

Western Septembers was sold at 11½c, as quoted by us at the time; but it is a question if similar quality cheese could be had to-day under 11½c. Sales of under grades have been made at 10½ to 11c, and finest Western are quoted at 11½ to 11¾c. Prices in England are steadily advancing, the situation there being much stronger than buyers care to admit, and it would not be at all surprising to see prices go to 60s and over. The public cable has moved up to 61s, but it has got to move up higher still.

Eggs.—A very firm tone characterises this market, sales of Montreal limed having been made in good sized quantities at 17 to 17½c, single cases selling at 18 to 18½. Held fresh are 1c better on the week, with sales at 20c to 21c. Eggs that will stand the boiling test are saleable in single cases at 24 to 25c. Pickled eggs have done well in Liverpool and north of England markets, the account sales of same having been very satisfactory of late, netting shippers good profits.

Beans.—The market keeps steady, choice handpicked at \$1.35 to \$1.40 per bushel, and good ordinary lots at \$1.15 to \$1.20.

Honey.—Market dull. Comb honey 13 to 14c for choice white clover, and dark at 9 to 11c as to quality. Extracted 6½ to 8c as to quality and quantity.

Hops.—Brewers continue to take a few lots of Eastern Townships at 17½ to 18c; but they merely buy from hand to mouth, believing in lower prices later on. Prince Edward County hops are offered at 19c, but we hear of no sales, buyers preferring Eastern Townships. Yearlings are quoted at 14c to 15c, and old at 5c to 9c.

Dressed Poultry.—It is somewhat remarkable the way the market has been maintained, supplies of good stock being absorbed quite readily at full prices. Sales of turkeys have been made at 11½c to 12c for good to choice cases, ordinary stock selling at 10½ to 11c. Choice young dry picked chickens have been placed at 8 to 9c, fowls bring quoted 5½ to 6½. Geese have realized 6½ to 7½c; and ducks 9 to 10c, the last named being scarce.

Apples.—The market continues in a very unsatisfactory condition, on both sides of the Atlantic. Stocks here and in the west are ample and it is thought too large for requirements. Prices are consequently on the easy side and we quote round \$2.25 to \$2.50 as to quality. A car of choice winter varieties was offered here a few days ago and the best that could be elected was \$2.25 delivered here on track.

Hides.—The market for hides is steady, rates being well maintained with Quebec tanners taking everything coming in quite readily at 5½, 4½ and 3½c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3, dealers paying 5c, 4c and 3c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. There has been some demand for heavy Chicago packers steers, sales of which have been made at 8c to 8½c laid down here. Ruff hides are reported at 4½ to 5c, f.o.b. Chicago. Calfskins are firm at 6c, and lambskins are quoted at 80c to 95c. Some holders it is said want more money.

Leather.—The combine in sole leather which expired on Jan. 1, has resulted in cutting of prices, one large firm having offered a lot of No. 1 Spanish manufacturers sole at 17c, which is fully 10c below what round lots have been selling at. Boot and shoe men are looking around for both black and sole, also for fancy Dongola and colored leather. We quote:—Manufacturers' sole No. 1, 18c to 19c; No. 2, 15c to 17c; Waxed uppers, 20c to 25c, and splits 10c to 17c. In fine leather business is reported fair for the season, especially as regards Dongola and colored stock.

Fish and Oils.—Steam refined seal oil commands a good deal of interest, owing to the rapid appreciation in value. 10 bbls. sold at 7½c. Another lot was sold for New York netting the party here 49½c. We quote 47c to 50c. Newfoundland cod oil is firmer at 37½c to 38c; Caspo 35c, and Nova Scotia 33 to 34c; Cod liver oil 65 to 70c. Pickled fish.—The market is generally firm, green cod being quoted at \$5.50 to \$5.75 per bbl. for No. 1, and at \$6.75 to \$7.

25 for large. Dry cod is steady at \$4.50 to \$5.00. Herring are firm at \$5.00 to \$5.25 for Labrador. Canso and Cape Breton are steady at \$4.50 to \$4.75. Smoked fish.—Yarmouth blowers \$1.25 per box of 6; smoked herrings 12½c per box, boneless cod fish 5½c to 7c, and fish 3½c to 4½c.

Dry Goods.—Another quiet week is reported in wholesale dry goods, although the sorting orders for warm seasonable wear have shown quite an increase, while spring orders were very sparse. In cotton goods a further advance is likely to occur at any time, and wollen fabrics are steady with a fair demand. Buyers are arriving home from England by every steamer, and all report the condition of trade on the other side as worse than it has been known for many years. —Trade Bulletin, Jan. 13.

### Experimental Farming.

Following is a brief review of the season's work at the Dominion Experimental farm at Indian Head, Assiniboia territory, for 1892:—The crop consisted of forty-eight varieties of wheat, barley twenty-two, oats twenty-five, peas thirty-nine, besides fodder plant, grasses, etc. In wheat, Campbell's White Chaff yielded thirty-six bushels per acre, matured in 112 days; red Fyfe thirty-five, matured in 124 days. Other varieties averaged thirty bushels per acre with the exception of Indian wheats which were short in straw, the yield being about twenty bushels per acre; Ladoga wheat in field lots produced thirty-one, the grain being of good quality. In the tests of different quantities of seed per acre one and a half bushels gave the best results. In different depth of seeding two inches was best. Seed sowed with the pressed drill gave six bushels more per acre than that sown with the ordinary drill. The treatment of seed wheat with bluestone for the prevention of smut was highly satisfactory. Fall wheat was a failure.

Barley—Sharp's Improved gave the best yield, forty-nine; Improved Clevelier, forty-eight; Prize Prolific, forty-eight; Golden Melon, forty-three; Hanet, forty-three.

Oats—American Banner, sixty; Welcome, fifty-seven; Prize Cluster, fifty-two; Canadian Triumph, forty-eight.

Peas—Mummie, twenty-eight; Extra Early, twenty-seven; Multiplier, twenty-six; Crown, twenty-six.

Turnips—Fourteen varieties; purple top Swede, 552; selected purple top, 740; Sutton's Champion, 638; Caston Elephant, 636.

Potatoes—76 varieties; Member of Parliament, 532; Brownwell's Beauty, 492; Seedling No. 50, 450; St. Patrick, 450; Early Summer, 492; Early Rose, 334; Late Rose, 414; Jumbo, 360. Although the first named variety gave the largest yield, it is inferior to some of the rest for domestic purposes.

Corn—Thirteen varieties.—Pearce's Prolific, 11½ tons per acre; Long Fellow, 9½; Thorobred W Flint, 9½; Dakota, 9.

Beets—Six varieties. Lents proved the best.

Cabbage—Eleven varieties. Henderson's Early Summer gave the best results.

Cucumber—Four varieties. Early Cluster and Giant Pera gave the best yield.

Citrons gave excellent results.

Onions—Nine varieties. Spanish King gave the best yield, 578 bushels.

Tomatoes—Eleven. Strawberry, which ripened on vine, was the most prolific.

A collection of 100 varieties of grain in straw, ninety five threshed samples, fifty-eight named native grasses and seventeen cultivated grasses have been prepared for the Chicago exposition. Samples of all roots and vegetables grown on the farm were forwarded to their destination in November last. The sample room, which is tastefully and artistically fitted up with samples of the products of the farm for the benefit of visitors, reflects much credit on the manager, as well as those who have been employed in their preparation.

There are fifty head of cattle on the farm,

consisting of Holsteins, Durhams and Polled Angus, all of which are in splendid condition, several of their progeny having been sent to different parts of the Territories and British Columbia. A collection of carefully selected samples of the products of the farm has been sent to the Dominion immigration department for the use of agents.

In answer to many enquiries as to the nature of the soil and extent of the farm, it may be stated that the soil varies from a sandy to a clay loam with a porous clay sub-soil, while the greater portion of it is a black clay loam, a considerable portion of it being of a lighter nature, and therefore well adapted for testing fruit and forest trees. Not only is the situation of the farm central, but the soil is of that varied character which represents the sandy and clay loams which cover the greater portion of the land east of it; also the area which lies to the north and northwest, while the clay loam on the south half of the section, although different in color and texture, sufficiently represents the large belts of clay loam to the west and south. It is rare to find so many desirable features for experimental work in agriculture, horticulture and forestry, combined in a single section of bare prairie land as are found in this farm. It may appear to some that a section of land comprising 640 acres is an unnecessarily large area to devote to experimental purposes, but when the requirements of pasture are considered and the fact that in order to farm successfully in the northwest one-third at least of the cultivated land should be in summer fallow every year; also that the experiments in forest tree planting will in the near future cover a large surface, it will be seen that much more land will be needed than would be required in a farm for similar purposes located outside the prairie country.

The farm which at one time belonged to the Bell Farm Co., was cultivated and cropped for a few seasons, and afterwards left dormant for several years, so that in 1888 when the government acquired it for experimental purposes, Mr. McKay, the manager, found it covered over with a mass of obnoxious weeds of every species, which put his skill as an intelligent and practical agriculturist to a severe test in the endeavor to exterminate them, but notwithstanding that and all the other difficulties which he had to contend with—climatic influences included, he has succeeded in a very admirable manner and far beyond the sanguine expectations of its most zealous promoters in restoring it to the high state of cultivation in which it is now found—much to the admiration of all visitors.

The splendid exhibits from this institution, together with those from other parts of the Territories for the Chicago Exposition, will have a marked tendency to demonstrate in a vivid manner the wonderful agricultural and other valuable resources of Western Canada.

### United States Foreign Trade for 1892.

Official return of leading articles of produce and merchandise imported into and sent out of the United States during eleven months of 1892 show a total net increase in value of all such received and shipped amounting to only 2 per cent, in excess of the corresponding aggregate in 1891. The total value of exports and imports for eleven months of 1892 is \$1,612,778,146, only \$15,000,000 more in round numbers than in a like portion of 1891.

	Eleven months.	1891.	1892.
Imports, free .....	\$390,671,151	\$415,662,226	
Imports, dutiable	365,201,769	369,087,355	

Total imports...	\$755,872,920	\$784,750,081
Exports, domestic	\$835,757,425	\$837,025,065

Total exports and imports ....	\$1,597,630,345	\$1,612,778,146
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The Minneapolis lumber exchange has decided to increase the price of half a dozen classes of lumber 50 cents a thousand feet.