

Winnipeg, thus making Winnipeg inspection final; 2nd—That no standards be set, but the inspectors were to be governed in the inspection of the different grades by the wording and meaning of the Act.

The result of the representations made appears to have been a decided improvement over the old Act. No mixing of different grades is allowed at any of the public elevators, and the mixing of scoured wheat is absolutely prohibited in any grade higher than No. 3. No straight grade certificate will be granted where the wheat is mixed, and no wheat can be inspected east of Winnipeg of a higher grade than the original inspection granted at Winnipeg, but may be reinspected to ascertain that the wheat was correctly graded at that point.

The Manitoba inspectors are paid by salary instead of by fees, which now go to the Government, who become responsible for any losses occurring through wrong inspection.

Standard samples are made in accordance with the Act for the purpose of grading and surveys.

I understand the Act as amended is acceptable to all parties interested, and its practical working this fall has been found very satisfactory.

EDGAR A. WILLS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

M. McLAUGHLIN,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS' SECTION OF THE BOARD OF TRADE OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.

The year 1899 has been one of unusual prosperity to the Jewelry and Silverware trades of Canada generally.

The volume of business has been materially increased in nearly every line, while the number of failures has been unusually small.

A marked feature of the year's business has been the decided advance in price of many of the staple goods used in this business, notably American watches, clocks, sterling silverware, and electro-plated flat and hollow ware of all kinds. In spite of this advance in price, however, the demand was so far ahead of the supply, that it was found impossible, particularly during the last three months of the year, to fill orders, especially those for watches and clocks. As a consequence, there has been little or no speculative trading in these goods and the stocks carried over are unusually light.

The imports of jewelry, clocks, watches and silverware show a decided increase over those of last year, and for several years past, and this in the face of the fact that the products of Canadian jewelry and silverware factories were never so large as last year. The majority of these factories have not only been compelled to increase their buildings during the past year, but to add materially to their staff of employees as well, and nearly all of them were forced to refuse orders during the last three months of 1899. The growth of these factories has been a very marked feature of this business during the past few years, and they have completely captured the Canadian trade in a great many lines of goods which were formerly imported almost exclusively from Great Britain and the United States.

Of the outlook for the present year it is perhaps too early to predict with any degree of certainty. It may be said, however, that stocks are more than usually low, the demand for goods by the retail trade is fully above the average for the season, our factories are all fully employed, and so far as we can see at present prices promise to be about the same as last year. On the whole, therefore, the outlook is favorable and jewelers generally look for a good year's trade.

EDGAR A. WILLS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

W. K. McNAUGHT,
Chairman.