

## EASTERN MARKETS.

The *Toronto Empire* says: "The butter market is quiet and steady. The bulk of the offerings is of large rolls, which will sell at 15 to 17c for the best grades and 12 to 11c for common to good. There is not much dairy butter on the market and not much coming forward. Very choice grades sell readily at 18 to 19c, but the major part of the offerings are held at 16 to 18c, with bakers paying 13 to 15c. Cheese is unchanged and firm at 11 to 11½c. Quotations are: Butter, good to choice selected dairy, tubs, 16 to 18c; extra choice, 18 to 19c; medium do, 13 to 15c; large rolls, good to choice, 16 to 17c; medium do, 13 to 11c; creamery, in tubs and casks, 24 to 25c. Cheese, choice colored, jobbing at 11 to 11½c.

The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* says: "Butter receipts during the past week were 2,427 pkgs, against 3,553 pkgs for the week previous. The local market is very quiet, but as stocks are in limited compass, prices rule steady. A few lots of Eastern Townships of good quality have been placed at 20c to 20½c, but fine to selected packages bring from 21c to 22c. In creamery, there has been some business for British Columbia account at about 22½c, and for English account at 22c to 22½c. Quite a lot of creamery and Western dairy goes forward this week to England. Sales of round lots of Western have been made for shipment at 19c, and if the British demand continues, there will be none too much butter to last until the new make comes in. We quote: Creamery, choice fall, 22½c to 23c; creamery, good to fine, 21½c to 22c. About 1c to 2c may be added to above prices for choice selections of single tubs. Receipts of Western roll butter continue fairly liberal with sales at 17½c to 18c. We again caution shippers not to send rolls to this market except they are properly done up in cloths. Morrisburg in baskets range from 18c to 19½c, and a few fancy baskets have brought 20c. Cheese receipts during the past week were 756 boxes against 1,505 for the week previous. The cheese market continues to strengthen on both sides the Atlantic, sales of finest Western having taken place at 11c on this market, and under grades have sold at 10½c to 10½c. The English markets are firm, finest Canadian September cheese selling in Liverpool at 55s, notwithstanding that the public cable only quotes 53s. Private cables from Liverpool quote finest colored and white 55s to 56s. The New York market continues to gain strength as the season advances, sales of choice full cream having transpired in that market at 11½c. The light stocks held in this city are gradually disappearing, and from present appearances their clearance will be effected even earlier than that of last season."

## B. C'S MINERAL WEALTH.

Spokane, Wash., *Review*: In wealth of mineral resources no country tributary to Spokane promises more than Southern British Columbia. Here are thousands of prospects, several hundred partially developed mining properties and a few great mines, one of them among the three or four in

the world. And all this in a country which, in a mining sense, is not yet four years old. Indeed, its most promising camps were only discovered 14 months ago, and still the air is ringing with thrilling tales of more wonderful and richer strikes in sections not heretofore penetrated.

During the past year interest has centered chiefly in the now famous Kaslo-Slocan mines, whose discovery and development it has been the *Review's* pride to herald to the world. A year ago these pages gave the first description of the new El Dorado from the tales of the adventurous prospectors who had discovered it; this year the *Review* is able to describe the section from the observation of one of its own staff, and meantime the country has been indorsed and the *Review's* prediction substantiated by the best and most experienced mining capitalists of the Cour d'Alene, who have flocked in there and bonded or purchased the cream of the locations in the camp.

Southern British Columbia is divided for governmental purposes into three districts, which correspond to our counties. They are known as East and West Kootenay and Yale districts. East and West Kootenay are composed of that part of the Province lying between the 12nd parallel and the international boundary, bounded on the east by the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and on the west by the summit line of the Gold range. The dividing line between the districts themselves is the summit of the Selkirk range. Yale district adjoins West Kootenay on the west, and has for its boundaries the summit of the Gold range, the South Thompson, the summit of the Cascade range and the international boundary line again on the south. The whole of these districts is not considered tributary to Spokane, but the south half of them undoubtedly is, while the northern portion is supplied from the towns along the Canadian Pacific Railway, which traverses the Province of British Columbia through these districts from east to west.

The most notable feature of the geology of British Columbia in this section is that the country rock consists almost wholly of a tasterd granite, which is believed to be quite barren, at least no valuable minerals have yet been discovered in it. Wherever mineral has been found there exists a break in the granite. For instance, Toad Mountain is a basin of Diorite, Hot Springs is a lime or schist interjection. Slocan and Kaslo mines exist in a slate formation, which is cut off by this granite all around, and Trail creek is a basin ten to twelve miles square of syenite. These basins of rock, other than granite, are found to exist all over the country in spots, wherever found, rich mines are usually found too.

## A BIG SCHEME.

It is announced and apparently on the best authority that the falls of Montmorenci and the surrounding property have been sold for \$250,000 to the Quebec & Levis Electric Light Company, which has made the acquisition for the sake of the power of the falls, which is to be chiefly employed in producing portable electricity. A new iron flume, 1,200 feet

long and six feet in diameter, is being built to carry the water from above the cataract to the factories below. It is possible that the company will also supply electric power for factories in Quebec and motive power for a street railway, and for trains upon the Montmorenci Railway. This is the next thing to enchaining Niagara, and turning her vast powers to practical account. Montmorenci falls have long been one of the attractions for continental visitors on account of their grandeur and picturesqueness; but if their natural beauties be not altogether destroyed by the appliances used to make them available, the spectacle of their being harnessed and put to work will be an additional novelty to attract travel. Grandeur and utility combined are sure to be most taking features.

## A FARMING DEPARTURE.

The question has often been asked why the farmers of Canada's westerly provinces do not go in for farming that is farming and be no longer dependent upon others for the butter and cheese they eat and even for the milk they consume, numbers of them being well known customers for the condensed article. It has been repeatedly answered that they, their wives, their sons and their daughters are too lazy, their ambition being to do the least amount of work so long as they can hold on to their land and obtain the food and the clothing which they require. They are well satisfied with "ranching" in a small way, or of owning wild cattle on the runs which they hold. There are notable exceptions to what we might almost call this rule, and the cultivation of fruits has been adopted by many as a simple yet profitable avocation. In Manitoba, the prairies have been laid to wheat, and although late despatches from the other side the Atlantic show that our cereals are regarded from the point of view of their quality with much more favor than those of the United States, some of the longer headed of them have determined that their pre-eminence cannot last forever and so mixed farming is receiving some attention.

It is announced that three years ago J. A. Crooks, of Totogan, went largely into dairy farming, and, in consequence, reports this to be his most successful year. He made over 16,000 pounds of cheese, which he sold at an average of ten cents a pound, and also made a quantity of butter. His proceeds from these articles and from sales of cattle have been most satisfactory. The *Portage la Prairie Liberal* remarks, "It is about time the Portage plains farmers seriously made up their minds to go in for mixed farming. If they had done so a couple of years ago, there would not be so many writs issued, nor so many chattel mortgages as there have been during the past fifteen months." We commend this experience to the attention of the "farmers" of British Columbia.

There is a population of 70,000 in Iceland, yet the only military force employed consists of two policemen, stationed at the capital, Reykjavik, and the only two lawyers in the island are the State's attorney and another, who is prepared to defend any one who may be put on trial.