60c, and exceptionally fine sample outside at equal to 70c; No. 3 sold last week at 57c, which would have been repeated at the close with holders higher; extra No. 3 worth 72 to 73c, and No. 2 from 82 to 83c, but none offered.

PEAS.

Quiet and unchanged, at 59 to 60c.

POTATOES.

Cars on track sold at 50c, but later none were to be had at these prices. Dealers were not inclined to bid higher, and no sales are effected.

APPLES.

Car lots very quiet, at the old price of from \$1.50 to \$2.25.

EGGS.

Receipts have fallen off somewhat, and all offered have found buyers, usually in case lots, at 12½ to 13c, round lots have been neither much offered nor wanted, and not worth over 12c.

CHEESE.

A fair trade has been done at firm prices. Stocks are now rather low. Fine sold in small lots at 9 to 9½c, and medium at 7c. Skims are worth about 5c.

BUTTER.

The improvement in this market has continued, and while a few weeks ago stocks were out of all proportion to the demand, there is now an actual scarcity of nearly all grades. Buyers for all qualities have been ready to make purchases at reasonable prices. Very choice, answering to selections, has continued to be the most difficult to obtain; these have been taken readily at 20 to 21c, and a few tubs of Morrisburg and Brockville make have gone to 22 to 23c. Medium dairy has been sold to a small extent at 14 to 16c, and some enquiry has been heard for good straight yellow for shipment at 8 to 9c, but no sales were reported. Rolls have been very scarce, and good to choice qualities in active demand at 15 to 18c, but inferior have continued to sell as low as ever.

PORK.

Stocks have been light, but the demand has been equally so. A few small lots changed hands at \$14.

BACON.

There has been some improvement in the demand. Long clear sold in car lots at 7c, and in cases at 7½ to 7¾c. One sale of ten tons of country cured was reported at 6½c. Cumberland has been quiet. Rolls were worth 8½ to 9c and bellies 10 to 11c.

HAMS.

Small lots have sold at 11c, and in large quantity 10½c would be accepted.

LARD.

Pails continue to sell at 9 to 9½c in lots under 50. Large pails have sold at 8½ to 8¾c, and tierces at 7¾c.

HOGS.

Few have been offered and prices rule at from \$6. to \$6.50.

The Territories.

A movement is on foot at Macleod to establish a roller flour mill at that place.

The lumber for the new Government buildings at Battleford, is being hauled by teams from Prince Albert.

Sowing commenced on the Bell farm at Indian Head on Tuesday of last week. Twenty-three seeders were started on that day.

Manitoba.

A good many settlers are going into the district beyond the end of the Northwestern Railway track.

Some of the farmers in the vicinity of Manitoba have already commenced seeding. On Monday, 22 March, D. McFarlane, sowed four acres of wheat, and on the following day B. Cook commenced scattering grain on his fields.

The following is a synopsis of business done at the Minnedosa Lands Office for the year ending 31st Oct, 1885: Homestead and pre-emption entries, 6; homestead entries without pre-emption, 56; second entries, 24; recommended for patent, 222; pre-emption sales, 32; other sales, 10; homesteads cancelled, 121; pre-emptions cancelled, 77; total amount returned to head office, \$11,143.74.

Notes and Comments.

WHAT'S in a name? Evidently in British Columbia they think there is a good deal in a name. The residents of the embryo city at the Pacific terminus of the C. P. Railway, have asked the legislature of that province for a charter of incorporation, under the name of Vancouver. The selection of this name has called forth much opposition from several sections of the province, and the question was debated for a whole day in the local house, without a decision having been arrived at. The board of trade at Victoria have passed a resolution, calling upon the Dominion Government to take steps to prevent the adoption of the name "Vancouver" for the place in question.

THE settlers in Southern Manitoba are just now indulging in a vigorous kick against the tax exemption provided for in the Railway Aid Act. This act, passed by the Manitoba Legislature, provides for the exemption from taxation of railway lands along the branch lines within the province, for a period of twenty years. The railway lands held in some of the municipalities of the southern portion of the province are so extensive as to amount to nearly one-half of the total area, and consequently the matter is quite a serious one to such municipalities. Of course had these lands remained in the hands of the Government, they would have been still exempt from taxation, but it is safe to infer, that had they been retained for homesteading, instead of having been transferred to the C.P.R. Company, they would have been taken up for settlement ere this. The present exemption amounts to just so much additional tax on the settlers, who are in many instances none too able to bear it. The people of Southern Manitoba were very anxious to secure railway extensions in their districts, but

they did not count upon paying extra taxes, by having a large amount of property exempted. However, now that the act has passed without the exemption clauses having been challenged, it is difficult to see how the matter can be rescinded. The act provides that the Government shall receive three per cent. on the gross earnings of the railways, in lieu of exemption, and it would therefore seem but fair that the Government should make restitution to the municipalities which have been deprived of a portion of their revenue by the Railway Aid Act.

ONE of the three hundred and odd colonization projects which a few years ago were floated by speculators and political schemers, whose "claims upon the Government" were sufficiently strong to obtain them a grant of land, was the Temperance Colonization Company. These companies were all formed ostensibly for the purpose of peopling the Northwestern prairies with millions of contented and happy people, and all had more or less of an humanitarian object in view; but none were founded more directly for philanthropic purposes than the particular company referred to, at least that was the impression sought to be given in the gushing circulars and pamphlets issued by the company. However, later developments have brought to light the fact that, with this company as well as with all the others, the subjects who were to receive the benefit of all the philanthropic work, were the ring of schemers who had the manipulation of the affair. In fact, it has transpired that the schemers connected with the management of the Temperance Colonization Company, have excelled all their competitors in the same line, in ways that are dark. It has been brought to light in the courts, that where \$301,000 had been set down in the Company's accounts as cash disbursements, but \$84,000 had been actually paid, and the balance had been "appropriated" by the original subscribers. In addition to this, it appeared that bonds had been disposed of before they had been obtained, and that while the promoters claimed the possession of 2,000,000 acres of land, they had not an eighth of that amount. These and other discrepancies were brought to light, as was also a scheme to apportion a large portion of the land amongst certain of the managers.

THE few merchants of this city who have decided to close their places of business at a reasonable hour in the evening, independent of what others may do, have taken the right course. Individual effort is exactly what is wanted at the present juncture. The merchants who have concluded to close at 8 o'clock, will not be the losers in adopting this course, and if they had gone a little further and decided to stick to the first agreement to close at 7 in the evening, notwithstanding the determination of others to break it, we believe they would have been sustained by all right-thinking persons. No doubt there would be a loss of some transient trade, but the more respectable class of regular custom would be retained. Indeed, were the matter placed properly before the people of this city, we believe there are but few who would not directly support the early closing against the