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NEW SEASON JAPANS!

Now in Store, consisting of Extra Choice
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A Journal of Commerce, Industry and Finance, especially devoted to the interests of Western Canada, including that portion of Ontario west of Lake Superior, the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia and the Territories.

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The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, than any other paper in Canada, daily or weekly. By a thorough system of personal solicitation, carried out annually, this journal has been placed upon the desk of the great majority of business men in the vast district designated above, and including northwestern Ontario, the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, and the territories of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Commercial also reaches the leading wholesale, commission, manufacturing and financial houses of Eastern Canada.

WINNIPEG, MARCH 14, 1892.

Mining Development in British Columbia.

Two weeks ago we gave considerable space to a review of the work done during 1891, in the west Kootenay district of British Columbia. We follow this up this week with a brief reference to other mining districts of the province:—

ILLECILLEVAET.

This district has made good progress in point of prospecting and development. The village which is the centre of the mining district, was started six years ago, has to-day about twenty occupied buildings besides the R. R. station, general store, hotel, saloon, mission church, and the crushing and sampling works and offices of the Lanark Milling Company.

The principal claims are: The Blue Bell, showing lead, copper, iron and silver. It has two prospect shafts with considerable ore on the dump; the Goat Cave, galena, silver and iron, very promising; the Lanark, which is one of the principal in the district, has two tunnels, and assays high in silver and lead; the Whale, Spark, Sutton, Sprague, Jennie, Empress, Happy Find, Corbin & Kennedy Nos. 1 and 2, Maple Leaf, Gladstone and Jumbo are all on this vein, the ore being similar in character, showing a high percentage of galena and rich silver values. An authority on this district says that assessment work demonstrates that these properties contain large bodies of concentrating ore that must be treated in the valley and the concentrates packed out over the Albert canyon trail. Adjoining these properties are the North Star, the Stormont, and four new claims located during the past year. Then up Cariboo Creek to Gold Hill where the government has constructed a trail there have been several other promising claims located, nearly all showing lead and silver and a few gray copper and gold. Little more than

assessment has been done on most of these. There are several good leads on Fish Creek, principally the Dunvegan, upon which a good deal of development work has been done. During the year about a dozen new finds were made and recorded, and altogether this is regarded as a promising district and directly contributory to the smelter at Revelstoke.

The Lardeau is a somewhat inaccessible mining section, not far, however, from Fish Creek. It has been prospected more or less for four or five years past, but last year a number of prospectors went in and a road was built. Assays are very high in silver and lead, and a rush of miners is anticipated next spring into both the Lardeau and Sloacan districts.

EAST KOOTENAY

contains an area of about 10,000 square miles, 300 miles in length and 100 miles wide, lying between the Rockies and the Selkirks. Golden and Donald are its principal towns. The principal mining sections are described by the gold commissioner in his report.

"The mineral of the district, as far as at present ascertained, lies in two main belts. The first of these belts commences in the Selkirk range at the head of the North Fork of the Spillinechene river, near Mount Sir Donald, and runs thence in a southeasterly direction on the easterly slope of the Selkirks, passing through the McMurdo district, including Cariboo basin, Carbonate basin and cutting McMurdo creek, Copper creek, Vermont creek, Horse Thief creek, Toby creek, etc., gradually approaching the Columbia valley and passing into the Rockies to the south of the Columbia lakes." The minerals discovered up to the present in this belt are gold sulphurates (free milling at the surface), silver bearing galena and grey copper, antimony, bismuth and other minerals occurring casually. The formation in the immediate neighborhood is generally slate with frequent dykes of Syenite, mica schists and various granitic rocks, also true porphyry in certain localities. The formation is thus seen to be that which has proved to be the most abundant source of the precious metals further south.

"The minerals of this belt are high grade, especially the grey copper and antimonial copper ores, assays as high as 1024 ounces of silver and gold to the ton having been obtained. Test lots of ore amounting to about fifty tons, shipped last season from the neighborhood of Vermont creek gave excellent results.

"The second important belt, runs parallel to the Selkirk mineral belt, generally in the limestones and quartzites at or close to their contact with the slates (Cambrian) of the Selkirk formation, along the valley southwards, crossing the valley and passing into the Rockies near Columbia lakes. The discoveries in this belt are probably some of the most important in the district, though less continuous than those of the Selkirk belt. The bulk of the ore so far extracted is of copper and lead carrying silver. Some high assays in silver and gold have been obtained principally from Jubilee mountain."

Little development work has been done so far, except in a few of the claims. The principal progress made has been the erection of a smelter at Golden with a capacity of fifty tons a day, and a roaster capacity of 12 to 15 tons. It is contemplated to add a copper furnace and a desilverizing plant. There are good farming lands in many parts of the district, and extensive deposits of coal, petroleum and natural gas are reported in the southeastern portion. Mining, lumbering and farming are what East Kootenay must depend upon and these it has an abundance. At Bennett the saw mills of McKeazie & Co. are doing a good business, and at Palliser, Mr. Wells is doing the same, finding a profitable market in the Northwest. There are also mills on the Columbia and at Windermere. The economic woods of Kootenay are cedar, white pine, tamarac, yellow and black pine, Douglas fir and spruce. The hydraulic mining claims on Wild Horse Creek have recently been sold to an English syndicate, and quite an impetus has been given to placer development thereby.

CARIBOO.

Old Cariboo is not yet dead nor even sleeping. In the Barkerville division, the total yield is about \$2,000 in excess of last year's aggregating \$63,000 as against \$61,000 in 1891. No new claims have been worked in this division which have added to this increase. Taylor and Boyce have opened up a new hydraulic claim on upper William creek, which they expect to have in shape next year to produce good results. A company of English capitalists has been formed to work the deep ground on Williams creek. Not much prospecting was done, but a number of leases were obtained of old grounds. The most important work was done by the South Fork and Victoria Hydraulic companies, of Quesnel Forks, which expended about \$50,000 last year.

Little progress was made in quartz mining, the Black Jack Mining Co being the only one at all active. Everything here depends on railway construction to develop what is admittedly the richest part of British Columbia in minerals.

THE SOUTHERN INTERIOR.

Agriculturally the portion that has made the most progress is the southern valleys now generally designated the Okanagan. The completion of the Shuswap & Okanagan has added materially to the progress made, and this year a decided change may be looked forward to. The large landholders are selling out or dividing up their farms. Cattle ranching is not as profitable as it was, owing to the fact that the ranges are over-stocked and grazed and a change must be made to feeding cattle on ensilage or otherwise wintering them so as to bring up the standard of the beef.

From a mineral point of view the outlook is promising. During the past year coal, mica, gypsum and paint beds have been discovered and located. A large number of claims have been recorded throughout the whole southern interior, including Okanagan, Nicola, Thompson, Lillooet, Similkameen, North Thompson and so on, and what is adding to their importance is the prospect of railway communication.

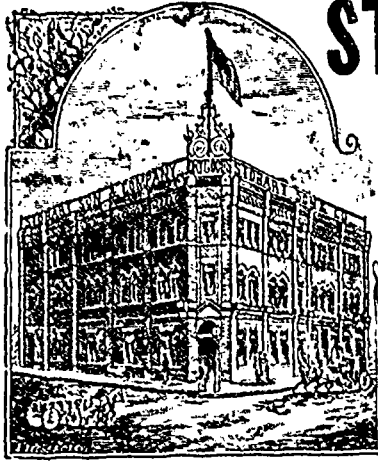
Greater attention, too, is being paid to farming and especially fruit growing, and in the district named there are large areas well adapted for the growing of crops of all kinds, wheat, oats, barley, corn, beans and fruit, and cattle raising and dairying. All that country is well adapted for the growing of melons, tomatoes, grapes, etc., and as an instance of what may be achieved, Mr. Murray, of Spencer's bridge, sold 400 boxes of apples, 500 boxes of tomatoes, 100 boxes of grapes and two tons of small fruit.

The shipments of gold dust for the year have been as follows:

Bank of British Columbia.....	\$186,375.34
Bank of British North America	16,840.07
Garesche, Green & Co.	141,651.64
Total shipment 1891	\$344,870.05
" " 1890	411,877.90
Decrease	\$ 67,007.85

R. F. Daley, of the Bank of British Columbia, has been appointed agent of the bank at Nelson. He has left to arrange for opening on April 1st.

An editorial writer for the Winnipeg Tribune, in commenting upon the report of the committee appointed by the board of trade, to draft instructions for the guidance of delegates to the London congress, falls into the stupid error that the report is intended to be presented to the congress. On this assumption he proceeds to lecture the Winnipeg board upon presuming to dictate of Britain. It is hardly necessary to explain (for it is generally understood by the reading public) that the report was prepared for the Winnipeg board alone, suggesting instructions to the delegates who may represent the board at the London congress. There was nothing in the report intended for the British public or the congress, save the resolution which it is proposed to add to the list of subjects for discussion at the congress.



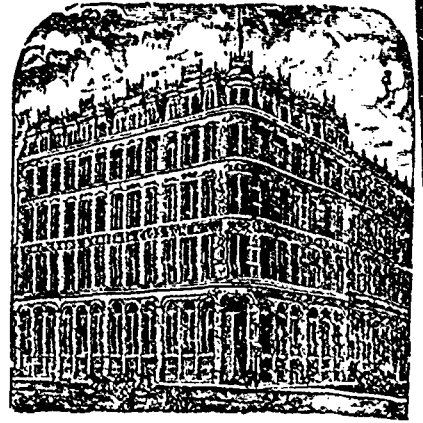
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Travellers are now on the road with a full line of
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Imported and Canadian Woollens a Specialty.
Full Range of Cottonades, Flanellettes and all Domestic Goods.

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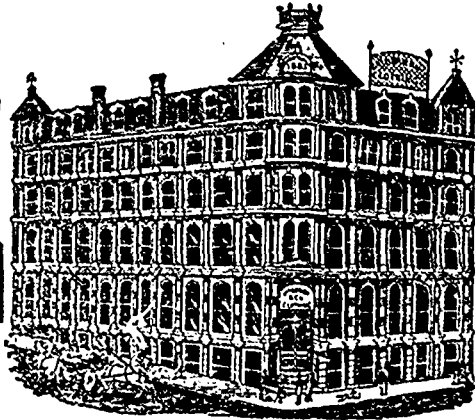
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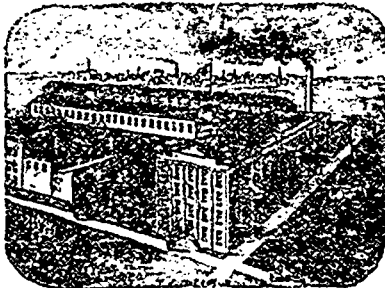
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GENERAL " "	1200 " "	SEAFORTH—Seaforth, Ont.	300 " "
GODERICH—Goderich, Ont.	1000 " "		

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MARCH 14, 1892.

SUGAR BEETS.

A blue book, treating of the production and manufacture of beet sugar, has been prepared by Prof. Saunders, director of the Dominion Experimental Farms. It treats the question under the following headings: Beet sugar in Germany in Europe, in the United States, in Canada, cane versus beet sugar, bounties, sugar statistics, summary, improvement of sugar beets, varieties of beets, cultivation of beets, selection and preparation of soil, manuring, seed and sowing, after treatment, harvesting, rotation of crops, cost of growing, analyses of roots, prices paid for beets by factories, value of beet pulp for feeding, manufacture of beet sugar. From the large number of headings under which the subject is treated, it will be seen that the work is a very complete one. As usual with any matter which Prof. Saunders undertakes to handle, a mass of valuable information has been gathered upon every phase of the sugar beet industry, and the subject seems to have been thoroughly exhausted.

The question of growing and manufacturing the sugar beet in Canada is one which has been discussed for years, and various proposals have been made for the establishment of the industry in this country, including proposals for the establishment of beet sugar factories in Manitoba, Assiniboia and British Columbia in the west, as well as for factories in the east. It is claimed that the conditions for growing the beets are favorable in districts of both eastern and western Canada. Prof. Saunderson's conclusions regarding the cultivation and manufacture of the sugar beet will therefore be of wide interest.

In Europe he finds that great stimulus has been given to the beet sugar industry by the liberal bounties which have been paid to assist the industry, and which has led to over-production and the sale of the sugar under cost. The following paragraph, however, in the summing up by the professor, will prove discouraging to those who have hoped for the establishment of this industry in Canada:

Notwithstanding the low wages paid to operatives, the great improvements which have of late years been made in the quality of the beets, and the almost perfect condition to which the process of manufacture has been brought, it is not yet practicable to make beet sugar anywhere at such a price as will enable the operator without a bounty to compete with cane sugar, and in view of the improvements taking place in the quality of the cane and in the process of manufacture of cane sugar, there seems to be no prospect of the beet sugar industry ever becoming self-sustaining.

From the facts presented relating to the history of this industry in the United States and Canada, it appears that many carefully constructed factories have been established in different parts of the country backed by a very liberal supply of capital, managed by men thoroughly trained in the business, having at their command the most approved machinery and labor-saving appliances, but, leaving out of consideration the factories recently built, it may be said that in no instance has the industry prospered sufficiently to give a fair return of

the capital invested, and in almost every instance the effort has resulted in financial failure.

The main cause of these frequently-repeated failures seems to have been the want of sufficient beets to work with. In the older European countries, where labor is abundant and cheap, farmers cannot be induced to grow the quantities which the factories require at the prices they are willing to give, hence, more than half the beets used in Germany and a large proportion of those consumed in France and other European countries are grown by the companies who own and work the factories. In America, where labor is dearer than in Europe, this difficulty presents itself in a much more forceful way and has been the cause of many disappointments. In beet culture a large part of the labor is required during the time of harvesting and drawing the beets to the factory, and this demand occurs at a time when every farmer is busy in preparing his land for the following year, in bringing in his late crops, or in threshing or marketing his grain. It is very doubtful if farmers in Canada could afford, with a large area of land to look after, to grow sugar beets as they should be grown, of small size in rows 18 inches apart, and give to them the hand labor and the general care and cultivation they require and deliver them to the factories at the prices offered. It may be shown on paper that the business of growing beets is a profitable one for the farmer, and occasionally it may prove to be so; but there have been so many drawbacks in the high price of labor and the difficulty of procuring it at that period when it is most needed, in the unfavorable character of the seasons, and the occurrence of injurious insects, that farmers in most instances have refused to grow the beets, even when \$5 a ton of 2,000 lbs. have been offered for them.

Farmers may generally be trusted to find out for themselves when a crop is profitable, and such a crop they are not likely to hastily abandon, and when we find so many instances where large numbers of them have made contracts to grow sugar beets, and after one or two years of trial have refused to continue to produce them, it is self-evident that the returns cannot have been so very profitable. It is quite true that the cultivation of sugar beets, in common with all other root crops, greatly improves the soil in which they were grown and increases the yield of subsequent crops; but these results can be produced equally by growing the larger sorts of sugar beets at a greater distance between the rows, or by growing in a similar way the coarser sorts of roots for stock feeding. Such roots can be raised at much less cost for hand labor, and in feeding them to cattle for the production of butter, cheese or beef, the profits to the farmer are likely to be quite as satisfactory as the growing of sugar beets for a factory and less exhaustive to the soil.

The forty large factories which would be needed to produce the sugar required for home consumption would each employ probably from 200 to 220 hands, or 8,000 to 8,800 in all. Most of these would find employment in the factories during the busy season only, which would begin in the early part of October and continue probably until near the end of December.

The effect the establishment of this industry would have on other industries is a feature too important to be overlooked. The building of forty sugar factories in Canada would for a time give employment to many mechanics engaged in their construction; the increased consumption of coal would give employment to miners. It would add to the earnings of railways engaged in transporting the coal and in carrying the beets to the factories, give employment to machinists, who would manufacture more or less of the machinery, to the makers of barrels and bags to be used as containers for the sugar, and also, find employment for a large amount of capital.

It is probable that the strongest objection to the encouragement of this industry, on the only basis on which it is claimed it could be established, will be found in the fact that it

would require, when fully developed, an annual subsidy of about \$4,000,000, for the raising of which, as long as we have free sugar, other industries must be taxed. This subsidy might in course of time be lessened, but in view of all the facts presented, of the richness of the sugar cane when grown in the tropics and the probabilities of further improvements in the quality of the cane and in the process of manufacture, it is not likely that the bounty could ever be much reduced without crippling the industry.

After his very exhaustive report, it will be observed that Prof. Saunders arrives at conclusions almost entirely averse to the successful establishment of the industry in Canada. His remarks concerning the large amount of labor required to grow the beets, show that the crop is particularly unfitted for Western Canada, at least while labor continues as expensive and scarce as it is at present. Prof. Saunders has given great care to the preparation of this report. He has visited various districts where the industry is established, and has made thorough investigation into the whole process of cultivation and manufacture of the beet and its product. His report must therefore be accepted as one which will require very strong evidence to the contrary to lead to the belief of its unreliability in the principal points.

LAKE WINNIPEG FISHERIES.

There are several conflicting interests in the Lake Winnipeg fisheries. There is first the large fishing companies, who carry on their operations during the summer season, and who have a large amount of capital invested in boats, nets, ice houses and freezers, and other plant. The fish are caught and stored in the freezers, and shipped out in car lots for export, principally, though a limited quantity are sold to the local trade. Another important interest is that of the small fishermen and settlers about the lake, who carry on their fishing operations mainly in the winter season, by means of gill nets set through the ice. In some winters large quantities of fish have been caught by settlers about the lake. The winter caught fish are sold largely to the local trade, and also to parties who have made a business of buying them for export to the States. The parties who fish in the winter, are mostly settlers who carry on farming or other work in the summer. The large companies do not fish in the winter season, but only while the lake is open for using their boats. Another interest is that of the Indians, who live in the neighborhood, and who subsist to a considerable extent upon the fish. The Indians look upon the fish as their peculiar property, and they naturally regard with disfavor the taking of fish by the whites. These various interests will account for the conflicting reports concerning the Lake Winnipeg fisheries. Some officials and others have taken up the case from the point of view as regarded by the Indians, and they seem to think that all other interests should be made subservient to the Indians. Very little reliance can be placed upon reports concerning the condition of the fisheries which come from the Indians, for the reason, as stated, that they look upon the taking of fish by others as an infringement upon their rights, and they would be inclined to grumble whether few or many are taken. The large

companies, who have a great deal of capital invested in fishing plant, naturally resent any restrictions which would seriously interfere with their industry. They would of course prefer that any restrictions upon fishing in the lake should be made to apply so as not to interfere with their fishing season. Some have even advocated the prohibition of winter fishing entirely, rather than restrict summer fishing.

The small local fishermen and settlers of course take quite the opposite view of the matter. Any restrictions upon fishing, they contend, should be in the direction of curtailing the operations of the large companies. They claim, that as settlers of the lake region, they should receive the most favorable treatment in every respect. Some of the latter claim that the lake will not stand fishing on as large a scale as has been carried on of late, and they demand that the summer fishing operations of the large companies should be greatly curtailed.

Thus the question is viewed from the various standpoints, according to the desires of the conflicting interests. There is one point, however, upon which all agree, namely: in condemning the report of Samuel Wilmot upon the Manitoba fisheries. This celebrated report is characterized by large and small, and winter and summer fishermen, as false and misleading in almost every particular. Mr. Wilmot made an exceedingly superficial investigation of the Manitoba fisheries. In fact he made no investigation at all, but simply reported what were his own opinions, or the opinions of some person or persons whom he accepted as his advisors, without taking the pains to make anything approaching an investigation into the actual facts of the case. This seems to be the style of the man. He did the same thing in British Columbia, and now that the government has been forced by the popular demand, to make a further investigation into the condition of the fisheries in British Columbia, Mr. Wilmot has been acting the part of an obstructionist in refusing to take evidence not favorable to his views. Advices from British Columbia show that some exciting times have been experienced in connection with the sittings of the fishery commission there, and Wilmot has been severely roasted for his endeavors to obstruct the investigation and twist the evidence to suit himself, in order to bear out his former hap-hazard report upon the fisheries of the province.

THE LONDON CONGRESS.

Elsewhere in this number of THE COMMERCIAL, under the heading of the "Winnipeg Board of Trade," will be found some reading matter of more than usual interest. This is the report of the committee appointed to draft instructions for the guidance of the delegates who will represent the Winnipeg board at the coming meeting in London, England, of the congress of boards of trade and chambers of commerce of the British Empire. It is hardly necessary to add anything to point out the importance of this congress. All the great centres of commerce, through their boards of trade or other commercial bodies, will be represented.

Winnipeg will be represented by two important organizations, namely; the board of trade and the grain and produce exchange. In these days, when the question of the future relationship of the different members of the empire is a matter of such frequent discussion, the holding of a great congress of this nature is of double importance. Statesmen may plan as they will to shape the future of the empire, and politicians and theorists may produce ever so many schemes to the same end, but unless the business men are with it, little will be accomplished. A solid commercial basis is the only sure foundation upon which a united empire can be built up. If the different members of the empire are to be drawn more closely together, with the hope of ultimately forming a compact state, the foundation must be laid on sound commercial principles, and the superstructure must be built up to the mutual advantage of all, from the trade point of view. The coming congress at London is therefore of vast importance, because it will be a gathering together of the commercial interests of the empire.

The matters to be discussed will be such as affect the trade interests of portions of, or the empire as a whole. The questions to come up are many and important in their nature. The preliminary programme which has been distributed comprises eleven subjects. The first on the list will be considered the most important—namely, "Commercial relations of the mother country with her colonies and possessions, with special regard to the renewal of European treaties and recent commercial legislation in the United States." The other subjects are:—"Boards of conciliation for labor disputes," "The codification of the commercial law of the empire," "Imperial registration of trade marks, and the adoption throughout the empire of the Merchandise Marks Act," "Bills of lading reform," "Factory legislation throughout the empire," "Commercial education, including the scheme initiated by the London Chamber of Commerce," "Emigration and colonization," "The necessity of an imperial system of decimal currency, weights and measures," "A system of imperial penny postage," and "Direct telegraphic communication throughout the empire." This is the programme of questions for discussion, as prepared by the London Chamber of Commerce, which body has taken the initiative in calling the congress. Many other questions, however, will undoubtedly be discussed, as all other commercial bodies are at liberty to propose additional subjects to be added to the programme. The Winnipeg board, as will be seen by reference to the report of the meeting of the council held last Monday, proposes to add a very important subject for discussion at the congress.

Much good may be expected to come from the assembling of this congress. There are many commercial questions of interest to the empire at large, upon which united action can be taken to the advantage of all. If commercial custom and procedure could be systematized and made similar throughout the empire, it would tend very greatly to the extension of trade within the empire. First establish an active current of trade within and extending to all parts of the empire, and blend the varying

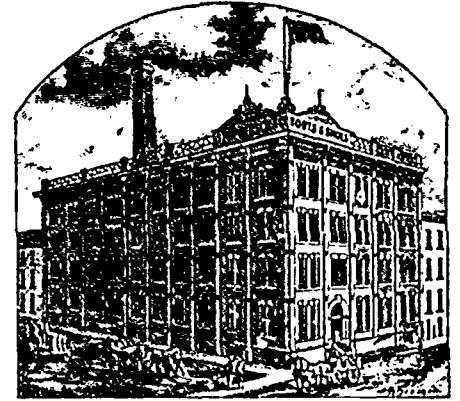
commercial customs of the empire into one harmonious system, and the closest form of political union would be comparatively easy of accomplishment. Every step in the direction of harmonizing commercial custom, and extending into British trade, is a step in the direction of the consolidation of the empire, and until these commercial interests can be built up and harmonized, there is little use of wasting time in discussing Imperial Federation for the Empire. If the federation of the empire is ever brought about, it will be in the way we have started. In the meantime, it is sufficient to consider the question from the trade point of view. In the list of subjects given above for discussion at the congress, nearly all are of interest to the empire at large, and action could be taken upon them to the general benefit of the commerce of the empire, leaving entirely out of sight any considerations of closer political relationship. Uniformity throughout the empire in the postal system, in money, weights, measures, trade marks, copyright, commercial law, etc., would be a great incentive to the extension of trade within the empire, and would at the same time tend to improve social and political relationship.

Little need be said as to the position the Winnipeg board of trade has taken in the matter of the London conference. The report regarding the congress, which has been adopted by the council of the local board, speaks for itself, and is worthy of a careful perusal. The Winnipeg board, it will be observed, sympathizes heartily with this effort to further the commercial interests of the empire at large, and the same is true of all other boards of trade, or other commercial bodies of western Canada. The people of the west are particularly interested in the extension of trade with the United Kingdom. We want the aid of British capital and British people to develop our resources, while we must look to the British consumer to take the bulk of our exportable products. Upon the trade question, the report adopted by the council of the Winnipeg board speaks with an uncertain sound.

The question of the bread supply of the United Kingdom, which is brought up in the report adopted by the council of the Winnipeg board of trade, and which has been placed in the form of a resolution for discussion at the London congress, is certainly one of the most important matters which will come before the congress. In presenting this resolution the Winnipeg board has furnished a subject which should lead to one of the most interesting and valuable discussions likely to be engaged in at the congress.

D. Gordon Marshall, solicitor, brother of the customs officer, Rat Portage, Man., and recently of Hamilton, Ont., where he is very well known, has established himself in Vancouver. He is making a speciality of commercial law and collections.

The March number of that elegant publication the *Northwest Magazine*, of St. Paul, Minnesota, is fully up to its usual excellence. Among many other interesting subjects, it has an article on the Kootenay district of British Columbia, with map and other illustrations; also a splendid illustrated article upon farming in the Red river valley. Winnipeg is represented by a view of the Manitoba hotel.



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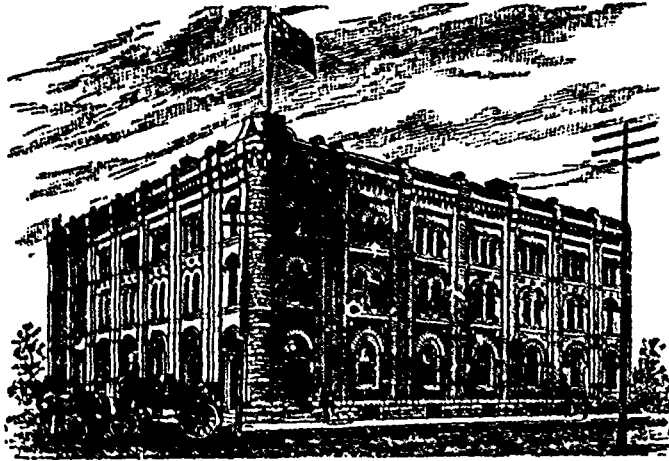
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Manitoba.

F. O'Neil has opened a harness shop at Neepawa.

Jacob Hiebert, Bordthal, general trader, has assigned.

Jos. McLean will build a blacksmith shop and implement warehouse at Hamiota.

Harry Ladely, manager for the Toronto Hide Co., Winnipeg, left for Toronto last Saturday.

J. Young, hardware dealer, of Hartney and Oxbow, is opening a branch business at Melita.

J. B. Gosnel, of Waskada, is about moving to Carivale where he will set up in the blacksmith line.

The *Mirror* a neatly printed four page paper, made its appearance in Winnipeg Saturday week. It will be published weekly, devoted to society, musical and sporting news, etc.

The annual report of the Brandon board of trade has been published in pamphlet form. The matter contained in the report appeared in THE COMMERCIAL at the time of the annual meeting.

The indications are that a great number of houses will be erected in Neepawa during the season, says the *Register*. Work will begin on six in the south end of the town so soon as spring opens.

The stock of hardware of the estate of D. Brown, Portage la Prairie, will be offered for sale at Winnipeg by auction on March 14. The stock amounts to \$4,576, less \$496 book accounts and \$58 fixtures.

J. M. McLachlan is now managing the general store business of J. K. McLennan, at Holland, which was formerly conducted by Mills & Co. Mr. McLachlan was formerly in business at Treherne, near Holland, and he is therefore well known in the district.

The Canadian Pacific express from the east on Thursday arrived in two sections. There was a large party of European immigrants on board, including Britishers, Germans and Russians, who are destined for various points in this province and the territories.

THE COMMERCIAL has received volume one number one of the *Morden Herald*, a new paper started by E. A. Bailey, formerly of Rapid City. It is a seven column, four page paper, neatly printed, and the work is all done at home, the patent inside idea being discarded.

Alberta.

Stock are reported in good condition.

F. R. Vaughan, barber, Calgary; reported away.

W. H. Asselstine, jeweler, Calgary, has assigned.

S. Parish, flour and feed, Calgary, has opened a branch at Edmonton.

Some wheat was sown March 3, on the C. A. Co.'s farm near Gleichen.

Miss Leishman, millinery and fancy goods, Calgary, is selling off and giving up business.

Assiniboia.

About 100 cars of grain have been shipped from Wapella to date, and considerable more to market.

The largest procession ever seen in Regina, says the *Leader* of March 4, is to be found daily in the neighborhood of the elevator.

There are two drug stores at Whitewood now, Jas McDonald having opened up. T. L. Sweet has charge of the drug store recently kept by Hill & Rowe.

Saskatchewan.

Dr. Porte, Prince Albert, has moved to Kansas.

J. L. Johnson & Co., hardware, Prince Albert, have sold out to A. Agnew & Co., a new firm.

The building of the immigration sleds at Prince Albert will be gone on with. R. Mair has been appointed agent.

The Hudson's Bay Co. and R. Gwynne, Prince Albert, have applied for wholesale liquor licenses. T. Oram has applied for a license for the Queen's Hotel.

The following have been elected officers of the Prince Albert board of trade for the current year: T. O. Davis, president; T. J. Agnew, vice president; E. J. Cann, treasurer; C. R. Stovel, secretary.

R. T. Goodfellow, says the *Prince Albert Times*, has purchased from W. Tait the building formerly occupied by H. McColl as a bakery. Mr. Goodfellow intends opening up a bakery on the premises, and will remove his stock of confectionery and groceries to the same building.

Grain and Milling.

A meeting has been called at Sinaluta to consider the question of establishing a farmers' elevator.

A correspondent writes that there are yet upwards of 65,000 or 75,000 bushels of No 2 hard wheat to be marketed at Methven, Man.

A new harbor elevator is to be built at Buffalo by a local syndicate. The house is to be the largest and most modern of any in the harbor, to cost \$1,000,000 and hold 1,500,000 bushels.

A. E. Hitchcock, proprietor of a flour mill in the city of Leicester, England, arrived in Winnipeg last week. He has come out to arrange for the better shipment of Manitoba wheat to his mills.

At a special meeting of the council of Calgary, Alberta, the offer of D. McLean, of Lakelfield, Ontario, to build a hundred-barrel flour mill, was accepted. Mr. McLean receives a bonus of \$3,000 and exemption from taxation for ten years, he to find his own site.

Supplementary letters patent have been issued to the Western Milling Company, Regina, to enable the company to increase the capital stock from \$40,000 to \$100,000 by the issue of new stock, and to extend the powers of the company to the following objects: Dealers and traders in goods, wares and merchandise of all descriptions and carrying on business as general merchants and traders.

The highest point reached by No. 2 regular wheat at Chicago May delivery during February, was 95c per bushel, on the 19th of the month. The lowest price was 88c on February 10. Cash wheat range from 84 1/2 to 91 1/2c for No. 2 spring. The same month a year ago May option ranged from 95 1/2 to \$1.01 1/2, two years ago from 76 1/2 to 79 1/2c, three years ago from 96 1/2 to \$1.12 1/2, four years ago from 79 1/2 to 82 1/2c and five years ago from 77 1/2 to 85c.

Prime, an authority on the United States wheat crop, says: "The general condition of winter wheat is not as good as it was at this time last year; that is, it is not as far advanced in growth, and the plants are by no means as strong and healthy as they were then. There has been considerable improvement in the prospects of the crop from what it was thirty days ago. So far the percentage of the winter wheat which has been killed is small."

Over 350,000 bushels of wheat have been marketed at Hartney, Man. 500,000 bushels are expected to be marketed there this season. A meeting of farmers and townspeople of the place was held recently regarding a grist mill. R. Muir, of the Shoal Lake Milling Co., was present and gave some valuable information: A vote of the meeting was taken and was almost unanimous for a bonus of \$5,000 to a good flour mill of 150 barrels capacity or larger.

It is estimated that 200,000 bushels of grain have been marketed at Manitow, Man., this season, says the *Mercury* of March 7, and there are 200,000 bushels still to come in. Large supplies are now being brought in, farmers no doubt being anxious to dispose of as much grain as possible before the roads break up. The

prices range all the way from 20 to 70c for wheat; 17c for oats and about the same price for barley. We learn that Mr. Armstrong sold six hundred bushels of wheat at 70c.

There is between forty-five and fifty thousand bushels stored in the farmer's elevator here, says the *Register*, of Neepawa, Man. Money has been raised on most of this wheat, and after charges are paid owners will not realize more than fifteen or twenty cents per bushel in addition to what has been advanced. It is estimated that in the district tributary to Neepawa there is between sixty and seventy thousand bushels still in the hands of the farmers. Money has been raised on a portion of this. The amount of grain marketed here up to the present does not exceed 400,000 bushels.

To facilitate an interchange of seed wheat among farmers, the Manitoba department of agriculture has arranged for a central exchange depot in Winnipeg. From date to April 5th, wheat in lots of not less than ten bushels nor more than fifty of a grade not below the samples in the hands of the agent of the various railways of the province will, by the generosity of the railways, be carried free of charge to or from Winnipeg when consigned to or by the department of agriculture. The wheat must be shipped in new cotton bags and the shipping receipt forwarded to the department. The department must be advised as to the point from which seed is desired and an exchange will be effected with that point or the nearest one possible to it. Address shipments and communications to the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

Freight Rates and Traffic.

The Buffalo correspondent of the *Northwestern Miller* says: "There is no stir in lake rates and comparatively little vessel property is changing hands. The wheat rate from Chicago to Buffalo is down to 3 1/2c, Duluth being active at 4c. The late heavy thaws have told on the ice somewhat, but an early opening is hardly expected."

The *Chicago Trade Bulletin*, of March 7, says: "The eastern roads have cleaned the greater part of the accumulation of freight here and at other points, and are now in better shape. The light movement of corn and oats on the western roads prevented them from turning any grain of importance to the eastern roads. Rail rates remained steady at 25c for flour and grain and 30c for provisions to New York. In through freights a fair business was done, and a steady tone prevailed. Through rates to Liverpool ranged at 35 to 36 1/2c for flour, 35 1/2c for grain and 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c for provisions. More inquiry existed for lake room and a larger number of boats were taken at 3c for wheat and 2 1/2 to 3c for corn to Buffalo.

Unthreshed Grain.

When it is considered that there is a great deal of wheat in the north of Minnesota and North Dakota to be threshed, its present condition, and the prospect for it finally, is an interesting subject to its owners and to the trade that will handle it. Threshing in a small way proceeded all winter and what was sent here was disposed of to very good advantage, ranging along from some 5 per cent. to 40 per cent. under No. 1 northern prices. The same class of wheat now has a lower range, and the prospect is that the difference between it and dry grain will widen later in the season, for with warm weather it is liable to become burnt and musty. Ten years ago there was a crop with some of the characteristics of this. That is, there were stacks standing through the winter. From some of those stacks seed grain was taken, when threshed in the spring, that did not grow and the land was reseeded with sound grain. So it would seem that less of it can be used on the farms than many people suppose. The time to thresh is an important matter. Threshing is reported to considerable extent

now in order to get that work out of the way of seeding. So far as the arrivals indicate the lots fresh from the stack do not show flattering prospects. In the last few days cars of it came here that were wet, not simply damp. There is little doubt that the easiest way to dry it is in the sheaf. Farmers will be so crowded with work they cannot all do it, and perhaps few will be able to handle it as it should be handled. There will be drying weather that would, perhaps, put the most of it in merchantable shape if sufficient attention could be given it. Such attention is yet possible. It would be better, experienced people claim to let the stacks stand until after seeding than to thresh in the damp weather earlier. --Minneapolis Market Record.

The Storm.

The storm of wind and snow which set in on Tuesday, and continued most of Wednesday, was one of the most vigorous of the season. The very soft weather which had continued for a week previous had broken up the roads badly, and the storm left them practically impassable. The fall of snow was not heavy, but the wind was furious by spells, and what snow fell is piled up in great drifts. The temperature was not cold at any time during the storm. Telegraphic advices indicate that the storm covered a vast area of territory, and was much more severe 500 miles south of Winnipeg than it was anywhere in Manitoba. Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa were swept by the storm, and from the accounts sent in from those states it would appear that Manitoba only received a slight whisk from the tail end of the gale. The temperature was much colder hundreds of miles south of Manitoba than it was here, going down to 20 below zero, while great destruction was caused to property from the terrific gale. Here the only inconvenience was a slight delay to trains, and the placing of country roads in bad shape, the latter being due more to the thaw which preceded the storm.

Manitoba Legislature.

The legislature of Manitoba was opened on Thursday of last week. The following were the only points of interest in the opening address.

The appeal to the judicial committee of the privy council against the judgment of the supreme court of Canada in the Manitoba school case is being duly prosecuted. The London law agents of the Manitoba government have been instructed to apply to the judicial committee with leave to appeal. This application will probably be made in the course of a few days. If leave to appeal be granted, and there is scarcely any room for doubt that it will be, a day will then be fixed for the argument of the case.

You will be asked to provide a sum to secure a suitable site for an agricultural college, which it is deemed advisable to establish in the near future.

You will also be asked to appropriate an amount sufficient for the proper representation of Manitoba at the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in Chicago next year.

I am glad to be in a position to inform you that the efforts put forth by my government in the interests of immigration have resulted in directing more than usual attention to Manitoba and as a consequence of such efforts, it is expected we will be able to secure a very considerable addition to our population.

You will be asked to adopt a measure to provide for increased railway facilities in some portions of the province and also to afford relief to certain municipalities in the matter of railway bonuses.

The Board of Trade's Opinions.

Evidently the report on instructions to delegates to the congress of boards of trade and chambers of commerce, which was adopted last

Monday by the council of the Winnipeg board of trade, does not please the Winnipeg evening luminary named the *Tribune*. In its issue of Wednesday it gives its readers a long editorial disparaging to the board, and in opposition to the principles of the report adopted.

Evidently the writer has not read the report very carefully, as he ridicules it as a piece of peurile advice from the Winnipeg board to the people and statesmen of Great Britain; whereas it is only advice to the Winnipeg delegates who attend the congress, as the principles which should guide them in their actions and sayings at said congress.

In the latter part of the article the *Tribune* treats the report as a weak and silly effort to gain what is impossible, and quotes the sayings of British statesmen to that effect. Quotations of that kind are easy to find, and we could quote similar words to those of Mr. Gladstone from Lord George Bentick regarding the repeal of the corn laws. Aye, we could find almost as strong words against that measure from Sir Robert Peel, who afterwards introduced the bill for their repeal. We can find equally terrible warnings from British statesmen against the abolition of slavery in the British colonies; and yet those warnings have never come to realisation, for the simple reason that the ideas of our greatest statesmen serve their day only, and are as a rule not applicable to another day with greatly changed circumstances. Even if the aim of the Winnipeg board is unattainable, that is no reason why its voice on the subject should not be heard, as well as on subjects not selected by its own members, but sent in for their consideration by the council of the London chamber of commerce, under the management of which body the congress is being called together.

While the Winnipeg board has its right to an expression of opinion, so has the *Tribune*. Every cock can crow on its own dunghill, and every pig may squeak in its own pen, and nobody else be much annoyed. So it will be with the *Tribune's* opinions of subjects connected with trade, especially when they take the form of ridicule of the meeting of prominent business men, who adopted the report with which it is so much displeased.

Winnipeg Wheat Inspection.

The number of cars of wheat inspected at Winnipeg for the two weeks ended February 27 and March 5, 1892, is given below with the grading of the same.

Grade.	Feb. 27	Mar. 5
Extra Manitoba hard	1	0
No. 1 hard	6	4
No. 2 hard	33	71
No. 3 hard	33	85
No. 1 Northern	1	4
No. 2 Northern	7	16
No. 3 Northern	0	3
No. 1 White eye	1	1
No. 1 Regular	70	53
No. 2 Regular	49	42
No. 3 Regular	8	10
No. 1 Rejected	7	6
No Grade	32	95
Rejected	29	33
Feed Wheat	2	4
Total	354	451

Total inspected for two weeks, as above, 835 cars. Total inspected for the corresponding two weeks of last year, 451 cars.

Fur Trade Matters.

The London, England, correspondent of the *New York Fur Trade Review*, writing on February 10, says:—

The January sales of 1892 are past, but the depression during the sales will not soon be forgotten, coming as they did at a time of national mourning, and with very bad news from Russia of the failure of Israel Delgin, which made a very considerable impression on most articles generally in request for that market, and was further accentuated by the death of Mr. Schmidt, the principal of the firm of Schmidt-Gebruder, of Leipzig and this city. Mr. Schmidt was one of the oldest buyers at C. M.

Lampson & Co.'s sales, and was very highly respected by the entire trade and known personally to the writer for over a quarter of a century. Mr. Schmidt was attending the public sales here, and was taken ill on Friday, January 22, and died on Wednesday, January 27, at the Royal Hotel here, and when the news was announced by Mr. Teichmann at C. M. Lampson & Co.'s sale the entire trade assembled there expressed unanimously their sense of the loss and deepest sympathy to the family of the deceased, and the sale was at once postponed. As regards business, there is very little to say. Our furrers do not seem to know exactly what kinds of garment will be worn during the autumn and winter, but are of the opinion that dark-colored goods will be mostly in vogue. The big drop in the price of musquash will again bring this article into favor here, and there is no doubt that musquash linings will sell pretty freely. Black dyed lynx, raccoon and Australian opossum will, in our judgment, sell very freely. Black bear will also be in very good demand, as was proved by the keen competition at the late sales. Gray fox, as we anticipated, was eagerly sought after, and very good prices ruled for this article. The same may be said also of American opossum, which will be wanted largely dyed black and imitation skunk. Black Rabbits—Some good orders have been placed here during the last month from your side, including a few of the Canadian houses, with the usual result of driving up prices, the Belgian manufacturers having advanced their prices twice this year already. Skunk, of course, will sell freely; indeed, this article and bear will be the principal articles, at least for the beginning of the season. Nutria we believe, will have a good run, as there is no doubt that jackets will be worn to some extent, and notwithstanding the price of beaver having dropped, nutria is still firm, and we don't expect to have it any cheaper this season.

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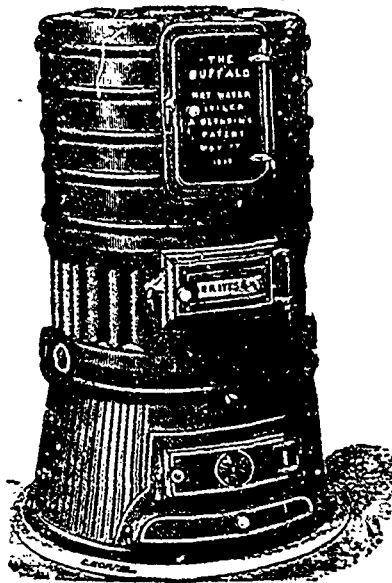
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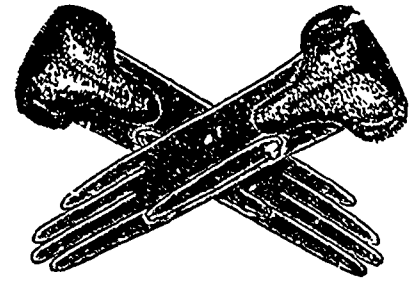
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WINNIPEG MARKETS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 12.

All quotations, unless otherwise specified, are wholesale for such quantities as are usually taken by retail dealers, and are subject to the usual reductions for large quantities, and to cash discounts. See additional quotations on inside back cover.

Business was interfered with by the storm which set in on Tuesday, and continued all day Wednesday. For about half the week, the Winnipeg street market was entirely deserted, there being nothing in grain or other country produce brought in. Country markets were no doubt in the same condition, as the bad roads and storm would keep people at home. Grain deliveries were therefore very light. Runners which were being abandoned for wheels on account of the thaw, were again brought into use after the storm, but the roads are not in good condition for either. The weather kept colder for the remainder of the week, with windy spells, checking the tendency which had been encouraged during the soft weather of the previous week to go in for spring goods. Implement dealers are doing considerable business in seeders and wheeled rigs, and quite a number of new threshing outfits have been sold for spring delivery, which indicates that there is considerable threshing to be done yet, otherwise threshers would not be in demand. The rush of spring immigration has commenced, several large parties having arrived at Winnipeg already this season, from eastern Canada and Europe, those from the former districts bringing with them large quantities of stock and effects.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

GENERAL WHEAT SITUATION.—The week has been rather a depressing one in wheat. On Monday United States markets were weak, and closed 1c or more lower than Saturday previous. Cables were also lower, Liverpool being 1/4 to 1d lower per cental, London 3 to 9d lower per quarter, and continental markets 1c or more lower. An increase in the visible supply of 445,000 bushels was another weakening factor, while receipts in northwestern states were large, Duluth receiving 401 cars, and Minneapolis 708 cars. United States markets were a little firmer on Tuesday, closing fractionally higher, but business was not active. Cables were 1/2 to 1 1/2d lower for Liverpool and London 3 to 6d lower. Wheat and flour on ocean passage increased 1,520,000 bushels. United States exports of flour were large, equal to 600,000 bushels of wheat besides 300,000 bushels of wheat, or a total of wheat and flour of 900,000 bushels. Duluth wheat receipts were 160 cars. United States markets made further moderate advances in prices on Wednesday, with considerable fluctuations and weak spots. The storm northwest and cold wave working south to winter wheat states was the main cause of strength. Liverpool cabled 1/2 to 3d higher. Other European markets slightly higher. Duluth receipts 239 cars, Minneapolis 366 cars. On Thursday United States markets were stronger at the opening, on account of liberal buying by shorts, who were alarmed about crop damage on account of cold weather. When this buying demand was satisfied, however, the markets collapsed and closed lower all around. United States markets continued dull and easy on Friday, opening lower but closing about the same as on Thursday. Cables reported a quiet feeling and easier to lower prices on the other side of the Atlantic.

LOCAL WHEAT SITUATION.—The week has been one of the flattest of the season, both as

regards trading on the Winnipeg exchange, and in deliveries of wheat at country points. Dullness on change was due to the weak feeling in outside markets, and to the interruption of communication with United States markets for a short time, on account of the big storm south. The break up of the roads on account of the thaw, followed by the storm which raged on Tuesday night and Wednesday, was a further check to farmers' deliveries in Manitoba country markets. Country roads were in bad shape at the opening of the week, on account of the soft weather, but the wind and snow storm made travel almost impossible for a short time. Before the storm wagons were coming into use instead of sleighs, but the blow left the roads almost impassable for either wheels or runners. So far there has been no protracted period of weather suitable for threshing, but a little threshing is being done. Quite a number of new threshers have been purchased recently, which is a further indication that there is a lot of threshing to do yet. Before the storm there were reports that farmers were preparing for seeding, and one or two reports came in that some wheat had been sown, but these may be termed "too previous." The last weekly report shows 1,908,770 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William, being an increase of 69,442 bushels for the week. Following were quotations on the Winnipeg exchange on each day of the week:

Monday.—The drop in outside markets had a depressing effect upon operators, and the session was a very dull one. No. 2 hard—Seller, \$1 North Bay, 95 1/2c bid; seller 5,000 bushels afloat Port Arthur, May, 91c, 90 bid. No. 3 hard—seller 91c North Bay 90 1/2c bid. No. 1 regular—50c bid country point. No. 2 regular—seller 41c country point, for in transit east, via Northern Pacific route, seller 42c March shipment, country point, 41 1/2c bid. No. 3 regular—29c bid country point.

Tuesday.—No. 2 hard—Seller 98 1/2 and 99c North Bay, seller 5,000 bushels afloat Fort William, May, 91 and 91 1/2c, 83c bid for on track Fort William. No. 3 hard—Seller 90c Grand Trunk points Ontario west, 89c bid. No. 2 northern—Seller 64c country point, 62c bid. No. 1 regular—53c bid country point, seller 80c North Bay, 79c bid. No. 2 regular—Sellers at 42 and 42 1/2 country point, 40c bid. No. 3 regular—Seller 31c country point. No bids.

Wednesday.—Dull market, owing to storm and interruption of communication with outside. No. 1 hard—Seller \$1.05 North Bay, \$1.02 bid. No. 2 hard—Seller 98 1/2c North Bay, 95c bid. No. 3 hard—Seller 91c North Bay, 90c bid. No. 2 northern—Seller for in store at equal to 64c per bushel point of shipment. No. 1 regular—Seller 53c point of shipment, 51c bid. No. 2 regular—Seller 42 1/2c point shipment, 41 1/2c bid.

Thursday.—The interruption of telegraphic communication with United States markets, on account of the storm south, depressed business. No. 1 hard—Seller \$1.05 North Bay, \$1.03 bid. No. 2 hard—Seller 99 1/2c North Bay. No. 3 hard—Seller 91c North Bay, 90c bid. No. 2 northern—Sold at 91c North Bay. No. 1 regular—51c bid point shipment. No. 2 regular—Seller at equal to 41 point of shipment for one car now at Saravia; 40c bid for in store; 42c for March shipment, sellers held at 43c. No. 3 regular—30c bid for 5,000 bushels, sellers 33c; seller 31c one car in transit.

Friday.—Feeling dull on account of lower United States markets. No. 1 hard—\$1.01 bid North Bay. No. 2 hard—Seller 99 1/2c North Bay. 1 car offered at 98 1/2c with 99c bid; seller afloat Fort William, May, at 90 1/2c, 89c bid. No. 3 hard—Seller 91c North Bay, 89c bid. No. 1 regular—Seller 53c point shipment, for in store lot. No. 2 regular—Four cars shipped via Northern Pacific to Saravia, offered at equal to 41 1/2c point shipment, 39c bid; 42c bid point shipment C. P. R. No. 3 regular—Seller 32c. Feed wheat—Seller 22c point shipment.

Saturday.—The feeling was dull on account of lower United States markets, and cables re-

ported dullness and downward tendency. Mild weather in winter wheat belt was also reported by wire. United States wheat exports for the week were reported at 3,750,000 bushels, as compared with 2,900,000 bushels the previous week. Winnipeg quotations were: No. 1 hard—\$1.03 bid North Bay. No. 2 hard—98c bid North Bay; 83 1/2c bid on track Fort William. Offered afloat, May, at 91c Duluth, and 90 1/2c Fort William. No. 3 hard—89c bid North Bay. No. 2 regular—41c bid, country point, March shipment, sellers at 42 1/2c; No. 3 regular, sellers at 30c country point. Oats—17c bid, sellers at 18 1/2c country point, barley 20c bid for feed, point shipment.

FLOUR.—Quotations are unchanged. Jobbing prices to the local trade in broken lots are as follows per 100 pounds: Patents, \$2.40; strong bakers', \$2.20; second, do \$1.70 to \$2.00; XXXX, \$1.20 to \$1.40; superfine, \$1.10 to \$1.15. Less than 100 pound sacks 5c extra per hundred. These prices are for well known brands. Some brands selling under quotations.

MILLSTUFFS.—Quotations are nominally unchanged. We quote \$9 to 9.50 per ton in ten ton or car lots here for bran, with quotations at \$10 to 11 per ton for smaller quantities, to the trade. Car lots at country mills, \$6 to 7 per ton. Shorts range about \$2 per ton above bran in broken lots.

OATS.—On change 17c per bushel of 34 lbs was about the highest bid on any day of the week, for car lots on track; Manitoba country points, for feed quality, but holders were 1 to 2c higher per bushel. On the Winnipeg street market the price paid farmers remains the same, at 20 to 20 1/2c per bushel. There were very few offered on the street, on account of the stormy weather, but this did not affect prices, as there is abundance of stock in store. About 30,000 bushels are in store at Fort William.

BARLEY.—On change 20 to 21 1/2c per bushel of 48 pounds represented the views of buyers, for car lots on track, country points. One car sold at 20 1/2c. Holders asked 21c mostly. Winnipeg street price, 20 to 22c feed, and 24 to 25c malting samples, with very little local demand.

MEAL.—Jobbers are selling mostly at \$2.50 for rolled oats and granulated meal, and \$2.40 for standard per sack. Some brands of standard are quoted at \$2.30, and granulated at \$2.40. Oil cake, in bags, \$20 per ton; oil cake meal, \$23 per ton, these prices for five ton lots; cornmeal is held at \$1 95 to \$2 per 100 pounds. Split peas, \$2.50 to \$2.60 per 100 lbs. Beans, \$1.75 to \$2 per bushel. Pot barley, \$2.65 per 100 lbs.

BUTTER.—Selling in a quiet way at about 20c for good dairy, with 1 to 2c higher asked for selections. Medium qualities 16 to 18c per lb.

CHEESE.—Quiet at 11 to 11 1/2c per lb.

EGGS.—There was an easier tendency in eggs, Minnesota fresh were offered lower, at 20c per dozen. A few lots of Manitoba country fresh were coming in and held at 20 to 22c.

CURED MEATS.—Prices are locally unchanged. Dry salt long clear bacon, 9c; smoked long clear, 10 1/2c; spiced rolls, 10 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 12 to 12 1/2c; smoked hams, 12 to 12 1/2c; mess pork, \$16 to \$17 per barrel. Sausage are quoted: Fresh pork sausage, 10c per pound; Bologna sausage, 8c per pound; German sausage, 9c per pound. Ham, chicken and tongue sausage, 9c per 1/2-lb.

LARD.—Compound held at \$1.75 per pail. Pure at \$2.10 to \$2.20 per 20-lb. pail.

DRESSED POULTRY.—Scarce at 11 to 13c for chickens, and 14 to 15c for turkeys.

DRESSED MEATS.—The very soft weather of the previous week and the commencement of the present week made holders of frozen meats rather uneasy. However, there is very little frozen beef held, but there is considerable frozen mutton. In fact this is the only class of mutton in the market. Some of this has been placed in freezers. The price was a little easier while the weather was warm, and a small

lot or two from the country could hardly be sold at all. We quote mutton at 8½ to 10c; beef, fresh city dressed, selling mostly at 6c, pork 7c, veal 8 to 10c.

Vegetables. — Potatoes, 30 to 40c; carrots, 40 to 50c, beets, 40c per bushel; parsnips, 1½ to 2c per pound; turnips, 20 to 25c per bushel; cabbage, 60c to \$1 per dozen; onions, 2½ to 3½c per pound; horseradish 8c per pound. Dealers are selling Spanish onions at \$1.35 per crate.

HIDES. Lots coming in from the country show great carelessness in taking off, and 50 per cent, or more grade No. 2, an account of outs and scores. Some lots inspect three quarters No. 2. The custom prevailing among buyers of purchasing in round lots, at a stated price all around, regardless of inspection, is making country butchers more careless about the way they handle their hides. Frozen hides as they run quoted at 3 to 3½c. No. 1 cows, 3½c; No. 1 steers, 4½c. Real veal 8½ to 13 lb skins, 4 to 5c lb. Sheep skins range in value from 50 to \$1 each, for fresh take-off, but few come up to the top price. Tallow, 4½c rendered and 2½c for rough.

HAY.—There are large offerings of pressed hay, held at \$6 to \$7 on track at Winnipeg. At point of shipment (country) pressed held at \$5 to \$5.50. Loose hay on the street market, \$1 to \$6 per load.

Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

[Quotations below are per bushel for regular No. 2 wheat, which grade serves as a basis for speculative business. Corn and oats are per bushel for No. 2 grade, mess pork quoted per barrel, lard and short rib sides per 100 pounds.]

Wheat was weaker on Monday. Prices opened ½c lower than Saturday, and declined as much more, advanced ½c, and again declined ½c closing about 1½c under Saturday. Receipts were 188 cars of wheat. Corn was a shade easier, oats a trifle firmer, and provisions higher. Closing prices were:

	Mar.	May.
Wheat	86½	83½
Corn	41½	42½
Oats	29½	30½
Pork	11 07½	11 27½
Lard	6.42½	6.52½
Short ribs	6.85	5.92½

On Tuesday wheat opened fractionally lower, and after free fluctuations, advanced about 1c, and closed ½c higher than yesterday, owing to a considerable demand from shorts toward the close. Receipts 322 cars. Closing prices were:

	Mar.	May.
Wheat	86½	83½
Corn	40½	42½
Oats	29½	30½
Pork	10.90	11.10
Lard	6.35	6.45
Short ribs	6.82½	5.90

On Wednesday prices were ½ to ¾c higher at the start but declined about ½c, then advanced and closed ½c higher, on reports of a coming cold wave in the winter wheat belt. Receipts 170 cars. Corn and oats firmer. Closing prices were:

	Mar.	May.
Wheat	87½	89½
Corn	41½	42½
Oats	29½	30½
Pork	11 07½	11 17½
Lard	6.37½	6.45
Short ribs	6.87½	6.92½

On Thursday wheat closed at ½c lower though there were rumors of damage to winter wheat. Zero weather was reported in the winter wheat region.

	Mar.	May.	June.	July.
Wheat	86½	84½	89½	84½
Corn	40½	41½	40½	41½
Oats	29½	30½	—	—
Pork	10.90	11.10	—	—
Lard	6.35	6.42½	—	—
Short ribs	6.82½	6.87½	—	—

On Friday the wheat market was weak and closed about 1c lower at 87½ to 87½c for May option. On Saturday May wheat opened easier at 87½c, and at eleven o'clock had declined to 87c, this price showing a decline of 8c per bushel from the top figure reached during the upward movement of three weeks ago. A

further decline to 86½c occurred, but the market advanced quickly before the close to 87½c, where it closed for May delivery. A week ago May closed at 89½c.

Duluth Wheat Market

No. 1 Northern wheat at Duluth closed as follows on each day of the week:

Monday—March, 82c; May, 88½c
Tuesday—Cash, —; March, 82c; May, 87½c
Wednesday—Cash, —; March, 83c; May, 87½c
Thursday—Cash, —; March, 82½c; May, 87½c
Friday—Cash, —; March, 81c; May, 86c
Saturday—Cash, —; March, 81½c; May, 85½c

A week ago March closed at 83c and May, at 87½c.

Minneapolis Closing Price Wheat

At Minneapolis, on Saturday, March 12, wheat prices closed as follows: No. 1 hard, March, 82½c; No. 1 northern, March, 81½c; No. 1 northern, May, 83c; No. 1 northern, July, 85c; No. 2, northern, March, 78c. A week ago March closed at 83½c, and May 85½; for No. 1 northern.

New York Wheat Market.

On Saturday, March 12, wheat at New York closed at 99½c for March and 94½c for May. A week ago the close was at \$1.02½ for March and \$1.01½ for May wheat.

Wheat Away Down.

Wheat prices to-day (Saturday, March 12) touched the lowest point since the beginning of the crop year, in United States markets.

McNulty Bros., general merchants, are moving their stock at Anthracite, Alberta, to Canmore, where they will concentrate their business.

F. H. Walker, of Hiram Walker & Sons, distillers, of Walkerville, Ont., was in Winnipeg a few days ago, and while here arranged with W. F. Buchanan, commission agent, to take the agency for the goods manufactured by this well known firm. Walker's celebrated Canadian whiskies have a very large sale throughout the west, and the demand for them is steadily increasing. Mr. Buchanan has a good business connection here, and while he handles the goods, there is not likely to be any decrease in their sale.

At a meeting of the council of the Winnipeg board of trade on Friday, it was decided to ask for increased postal facilities between Winnipeg and Emerson, Brandon and Portage la Prairie via the Northern Pacific railway. In the matter of drainage, it was recommended that the local government be requested to make a topographical survey of portions of the province requiring drainage. A committee was appointed at the request of the grain exchange, to confer with a committee from that body regarding the advisability and feasibility of erecting a building suitable for the meetings of commercial bodies in the city. A committee was appointed to consider and report on a draft insolvency act preferred by the Montreal board of trade and which it is expected will be presented to the Dominion Parliament this session. James Porter was elected as a delegate to the congress of chambers of commerce in London.

Fire broke out at Moose Jaw, Assa., on Friday in a building in the rear of Itipstein & Co.'s general store, occupied by B. Fletcher. A strong wind was blowing from the northwest and in a short time spread to adjoining buildings. In order to check the progress of the flames it was found necessary to tear down a building occupied by Miss Clark as a millinery store. Following is the estimated loss: Ripstein & Co., stock, \$5,000, partial insurance; Walter Bole, drug stock, \$1,500, insured; Wright Bros., butchers, building and stock, \$500, partly insured; B. Fletcher, household goods, \$800; electric light company, \$200; Miss Clark, millinery, building and stock,

\$1,000; T. W. Robinson, damage to goods, \$500, insured; Doran, harness, damages \$1,300; G. M. Annable, two buildings destroyed, loss, \$3,000; Masonic and Oddfellow's hall, \$500, insured. This is the second serious fire at Moose Jaw within a short time, some of the sufferers having been burnt out in the last fire.

British Columbia Business Notes.

Armstrong town-site (Spallumcheen Valley) has been changed to Abordeen.

City Vancouver Building Society holds a drawing for \$2,000 March 12th.

Huber & Keaso, hotelkeepers, Vancouver, have assigned to J. J. Banfield.

Schubert Bros., stock raisers and farmers, Okanagan, have dissolved partnership.

Application is being made to incorporate the Spallumcheen Valley into a Municipality.

Mershon & Timberlake, Vancouver, have been made agents of the Atlas Fire Insurance Co.

The purchase price of the Vancouver city water works was \$448,019 paid by the city to the company.

Chas. P. Lowe, lately of Lowe & Alice, commission merchants, Victoria, is starting in business for himself.

The stock and good will of G. Blakeney, druggist, Nanaimo, has been purchased by Mc Cartney & Planta.

William Turnbull & Co., New Westminster, heretofore considered a strong firm of contractors, have assigned.

There is some talk of establishing a blast furnace and iron smelter on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

The Northwestern Sampling and Milling Co., (Limited) has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 shares.

W. D. Burdus, Vancouver, is getting a consignment of working mares and geldings from Calgary March 10th.

The Government is asked to run a wagon road from White Valley down to the Shuswap through Tara Flat settlement.

John Wilson, manager of the Brunette saw mills, New Westminster, has returned from Australia on a prospecting trip.

The annual meeting of the Vancouver Board of Trade, fixed for the evening of Tuesday, March 1, was postponed one week.

On of the bills before the Legislature for a competing tram line between Vancouver and Westminster has been withdrawn.

The Bank of Montreal, and the Loan, Trust, and Guaranty Savings Co., both intend building blocks in Vancouver this summer.

Several carloads of potatoes have been shipped from Surrey to Nanaimo, via Great Northern railway and steamer City of Nanaimo.

Advises from Yale state that Indians and Chinamen are making good wages above that place, working the bars of the Fraser river with rockers.

The Seattle Post Intelligence is authority for the statement that the Western Union Telegraph Co. intends extending its system to British Columbia.

J. W. McFarland, late secretary of the Vancouver Water Works Co., has been appointed to represent the North British Mercantile Insurance Company.

The foreign shipment of coal for February was: New Vancouver Co., 21,588 tons; Wellington, 11,886; Union, 8,660; and East Wellington, 2,369.

A petition is in circulation in Vancouver largely signed asking the government to repeal the tax on mortgages, on the grounds that it means double taxation.

Robt. Darrach, firm Jas. A. Smart & Co., commission merchants, Brandon, has been in the province looking up prospects of supplying British Columbia with grain.

A big lumber deal is on the tapis, whereby it is expected that one of the most valuable mill and timber properties in Victoria will be acquired by Tacoma capitalists.

Hughitt & McIntyre of the Cowichan Lumber Mills, Genoa, are reported to have sold 5,000,000 of saw logs now lying in the boom at Cowichan bay to a Puget Sound firm.

Lord Aberdeen, it is said, has made arrangements whereby will be exhibited products of the Okanagan district, in which he is largely interested, at the World's Fair.

The Vancouver Electric Lighting and Tramway Company offers to sell out to the city for \$550,000, good for thirty days, which is an increase of \$70,000 since the new year.

Shipments of drain pipes have been made from the B. C. Terra Cotta and pottery works, Victoria, said to be of excellent quality and rendering foreign importations unnecessary.

The Vancouver Telegram has changed from an evening to a morning paper. It has enlarged its capital stock and with a large staff is cutting a wide swathe in the journalistic field.

The auditor's report of the B. C. Building association shows \$245,200 stock subscribed, \$28,406 paid up and \$29,000 loaned with \$900 repaid and \$3,447.54 in the treasurer's hands.

The Nanaimo pilots have decided to place between Trial Island and Race Rocks a steam pilot boat, so that pilots can be taken on board without the steamers deviating from their proper course.

The Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co. is building a new steamer to ply between Victoria and Comox. She is 180 feet keel and 30 feet beam and will be finished about the 1st of April. Her machinery was built at the Albion Iron works.

H. Bell-iving, manager of the Anglo-British Canning Company, has returned from England, and reports that British Columbia salmon is growing in favor in the British market, and commands almost equal prices with the Columbia River pack.

The Dominion & Foreign Trading company, limited liability, Vancouver, has been incorporated. The trustees are B. Springer, J. Van Bramer, R. A. Apene and J. Miller. The objects are to carry on a general mercantile, shipping and insurance business.

W. P. Sayward, Victoria, has completed negotiations for the sale of his milling property to Drumm, Allen, Paulson, and Northey of Tacoma. The sale includes the mill, 10,000 acres of timber land, and leases for 5,000. The price altogether was nearly \$350,000. The mill has been enlarged to an output of 150,000 feet daily.

A delegation has been in Victoria representing the proposed Aberdeen and Victoria Railway Company, with a view of sounding Victoria business men on the prospect. The proposal is to run a railway from Aberdeen at the head of Gray's Harbor to Port Crescent and ferry over to Victoria. It will be a connection of the Northern Pacific.

Julius Brethour, Robert Irving and Henry Brethour are the promoters of a railway from Victoria to Sidney, Saanich district. The capital stock is placed at \$500,000. The company propose to begin construction before May, 1893, and complete in one year. They will build and operate steamers for the purposes of passenger and freight traffic among the islands of the Gulf.

The Sloan Navigation and Trading Company, Limited, has been organized under the Companies' Act at Nelson. The capital is placed at \$25,000, divided in shares of \$10 each. The provisional directors of the company are John R. Cook, James Delaney, James Dawson, William McKinnon and John Houston. The company's first boat will be 51 feet long, 12 feet beam, and be a twin screw.

An exchange says: The prolonged winter is causing apprehension among the ranchers in the vicinity of Kamloops. Many of them have fed out nearly all of their hay, and a few days

longer will entirely exhaust it. John Wilson is feeding about 3,000 head, and W. J. Roper 2,000. Mr. Vick has already turned out 400, but the range is more or less covered with snow and sleet, and very little feed can be picked up.

The annual general meeting of the Burrard Inlet Railway and Ferry Company last Friday a board of directors was appointed and resolutions were passed authorizing the directors to purchase a large section of land on the Capilano river below the dam for the purpose of generating electricity for the use of the company. At a meeting of the directors G. G. Mackay was appointed president, A. P. Ho ne, secretary, Adolphus Williams, solicitor, and Williams Bros. and Dawson, engineers for the company.

Montreal Iron and Metal Prices.

Nothing has transpired, locally, to cause any alteration, and business has not been extended beyond a few jobbing sales; in this connection 50 ton lots of Summerlee, at \$21.50, and some car loads of Carnbroe at \$19.50 to \$20. With regard to spring importations, however, the coal strike is causing some uneasiness as to the future, and it is noticeable that warrants have shown an advancing tendency lately in contradistinction to their previous heavy feeling. The most recent quotation has been 40s 4d, and they have advanced about 1d a day since the inception of the troubles. Buyers here, however, do not show much change in their disposition and the only appreciable difference consists in the fact that sellers on the other side are undecided how to act. For instance, a week ago agents would freely accept orders on the basis of \$21.25 but now they prefer to cable before closing any deals. These conditions, however, are due to the special circumstances and it is quite possible that their influence will be only temporary. At least careful purchasers are working on this assumption and they have the large stocks to base their argument upon, coupled with the heavy unsettled condition of the American iron markets. The last statement of stocks in Connaught's stores last week were 502,000 tons, but at the time 78 additional furnaces were in blast. The stock of Cleveland was 157,000 tons at the same date.

Bar iron remains as before on the basis of \$2 to \$2.10. Tin plate is dull with no new feature to mention. Spot prices are unchanged at \$4 to \$4.50 for charcoal and \$3.60 to \$3.75 for cokes. Tinned plate is dull and easy with heavy stocks. Canada plates furnish some jobbing sales at \$2.05 to \$2.75, and there is no new feature in any of the metals, copper tin and antimony being as they were.—Gazette.

Montreal Markets.

Flour—Advice from the west report that sales have been made by millers for the English markets at an advance over those of two weeks ago, straight rollers being the grade principally dealt in, although several lots of low grade have also been taken for export. The local market is unchanged. Sales of straight rollers have been made at \$1.60 to 4.70 in 5 and 10 barrel lots. There have also been sales of city strong bakers at \$4.90, although it is said that \$5 is now asked. Manitoba strong bakers range from \$4.50 to \$4.90 as to grade.

Oatmeal—The market remains very quiet, stocks are large, and values in favor of buyers. Round lots of granulated and rolled oats are quoted at \$3.95 to \$4 per barrel, and \$1.95 to \$2 in bags. Standard is offered at \$3.85 to 3.90 in round quantities and \$1.85 to \$1.90 in bags. To the above prices 5 to 15c may be added for jobbing lots. Split peas are quoted at \$3.60 to \$3.75 per barrel.

Mill Feed—The market is about as last quoted, sales being reported at \$15 to \$15.50. Shorts, \$16 to \$16.50, and moultrie, \$21 to \$24 per ton as to grade.

Wheat—No. 2 Manitoba hard is quoted here at \$1.02 to \$1.03.

OATS.—Sales reported of No. 2 white at \$2 to 34c. per 34 lbs., and mixed quoted at 32c.

BARLEY.—The market rules exceedingly dull, with sales of carloads of feed at 42½c. As regards malting barley, there is scarcely any No. 1 offering, although qualities between No. 1 and No. 2 are plentiful. The best qualities of Ontario malting barley are quoted at 63 to 65c., and other grades range from 55 to 60c.

PORK, LARD.—In lard there have been sales of good sized quantities of compound at \$1.42½ to \$1.45, and a round lot was reported sold at \$1.46. Canada short cut mess pork, per bbl. \$16.50 to \$17; Canada clear pork, per bbl. \$16; Chicago short cut mess, per bbl. \$16 to \$16.25; Mess pork, American, new, per bbl. \$15.25 to \$15.50; extra mess beef, per bbl. \$14.50 to \$15; hams, city cured, 10½ to 11c; lard, pure, in pails, per lb. 8½ to 9c; lard, compound, in pails, per lb. 7½ to 7¾c; bacon, per lb. 9½ to 10c; shoulders, per lb. 8½ to 9c.

Dressed Hogs.—The last sales of car lots reported were at \$6.40 to \$6.50 per 100 lbs.

Butter—The supplies of dairy butter are down to a low ebb, and lower prices buyers having been picking up all the lots they could secure at 17 to 18c. Eastern townships dairy is very scarce, and buyers are compelled to fall back upon creamery for their fine grades; but they are very loth to pay the price demanded, and it is said there have been mutual concessions in order to bring about business; sales being reported at 23c for the best qualities. A lot of 50 tubs of nice fall stock was sold at 22c. The few fine packages of eastern townships to be had are bringing 20c with a cent or so more for anything extra. A fair sale is being experienced for receipts of fresh rolls, which are picked up at 17 to 18c in tubs, barrels and cases, and 19 to 21 cents has been obtained for small baskets.

Cheese—Stocks here having been cleared fully two months earlier than usual. The last sales consisted of 2,000 boxes of colored goods at prices ranging from 10½ to 11½c, the quality being of mottled, and some of it was several grades below finest. It is estimated that not over 20,000 boxes now remain in all Canada, and they are chiefly to be found in the Ingersoll and Belleville district. It is said that 12c has been bid for the Belleville cheese. Everyone in the trade admits that the present early wind up is the most remarkable on record.

Eggs—The market is decidedly easier, with sale of round lots of lined at 12c and single cases at 13½ to 14c. St. Louis eggs were offered firms here yesterday at 15c, which would cost 17c laid down here. Canadian fresh have sold at 20c.

Apples—Prices range from \$1 to \$2.25 in car lots.

Evaporated fruit—The market is not as firm as it was a few weeks ago, sales of apples being reported at 8 to 8½c per lb. Dried apples in hbls and bags are rather slow sale, and are quoted at 4½ to 5½c per lb as to quantity and quality. Evaporated peaches are quoted at 12½c per lb in 25 lb boxes.

Vegetables—The market is oversupplied with potatoes; and while choice stock has sold in round lots at 40c per bag, sales of poor mixed lots have had to be worked off at 30 to 35c per bag. Onions—Red and yellow Canadian onions have been placed during the week in small lots at \$2 to \$2.25; a few sprouted lots selling at \$1.50. Spanish in crates have been sold at 85c to \$1 as to quality.

Leather—Manufacturers' sole, No. 1, 17 to 19c; do., No. 2, 15 to 16c; waxed uppers, 22 to 26c; splits, Quebec, 11 to 12c; splits, western, 15 to 19c.

Hides—Hides, No. 1, 50; No. 2, 40; No. 3, 30; tanners are paying 4c more; lambskins, 80c to \$1; calfskins, 50c.

Fresh salmon—A fresh car load of British Columbia salmon in route to Hamburg, Germany, has been stopped here for sale, and consequently fresh salmon is pretty cheap in this market, sales being reported in case lots as 10 v as 16c per lb.—Trade Bulletin, March 5.

Toronto Markets.

Wheat—Export orders continue dull and trade is largely confined to odd cars on the lines for shippers' account. White sold on the Northern to-day at 88c straight, and spring sold on the Midland at 87 to 88c straight. On call to-day 97c was bid for No. 1 fall and 93½ for No. 2 on track; \$1.03 was bid for No. 1 hard on track, Toronto to North Bay; \$1.04 was bid for No. 1 hard, grinding in transit, Sarnia; No. 2 hard was offered at \$1 North Bay, with 99c bid; \$1 was bid for No. 2 hard, grinding in transit, Sarnia, and \$1.01 was asked; 91c was bid for 20 cars of No. 3 hard North Bay, and 91½ was bid for 1 car, sellers asking 92c; No. 3 hard was offered at 93c to arrive Sarnia, grinding in transit; No. 1 regular was offered in store Montreal at 82c; feed wheat was offered to arrive North Bay at 47½c, with 44c bid.

Barley—The market is dull and values somewhat unsettled. No. 2 is held at 48 to 49c and No. 3 extra at 44 to 46c, outside points. Manitoba feed barley is worth 40 to 41c North Bay.

Oats—In fair demand and about steady, selling here on track to-day at 33 to 33½c; white sold west at 29 and 30c.

Grain and flour—Car prices are:—Flour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents, \$5.15 to \$5.20; Manitoba strong bakers', \$4.75 to \$4.95; Ontario patents, \$4.50 to \$4.90; straight roller, \$4.10 to \$4.20; extra, \$3.95 to \$4.00, low grades, per bag, \$1.25 to \$1.75. Bran—\$14 to \$15. Shorts—\$15 to \$16. Wheat—white, 93 to 94c; spring, 90 to 91c; red winter, 93 to 94c; goose, 81 to 82c; No. 1 hard, \$1.03 to \$1.05; No. 2 hard, \$1 to \$1.01; No. 3 hard, 92½ to 93c; No. 1 regular, 80 to 81c; No. 2 regular, 69 to 70c. Peas—No. 2, 62 to 63c. Barley—No. 1, 56 to 57c; No. 2, 51 to 52c; No. 3 extra, 48 to 49c; No. 3, 45 to 47c; two-rowed, 54 lbs, averaging about No. 3 extra in color (outside), 53 to 57c. Corn—48 to 50c. Buckwheat—50c. Rye—87 to 88c. Oats—33 to 33½c.

Apples—Choice apples sold at \$2.50, but most stock held at \$1.50 to \$2 per barrel. Evaporated are firm at 8 to 8½c in 25 and 50 lb box lots; dried sell at 4 to 4½c wholesale, and 4½ to 5c in small jobbing lots.

Eggs—Prices have taken another drop, and fresh in case lots were sold to-day at 16c. Offerings are heavy, and there is a weak tone to the market. Lined are somewhat neglected at 14c.

Hides, etc.—There is a slight movement in cured at 5c, but other lines are quiet. Green are quoted 4½c; No. 2 at 3½c, No. 3 at 2½c. Calfskins sell at 5 to 7c for city inspected. Fresh green sheep and lambskins sell at \$1.15 to \$1.25. Tallow, 5½ to 6c.

Dressed meats—Offerings liberal, prices steady. Beef sells: Fores, 4½ to 5½c; hinds, 7½ to 8c; lamb, 8 to 9c; mutton, 7 to 7½c; veal, 8½ to 9½c, by the carcass.

Poultry—Offerings light and the demand for fresh stock good; prices are steady and firm at 12 to 12½c, turkeys; 8 to 9c, geese; 50 to 75c, chickens.

Produce—Quotations were: Beans, per bush, \$1.25 to \$1.35. Hay—Timothy, on track, \$11.50 to \$12; No. 2, \$10.25 to \$10.50. Straw—\$6 to \$6.50 in car lots. Hops—Canadian, 1891 crop, 18 to 24c. Honey—Extracted, 9 to 10c; combs, 14 to 16c. Onions—Native, per bbl, \$1.75 to \$2.25 out of store. Potatoes—Per bag, on track, 33 to 35c; out of store, 45 to 50c; turnips, on track, 10 to 12c per bushel. Seeds—Alsike, prime to choice, \$5.50 to \$6; extra to fancy, \$6.25 to \$6.50; red clover, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per bushel for western Ontario; \$5.50 to \$5.75 per bushel northern and eastern; timothy, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per bushel.

Provisions—Quotations are: Mess pork, United States, \$13 to \$14; do., Canadian (new), \$15.00; short cut, \$16.00 to \$16.50; bacon, long clear, per pound, 7½ to 8c; lard, Canada, tubs and pails, 9½ to 10½c, compound, do, 8 to 8½c; smoked meats—hams, per pound (new), 10½ to 11c; bellies, per pound 9½

to 10c; rolls, per pound, 8½ to 8¾c; backs, per pound, 10½c; dressed hogs, good, \$5.90 to \$6.10 per cwt.

Cheese—Steady and firm at 11½ to 12½c for best full makes. There has been little heavy buying on track to-day, but the steady jobbing demand continues. Stocks of summer cheese have reached small dimensions. It sells at 9½ to 10c.

Butter—Easier. Quotations are: Good to choice, northern and western tubs, 17 to 18c; large rolls, good to choice, 16 to 18c; medium, to good, 16 to 17c; common, 13 to 15c; creamery, tubs, 25 to 26c; rolls, 23 to 29c. Cheese, summer, 9½ to 10c; fall makes, 11½ to 12½c.

Cattle—There were only about 3 loads of really good choice cattle on offer to-day, and these were bought up a short time after their arrival, the demand, as on the first part of the week, being brisk for good stock. Several choice picked lots of heifers and steers sold at 4c, but this was about top for the day. Common to good stock were slow. There is not nearly enough good cattle to supply the demand, and anything choice sells readily at good figures. Inferior and rough cows and oxen sold at 2½ to 3c; fair, 350 to 950 lb heifers and steers at 3 to 3½c; good butchers' beasts at 3½ to 3¾c, and choice picked lots do, at 3¾ to 4c.

Milch cows and springers:—Prices ranged at \$30 to \$45 per head. One good animal, fresh calved, sold at \$45.

Stockers and bulls:—From \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. was paid, a few choice animals selling a little higher. One lot of 5 good animals, averaging 1,050 lbs., sold at 3¾c per lb.

Sheep and lambs:—Trade was brisk in lambs, but the demand for sheep was dull, sheep selling at 3½ to 4c per lb. and lambs 4½ to 5½c per lb.

Hogs:—The run was heavier, but all were wanted and the market was firm. Good fat hogs, weighing 180 to 200 lbs., sold today at \$4.75 and \$5 per cwt (fed and watered.) Stores sold at \$4.25 to \$4.40 per cwt.—*Empire, March 5.*

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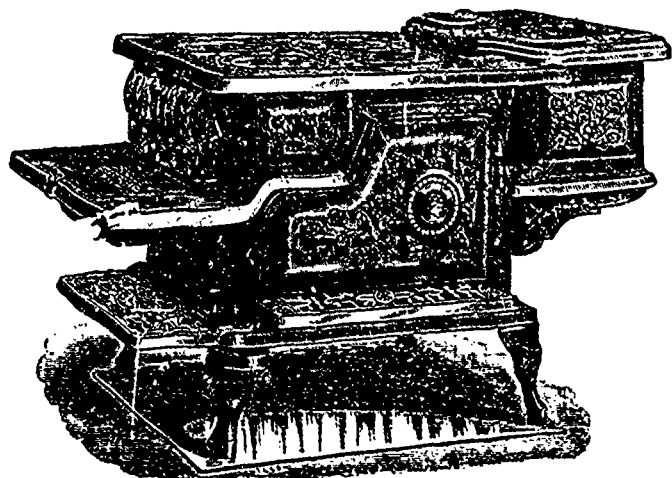
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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[This department is in charge of R. E. Gosnell, who is permanently engaged as a regular member of THE COMMERCIAL staff, to represent this journal in British Columbia. Parties in British Columbia who wish to communicate in any way with this paper, may apply directly to Mr. Gosnell, at Vancouver.]

British Columbia Business Review.

March 8, 1892.

One of the features of business in the real estate line is the demand for farming lands, which is very considerable and extremely gratifying. Attention is being directed in two ways, viz., fruit growing and hops. The development of the former has been steady for several years past, while that of hop growing has been recently stimulated by the success achieved in Washington and Oregon. This year there will be quite a crop while next year as the result of this year's planting the industry will be assuming some proportions. Langley and the Harrison Valley so far have been the principal points where experiments have been tried but this year the localities have been increased. The latest point talked of is the Squamish Valley, said to resemble the famous Puilly Valley, and a company is being formed to start a hop farm at some suitable point. Some two years ago a pamphlet was published dealing particularly with the farming and industrial capabilities of the province, leaving out of question the cities altogether and a good deal of dissatisfaction was expressed among real estate men who were for the time being only interested in town lots. This literature which was then a new departure in regard to the information contained was largely distributed throughout the east and in Great Britain and in conjunction with the exhibits of natural products from the province attracted the attention of a class of settlers the most desirable for any country, viz., farmers, fruit-growers, etc. It is now generally admitted that money is well spent which has in view the material development of the province, upon which the growth of the city depends. A year or two ago it was difficult to obtain good land in small tracts, but now the disposition is becoming more general to break up the large holdings into ten, twenty, and so on tracts. There is a disposition, too, if anything, to sell at more reasonable prices as it must be evident that farm lands cannot bear a speculative price beyond their producing powers for any length of time. Farmers as a rule, and especially easterners, know how many two and two make and are not going to buy farming lands however good, that will require every energy to produce a dividend on the price per acre.

The extreme of modern business disposition best known as "gall" is well illustrated in the class of men who are bonus hunters. It is peculiar that a man with "a good thing" out of which he is confident of making a lot of money is at the same time anxious to be paid by the community for the privilege of making himself rich at public expense. Particularly is this true of new communities which are the prey of all such schemers, or others who think they place some locality under everlasting obligations for doing business in its midst, and it is surprising upon what grounds these demands for bonuses are based and the character of the demands. One of these gentlemen, Mr. Pretty—a significant name when considered in connection with his proposition—of New Westminster, wanted Vancouver to give him the deed of a 150-foot water front lot or a 99 years' lease of the same to start a fish curing establishment on the promise of employing 100 men. One hundred and fifty feet of water front in Vancouver is a nice thing to have and if a man could get it by asking for it he would be a fool for remaining silent, but it is not surprising that the modest proposition was not entertained by the council. Frequent enquiries are received from eastern points as to what bonus would be granted for this, that or the other thing in British Columbia. Of course, there

are exceptional circumstances which justify considerations of inducement, but as a rule the safe conservative principle has been adopted that every tub must stand on its own bottom, and it is quite as well that that should be understood. What is more material our business men have shown a disposition to assist industry by investing their own capital in enterprises that have given promise of paying fairly well. It is true that there is room for many more and that industry is a prime factor of permanent prosperity, at the same time careful stock must be taken of the market and all the conditions of success taken into account. It is better to make haste slowly than crowd a limited field of local consumption. Industries in a small way that have some room for growth with the province, have, perhaps, not received sufficient consideration. In some important respects, such as lumbering, salmon canning, sealing, and fruit canning, the field is pretty well occupied for the present. In others, having in view an export trade, such as flour, woolen and cotton mills, there seems to be a good field for capital and now especially, when an Australian line shall have been established. The fisheries, outside of canned salmon, give promise of wide development in a variety of ways. The canning of clams has been undertaken, and oyster ovens, smelt and sardine canning should be lucrative. Mining and smelting perhaps afford the greatest scope for profitable investment. However, all things taken into consideration, the province is doing well industrially, scarcely a week passes over but some new enterprise is announced, and coming back to the question of bonusing, it cannot but be admitted that business men quickly perceive the opportunities for investment and few legitimate enterprises require artificial incubation.

Following on such reflections as these comes the report of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the financial affairs of the city of Victoria. It was charged that during the past few years the city had exceeded its powers in many respects. The conclusions arrived at are too lengthy to be recited here, but in the main the charges are sustained. The probable outcome was foreshadowed some time ago in the COMMERCIAL, and it is satisfactory to know that the predictions then made have been verified, viz., that while irregularities have been discovered, nothing has been disclosed to implicate officials in wrong-doing or establish the popular crime of "boodling," simply this, that extravagances were committed and permitted, that expenditures were made for which there was no authority, that funds were diverted to other uses than originally intended, that the system of raising money for special purposes had been carried to an excess, that the bonusing system was susceptible of improvement and restriction, and so on. In short, the report is to the effect that the city had been going it a little too fast, and sufficient care had not been exercised in keeping expenditure within proper constitutional limits. It represents, in other words, the sentiments of the Conservative elements of the city and points to the necessity of an independent comptroller of finances being appointed by the Government. Such a state of things may not be regarded as serious, and exists more or less in all progressive communities, especially in the West. It is the result of a very vigorous and rapid expansion in which the desire is dominant to clap on all sail while the wind is fair. On the other hand the report will have a most wholesome effect in repressing the booming tendencies that are liable to serious abuse and bring about depression as a result of over stimulation.

During the week a most valuable report has been brought down by the provincial government in crown land surveys. For some time the feeling has been general that a more systematic and general effort should be made towards surveying and defining the lands of B. C., and acting in response the government has inaugurated a vigorous policy of discovery. There was a large area of the province about which little or nothing was officially known,

especially in the southern and northern interiors and the coast country. In 1890 a force of surveyors was sent into the Chilcotin country, and in the report of Mr. Poudrier, the existence of some three million and a half of agricultural and pastoral lands was made known. Last year there were half a dozen surveying parties out which covered some of the islands of the coast the north end of Vancouver Island, the whole of the northern interior and coast formerly called New Caledonia and now in the district of Cassiar, Graham Island (being the principal of the Queen Charlotte group), Lillooet and Cariboo, the Okanagan valleys and the western boundary of the E. J. Quimault and Nanaimo railway belt. In regard to New Caledonia Queen Charlotte Islands and the E. & N. railway belt the surveys were exploratory; the others referred to were more or less detailed. The report contains much of general information, mineral, geological, agricultural, ethnological, and relating to the flora, fauna and timber resources and so on, all of which is very interesting and most of it new to the general public. Of course, all of these sections had been explored and prospected by miners, land and timber hunters, fur dealers, members of the geological survey and others, but what was published was both fragmentary and largely of a personal character. In this way nothing very new has been made known, but a great deal of detailed information of a definite character is made available. The most interesting part relates to the extent of agricultural lands available and heretofore unknown. Mr. Poudrier estimates in the district covered by him there were 700,000 acres of agricultural lands and 1,500,000 acres pastoral lands. The whole country included in and tributary to the Omineca district offers but little prospects of agricultural developments, although in case of mining activity or railway facilities being afforded a considerable area could be devoted to pasturage purposes. There are about 50,000 acres agricultural land in the surveyed part on the north end of Vancouver Island. Queen Charlottes Islands contain a good deal of worthless land, but also frequent tracts that only require drainage to be valuable. Across the island of Vancouver following the western boundary of the E. & N. railway grant a few good patches of land were found lying in river valleys. The surveyor found points out the difficulties of prosecuting surveys on any systematic basis similar to that of the Northwest and adds that for a long time the surveys must be irregular and connected from time to time as circumstances will permit, all of which will be readily admitted.

Sealing circles are somewhat agitated over the question of a *modus vivendi*. Feeling has been properly crystallised on the resolution unanimously passed in the Provincial Legislature the other day and forwarded to Lord Salisbury protesting against the prohibition of sealing in Behring sea without compensation to the sealers being recognized. It is apparent from despatches that Lord Salisbury is taking a decided stand against renewing the *modus vivendi* and we are treated to the usual clamor about the destruction of seals. Organs for the manufacture of American public opinion lament that if Behring sea be left open to the pelagic sealers there will be no seals to arbitrate upon, that the breeding places are dwindling down and that it is only a matter of a very short time before seals in sacs will be as scarce as buffalo robes. All this is more clap-trap or otherwise ignorant vapourings. Seals were never so plentiful as at the present time and all the evidence of experience goes to show that seals are on the increase instead of decrease. This view is borne out by such a man as Judge Swan, whose testimony is worth more than that of a score of Smithsonian theorists.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Westminster board of trade has been held. The secretary's report showed a membership of 72 and a cash balance on the right side. It deals largely with the work of the year and includes the successful efforts of the board to get a cor-

rected river chart, the improvement of the Fraser river navigation, better pilotage and a proper draw in the Pitt river bridge. The proper classification of B.C. fir in the foreign markets, the establishment of a consular agency, the acquirement of Troc island as the site of a powder magazine, the fishing industry, etc., were other matters dealt with. In regard to a canal to connect Pitt river and Burrard Inlet it had not been thought too visionary to bother about, but in case it turned out to be feasible and likely to materialize, the board would then take steps to investigate the project as to its effects. A deputation was appointed to wait on the fisheries commission and ask that body to recommend to the department of marine and fisheries in the event of any radical change in the regulations being made to have it made known with the least possible delay. It was decided to have 1,000 copies of the report printed in pamphlet form.

Several weeks ago THE COMMERCIAL reviewed the various railway schemes now on foot in the province. Several others have cropped up again into popular attention. Among these are E. Governor Gilpin, scheme for a railway to Alaska through B.C., to cross Behring Sea to Siberia, and thence to St. Petersburg. The Canada Western railway being a revival of the project of connecting Victoria and the east by another transcontinental railway in the route of the original C. P. R. survey, the Aberdeen and Victoria railway, which is practically an extension of the Northern Pacific, by means of a ferry from Port Crescent; a railway from Victoria to Alberni and another to Saanich. The proposed two new tram lines between Vancouver and Westminster died in child-birth, and their premature demise has given rise to the theory of murder in the first degree attributable to the manipulation of the owners of the present tram line. It is said on very good authority that the Northern Pacific will reach Vancouver this summer.

Business is brightening up very materially and a much firmer and more hopeful tone pervades business circles. Business is reported better and the volume of trade larger, but the circulation of money is still limited. Retail merchants who were heavily stocked at the early part of the year with slow sales proceeded cautiously and bought as little as possible, and as a consequence require to stock up again in many of their lines, which has had a wholesome effect on the wholesale trade. The past season's depression has brought about an unusual number of small failures, and it is thought the list of shaky firms is pretty well exhausted. One factor in the improvement of trade has been the beautiful weather of the past two months, which has assisted building operations, navigation and the early opening of logging camps. The action of the banks in placing a five per cent. embargo on American silver has had a slightly disturbing effect as the volume of American silver currency in this province is large. Most of the traders, however, continue to accept it at par.

Shipping is fairly active. There are several ships loading lumber at Vancouver, two of which are ready for sea. One more is due and three others are under charter. The Argyllshire, with a general cargo of merchandise, is due, and the Fernbank, Glasgow, is loading for Vancouver. The steamer Grandholm, brought up 1,500 tons from Portland for the Empresses, that being her last trip. She has been replaced by the Wilmington, of the new Portland-Vancouver steamship route. The San Francisco steamers are bringing in large consignments of overland freight. On Saturday the Mount Carmel arrived with several tons of sugar for the British Columbia sugar refinery. The shipping at the various ports is

Port.	No.	Tonnage.
Victoria	2	2,077
Vancouver	9	13,018
Nanaimo	5	8,840
Chemamus	2	1,369
Total ..	18	23,304

All is not smooth sailing in the B.C. fisheries commission. At Victoria there was a decided rumpus, Wilmot, the chairman, and W. J. Armstrong taking one side and Hon. D. W. Higgins and the canny men the other. The canny men accused Wilmot of partiality and said some very uncomplimentary things about him. Under such circumstances it is not likely that anything like a unanimous report will be rendered, which is to be regretted, and a provincial commission to go over the same grounds is talked of. In any event it is quite improbable that a report will be issued in time to affect the existing regulations for this year, and the canners are urging that no immediate action be taken.

The customs returns for Nanaimo February were \$6,339.10; value of imports, \$10,358. Westminster—Duties, \$6,814.97; value of imports, \$624,104; exports, \$7,354. Victoria—Duties, \$83,690.42; imports, \$223,230; inland revenue, \$10,036. Vancouver—Customs, \$21,146.31; inland revenue, \$6,431.24.

Re the matter ventilated in THE COMMERCIAL several weeks ago about the right of the settlers on Dominion timber lands to the timber, it is interesting to note that G. E. Corbould, M.P., has secured the grant of 25 acres of timber land to each settler. Where the timber on a claim does not exceed 25 acres the settler gets all the timber.

Some trouble again last week arose at the Dunsmuir mines and a strike was narrowly averted, the men going to work pending an interview with the owners of the mines.

B.C. MARKET QUOTATIONS.

There is no change in flour, feed and grain quotations since last week, except that Manitoba flour is decidedly firmer and farther advances are anticipated.

LOUR AND FEED.—Hungarian, Manitoba, is quoted at \$5.98; strong bakers, \$5.60; ladies' choice, \$5.91; prairie Lilly, \$5.65; Oregon, \$6.25; Spokane, \$5.65; Eaderby mills: Premier, \$5.85; three star, \$5.70; two star, \$5.35. Oatmeal, eastern, \$3.40; California, \$1. National mills, Victoria \$3.65; rolled oats, eastern, \$3.40; California, \$3.90; National mills, \$3.25; cornmeal, \$3.10; split peas, \$3.50; pearl barley, \$4.50. Rice—The Victoria rice mills quote wholesale: Japan rice per ton, \$77.50; China rice, do, \$70; rice flour, do, \$70; chit rice, do, \$23; rice meal, do, \$17.50; chopped feed, \$33 to 35 per ton; bran, \$24; shorts, \$25; oats, \$30 to 32; wheat \$35 to 40; oil cake, \$40. Above are jobbing quotations. Quotations for car lots of grain delivered are unaltered.

Meats have taken an appreciable rise in the east, but the market here is not in sympathy owing to large stocks, keen competition and cutting among dealers. There is an evident intention among some of the larger dealers to kill off some of the smaller men, who, it is alleged, have been spoiling and unloading the market without profit to themselves or others. The consumer has not been any better off on account of it. Prices, too, have been kept low in the Victoria market by a consignment of American meats, which the consignees did not accept and which was unloaded at slaughter prices.

Cured meats—Regular quotations are:—Hams, 13 to 13½; breakfast bacon, 12½ to 13½; long clear rolled, 10½ to 11½; smoked, 12c; backs, salt dry, 11c; smoked, 12½ to 13½; steam rendered lard, 11 to 12c; compound, 11 to 11½.

There is no change in the fresh meat quotations, although it may be stated, as is usual this season. The quality of meat is deteriorating.

Eggs are going down. Limestone eggs and fresh eastern have dropped to 19 and 22c respectively to clear out stocks. Oregon eggs are coming in freely and selling at 22½c, also British Columbia eggs at 25c.

Butter is firm, with a slight advance. Creamery is quoted at from 27 to 29½c and dairy at anything from 15 to 22c. The market is full

of inferior dairy, but an A 1 article would sell readily. Great complaint is made about the Manitoba dairy butter, both as to quality and packing. Manitoba dealers should remember that the demand for cooking butter is limited and that it is only worth 2½c a pound for soap grease. Out of a recent shipment of butter from Winnipeg, only two out of 110 tubs were accepted after examination. California fresh roll is quoted in San Francisco as low as 26c. As soon as it strikes 25c it will be imported largely here.

The fish market is well supplied with halibut, quotations for which are 6 to 7c. The steamer Eliza Edwards brought down twenty-five tons on her last trip, most of which has been shipped to New York. There were about 3,000 lbs. skil in the lot; salmon is scarce at 7c to 8c; cod is 5c; smelts, 5c to 7c.

Eastern apples are scarce at from \$6 to \$8 50; Oregon ditto, \$1.85 to \$2 box; Riverside oranges are \$2.50 and Novels \$1.25; California, \$1.25. Bananas are in the market at \$4 per bunch and coconuts \$1 per doz.

No change in dried fruits.

Potatoes plentiful from \$16 to \$18 per ton, Fraser river, Ashcroft's \$25. No change in the prices of vegetables. Hay is worth \$15 to \$16.

Sugar—Cube, 6½ cents per lb, powdered, \$2.25, granulated, 5½ cents per lb; extra "C," 4 cents; fancy yellow, 4½ cents. Quotations are for ½ barrels or bags, kegs being 1 cent more.

There is good demand for grain and millstuffs of all kinds, the principal source of supply being the Northwest for grains. Spring work in most parts of the coast districts is well advanced and farmers have broken up a lot of land ready for sowing.

A good deal of uneasiness is felt in the upper country about the stock. The winter has not been a severe but it has been long and is now telling on the ranchers. Better methods of feeding and wintering stock must be adopted to save the winter cattle trade of the interior passing entirely into the hands of the Northwest and Manitoba.

BRIEF BUSINESS NOTES.

E. Hunt is opening a general store at Steveston.

John Latta & Son, Port Kells, traders, have assigned.

A farm and florist journal is to be published at Steveston.

Thos. Roberts, Northfield, restaurant keeper, has levanted.

A charter for the Canada Western Railway is being applied for.

Capt. Jensen, New Westminster, has completed a new sealer.

Vancouver council has been petitioned to establish a market day.

Churchill & Sweet are going to erect a slaughter house at Steveston.

J. Seutter, baker and provisions, Vancouver, is in business difficulties.

John Cort, proprietor of the Standard theatre, Victoria, has assigned.

Richmond municipality is advertising for a clerk, assessor and collector.

The British Columbia Gazette orders Doyle's rule for sealing logs in future.

A regular daily mail on the C.P.R. east and west from Vancouver is advocated.

Raud & Miller are taking over the real estate business of Rand Bros. at Westminster.

A meeting of the Victoria Truck & Dray Co., will be held March 22nd to increase the stock to \$50,000.

Note.—Pages 681 and 682 were accidentally transposed in form. Board of Trade report on page 682 will be found continued on page 681.

R. A. LUCAS.

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Lucas, Steele & Bristol, Wholesale Grocers and Importers,

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DIAMOND CRYSTAL SALT.
HILLWATTEE TEA.
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Combined Authorized Capital :
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Wines, Liquors and Cigars
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Encourage Home Manufactures by smoking
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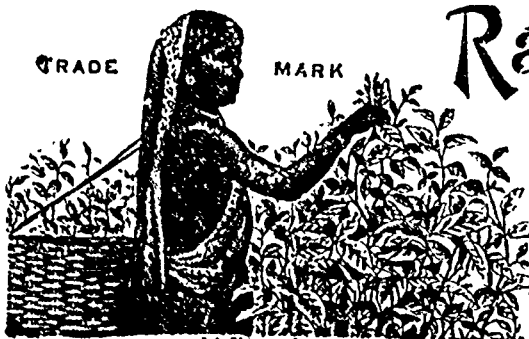
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ELECTRIC BELLS KEPT IN STOCK

ANDREW SCHMIDT, Winnipeg

good opportunity will be offered to your delegates to further the interests of the Northwest, and clear many of the misunderstandings and misapprehensions which exist in the British mind regarding this country. Your committee favor the directing by every possible means of British emigration towards British Colonies, and a careful discrimination as to the classes of settlers sent to each colony. They believe strong efforts should be made by the Government and people of Great Britain to prevent the flow of British surplus population to foreign countries, thus allowing the power of the Empire to be converted into alien strength, and used to build up alien power, while the greatest want of nearly every British Colony is one of population.

THE DECIMAL SYSTEM.

On subject No. 9, namely, the necessity of an Imperial system of decimal currency, weights and measures, your committee have decided that an unflinching support should be given by your delegates. Outside of the tantalizing intricacies connected with the variety of currency in use throughout the Empire, which must form a great barrier to closer trade intercourse between the different portions thereof, those connected with weights and measures are even greater barriers. In the matter of wheat for instance, we in Canada, with the exception of British Columbia, quote, buy and sell by the bushel of sixty pounds; in Liverpool cents or hundred pound weights are the rule, while in London the quarter or eight of our bushels is the gauge for quotations. To be abreast of this advanced age of the world our system of weights, measures and currency generally should be reduced to uniform decimal basis, so that the market reports from all parts of the Empire would be understood and comprehended at a glance.

PENNY POSTAGE.

On subjects Nos. 10 and 11, the former being an Imperial system of Penny Postage, and the latter Direct Telegraph communication throughout the Empire, your committee advise a hearty support, believing that the penny postage system would be a great impetus to the extension of trade between the different parts of the Empire, while direct telegraphic communication would be an incalculable benefit to exporters and importers both in the Mother Country and the Colonies, and especially to business men in Canada, who have to depend for cable communication with the outside world and the British Isles upon the lines of foreign corporations, whose interests may be in direct opposition to those of Canadian trade.

THE BREAD SUPPLY.

With these suggestions your committee have disposed of all the subjects to be laid before the coming congress by the London Chamber of Commerce, and as that body have invited the introduction of new subjects from Colonial Boards, your committee suggest, that the subject of "A Colonial bread supply for the British Isles" be proposed as one suitable for discussion at the Congress, being one in which the Mother Country and nearly all its Colonies are directly and deeply interested, and one which is of primary importance to this great Northwest.

Your committee desire to express their views upon the subject as concisely as possible, and have accordingly put them in the shape of the following resolution, which they suggest should be forwarded by our Board to the Secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce as one of the subjects to be discussed, at the forthcoming Congress.

Resolved: That in the opinion of this Congress the time has come, or is close at hand, when the people of Great Britain can with confidence look to the Colonies and dependencies of the Empire for that portion of their breadstuffs, which they find it necessary to import from year to year. The rapid development of grain production in Canada, India and Australasia during the past ten years clearly indicates that these countries will soon have annually an export surplus of grain in

excess of the annual import demand of the British Isles, and it will be altogether unnecessary for the latter to look for supplies to foreign countries, and especially to those whose tariff laws are so framed as to strike specially at the trade interests of Great Britain and British Colonies. That this Congress sees the best method of securing this end by a system in the Mother Country of tariff discriminating against the grain and other food products of foreign nations, and in favor of the import of such goods from the Colonies and dependencies, and a similar discrimination by the Colonies and dependencies in connection with tariff on other goods required to be imported by them. That this Congress favors such a movement believing that its enforcement would serve as a check upon the national selfishness which at the present time seems to inspire many nations in the framing of their tariff laws; and that its enforcement would prove a commercial counter-irritant, which would in a comparatively few years practically force the great nations of the world into a much freer system of trade intercourse, than now exists between them. That this Congress has implicit confidence in our Great Empire, on which the sun never sets, to produce every commodity necessary for its peoples' comfort and happiness as cheaply, if not more cheaply than they can be produced by other countries.

The foregoing suggestions on matters to be laid before the coming Congress, and the resolution also submitted, your committee believe should be sufficiently lucid and decided to form a ground work of instructions to any delegates this Board may send to the coming Congress, and while submitting all for your consideration, they ask for the adoption of this report, believing that this is in harmony with the best interests of this city, this province and Dominion, as well as those of the Empire of which they form a part.

Montreal Grocery Market.

The wholesale grocers are selling a large amount of sugar consequent upon the heavy cutting in prices, but values at the refinery are unchanged. The war between the large English houses and the French houses is unabated, and is likely to continue for some time unless some agreement is arrived at. The refiners were in session all day considering the new proposition of the Wholesale Grocers' guild, and had not come to any decision up to 6 o'clock last evening. One of the members of a leading French firm, speaking about the trouble, said there was no knowing how matters would end. They were selling granulated at 3c to 3c under cost, and would continue to do so until some agreement was arrived at. The refiners are quoting granulated at 4 1/2c and yellows at 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c. They report business fair, but not as large as it would be if matters were in a more settled state.

Syrups are in slow demand, Canadian being still quoted at 1 1/2 to 2 1/2c per pound. The trade in molasses is confined to a small jobbing movement at 31 to 35c for Barbadoes. American molasses is also moving slowly at 26 to 28c. The stock here are light. Latest advices from the island of Barbadoes quote 15c, which is equal to 32c here. The reports as to the extent of the crop differ very materially, however, one being that owing to the dry weather reaping will have to be hurried along and the harvest curtailed in consequence. Another report says the yield will be large, 45,000 punch tons being the estimate.

A marked improvement was noticeable in the tea market during the past week. High grade Japans worth from 15 to 25c were in good demand, the stocks being small. Indian, Ceylon and low grade black teas were also moved more easily. The stock of low grade Japans is too large, and buyers are holding off, but the sale of 900 packages from a large block which has been on the market for some time will have a beneficial effect. The sale was made in the west.

In dried fruit business has been moderately active, with a good movement in a small way. Values, however, are comparatively low on both currants and raisins and some figure from this upon an advance in the near future. Primo Valencia move between 4 1/2 to 5c, layers 6 to 6 1/2c. Patras currants are unchanged, 7 to 8 1/2c, and Vostizkos, in cases, 7 1/2 to 8c. Prices rice quiet, old bosnia being dull at 4c, new stock, on the basis of 5 1/2 to 6c, attracting more attention.

In nuts the only important change is in Grenoble walnuts, which are lower on the week at 11 to 12c. We quote the others unchanged: Bordeaux, 10 1/2 to 11c; Ivicas, 12 to 13c; Paragonas, 14 to 15c.

In canned goods there is another block of 1,000 cases of tomatoes, which are being offered around at \$1, but no purchaser has been found. Jobbers' prices are unchanged. Lobster per case, \$7.75 to \$8; mackerel, \$4.25 to 4 50; sardines, \$8.50 to 9.50, salmon, per box, \$1.35 to 1.40; clams, 1 lb tins, per dozen, \$2; oysters, 1 lb tins, per dozen, \$1.40 to 1.45; New Brunswick sardines, per 100, \$4.75 to \$5; tomatoes, Quebec, \$1.05 to 1.10; peaches, per dozen, \$2 to 2.10; Bartlett pears, 2 lb tins, per dozen, \$1.75 to \$2; strawberries, 2 lb tins, per dozen, \$1.25 to 1.50; pineapples, 2 lb tins, per dozen, \$2.50 to 2.40; plums 2 lb tins, per dozen, \$1.25 to 1.75; corn, Erie & Aylmer, per dozen, \$1 to 1 10; corn, Hoeggs, \$1.25 to 1 30; string beans, 2 lb tins, per dozen, 90c to \$1; lima beans, 2 lb tins, per dozen, \$1.20 to 1 25; marrowfat peas, 2 lb tins, per dozen, \$1 10 to 1 15; succotash, 2 lb tins, per dozen, \$1.80 to \$2; pumpkins, 3 lb tins, per dozen, \$1.20, jams, 1 lb pots, per dozen, \$2 to 2 25; marmalade, per dozen, \$2.15; Boston baked beans, per dozen, \$2.15 to 2 20; pigs' feet, per dozen, \$2.75; roast chicken, 1 lb tins, \$2.30 to 2 40; roast turkey, 1 lb tins, \$2 30 to 2 40; canned beef, 1 lb tins, per dozen, \$1.50; do, 2 lb, \$2.40 to 2 50; do, 4 lb, \$4.50; do, 6 lb, \$7 50; do, 14 lb, \$17 50; lunch tongue, 1 lb tins, per dozen, \$3 20 to 3 25; do, 2 lb, \$5.50 to 5 75; Ox tongue, in 1 lb tins, per dozen, \$5.50 to 5 75; do, 2 lb, tins, per dozen, \$7 to 7 25; do, 2 1/2 lb, \$8.40 to 8 50. Fine English brawn, 1 lb tins, per dozen, \$2 25; chipped dried beef, 1 lb tins, per dozen, \$2 50. — Gazette.

Toronto Dry Goods Market.

This week has been a busy one in dry goods circles. The previous week was devoted to extensive preparations for the annual spring openings, and it is generally conceded that the efforts put forth by the large millinery and wholesale dry goods houses of the city to eclipse the displays of all former seasons were not in vain. Representatives of the trade from nearly every city, town and village in the province arrived in the city as early as Saturday, and throughout the week have made things lively around the large establishments. A large volume of business has been transacted, and, as predicted, a healthier tone to trade has resulted from this annual event. The general opinion of merchants is that this has been one of the most successful openings for years. — Empire.

SPECIAL TRADE NOTICE.

THE "Myrtle Navy" brand of smoking tobacco has stood the test for over twenty years, and during that time it has lost no friends and had scores of thousands. This lengthened experience shows that it is no more passing fashion which has gained it the approval of the public, but its superiority in the essential qualities which make a first-class tobacco.

The directory of British Columbia, for 1892, published by R. E. Williams, of Victoria, is the best one yet prepared. It is a more bulky and valuable volume than has heretofore been sent out, and should be in the hands of all those whose business leads to require something to which they can refer for information about the Pacific province.

Winnipeg Board of Trade.

A meeting of the council of the board was held on Monday afternoon last, to consider the report of the committee appointed to draft instructions to delegates who are to represent the board at the congress of the boards of trade and chambers of commerce of the British Empire which is to meet in London, England, on the 29th June next. The report was adopted, with some few amendments as to phraseology, making it read as follows:—

To the Council of the Winnipeg Board of Trade.

GENTLEMEN, The committee appointed by you to define and express as fully and as clearly as possible the instructions which should guide the actions of your delegates to the Congress of Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, to meet in June next in London, England, here append their report, and in so doing they desire to state, that in their considerations and decisions, they have not for a moment lost sight of the importance and magnitude of the different questions, upon which they are compelled to advance opinions in this report, and that in advancing such opinions, they have as far as possible divested themselves of every prejudice, political and otherwise, and made their principal aim the welfare of the city, province and Dominion of which we are all alike residents, and in which we have all a direct common interest, while at the same time they have endeavored to zealously watch the interests at large of the great empire of which our country forms an important part.

In considering and advising upon the different questions to be laid before the Congress by the London Chamber of Commerce, your committee have decided to withhold any opinions upon subjects numbered in the list respectively 2, 3, 5 and 6 for the following reasons.

Subject No. 2 referring to Boards of Conciliation for labor disputes is one which as yet is of no material interest in our new and only partially organized province, and any opinions advanced would require to be of a prophetic character to suit any disputes which may arise in the future, and the sphere of prophecy your committee have decided not to enter.

Subject No. 3 covering the Codification of the Commercial Law of the Empire, your committee consider should be left for the discussion of representatives of older centres of trade, as it is a matter impossible to see how the carrying out of such a proposal might affect the trade interests of this city and the new country of which it is the commercial centre.

On subject No. 5 your committee refrain in the meantime from expressing an opinion, seeing another committee of our Board is already at work on a question identical in many respects, and the report from that source if adopted by the Board must practically fix the opinions of your delegates, and it certainly should be better calculated to do so than any expression of opinion from this committee which can only handle the subject as one of the items of detail, whereas the other committee will consider it as a subject complete and alone.

Subject No. 6 which refers to Factory Legislation throughout the Empire, like subject No. 2 is one which your committee believe it would be premature for this Board to advance, or rather obtrude opinions upon the Congress, the question raised being one of our future difficulties, if it ever becomes one at all.

Your committee, however, wish it clearly understood, that while they advise no course of direct aggression or obstruction upon three of the subjects above referred to, they would consider it the duty of our Board's delegates to carefully watch their discussion, and be ready to oppose any proposed action in the Congress likely to menace Northwestern trade interests, or heartily support any movement likely to further those interests.

TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

On question No. 1, which refers to the commercial relations of the Mother Country with

her Colonies and possessions, with special regard to the renewal of European treaties, and recent commercial legislation in the United States, your committee felt they were treading upon delicate ground; but they have without fear grappled with the question, and in so doing they have endeavored to throw aside every prejudice, and although embracing a wide range of political opinions within their number, the decisions they have arrived at and the opinions they now express have been reached in unanimity, and with a view to furthering the best interests of our own country.

Your committee begin the question at the foundation, and assert that no tariff laws, which can be framed and made law in Canada under existing circumstances are likely to confer any substantial or permanent advantage on this new country, while they can scarcely fail to be in many respects a great burden upon our progress and development. To get down to facts upon this point your committee, while admitting that a very small per centage of the force of our present tariff may place temporary advantages within the reach of our people, the great weight of it is unquestionably calculated to benefit the older portions of the Dominion only, while it has in the past placed upon the west an unfair proportion of the Dominion taxation.

Starting from these conclusions as axioms your committee are confidently of opinion, that it would be to the best interests of our Northwestern country, that trade between Great Britain and her colonies should be stimulated and extended and increased greatly, even if it has to be done by a system of tariff discrimination in favor of the colonies by the Mother Country, and a discrimination on the part of the colonies in favor of the Mother Country. This opinion your committee advance, not upon sentimental, but upon self-protective grounds. To secure a tariff on breadstuffs, in Great Britain, which would discriminate against foreign nations and in favor of the colonies would be one of the greatest advantages Manitoba and the Northwest Territories could gain, as to the British Isles we must look as our principal outside market for grain and other food products of our soil for many years to come, and to-day the price of three-fourths of what our agriculturalists produce is ruled here by the quotations of British markets.

Looking at this matter of discrimination from the opposite view point, the advantages to be gained are decidedly in favor of the Northwest. Discrimination in British tariff would naturally bring a *quid pro quo* in Canadian tariff. The direction in which that *quid pro quo* would tend would be unmistakable. The tariff wall of our Dominion would have to be lowered more or less to the British exporter, if it did maintain its present height to all the rest of the world, and even that would be more or less of an advantage to our pioneer population. Of goods such as are likely to be imported from a country like Great Britain, we in the Northwest are all consumers, and scarcely any of us producers. And it must be remembered that a ten per cent reduction in tariff on British imports, when the profit of middlemen on that is added, means pretty close upon 15 per cent less in the price paid by the consumer.

Your committee therefore see in a system of mutual, favorable discrimination between Great Britain and her colonies decided advantages to the people of the Northwest in connection with both exports and imports. They are guided, as already intimated by purely business considerations in reaching this decision, and when the appeals to national selfishness and cupidity, which have been successfully made to the people of the United States by their legislators during late years, are taken into consideration, Canadians cannot be accused of even a desire for retaliation if they become selfish also.

As to the clause of this subject referring to the renewal of European treaties, your committee cannot see how it is practicable for the British colonies at large to share in every ad-

vantage, and shoulder their proportions of the burdens entailed by treaties between the Mother Country and other nations of Europe, and they believe the only true solution of this matter is for each individual colony to have the option of sharing those advantages and burdens or not, as its people may deem best for their interests.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Your committee wish it clearly understood, that while advocating closer and more intimate relations between the Mother Country and her colonies, they are not prepared to advocate or speak with favor or disfavor of any closer political relations between them than now exist, and the scheme of Imperial Federation, as advocated by some politicians and even statesmen, they consider outside of the range of subjects, which should occupy the attention of either your committee or the board at large. That there is a wide field for extending and increasing trade relations between Great Britain and her colonies and dependencies is beyond a shadow of a doubt, when it is taken into consideration, that the trade of the Mother Country with Canada amounts to only 23 per cent of her whole export trade; that of all her Colonies and dependencies to only 25 1/2 per cent of the whole, while 74 1/2 per cent of the whole is with foreign countries. The trade of the Colonies with Great Britain shows totals which are but little better, and certainly do not indicate very cordial trade relations between what are considered members of the same great Imperial family. With all the legislative power and machinery at the disposal of each Government Home and Colonial surely these figures can be materially changed, and at the same time the best interests of all directly concerned advanced and promoted.

TRADE MARKS.

On subject No. 4, which refers to the Imperial Registration of Trade Marks. Your committee, while not prepared without further consideration of the subject, to endorse any British Act of Parliament with such an aim, are nevertheless strongly of the opinion that it would be of great advantage to trader and consumer in every part of the Empire to have a system of registration of trade marks and brands, which would protect British and Colonial manufacturers or dealers, as well as consumers all over the Empire. People who have resided long on this continent, and know the extent to which the goods of famed manufacturers are fraudulently imitated and branded, can have but one opinion upon this subject, and that in unison with the views of your committee. Besides the brands of some of our own exported goods are already in favor in foreign markets, and require protection against spurious imitations. In Great Britain the law is such that perfect protection to brands and trade marks is afforded, and in Canada the law protects British manufactures from fraudulent imitation, but the protection is incomplete so long as it does not extend over and include every portion of the Empire.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

On subject No. 7, advocating the spread of commercial education, and the adoption of the scheme initiated by the London Chamber of Commerce, your committee has not had time to consider the scheme thus advocated, and prefers not to bind the Board to any special scheme, while advising the hearty indorsement of any movement calculated to bring commercial affairs more into a line as a branch of popular education very necessary in every country of the Empire. Specially would your committee recommend a closer study in Great Britain of the geography of the colonies, and a little more study in the colonies of the geography of portions of the Empire outside of their own limits. The lack of this knowledge by many is the source of many a serious misunderstanding.

EMIGRATION.

On subject No. 8 namely, Emigration and Colonization, your committee realize that a

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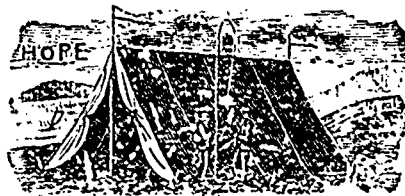
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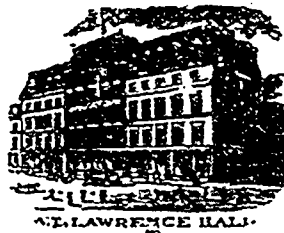
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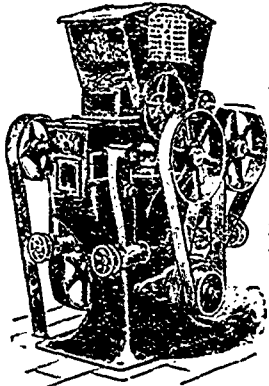
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NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME CARD.

Taking effect Wednesday Jan. 20th, 1892.
Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

North Bound			STATIONS.	South Bound		
Brandon Ex. Tues., Th. & Sat.	St. Paul Ex. Tues. Thurs. & Sat.	Winnipeg Daily.		St. Paul Ex. Tues., Thurs. & Sat.	Brandon Ex. Tues., Wed. & Fri.	Chicago Daily.
4.05p	1.20p	0	Winnipeg	2.00p	10.00a	
3.57p	1.11p	3.0	Portage Junction	2.09p	10.08a	
3.43p	1.05p	9.3	St. Norbert	2.24p	10.21a	
3.37p	1.02p	15.3	Cartier	2.30p	10.35a	
3.29p	1.02p	23.5	St. Agathe	2.55p	10.45a	
3.23p	1.03p	27.4	Union Point	3.03p	11.01a	
3.15p	1.04a	32.5	Silver Plains	3.16p	11.14a	
3.07p	1.04a	40.4	Morris	3.35p	11.35a	
2.59p	1.04a	48.8	St. Jean	3.51p		
2.51p	1.05a	56.0	Letellier	4.16p		
	1.05a	65.0	Emerson	4.40p		
	1.05a	68.1	Pembina	4.50p		
	1.05a	168	Grand Forks	9.00p		
	1.50a	223	Winnipeg Junction	1.15a		
	4.55a	470	Minneapolis	12.15p		
	4.15a	481	St. Paul	12.45p		
	10.45a	8-3	Chicago	7.15a		

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			STATIONS.	West Bound.		
Freight Mon., Wed. & Fri.	Passenger Tues. Thurs. & Sat.	Winnipeg Daily.		Passenger Mon. Wed. & Fri.	Freight Tues., Thurs. & Sat.	Chicago Daily.
11.46a	4.05p	0	Winnipeg	10.00a	3.00a	
7.00p	3.25p	10	Morris	11.50a	8.45a	
6.10p	1.54p	0	Love Farm	12.14p	9.35a	
5.14p	1.24p	21.2	Myrtle	12.43p	10.34a	
4.50p	1.10p	25.9	Roland	12.55p	10.57a	
4.11p	12.50p	33.5	Rosebank	1.16p	11.37a	
3.40p	12.31p	39.6	Miami	1.45p	12.10p	
2.63p	11.49a	49.0	Deerwood	2.11p	1.02p	
2.20p	11.37a	54.1	Altamont	2.25p	1.25p	
1.40p	11.16a	62.1	Semcerst	2.45p	2.05p	
1.13p	11.00a	69.4	Swan Lake	3.00p	2.35p	
12.43p	10.44a	74.6	Indian Springs	3.14p	2.04p	
12.19p	10.32a	79.4	Maricapolis	3.26p	3.26p	
11.43a	10.16a	86.1	Greenway	3.42p	3.55p	
11.15a	10.00a	92.3	Balder	3.57p	4.28p	
10.25a	9.38a	102.0	Belmont	4.20p	6.15p	
9.55a	9.18a	109.7	Hilton	4.38p	5.53p	
9.02a	8.50a	120.0	Wawanesa	5.03p	6.43p	
8.15a	8.25a	129.5	Rounthwaite	5.27p	7.30p	
7.38a	8.05a	137.2	Martintille	5.45p	8.03p	
7.00a	7.45a	145.1	Brandon	6.05p	8.45p	

Passenger Trains stop at Miami for meals.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound.			STATIONS.	West Bound.		
Mixed daily except Sunday.	Winnipeg Daily.	Winnipeg Daily.		Mixed daily except Sunday.	Winnipeg Daily.	Winnipeg Daily.
12.45p	3.0	0	Winnipeg	1.45p		
12.29p	3.0	0	Portage Junction	1.58p		
12.03p	11.5	0	St. Charles	2.27p		
11.52p	14.7	0	Headingley	2.35p		
11.34p	21.0	0	White Plains	3.01p		
10.52p	35.2	0	Eustace	3.50p		
10.51p	42.1	0	Oakville	4.15p		
9.50p	55.2	0	Portage la Prairie	5.00p		

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perior, a distance of 200 miles without a break, on ac-
count of its vast lumber interests. The Wisconsin Lumber
to which the lumbermen have given the familiar and
somewhat affectionate title of "Old Wisconsin," not alone
acts as a lumber feeder to the city by furnishing through
its numerous tributaries an outlet for the masses of acres
of pine in the upper country, but it furnishes a water
power that is second only to that of Neenah and
Menasha which cities are also located on the "Central."
Millions of feet of lumber are cut every year, giving
employment to hundreds of men. In addition to the
lumber trade, it has numerous other manufactures, it
is here where the large car shops of the Wisconsin
Central Lines are located.

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General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.