

Montreal Markets.

Flour.—The flour market remains quiet and steady the chief business reported being on local and country account. In this province many of the sections which formerly depended upon Montreal for their supply of flour are now independent of it, as their own grist mills turn out about all the flour they require. There is much more wheat grown in this province than was the case eight or ten years ago, and the greater portion of this wheat finds its way to the grist mills throughout the country. Consequently the flour required in the interior is very small to what it used to be. In straight roller flour there is a fair volume of business passing at \$3.65 to 3.75 per bbl delivered in broken lots. Car lots laid down here, are quoted at \$3.50 to 3.55 on track. The late firmness on the part of holders does not appear to have created the anxiety on the part of buyers that was looked for, and consequently sellers in more instances than one have had to solicit their customers in order to make sales, which of course meant a concession from the top prices they had been entertaining for some time past. Sales are reported of St. Louis straight rollers at \$3.77½ to 3.80 c. i. f. St. John's, N. f. d. The views of Ontario millers are not as rigidly firm as they were two weeks ago, many of them being more willing to entertain offers than they were then. In strong bakers flour, choice city brands are quoted at \$5.15 to 5.25, one of our large millers refusing to sell under the outside rate as he claims that his mills will soon be closed for a time, and he will need all the stock he has until he resumes grinding. The range of Manitoba flour is quoted at a wide one, namely, of from \$3.50 to 4.26 as to quality. The export trade is small as there is no profit in filling orders for English markets at present limits from Liverpool and Glasgow.

Oatmeal.—The market has ruled steady during the past week under an improved enquiry, and jobbers say they are getting a little better figure. Car lots are steady, rolled and granulated having been bought at \$3.85 to 3.90 on track. We quote jobbing lots as follows:—Rolled and granulated \$4.00 to 4.05; Standard \$3.90 to 3.95. In bags, granulated \$2.00 to 2.05 and standard \$1.90 to 1.95.

Mill Feed.—The market for bran is quiet, car lots being quoted at \$13.50 to 14.00, but they could not be brought from the west and sold at these figures, as car lots have been sold there within the past few days at \$13.00 to 13.50. Shorts are steady at \$14.50 to 15.00, and moultrie \$19.00 to 20.00.

Wheat.—No. 2 red winter wheat is offered at Port Arthur at 74c May, which is equal to about 83 to 84c float in this port for May delivery, but we hear of no business yet for spring shipment. Canada red and white winter wheat is quoted at 65c to 67c f. o. b. West of Toronto.

Oats.—Although the sale of 10,000 bushels was reported at 83c here, a holder stated to day that he had offered a lot of 5,000 bushels of No. 2 white at 32½c without getting a buyer. A lot of No. 2 mixed was sold at 32c.

Barley.—There is very little business on spot, although we hear of sales in the West of No. 3 extra at 37½c, No. 2 at 41c, and No. 1 at 46c. Here we quote malting grades at 50c to 56c, and feed barley at 39c to 42c.

Eggs.—The market continues firm, stocks are in limited compass and receipts remain light. In the West most of the shipments are going across the line, and are thus diverted from this market. Sales of Montreal limed have been made at 22 to 23c, while Western limed have changed hands at 19 to 20c. Hold fresh stock is quiet, a few sales being reported at 22c to 23c, and fresh stock is firm at 29 to 30c.

Butter.—The market holds fairly steady, but business is confined exclusively to the local trade. Creamery butter is being jobbed out at 22 to 24c as to quality; but holders say that it would be difficult to move a round quantity of finest fall made creamery at over 22½c. Sales of 20 to 30 tub lots of good solid even colored

Townships have been made at 20 to 20½c, with 1c to 1½c more obtainable for single packages of selected. Western have sold in jobbing lots at 18 to 19c.

Pork, lard, &c.—The pork market continues very firm at an advance of another \$1.00 per bbl, sales of Canada short cut pork having been made at \$22.50 to 23 in jobbing lots; light family mess is quoted at \$19, and heavy do at \$22. In lard the market keeps very firm at \$2.10 to 2.20 per pail for compound and \$2.70 to 2.75 per pail for pure. Smoked meats are firm with an upward tendency in prices, sales of selected small at 14c and heavy at 13c. Bacon is in limited supply with sales at 12½ to 13c. Roll bacon has sold at 12c and Windsor at 13c. Picnic hams 11c, and long clear bacon at 10½c.

Dressed hogs.—The market is evidently quiet and less firm, it being difficult to sell car lots at \$9 at the moment, although there have been sales at \$8.90 to 9 for car loads since our last issue. The sale of 800 hogs was reported at \$8.90 some days ago, but the buyer would not pay the same price to-day.

Cheese.—During the past week some heavy shipments have been made from Canada via New York and Portland, the shipments via the former port being about 35,000 boxes, most of which are believed to be west of Toronto cheese. There is consequently very little left in Canada to-day. Sales of finest colored have been made in this market at 11½ to 11¾c, finest white being quotable at 12c. The market is very firm, and there is not sufficient stock left in this city to fill a dozen moderate sized orders.

Hides.—There is a good demand for all offerings of hides, which sell readily enough at 5½c, 4½c and 3½c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively to tanners. A meeting of the dealers is expected to be held shortly for the purpose of putting down the price to butchers to 4½c, 3½c and 2½c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3, instead of 5c, 4c and 3c which is now being paid. Until lately dealers always had a margin of 1c per lb, which is little enough for their trouble of handling, etc. We quote:—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at 5½c, 4½c and 3½c respectively to tanners, dealers paying 5c, 4c and 3c. Calfskins, 6 to 7c, and lambskins, 90c to \$1.05.—*Trade Bulletin*, Feb. 3.

The Imperial Institute.

The increased interest taken by all classes in Great Britain in colonial affairs is now receiving fresh stimulus from the completion of the Imperial Institute. This magnificent edifice now stands on the site at South Kensington, formerly occupied by the series of annual exhibitions. It is indeed an appropriate monument to the growth and prosperity of the great Empire. The success of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in 1886, led the Prince of Wales to suggest that the establishment of a permanent institution, for the intercourse and welfare of the subjects of her vast dominions, would be the most fitting memorial wherewith to mark the jubilee year of Queen Victoria's reign. The scheme found ready support both in Great and Greater Britain, and on 4th July 1887, Her Majesty laid the foundation stone—a block of granite from the Cape Colony—of the splendid building to open which, early in the month of May next, she will make one of her rare public appearances. A slight idea of the dimensions of the Institute may be gleaned from the fact that its frontage alone extends rather more than 750 feet, whilst the summit of the centre tower which crowns the fabric attains a height of no less than 350 feet. The style of architecture adopted is a free rendering of the Renaissance, and all that modern artistic skill and ingenuity could devise has been done to render the Imperial Institute worthy of its title. If the exterior is striking, it is, however, the object and purposes of the interior that will chiefly commend themselves to all who have the prosperity of the British Empire at heart. As there must be many who as yet imperfectly un-

derstand its aims, we cannot do better than quote briefly from the charter.

1. The formation and exhibition of collections, representing the raw materials and manufactured products of the Empire, so maintained as to illustrate the development of agricultural, commercial, and industrial progress.

2. The establishment or promotion of commercial museums, sample rooms, and intelligence offices in London and other parts of the Empire.

3. The collection and dissemination of such information relating to trades and industries, to emigration, and to other purposes of the charter as may be of use to the subjects of the Empire.

4. The furtherance of systematic colonization.

In brief, emigration and the fostering of trade between Great Britain and her colonies, is the surest means of tightening the bond of union. When in addition it is learnt that part of the building is to be devoted to the social intercourse of colonists of all descriptions, forming as it were a vast club, the gigantic and far-reaching nature of the undertaking will be appreciated.

To no colony can the success of the Institute be of more importance than to our own Dominion. The largest of the dependencies, and particularly available for the immigration which is required for the proper development of its vast resources, Canada, has been allotted the whole of the western gallery, with the additional advantage of a main entrance of its own. By this disposition the Dominion receives rather over 100 yards of a gallery, 20 ft. 6 in. in breadth, and 20 ft. 6 in. in height, for the exhibition of her products and resources. Each separate province has its own section, in which to show its special features and attractions and the kinds of products and manufacture, for which it is best adapted, and here to return the prospective emigrant can find visible proof of the prosperity of the country. Already two or three of the provinces have made considerable progress with their collections, and it can only be hoped that the others will hasten to forward their contributions, so that on the day of inauguration the whole Dominion from Atlantic to Pacific, will be able to show uninterrupted evidence of its wealth and enterprise. India, Australia, and the other colonies, are all making great efforts, and it should be the aim and desire of Canadians to eclipse all others. There is a market here for many of our products at present almost unknown, and the success of the Imperial Institute, means the further development of our already rapidly increasing export trade.

The Canadian section will be under the supervision of a committee, consisting of the representative on the governing body of the Imperial Institute, of the various provinces. This committee will meet at frequent intervals and deal with any matters that may arise, and upon which general action is necessary or desirable. The collections will be under the charge of a curator and an assistant curator. Harrison Watson, of Montreal, has been appointed to the former position, and Frederick Plumb, formerly of Toronto, to the latter. Both these gentlemen are well acquainted with the resources and capabilities of the different provinces of the Dominion, and are much interested in the work that is before them.

Any firm or individuals desiring to exhibit at the Imperial Institute, had better communicate with the provincial secretary of his province, who will place them in communication with the officials deputed to make proper collections to represent the resources of the province, and to forward them to London, in time for the opening of the Institute.

The butcher shops of Chambers & Delbridge and George Frizzel, Brandon, have been amalgamated. Mr. Delbridge has sold out his interest and the new firm will be known as Chambers & Frizzel.