

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

WINNIPEG BOARD OF TRADE,

TOGETHER WITH THE

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS,

* REPORTS OF *

COUNCIL, TREASURER, COMMITTEES. &c.,

Adopted at the Annual Meeting, held February 5th, 1889.

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE BOARD.



WINNIPEG;

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF "THE COMMERCIAL," JAMES ST. EAST.

1889.

Winnipeg Board of Trade.

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.

PAST PRESIDENTS.

Hon. A. G. B. Bannatyne. 1879	C. J. Brydges. 1883
A. F. Eden. 1880	Kenneth Mackenzie. 1884-6
W. H. Lyon. 1881	Jas. H. Ashdown. 1887
Joseph Mu'hotland. 1882	Geo. T. Galt. 1888

COUNCIL FOR 1889.

Jas. Redmond, <i>President.</i>	D. H. McMillan, <i>Vice-President.</i>
W. J. Akin, <i>Treasurer.</i>	Charles N. Bell, <i>Secretary.</i>
Geo. F. Galt, J. H. Ashdown, J. H. Brock, R. T. Riley, R. J. Whitla,	
Wm. Hespeler, E. L. Drewry, N. Bawlf, W. A. Hastings,	
S. Spink, H. Crowe, R. P. Roblin.	

BOARD OF ARBITRATORS.

A. Macdonald, K. Mackenzie, E. L. Drewry, G. F. Galt, G. J. Maulson,	
S. A. D. Bertrand, J. H. Brock, R. T. Riley, S. Spink, John Galt,	
Wm. Hespeler, J. E. Steen.	

STANDING COMMITTEES.

July 3rd, 1888 to July 2nd, 1889.

BOARD OF GRAIN EXAMINERS.

S. Nairn, <i>Chairman.</i>			
D. G. McBean,	R. P. Roblin,	D. H. McMillan,	W. A. Hastings.

BOARD OF FLOUR AND MEAL EXAMINERS.

W. A. Hastings, <i>Chairman.</i>			
D. H. McMillan,	S. Nairn,	W. A. Hastings,	D. G. McBean.

BOARD OF HIDE AND LEATHER EXAMINERS.

F. Ossenburge, <i>Chairman.</i>			
P. Gallagher,	J. Penrose,	N. Bawlf,	S. Spink.

GENERAL GRAIN COMMITTEE.

S. Spink, <i>Chairman.</i>			
A. Atkinson, N. Bawlf, W. A. Hastings, J. A. Mitchell, D. G. McBean,			
A. McGaw, G. J. Maulson, E. L. Drewry, J. A. Body, S. P. Clark,			
R. P. Roblin, S. Nairn, D. H. McMillan, James Anderson,			
D. Bawlf, H. Crowe, A. McBean, G. V. Hastings, F. W. Thompson.			

◀ LIST OF MEMBERS. ▶

NAME.	FIRM.	BUSINESS.
Akin, W. J.	Dom. of Can. Mortgage Co..	Manager.
Atkins, J. S.	Aikins and Montgomery	Fin. Agts. and Real Est.
Atkinson, A.	Roblin and Atkinson	Grain Dealers.
Alloway, W. F.	Alloway and Champion	Bankers.
Anderson, Jas.	Hudson's Bay Co.	Mill Manager.
Anderson, T. A.	Merrick, Anderson and Co..	Stoves and Hardware.
Ashdown, J. H. ....	.....	" " "
Balfour, G. H.	Union Bank of Canada	Manager.
Bathgate, Wm.	Man. Gas & Electric Light Co.	"
Bawlf, D. ....	.....	Grain.
Bawlf, N. ....	.....	"
Bell, C. N.	Board of Trade & Grain Exch.	Secretary.
Bennie, Thos. ....	.....	Customs.
Bertrand, S. A. D. ....	.....	Official Assignee.
Blair, J. L.	J. L. Blair & Co.	Dry Goods.
Body, J. A.	Body and Noakes.	Oil Mills.
Breedon, H. M.	Bank Br. Nor. America	Manager.
Brock, J. H.	Carruthers and Brock	Insurance, etc.
Brydon, Wm. ....	.....	Contractor.
Brydges, C. J.	Hudson Bay Co.	Land Dept. Commissioner.
Brydges, F. H.	Man. and Northwestern Ry.	Vice-President.
Bull, M.	Henderson and Bull	General Commission.
Burridge, Jas.	Mgr. for E. and C. Gurney...	Whol. Stoves and Scales.
Caldwell, J. F. ....	.....	Financial Agent.
Campbell, R. J.	Sutherland and Campbell	Wholesale Grocers.
Campbell, A. P. ....	.....	Grain.
Carman, J. A.	"The Manitoba Colonist"	Publisher.
Carruthers, G. F.	Carruthers and Brock	Insurance, etc.
Carscaden, J. D.	Carscaden and Peck	Whol. Clothing and Furs.
Carveth, J. S.	Carveth & Co.	Pork Packers.
Chambers, J. H.	Paulin and Co.	Biscuit Manufacturers.
Champion, H. T.	Alloway and Champion	Bankers.
Clark, S. P. ....	.....	Grain and Commission.
Clements, Geo. ....	.....	Merchant Tailor.
Colquhoun, A. ....	.....	Wholesale Liquors.
Crowe, G. R.	H. Crowe and Co.	Grain and Lumber.
Crowe, H.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Cummins, S. S.	The H. Smith Arms Co.	Arms and Sporting Goods.

List of Members.

NAME.	FIRM.	BUSINESS.
Davis, Jos.	Manitoba Fuel Co.	Lumber and Fuel.
Drewry, E. L. ....	.....	Brewer.
Driscoll, J. W.	McClary Mfg. Co.	Manager.
Drummond, C. S. .	Northwest Navigation Co.	President.
Elliott, D. K.	R. J. Whitla and Co.	Wholesale Dry Goods.
Fairchild, F. A. ....	.....	Agricultural Implements.
Fisher, W. M.	Western Can. Loan & Sav. Co.	Manager.
Fraser, Donald.	Jas. O'Brien and Co.	Wholesale Clothing.
Gallagher, P.	Gallagher and Sons.	Cattle and Meats.
Galt, G. F.	G. F. and J. Galt.	Wholesale Groceries.
Galt, Jnb.	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
Georgeson, Wm.	Thompson, Codville & Co.	" " " " " " " "
Gilroy, Thos.	Sun Life Ass. Co. of Canada. .	Manager.
Girlestone, G. W. ....	.....	Insurance, etc.
Grahame, W. C. B. ....	.....	Immigration Department.
Grant, W. S.	Grant and Horn.	Wholesale Produce.
Grundy, Wm.	Grundy and Co.	Musical Instruments.
Harris, J. W. ....	.....	City Assessor.
Harvey, J. G. ....	.....	Grain and Feed.
Hastings, W. A.	Hastings Bros. and Co.	Miller and Grain Dealer.
Hastings, G. V.	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
Henderson, W. F.	Henderson and Bull.	General "Commission."
Hespler, Wm.	Man. Mortgage and Invest. Co.	Manager.
Hoare, C. S.	Imperial Bank.	" " " " " " " "
Hogg, Jas.	Bank of Montreal.	" " " " " " " "
Holliday, J. McL.	Hodgson, Sumner and Co.	Whol. D. G. & Smallwares.
Howaser, J. H.	A. Harris, Sons and Co.	Agricultural Implements.
Hutchings, E. F. ....	.....	Harness and Leather.
Johnson, W. N. ....	.....	Whol. Leather & Findings.
Jones, Hon. L. M. .	A. Harris, Sons and Co.	Agricultural Implements.
Leslie, Jno.	Scott and Leslie.	Furniture.
Lewis, L. M.	Lewis and Kirby.	Insurance, etc.
Livingstone, T. C. .	Mutual Life Ins. Co.	Manager.
Luxton, W. F.	"The Free Press"	Managing Director.
MacArthur, D.	Com. Bank of Manitoba.	Manager.
MacArthur, W. B. ....	.....	Manufacturers' Agent.
Macdonald, Alex. ....	.....	Wholesale Provisions.

List of Members.

NAME.	FIRM.	BUSINESS.
Mackenzie, K.	Lyon, MacKenzie and Powis ..	Wholesale Grocers.
McDougall, H.	Dun, Wiman and Co.	Manager.
Mather, J. B.		Manufacturers Agent.
Mathewson, F. H.	Bank of Ottawa	Manager.
Maulson, Geo. J.	Lon. & Can. Loan & Agy. Co.	"
Miller, H.	Miller, Morse & Co.	Wholesale Hardware.
Mitchell, W. J.	Mitchell Drug Co.	Wholesale Drugs.
Mitchell, J. A.		Grain Dealer.
Montgomery, T. J.	Aikins and Montgomery	Financial Agts. & Real Est.
Moore, J. A.	Moore and Co.	China and Glassware.
Morrice, F. H.		Accountant.
Mulholland, J.	Mulholland Bros.	Hardware.
Murchison, K.	K. Murchison and Co.	Dry Goods.
McBean, A. G.	McBean Bros.	Grain Dealers.
McBean, A.	McBean & Co.	" "
McBean, D. G.	" "	" "
McBride, T. J.	Massey Mfg. Co.	Agricultural Implements.
McDonald, N. D.	N. D. McDonald and Co.	Plumbers and Gas Fitters.
McGaw, S. A.	Hastings Bros. & Co.	Millers and Grain Dealers.
McKeichan, R.	Banfield and McKeichan	Dry Goods.
McMillan, D. H.	McMillan Bros.	Millers and Grain Dealers.
Nairn, S.		Oatmeal Miller.
Nanton, A. M.	Osler, Hammond & Nanton ..	Financial Agents, etc.
Ogilvie, W. W.	Ogilvie Milling Co.	Millers and Grain Dealers.
Osborne, John		Accountant.
Ossenbrugge, F.		Tanner and Furs.
O'Loughlin, J. M.	O'Loughlin Bros.	Wholesale Stationery.
Parsons, S. R.	Parsons, Bell and Co.	Wholesale Stationery.
Patton, F. L.	Federal Bank of Canada	Manager.
Penrose, Jas.	Penrose and Rocan	Cattle and Meats.
Pettigrew, W. D.	W. D. Pettigrew and Co.	Stoves and Hardware.
Porter, Jas.	Porter and Ronald	China and Glassware.
Powis, Ed.	Lyon, MacKenzie & Powis ..	Wholesale Grocers.
Preston, T. H.	"The Sun"	Managing Director.
Redmond, Jas.	Ames, Holden and Co.	Whol. Boots and Shoes.
Richard, J. A.	Richard and Co.	Whol. Liquors and Cigars.
Richardson, R. D.		Publisher and Stationer.

NAME.	FIRM.	BUSINESS.
Richardson, C. S.	.....	Publisher and Stationer.
Riley, R. T.	Sanford and Co	Wholesale Clothing.
Robinson, Capt.	.....	Fish Exporter.
Roblin, R. P.	Roblin and Atkinson	Grain Dealers.
Rowbotham, S. A.	.....	Financial Agt. & Real Est.
Ruble, M. W.	Ruble, Riddle and Co.	Wholesale Fruits.
Ryan, Thos	.....	Whol. Boots and Shoes.
Searth, W. B.	Can. Northwest Land Co.	Managing Director.
Steen, J. E.	"The Commercial"	Publisher.
Stephens, G. F.	G. F. Stephens and Co.	Wholesale Paints and Oils.
Stobart, F. W.	Stobart, Sons and Co	Wholesale Dry Goods.
Strang, Andrew	Strang and Co	Wholesale Grocers.
Spink, S.	.....	Grain Dealer.
Spera, A. E.	Cornell, Spera and Co.	Whol. D. G. & Smallwares.
Sprague, D. E.	.....	Lumber Mills.
Taylor, Alex.	.....	Stationer.
Thompson, W. J.	Thompson, Coaville and Co	Wholesale Grocers.
Thompson, G. R.	G. R. Thompson and Co	Jewelers.
Thompson, F. W.	Ogilvie Milling Co.	Manager.
Turnbull, Jas. H.	Turnbull and McManus	Sash and Doors.
Turner, J. L.	Turner, Mackeand and Co.	Wholesale Grocers.
VanAllen, E. W. H.	VanAllen and Agur	Wagons & Agr'l. Impls.
Walsh, J. M.	Dominion Coal Co	Coal, Coke, etc.
Watson, W. W.	Watson Mfg. Co	Agricultural Implements.
Wesbrook, H. S.	.....	"
Whitla, R. J.	R. J. Whitla and Co.	Wholesale Dry Goods.
Wickson, A.	Merchants Bank.	Assistant Manager.
Williams, H. N.	Vulcan Iron Works.	Secy. Treasurer.
Williams, John.	John Elliott and Co.	Agricultural Implements.
Wood, Geo. D.	G. D. Wood and Co	Wholesale Hardware.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

To the Members of the Winnipeg Board of Trade.

GENTLEMEN:—

The admirable address presented by your President last year established a precedent which I would not be justified in disregarding, and which ought, in my opinion, to be followed by all who may hereafter occupy this position.

The extent and character of the work coming within the province of your Board cannot fail to furnish each year topics of interest, and it may sometimes happen, as was particularly the case at your last Annual Meeting, that the President's address will afford a suitable opportunity for explaining and emphasizing the Board's action upon a matter of public importance.

The Report of your Council gives an exhaustive account of business transacted during the past year, and my remarks are directed to matters of general interest, suggested by such work, and to questions which appear to me to be of importance to us, who, as merchants and residents of this country, are deeply concerned in everything pertaining to its welfare. At your last Annual Meeting the subject of the disallowance of Manitoba railway charters, by the Dominion Government, occupied the earnest attention of the Board, and in the President's address the matter was very ably dealt with.

It is indeed impossible to recall the many incidents connected with the Board's struggle against this hurtful and mistaken policy of monopoly, without experiencing feelings of deep thankfulness that during the past year a solution of the difficulty has been arrived at.

For years the Winnipeg Board of Trade worked strenuously and fearlessly in the cause of provincial freedom, and its efforts had doubtless a very appreciable effect in hastening a settlement of the question.

In this connection I wish to acknowledge the very timely and valuable assistance rendered this Board, and the country generally, by the Boards of Trade of Montreal and Toronto, in responding so heartily to our appeal for co-operation. The resolutions of sympathy and support, passed by these important organizations of business men in Eastern Canada, were most opportune, and doubtless exercised a powerful influence in determining the Government's action upon a question of public policy.

It is not my wish to specially draw attention to the Board's services in connection with the disallowance question, but I find it impossible to review your work of the past year without giving the matter some prominence.

But whether the credit of having brought about the abolition of monopoly has been fairly apportioned, or not, gives me no concern whatever. The Board was actuated throughout the struggle by higher motives than a desire for popularity, and it is sufficient for us to know that the work it undertook to do has been brought to a successful termination.

With the settlement of the disallowance question I had hoped that all necessity for action on the part of your Board in railway matters would, for a time at least, have ceased, but in this I was mistaken. When the terms of the contract between the Local Government and the Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railway Company were published, many of us felt, that in the interests of our province, certain modifications should, if possible, be secured.

A general meeting of the Board was called and it was ascertained that this was the opinion of the majority of your members. However, as the matter was on the eve of being

submitted to the Legislature, it was decided that the Board's action should be confined to an earnest protest against giving up control of the Red River Valley Railway without providing that all other roads, wishing to enter the province, should have running powers over it.

That your efforts to obtain this modification in the contract were unsuccessful must, in the opinion of the Board, be regarded as unfortunate, but as regrets are useless, let us rather hope that the minority of your numbers, who viewed the matter differently, were correct in their estimate of the situation, and that the ultimate outcome may show this to have been the case.

That the Board's action was prompted solely by a desire for the furtherance of provincial interests is a fact beyond question, and indeed the past record of the Winnipeg Board of Trade should preclude the idea that politics would be permitted to influence its conduct in any matter of vital importance to our country.

It is unnecessary for me to say more than a few words upon the subject of the settlement of our vacant lands, as I understand the Colonization Committee have prepared a report. The assiduous zeal displayed by these gentlemen in their most arduous task cannot be too highly commended, and merits the thanks and admiration of your Board.

While it is to be regretted that the defeat of the City By-law, authorizing a suitable appropriation for the efficient carrying out of the scheme, will probably prevent the further prosecution of the work, still I am inclined to think that a speedy settlement of these lands will result from what has already been done. Intending settlers have had the advantages of our lands brought prominently before them, erroneous impressions regarding the prices at which they could be obtained have been removed, and a sufficient number of farmers are now located near our city to form the nucleus of what is destined to become a most prosperous settlement.

The defeat of the By-law was a disappointment to your

Council, but so long as the Colonization Committee received the hearty approval of those conversant with the scheme, they need not be disturbed by a lack of appreciation on the part of others who were not.

More than a year ago an invitation was extended to Mr. Wiman to lecture, under the auspices of your Board, upon the subject of Commercial Union, but other engagements at the time caused a postponement of his intended visit. Last spring, however, we had an opportunity of listening to the views of this distinguished gentleman, and while many differed widely from the conclusions arrived at, all were conscious of having spent a pleasant and profitable evening.

In introducing Mr. Wiman to the meeting I thought it necessary, lest there should be some misconception of the Board's conduct, to explain that in extending the invitation you were not influenced by any opinion on the subject of Commercial Union. And inasmuch as the question had not been discussed by the Board of Trade, that body could in no sense be identified with the movement.

At your request the City Council granted an appropriation early last year, for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the Assiniboine water power. The City Engineer, who undertook the work, has since reported upon the matter and any doubts, which may previously have existed regarding the practicability of the scheme, have been dispelled.

The advantage which must accrue to our city from the development of this water-power can scarcely be overestimated, and it is satisfactory to know that several companies are applying for charters with a view of immediately proceeding with the work of construction.

The Report of your Grain Committee is of universal interest this year, and the information regarding Grain Standards is particularly satisfactory. This Board has long maintained that standards for hard wheats should not be determined by Eastern Boards, but rather by our own people,

as represented on the Grain Committees of the various Boards of Trade throughout Manitoba and the Northwest, and it is therefor gratifying to know that the justice of this contention has, by the recent action of the Dominion Government, been virtually admitted.

The want of accurate statistics regarding the acreage in crop was severely felt during the past year, and it is therefore satisfactory to learn that the Government has under its consideration a plan for providing this much desired information.

You will observe that your Council, having had its attention drawn to the very inadequate mail service on the Glenboro branch of the C. P. R., promptly took the matter up, and has since been doing all in its power to obtain better postal facilities for that thriving portion of our province.

While the past year cannot certainly be termed uneventful it has upon the whole been a quiet one for the Board. A glance however at your Council's Report will satisfy you that much good work has been done, and as the Treasurer's Statement is also satisfactory, I think I may fairly congratulate the Board upon having added another successful year to its past record of usefulness.

These rooms have been open every business day of the year, and it is surprising to note the number of strangers who constantly visit them in quest of information regarding the country. I am inclined to view this as no unimportant feature in the Board's usefulness, and hope the practice of having an office open to the public may always be continued. Your Secretary has, in my opinion, discharged his duties in a highly satisfactory manner, and some idea of the amount of work done in the office may be gathered from the fact that over 600 letters were written and 575 received during the year.

I have much pleasure in stating that very considerable additions have been made to the Board's Library, and particularly to Mr. Scarth and Mr. Bell you are indebted for some valuable contributions.

It is satisfactory to know that your relations with other Boards of Trade in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories are of the most cordial nature, correspondence is constantly being exchanged and our intercourse is, I believe, mutually profitable.

This being a suitable occasion for offering suggestions, I beg to submit the following for your consideration :—It appears to me that the time has arrived when the Board could with advantage adopt the plan of having Sections, or Committees, for each branch of trade.

Without wearying you with details, I will merely state that the system has been tried in Toronto, and elsewhere, and is found to work admirably.

Each section has its own organization and is composed of all members of the Board engaged in a particular line of business. It is competent for these sections to make recommendations to the Board, and matters of interest of any particular trade are naturally referred to the proper committee for report.

Apart from the advantage of co-operation, the periodical meetings of these bodies afford opportunities for an interchange of ideas. The discussion of matters of mutual interest is calculated to promote those feelings of liberality and friendship which it should be the highest object of the Board to encourage among its members.

Of course every branch of trade is not, as yet, sufficiently developed in our city to warrant the formation of a section, but the experiment might be tried with those which are, and I would therefore suggest that whenever five or more members of this Board desire to organize, in the manner described, they should be given the necessary authority.

In conclusion, permit me to say a word on the subject of the present and prospective business of this country. At your last Annual Meeting you will remember some expressions of dissatisfaction and despondency were heard and although I did not acquiesce in them, it was impossible to deny

the existence of grave cause for apprehension. The protracted struggle against monopoly had, until then, been fruitful of no good, and it seemed as if even the benefits which a bountiful Providence had showered upon us were powerless to produce their natural results.

How different are our feelings to day, and who among us would now care to leave this country and forego all participation in the glorious future which inevitably awaits it?

It is true that at present our limited population does not afford that scope for business operations which we desire, and it is also true that competition is keen and profits inadequate, but underlying all this is the strong and well founded conviction that the country is entering upon a period of prosperity, and feeling this we are content to wait.

To discuss the causes, partly natural, partly artificial, which have retarded the settlement of this Province would, even if you were not conversant with them, be an unprofitable task.

Suffice it to say that, except in the imagination of the pessimist, they exist no longer, and the advantages of our country cannot fail now to attract the most intelligent class of emigrants. The last few years have demonstrated the fact that farming in Manitoba is not only profitable but probably the most profitable industry of the country.

Farmers elsewhere are not ignorant of what is being done here, and if such results can be obtained with inadequate railway facilities in seasons of partial failure and low prices, they are quite capable of appreciating what may be expected with increased experience from average seasons, and the benefit of competitive freight rates. It appears to me, that our own people are the best qualified to judge of the merits of this country, and when I see that their disposition is to buy land and extend their farms, I am satisfied that the future of Manitoba is assured, and a period of exceptional prosperity for our Province is in store. It may seem paradoxical to say so, but I am convinced that even the extraordinary advantages of this country have, in the past, been instrumental in checking its

development. Had our province offered only moderate inducements to settlers its progress might have been slow, but it would, at least, have been steady. What caused the disastrous boom, with its far reaching results, if it was not the realization by the outside world of the magnificent possibilities of this country?

People in their enthusiasm forgot that an agricultural country cannot be developed in a day, and as their calculations were based upon an impossibility, disappointment was inevitable. But if the boomsters are no longer with us the country still remains as fertile, and offers the same advantages for settlement that it always did. Each year brings a constantly increasing number of settlers and also witnesses a marked improvement in the circumstances of those who have already made their homes here, and the day cannot be far distant when the development of our country will be proportionate to its natural advantages and grand resources. As the country prospers, so will the business of our city increase, and I shall be much surprised if, at each successive Annual Meeting, your President is not able to congratulate the Board upon a marked increase in the volume of trade.

GEO. F. GALT,

PRESIDENT.

REPORT OF COUNCIL.

Winnipeg, February 5th, 1889.

The Members of the Winnipeg Board of Trade

GENTLEMEN :

The Council present to you their Tenth Annual Report on the affairs of the Board :—

DISALLOWANCE.

Immediately after the last Annual Meeting, the report on car shortage in Manitoba and the resolutions regarding the evil effects of the disallowance of our provincial railway charters were published and copies sent to members of the Dominion and Manitoba Governments, the Canadian Boards of Trade, and the principal newspapers of Canada. Resolutions expressing sympathy with the people of Manitoba were passed by the Toronto and Montreal Boards. An invitation was extended to the Toronto Board to send a delegate to Manitoba, at the expense of this Board, to fully investigate the truth and exactness of the statements made in the resolutions published, but they apparently did not deem it necessary, as the invitation was not accepted.

Eventually an agreement was made between the Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company by which the latter relinquished all claim to a monopoly in either Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

It was learned last February that a new Official Assignee would be appointed, and after consultation, a deputation was sent to the Local Government urging that any vacancy should be filled by the appointment of Mr. S. A. D. Bertrand, who has since been appointed

RUSSIAN WHEATS.

Early last spring the Board of Grain Examiners were requested to examine and report on some samples of Russian wheats imported by the Central Experimental Farm, and to give their opinion of the values of these varieties as compared with Red Fife. The Examiners made a careful examination of them and submitted a report which was sent to the Farm Director, and the substance of which is contained in the Examiners Annual Report.

CANAL RATES DEPUTATION.

In February, at the request of the Toronto Board of Trade, a delegate was appointed to act with others from Boards of Trade in Canada, in waiting on the Dominion Government at Ottawa, to urge that the reduction of canal tolls paid on grain passing through to Montreal, either in Canadian or American Bottoms, from the great Lakes during the past two seasons of navigation was a beneficial one in the interest of the commerce of this Dominion, and to ask the Government for its continuance until such time as the St. Lawrence route is made available for vessels drawing fourteen feet of water.

Mr. J. E. Steen was appointed as delegate but as he was unable to reach Ottawa in time to join the deputation, Mr. J. H. Ashdown, who was then in Ontario, was communicated with by wire and he represented this Board at the deputation's interview with the Government, which resulted in an assurance being given that the canal tolls would be reduced to the same as charged during the previous season and that the estimates would cover an expenditure on account of increased canal facilities.

IMPROVEMENT OF WATERWAYS.

The committee appointed to investigate the possibility of improving the Assiniboine river so that power would be available for manufacturing and other purposes, waited on the City Council last year and urged that an appropriation be made to cover the expense of a preliminary survey of the river. The City Council provided \$2,000 and their engineer proceeded with the work, and on the 5th July made an exhaustive report to the City Council, which has been published in pamphlet form and circulated. This report shows the levels

of the Assiniboine from Winnipeg to Headingly and from the Assiniboine, at Baie St. Paul, across to Lake Manitoba via Long Lake. The horse-power from the Assiniboine alone would be 5,626 with a dam above Armstrong's Point, but if a canal were cut from the Assiniboine to Lake Manitoba, a distance of 17 or 18 miles (one-third of which is provided by nature in the presence of Long Lake) sufficient water would be obtained to develop 10,000-horse-power. Engineer Ruttan estimates the cost of the dam at \$250,000, and a canal for supplying water to mills at \$50,000.

The City Council is applying for a charter to construct these works and other parties are also applying for charters for the same purpose.

With such power available for manufacturing establishments it may safely be assumed that great impetus will be given to the city's growth and trade.

MR. WIMAN'S VISIT.

In March it was ascertained that Erastus Wiman, Esq., intended to visit Winnipeg and would consent to lecture on Commercial Union. It was thought desirable that the opportunity of hearing his views on the subject should be embraced, and on the understanding that this Board did not commit itself to endorse his theories, he was invited to lecture under its auspices. A large number gathered to hear the speaker. The President occupied the chair and in his opening remarks explained that the Board had not discussed the question of Commercial Union or given any expression of their opinion on the subject, but that as individuals the members were interested in hearing all sides of the discussion which occupied such space in the journals of the day.

BY-LAWS.

A new set of by-laws for the government of members of the Board were adopted at a general meeting held on the 9th April. You will be called on for the first time to elect a board of arbitrators under the new regulations. In the past, members who were unable to attend the Annual Meeting, have been debarred from nominating, or balloting for, candidates for election to the offices in the gift of the Board. Under the new By-Laws members so absent may enjoy the privilege of both nominating and balloting.

PORT ARTHUR BOARD OF TRADE.

In April the Board of Trade at Port Arthur forwarded a resolution asking this Board to assist in procuring aid for a proposed railway from Port Arthur to Winnipeg via the narrows of the Lake of the Woods. Mr. Burk, of Port Arthur, also addressed the Council on the subject. Before any action could be taken, the bill for the proposed railway was thrown out by the Committee of the House at Ottawa, and the matter dropped.

FISH EXPORTATION.

During the meeting of the legislature in May, information was received that a Special Committee appointed by the House would be pressed to take action to prevent exportation of fish from our lakes. A deputation appointed waited upon the committee and supplied data to prove that the quantity now exported, in proportion to the supply, was very much below the point at which the fisheries would be injured. The committee agreed with the views advanced by the deputation and took no further action.

FLOUR AND MEAL EXAMINERS.

At the half-yearly meeting the Board, at the request of the Grain Examiners and the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange, appointed a board of Flour and Meal Examiners. This body has organized, secured flour standards from the Government, and is prepared to examine candidates for qualifying certificates for the position of inspector. As soon as the trade consider that sufficient fees are likely to be paid, the services of a competent man will be secured.

1887 GRAIN CROP.

In August a statement was published showing the disposition of the grain crop of 1887, with an estimate of the value of grain and other products exported from the Province. A circular was sent out to millers, asking confidential returns of the quantities of wheat converted into flour at their mills. In every case the request was complied with, the returns showing an aggregate of 2,600,000 bushels reduced to flour, of which nearly two millions left the Province. In wheat, 8,500,000 bushels were exported. The refusal of the Cana-

dian Pacific Ry. Co. to give traffic figures made it impossible to obtain close returns of the barley and oats sent out, but with information now in hand it is established that not less than 350,000 bushels of the first, and 1,000,000 bushels of the last named were exported. The exports of flax, oatmeal, potatoes, vegetables, wool, hides, fish and dairy products were large, and will be greatly increased this year. The total value of the farm produce and fish sent out of the Province was over \$7,000,000 at local market prices to the producer.

By the census it is learned that 16,000 farmers cultivated the soil in 1887. These farmers raised of wheat alone, 14,000,000 bushels, or an average each of 875 bushels. The wheat land area under crop was 432,000 acres, giving the average yield per acre of 32.4 bushels. When it is considered that a considerable percentage of this land was newly broken, the tremendous average yield may well be taken as a proof of the productive power of our soil. The Local Agricultural Department did not last year collect data of the areas under grain crop, but the Minister has promised that it shall be done this summer, so that the acreage being known, it will be possible, soon after the crop is cut, to make a very close estimate of the total yields. Such information, when secured early in the season, is of great value to the banking and mercantile interests.

The Winnipeg Grain Inspector's report will be laid before you, showing the quantity and quality of the grain inspected by him.

GRAIN STANDARDS.

Soon after the Annual Meeting the Grain Examiners advised that the Dominion Government should be petitioned to adopt the changes asked for by the Board in the standards for Manitoba hard wheats. The matter was laid before the Minister of Inland Revenue, and the Members from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories were urged to press for the proposed changes.

In May the Minister held a conference with representatives from Canadian Boards of Trade, at which Mr. D. G. McBean was present in the interest of this Board, but nothing was done until June, when a draft of proposed changes, practically those asked for by this Board, was sent by the Minister to the Boards interested.

The draft was adopted by this Board, and the Department notified

to that effect. An Order-in Council was passed in August, declaring the changes as made to take effect on 1st September.

Samples of the 1888 crop were selected by the Grain Committee in the usual way, but the Annual Meeting of the Grain Examiners at Toronto, on the 1st October, refused to accept them as standard samples, and by the Act the responsibility of deciding on working standards for the crop was left to the Minister of Inland Revenue, which resulted in the appointment of a Special Committee, consisting of four of the Winnipeg Grain Examiners, with Grain Inspectors Horn, of Winnipeg, and Gibbs, of Port Arthur, who met on the 27th October and selected samples, which are now in use by all Inspectors in the Dominion.

The Grain Examiners' report will give the details of the steps taken.

This Board has long contended that the standards for Manitoba grain (required by the Act to be grown in Manitoba and the North-West Territories) should be selected annually in Manitoba by North-west representatives, and a strong effort should be made to obtain the necessary authority now that the principle has been conceded by the Minister.

GRAIN INSPECTORSHIP.

Owing to the continued absence of Capt. Wm. Clark, Grain Inspector at Winnipeg, an embarrassment occurred as to the course to pursue in having grain, shipped from along the line of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway, properly and regularly inspected. After correspondence with Capt. Clark and the Inland Revenue Department, Mr. Jas. Massie, who had obtained a certificate of qualification from the Winnipeg Grain Examiners, was recommended to the Department for appointment as Deputy Inspector. This resulted in his appointment as Inspector, the Department of Inland Revenue ruling that the Act does not provide for Deputy Inspectors. For the same reason Mr. D. Horn was gazetted as Inspector after acting as deputy for Capt. Clark for some years. During the present month Capt. Clark wrote, resigning his Inspectorship. As his appointment was made by the Government it was decided to forward the letter to Ottawa, and recommend that Inspector Horn's position as Inspector of this district be recognised authoritatively.

WEIGHING OF GRAIN.

A deputation of the Grain and Produce Exchange, requested that the Board should petition the Dominion Government to appoint, at principal elevator points, officials to weigh in and out the grain passing through the elevators—these officials to be empowered to issue certificates of weight so that a basis of settlement, in case of dispute, would be available. A committee was appointed to elaborate a detailed scheme, but owing to the opposition of the Canadian Pacific Railway authorities at Montreal, to the proposed system, nothing further has been done in the matter. This system of official weighing prevails in Minnesota and is very popular.

HIDE AND LEATHER COMMITTEE.

The Hide and Leather Committee in their Annual Report draw attention to the fact that little improvement is yet visible in the quality of the hides marketed in this Province. Gross negligence is shown by country butchers and farmers in stripping hides, the result being that they are graded accordingly and great loss is caused thereby to the producer. The Act governs the Inspector, who has repeatedly called attention to the fact that a great percentage of the hides submitted to him for inspection are cut and scored. The circular on the proper care to be observed in marketing hides, issued in July 1887 and distributed throughout the country, has been copied on several occasions by provincial newspapers during the past year, but the hides are very little better this year than last.

WEATHER REPORTS.

The Dominion Meteorological Office issues regular daily weather forecasts for all points east of Port Arthur. None are made for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, though the Department has a large number of observing stations in the Northwest.

Considering that much benefit would be derived from the extension of the full service the Department was petitioned in that direction, and later correspondence has passed on the subject. The Director is now endeavoring to effect telegraphic arrangements for the service and it is most likely that daily reports will soon be given.

Observer Bliss has kindly supplied local weather reports since he entered on his duties in November last.

MAIL SERVICE.

In the last Annual Report attention was drawn to the inadequate mail service on the Glenboro branch of the C. P. R., and that the Postmaster-General had been petitioned to grant better service. Last December R. P. Roblin, M. P. P., laid the matter before the Council again, and a deputation was appointed to wait on the Inspector of Post Offices, who promised to report the matter to the Department, though the Postmaster-General was then considering the subject of increased facilities. A petition was sent to the Government stating the facts of the case, and urging that the present service was insufficient and detrimental to the business of the community.

COLONIZATION.

The Colonization Committee appointed at the last Annual Meeting have, in conjunction with a like committee from the City Council, done an immense amount of work during the past summer in presenting to intending emigrants the advantages offered by settling on lands near to this city. The Committee's report will give details of their labors.

The By-law submitted by the City Council to the ratepayers for authority to issue debentures to the amount of \$15,000 to carry on the work of colonizing these lands was voted down and consequently there are no funds to proceed further with the scheme.

THE LIBRARY.

A large number of books, reports, pamphlets, and maps have been added to the Library during the year, without any cost to the Board. Many valuable contributions have been donated by the Government departments of the United States, the Dominion, and of Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Other Boards of Trade have sent their Annual Reports and special issues, and W. B. Scarth, M. P., and the Secretary have donated collections of useful works.

The Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association, which is form-

ing a commercial library, have temporarily deposited their books on the library shelves, where they may be consulted by Members of this Board.

MEMBERSHIP.

The Membership last year was 151. By death, resignation, removal from the city and failure to pay annual dues 18 members have been dropped from the roll, 9 new members have been received making the paid up membership at this date 142.

MEETINGS.

The Council has held twenty-five meetings and the Board nine.

DEATH.

The Board of Trade suffered a great loss by the death of one of its members, Mr. John Ogilvie, who died at Montreal, on the 23rd of July last.

Submitted for the Council.

GEO. F. GALT, President.

CHAS. N. BELL, Secretary.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT—FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST JANUARY, 1889.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
To Balance from last year	\$304 20	By Paid Secretary bonus for 1887 ..	\$100 00
" Received Annual Subscriptions ..	\$1250 00	" " salary for year ..	1000 00
" " Entrance Fees of New Members	300 00	" City of Winnipeg rent of rooms for year ending 31st Dec., 1888	50 00
" " Proceeds sale floor matting ..	1550 00	" Bell Telephone Co'y rent of telephone for year	30 00
" " Int. on Bank Account ..	5 08	" " Furniture account	49 88
	5 51	" " Stationery, Printing and Advertising	280 95
		" " Miscellaneous expenses, including postages, telegrams, etc	86 59
		By Balance in Bank of Ottawa	268 09
			\$1865 51
		To Balance at Credit of Board	\$268 09

WINNIPEG, 1889.

Audited and found correct.

EDMUND POWIS,
KENNETH MACKENZIE,

Auditors.

WM. J. AKIN,
HON. TREASURER.

REPORT OF
COLONIZATION COMMITTEE.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 5, 1889.

To the President and Members of the Winnipeg Board of Trade :

GENTLEMEN :

The Colonization Committee present a report of their work during the past year.

In February a meeting for organization was held with the committee appointed by the City Council. Steps were at once taken to place agents in the field for active work. Two agents were sent to Ontario to visit different districts ; one was stationed at the railway depot here, a caretaker was given charge of the city's emigrant sheds, and an office was opened in the Board's rooms. By mailing over 1,500 requests to owners of lands within twenty miles of Winnipeg, the Committee succeeded in obtaining a list covering about 200,000 acres, situated in twenty municipalities and parishes. The prices attached to lists for sale ranged from \$1 to \$10 per acre, according to distance and quality, but the average was about \$5. A large wall map was made, and upon it was placed the quarter sections offered, with the price and an index number referring to the owner and particulars of terms, etc. During the season 30,000 maps and 20,000 pamphlets were distributed, principally in Ontario, Quebec, Great Britain, and on trains in Manitoba. The travelling agents visited nearly every county in Ontario, and found that a very strong prejudice existed against lands in this district, the prevalent idea being that the quality was poor and the prices asked five times what they actually could be had for.

In June invitations were sent to the reeves of all municipalities within a radius of twenty miles of Winnipeg, to attend a meeting to confer as to the best means to be adopted to get settlers for the lands. But few of the municipalities were represented at the meet-

ing, and those attending did not hold out any prospects for securing aid from the municipalities.

The office was visited by hundreds of persons in quest of information regarding lands.

The committee had no means of arriving at the number of persons actually taking up land in this district during the past season, as owners, while anxious to make sales, did not evince the slightest interest afterwards in acquainting the committee that sales were made. A request was made to real estate agents in the city for returns of land sales made by them. For the most part the agents refused to afford the information, but the returns received footed up to 84. No doubt some of these are not actual settlers, but that a number of persons, not on this list, took up land there can be no doubt, and the number given is below the total settlement.

In the autumn an excellent exhibit of grains, vegetables, grasses, etc., collected within twenty miles of the city, was sent to Toronto, London, and other points in Ontario, in charge of our agents. The exhibit was visited by not less than 100,000 people, for the greater part agriculturists, and it did much to remove the unfounded prejudice against our lands.

The City Council submitted to the taxpayers a by-law providing authority to issue debentures to the value of \$15,000, the amount to be expended in carrying on the scheme of colonizing lands in this district as followed last season by the joint committee. The by-law was defeated and no funds are now available, so that the committee have taken no steps to prepare for business this year.

The total amount expended during the past year on salaries, travelling and maintenance charges, printing, stationery, maps, postage, telegrams, advertising, exhibits, etc., was \$3,911.98.

The joint committee held 35 regular meetings with a large number of sub-committee meetings.

Submitted for the Committee,

W. HESPELER,

Chairman.

**REPORT OF
HIDE AND LEATHER EXAMINERS.**

Winnipeg, 3rd July, 1888.

To the President and Members of the Winnipeg Board of Trade :

GENTLEMEN :—

In forwarding the Annual Report of this Committee for the year ending 30th June, 1888, we have to report that no appeals have been made, for our ruling, against the decision of the Inspector. Farmers and country dealers are yet very neglectful of marketing hides in good condition, though some improvement is noticeable over last year.

F. OSSENBRUGGE,

CHAIRMAN.

Hides inspected at Winnipeg for year ending 1st July, 1888 :
No. 1, 8,134 ; No. 2, 7,181 ; No. 3, 896. Total, 16,211. Total
fees collected, \$810.55.

**REPORT OF
GENERAL GRAIN COMMITTEE.**

Winnipeg, February 5th, 1889.

To the President and Members of the Winnipeg Board of Trade :

GENTLEMEN :

The General Grain Committee present their first Semi-Annual Report.

Soon after appointment in July last the Committee organized, with S. Spink as Chairman.

Steps were taken early in August to secure a comprehensive collection of grain samples from all parts of the Province in time for the annual meeting of the Dominion Board of Grain Examiners at Toronto, as it has been customary for the convening Council (Toronto) to request this Board to procure samples of the year's crop in Manitoba, from which to select the standards under the Inspection Act of the Dominion.

Mr. David Horn, Grain Inspector, was requested to arrange for the securing of the samples, and the Committee take this opportunity of testifying to the faithful, impartial and thorough manner in which he carried out their wishes.

Official notice having been received from the Toronto Council that the Annual Meeting of the Grain Examiners would be held there on October 1st, it was arranged that a meeting should be held here on the 27th September to determine on Samples for recommendation as standards. Invitations were sent to the Boards of Trade at Portage la Prairie, Minnedosa, Brandon, Regina and Qu'Appelle to send each a representative to this meeting, so that the views and advice of these Boards might be obtained, and that they might understand the practical method applied to the selection of samples. It may be stated that though several acceptances were received no representatives of the above Boards attended the meeting.

On the 27th September Mr. Horn had procured over one hundred samples of wheat, oats and barley, and during that and the succeeding day the Committee were engaged in deciding on samples, which were taken charge of by the Grain Examiners of this Board.

In November your Council referred to the Committee a letter from Inspector Horn in which he stated that owing to the arrangements then existing for obtaining samples for inspection from cars passing this station, it was impossible to properly carry out his duties. A deputation, with Mr. Horn, at once waited upon Messrs. Whyte and Kerr of the Canadian Pacific Railway and found them willing to provide proper facilities for the inspection of grain, and orders to that effect were issued. Mr. Horn is now enabled to efficiently perform his duties.

In December a deputation waited on the Inspector of Customs regarding the bonding regulations in force on consignments of grain from Manitoba, via the United States, to the Eastern Provinces, in

so far as they were recognised by the Canadian Customs department. The inspector informed the deputation that in case of grain shipments "all rail" through the United States, that the officers in Manitoba would seal the cars at the boundary line, and that to ensure free delivery at eastern Canadian points the seals must be kept intact until the cars were received at the port of re-entry into Canada. In cases of unavoidable accidents to cars, whereby seals were broken in transit through the United States, a proper affidavit taken by the conductor in charge of the train at the time of such accident, giving details, would obviate any trouble occurring from the breaking of the seal. Cars loaded with grain for shipment across the line to Duluth, for Eastern Canadian points, must also be sealed in Manitoba and the seals kept intact until a Canadian Customs officer in Duluth receives the grain into elevators where he can lock up the bins until shipments are made by vessels registered as Canadian bottoms. The railroad companies availing themselves of this officer's services must bear the expense of his salary.

In view of the very grave difficulties experienced in years past of obtaining fair representative samples of the Manitoba grain crop in time for the Annual Meeting of the Dominion Grain Examiners at Toronto, and of the refusal of that body at its meeting last year to make any standard samples, this Committee recommend that the whole question of the date and manner of fixing the Manitoba grain standards be carefully considered by this Board of Trade, and that an invitation be extended to representatives of other Boards in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories to be present at the meeting held for that purpose.

The reason that your Committee make this recommendation is that the report of the Grain Examiners of this Board and their own experience prove that some radical change from the present system is necessary.

S SPINK,

CHAIRMAN.

REPORT OF GRAIN EXAMINERS.

WINNIPEG, 3rd July, 1888.

To the President and Members of the Winnipeg Board of Trade :

Your Board of Grain Examiners present their Annual Report.

Soon after the Board meeting at which we were appointed, a meeting was called and Geo. J. Moulson elected as chairman, and C. N. Bell, secretary. All the members filed the affidavit required by the Inspection Act of Canada.

Steps were at once taken to get the samples of grain required to be sent to Toronto to the Dominion Board of Grain Examiners, and from which are chosen the standards to guide the Grain Inspectors in grading.

Recognizing that this Annual Meeting of the Dominion Board is usually held at a date which is too early to allow of the securing of proper samples of Manitoba wheat, your examiners did all in their power to postpone the annual meeting. Correspondence was opened with the Dominion Board, which, by the Inspection Act, is called together by the Council of the Board of Trade of Toronto, and we strongly urged that the meeting should not be called prior to the 20th September. In answer to our request the Council of the Toronto Board, under date of 23rd August, 1887, wrote as follows:—"The Council met this afternoon when your communication of the 11th was submitted. Strong representations were made to the Council, in the interests of those engaged in the barley trade that the putting off of the fixing of the standards of that cereal should not be delayed later than the 15th. The harvest in Ontario has been a very early one. Many in the trade are disposed to blame the Council for making the date so late, but in view of the request of your Board of Examiners it was finally decided to instruct the secretary to notify the different Boards of Trade that the meeting for fixing the standards will be held on Thursday, September 15th."

Your Examiners arranged with Mr. D. Horn, deputy Grain Inspector, to take charge of the arrangements for collecting samples from as many districts in the Province as was possible. This work was carried out by Mr. Horn to our entire satisfaction as far as circumstances would allow, but owing to the immensely heavy crop farmers had threshed but little wheat prior to the 10th of September, which was the latest date permitted for the selection here by your Examiners of the samples to be forwarded to Toronto for the meeting on the 15th. On the 5th of September Mr. Horn went out to Glenboro, but could find no samples. He then drove south to Killarney, but could not obtain samples west of Morden, and had to leave orders at points along the lines to have the very first wheat threshed sent in to Winnipeg. It was with the greatest difficulty that any samples were collected. In most cases those secured were the very first threshed in the following districts, from which the samples viewed by your Examiners were taken:—Dominion City, Emerson, Gretna, Morris, Morden, Manitou, Boissevain, Killarney, Deloraine, Pilot Mound, Winnipeg, Springfield, Stonewall, High Bluff, Portage la Prairie, Gladstone, Macdonald, Rapid City, Newdale, Neepawa, Brandon and Oak Lake. In all some sixty-five samples were collected and the proposed standards selected from them. Attempts were made at some points to thresh by hand wheat taken from stocks in the fields, but it was not a success. It will be apparent that it is impossible for your Examiners to collect fair and average samples of our crop at so early a date and under such circumstances. The Inspection Act requires that the annual meetings of the Dominion Board of Grain Examiners shall be held prior to the 1st of October, and unless some change is made in the particular of the meeting being held to suit the requirements of the barley dealers of Ontario, before the end of September, it may become necessary to decline to send wheat samples from the Northwest before the close of that month. It is therefore unfair and unjust to all concerned in this Province to send wheat samples that we are not sure are representative of the season's crop.

An invitation was sent to the Brandon Board of Trade to send a representative to attend the meeting when samples were chosen. That Board appointed Mr. Kenneth Campbell, who was present with your Examiners, and assisted in the work.

Under the Inspection Act three delegates, Messrs. W. A. Hastings, D. H. McMillan and Geo. J. Maulson, proceeded to Toronto with the samples selected, and acted as our representatives on the Dominion Board of Grain Examiners.

In November your Examiners drafted a memorial on the subject of necessary changes required in the Dominion standards for hard wheats. It was at the same time strongly urged on the Dominion Government, that the meeting in Toronto for fixing the standards for Manitoba grains should be held at a later date, as the present arrangements were extremely detrimental to the interests of both producer and dealer in the Northwest.

The above memorial asked for the following amendments to the Inspection Act :

That extra Manitoba hard wheat should be reduced by allowing 85 per cent. of red Fyfe wheat instead of 100 per cent., as at present.

That Nos. 1 and 2 Manitoba hard wheat should be reduced by allowing 65 per cent. of red Fyfe wheat instead of 85 per cent., as at present.

And that a new grade should be established for hard white Fyfe wheat to contain not less than 75 per cent. of hard white Fyfe wheat and to weigh not less than 60 lbs. to the bushel.

This memorial was adopted by your Council on the 14th December and immediately forwarded to the Minister of Inland Revenue at Ottawa.

On the 22nd December an Order-in-Council was passed making some changes in the Inspection Act to read as follows :

Extra Manitoba hard wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 62 lbs. to the bushel, and shall be composed of not less than 85 per cent. of red Fyfe wheat grown in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories of Canada.

No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of red Fyfe wheat grown in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories of Canada.

No. 2 Manitoba hard wheat shall be sound and reasonably cleaned, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel, and shall be com

posed of at least two-thirds of red Fyfe wheat grown in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories of Canada.

No. 1 hard white Fyfe wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of not less than three-fourths of hard white Fyfe wheat grown in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories of Canada.

The amendments made were satisfactory to the producers and dealers of the Northwest, but the Boards of Trade of Toronto and Montreal at once petitioned the Government to rescind them claiming that such changes made in the midst of the grain shipping season would disarrange business engagements and work injuriously to the interests of persons engaged in the grain trade who had made contracts for delivery in Europe and elsewhere based on the original standards.

Your Examiners wish to point out distinctly that, while the changes were asked for, it was with the purpose of having them take effect on the 1st of September, 1888, or at the beginning of the next crop year.

The Government, acceding to the request of the Toronto and Montreal Boards, cancelled the Order-in-Council dated 22nd December, 1887, and the standards still remain as they were prior to that date. On the 13th March last the Dominion Government was again petitioned to make the changes as asked for in the grain standard schedule, to take effect on the 1st September, 1888. In this petition it was pointed out that the Winnipeg Board of Trade presumed that the objections urged by the Toronto and Montreal Boards to the date on which the amendments were asked to take effect would no longer be of any force. Copies of the petition were forwarded to each member and senator from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories with a request to urge the matter on the attention of the Government. W. B. Scarth, M. P., was especially asked to press the importance of the subject, and he, with other representatives, waited on the Government on several occasions.

Under date of 3rd May last an invitation was issued by the Department of Inland Revenue to the Boards of Trade of Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Toronto and Montreal, to each send a delegate to Ottawa to confer with the Minister on the subject of Manitoba hard,

wheat standards. Mr. D. G. McBean was chosen as our delegate and attended a meeting in Ottawa on the 15th of May, where, with the delegates from Brandon and Regina, he advocated the adoption of the schedule proposed by this Board. No decision was arrived at, the Minister stating that he wished only to hear the opinions expressed by the delegates. The delegates from Toronto and Montreal claimed that the changes asked for by the Manitoba and Northwest Boards were not in the interests of either the grain producers or dealers of the Northwest, but our delegates pointed out that not only had all the Northwest Boards passed resolutions adopting the schedule petitioned for by the Winnipeg Board, but the press throughout the Province were unanimously in favor of the change, while the special Committee on Agriculture of the Manitoba Legislature had passed a resolution endorsing the same schedule.

On the 7th June a circular letter was issued by the Department of Inland Revenue enclosing the draft "of proposed amendments to General Inspection Act," which, with the exception of the clause relating to the new grade of hard white Fyfe wheat, is the schedule asked for by this Board. The standard for No. 1 hard white Fyfe wheat as proposed required a weight of not less than 60 pounds to the bushel, a percentage of not less than 60 of hard white Fyfe wheat, and it must not contain more than 25 per cent. of soft wheat. In addition to this, all barley grown in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories must be distinctly classed by inspectors as "Manitoba barley." The proposed changes to take effect on 1st Sept., 1888.

Your Examiners, after carefully considering the draft of proposed amendments, passed a resolution recommending the Department of Inland Revenue to adopt the same. The Boards of Trade of the Northwest are taking the same action, and it is to be hoped that no compromise on this schedule will be made by the Government, Northwest producers and dealers being unanimously of the opinion that the proposed schedule, as it stands, cannot be altered without severe injury to the people of the Northwest, who are more especially concerned in this matter.

The report on Manitoba barley read before the Board in March last having been referred to this Board of Grain Examiners we reported that it was of importance and should be published and circu-

lated. Acting with the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange, we had printed 2,000 copies and mailed them to the addresses of the principal brewers and malsters in the United States. The provincial Department of Agriculture republished the report as immigration literature to the number of several thousands. As a consequence of the issue of this report farmers throughout this Province have seeded an increased area with barley and are prepared to give greater attention to the harvesting of the crop.

Samples of wheat grown from Russian seed imported by the Dominion Experimental Farm authorities were submitted to your Examiners by Prof. Saunders, director of the Central Farm, for an opinion as to their values relatively with that of red Fyfe. While none of the samples of Ladoga wheat submitted were equal in market value to red Fyfe, your Examiners expressed themselves as pleased with the experiments undertaken by Prof. Saunders. Samples of Kubanka wheat forwarded were pronounced to be of the "goose" or "rice" variety, and of comparatively little value; and we have since learned that this opinion is shared by the Grain Examiners of Toronto and Montreal.

Your Examiners would recommend that the Dominion Government be communicated with at an early date on the subject of the appointment of a flour inspector at this city. The flour business of the Province has assumed such large proportions that it is necessary for the proper carrying on of the trade by dealers that the option of buying and selling flour on grade should be made available. Without doubt if the Government, under the Act granting such an officer, will make the appointment, your Examiners will be able to nominate a skilled person to fill the position.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Clark, Inspector of Grain, the Deputy Inspector, Mr. D. Horn, has again performed the duties, and continued to give great satisfaction.

Only one appeal from the Inspector's decision has been made, when a Board of Arbitration was called and the matter settled.

There have been held during the year seventeen meetings, which were well attended.

All of which is submitted.

GEO. J. MAULSON, CHAIRMAN.
Winnipeg, 3rd July, 1888. CHAS. N. BELL, SECRETARY.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.

Winnipeg, 5th February, 1889.

To the President and Members of the Winnipeg Board of Trade :

GENTLEMEN :—

The Board of Grain Examiners present a semi-annual report so that the whole question of the Manitoba grain standards may be laid before you.

The Annual Report of the Examiners of last year, adopted by the Board on the 3rd July, contains all the details of the changes made in the schedule of wheat grades, in the Inspection Act, up to that date. The proposed draft of changes, sent out by the Department of Inland Revenue on the 7th of June, was afterwards adopted by the Government and the Order-in-Council gazetted on the 9th August, the changes taking effect on the 1st September.

On the 28th September the general grain committee of this Board had chosen from a large collection of samples, obtained from many districts of the Province and Northwest Territories, those that would best meet the requirements of the inspection act for the different grades. Messrs. D. G. McBean, R. P. Roblin and S. Nairn were elected by the grain examiners as delegates to attend the annual meeting in Toronto. Taking charge of some 30 sacks of grain samples ; which were conveyed as baggage free of charge by the kindness of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., the delegates proceeded to Toronto, where they arrived on Oct. 1st, the day of meeting.

Owing to the peculiar features of the wheat crop it was impossible to obtain samples for some of the grades defined in the Act, as no such wheat appeared. The Dominion Examiners, after a lengthy discussion, passed the following resolution :—

“Whereas, in regard to Manitoba and Northwestern wheat the delegates not being able to come to any satisfactory conclusion sufficient to enable them to fix standard samples of these wheats,

they therefore recommend that the Minister of Inland Revenue shall instruct the inspectors through their respective Boards of Trade, that they shall inspect Manitoba spring wheat in accordance with the Order-in-Council dated 9th August, 1888."

Mr. Roblin visited Ottawa and laid the matter before the Inland Revenue Department, while the Examiners in Winnipeg represented the situation and all the complications that would surely arise from having no working standard samples, to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, who happened to be here on a visit. It was urged that residents of the Northwest, who had carefully inquired into the features of the crop and had visited most sections of the country in quest of information, were very much better qualified to deal with the fixing of standards than any other persons in the trade could be. A formal request was preferred that the standards should be settled on in Manitoba.

On the 10th October authority was given by the Minister of Inland Revenue to S. Nairn, D. H. McMillan, R. P. Roblin, W. A. Hastings, D. Horn, inspector at Winnipeg, and F. E. Gibbs, inspector at Port Arthur, to assemble and select standards, consistent with the Act, for Manitoba wheats. On the 27th October, Inspector Horn having gathered samples the Commission struck standards as follows:—

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Manitoba hard wheat.

Nos. 1 and 2 frosted wheat.

No. 1 White Fyfe wheat.

By the direction of the Department sealed samples were forwarded to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue at Ottawa, the Grain Inspectors at Winnipeg, Port Arthur, Toronto, Kingston, Port Hope and Montreal and the Toronto Board of Trade. A set of samples was also retained for the Board Room for future reference. It is to be noticed that the grades of No. 3 hard, and Nos. 1 and 2 frosted, are not provided for in the Inspection Act, but were rendered necessary to properly classify some peculiar features of the season's crop.

No complaints have reached your Examiners regarding the character of the standards selected, and the inspection has worked smoothly and satisfactorily.

Mr. Miall, the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, in passing through Winnipeg, made full enquiries regarding the state of the crop, the difficulties attending the collection of samples and of the peculiarities that appear with each successive year, and was thus enabled to gain practical information on the points at issue.

An examination of applicants for certificates of qualification to act as Inspectors of Grain was held the 24th August, when Mr. James Massie presented himself, and after a thorough examination as directed by the Act, he was passed with credit and a certificate issued to him. The Council having recommended his appointment as a deputy inspector for grain passing south, an Order-in-Council was passed and he was gazetted as an inspector. Mr. D. Horn, who had been acting as deputy inspector to Capt. Clark, was also appointed as an inspector, the Department deciding that the Act does not provide for deputy inspectors of grain. Since the resignation of Capt. Clark we understand that Mr. Horn is now the head inspector in charge of this district.

Several disputes regarding the grading of grain have been laid before the Examiners for settlement under the regulations of the Inspection Act. In every case, when an appeal has been made from the grading of Inspector Horn, his ruling has been sustained.

Before acting as Examiners the members elected have, in each case, taken the required oath of office.

Seven regular meetings and many conferences have been held during the past half year.

STEPHEN NAIRN,

CHAIRMAN.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GENERAL INSPECTION ACT OF CANADA, CHAP. 92, VICT, 1886.

BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

The Board of Trade at each of the cities of Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Winnipeg and St. John, N.B., and at Port Arthur, and the Chamber of Commerce at the city of Halifax and at the city of Victoria, shall annually appoint in the said localities respectively, and the Governor-in-Council may, from time to time, appoint in any county in Canada or for any inspection division, five fit and skilful persons, any three of whom shall be a quorum, for each class of articles to be inspected in such locality or county, to examine and test the ability and fitness of applicants for the office of inspector or deputy inspector of such articles; and no person shall be appointed such inspector or deputy inspector, who has not been examined by and received a certificate of qualification from the proper board of examiners; and the board may, at any such examination, permit the attendance of any person or persons of experience and skill in the subject of such examination, and allow them to propose questions pertinent thereto to the candidate in order to test his knowledge and skill.

Every such board shall grant such certificates, and such only, as to the qualification of the candidates who present themselves for examination, as the knowledge and proficiency of such candidates require or justify. 37 V., c. 45, s. 2, *part*;—46 V., c. 29, s. 1;—48 49 V., c. 66, s. 2.

General Provisions.

One or more members, not exceeding three, of each of the boards of examiners of applicants for the office of inspectors of wheat and other grain for the cities of Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Halifax, St. John, N.B., and Port Arthur, shall meet together in the city of Toronto between the fifteenth day of August and the first day of October in each year,

for the purpose of choosing samples of grain of the various grades, to be the standards by which the inspectors of grain throughout Canada shall be governed in the work of inspection; and such standards shall be chosen and approved by the said examiners, or a majority of them present at such a meeting, notice of which shall be given by the Council of the Board of Trade of Toronto.

In the absence of the representative of any board or boards of examiners herein mentioned, such representatives as are present in the said city of Toronto, and representing not less than three of the places herein mentioned, shall proceed to establish the Dominion standards for grain as herein provided; and if the requisite number of representatives are not present on or before the first day of October, or if from any other cause the board hereby constituted fails to assemble or to establish the standards herein mentioned, then such standards shall be established by such means as the Governor-in-Council directs. 48-49 V., c. 66, s. 12.

If any dispute arises between the inspector or deputy inspector for any of the places hereinbefore mentioned by name, where there is a board of trade or a chamber of commerce, and the owner or possessor of any article inspected under this Act, with regard to the quality or condition of such article, or relating thereto, such dispute shall not be decided in the manner in this section before provided, but upon application by either of the parties to the dispute, to the secretary of the board of trade or the chamber of commerce for the place where the dispute has arisen, the secretary shall forthwith summon a meeting of the board of examiners for the said place, who, or a majority of whom, shall immediately examine such article and report their opinion of the quality or condition thereof; and their determination, or that of a majority of those present, expressed in writing, shall be final and conclusive, and the inspector or deputy inspector, shall immediately attend and conform himself thereto, and shall brand, stamp or mark, or cause to be branded, stamped or marked, such article or the package containing the same, of the quality or condition ascertained by the determination aforesaid, or shall grant a certificate of the inspection in accordance with such determination, as the case requires.

Wheat.

Extra Manitoba hard wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty-two pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least eighty-five per cent. of hard red Fyfe wheat, grown in Manitoba or the North-West Territories of Canada ;

No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least two-thirds of hard red Fyfe wheat, grown in Manitoba or the North-West Territories of Canada ;

No. 2 Manitoba hard wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than fifty-eight pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least two-thirds of hard red Fyfe wheat, grown in Manitoba or the North-West Territories of Canada ;

No. 1 hard white Fyfe wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of not less than sixty per cent. of hard white Fyfe wheat, grown in Manitoba or the North-West Territories of Canada, and shall not contain more than twenty-five per cent. of soft wheat ;

No. 1 Manitoba northern wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least fifty per cent. of hard red Fyfe wheat, grown in Manitoba or the North-West Territories of Canada ;

No. 2 Manitoba northern wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean, of good milling qualities, and fit for warehousing, weighing not less than fifty-eight pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least fifty per cent. of hard red Fyfe wheat, grown in Manitoba or the North-West Territories of Canada ;

No. 1 spring wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel ;

No. 2 spring wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than fifty-eight pounds to the bushel ;

No. 3 spring wheat shall comprise all wheat fit for warehousing, not good enough to be graded as No. 2, weighing not less than fifty-six pounds to the bushel ;

Rejected spring wheat shall comprise all wheat fit for warehousing but too low in weight or otherwise unfit to be graded as No. 3 ;

Goose wheat No. 1 shall be plump and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty-one pounds to the bushel ;

Goose wheat No. 2 shall be plump and reasonably well cleaned, weighing not less than fifty-nine pounds to the bushel ;

Goose wheat No. 3 shall comprise such as is not good enough to be graded as No. 2, reasonably clean and weighing not less than fifty-five pounds to the bushel.

Oats.

No. 1 oats shall be sound, plump, clean and free from other grain ;

No. 2 oats shall be sound, reasonably clean, and reasonably free from other grain ;

No. 3 oats shall be sound but not clean enough to be graded No. 2.

Rejected oats shall include such as are damp, unsound, dirty or from any cause unfit to be graded as No. 2.

Barley.

No. 1 barley shall be plump, bright, sound, clean and free from other grain ;

No. 2 barley shall be reasonably clean and sound, but not bright and plump enough to be graded as No. 1, and shall be reasonably free from other grain, and weigh not less than forty-eight pounds to the bushel ;

No. 3 extra barley shall be in all respects the same as No. 2 barley, except in color, weighing not less than forty-seven pounds to the bushel ;

No. 3 barley shall include shrunken or otherwise slightly damaged barley, weighing not less than forty-five pounds to the bushel ;

No. 4 barley shall include all barley equal to No. 3, weighing less than forty-five pounds to the bushel ;

All barley which is damp, musty, or from any cause badly damaged or largely mixed with other grain, shall be graded as "rejected."

All barley grown in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories of Canada, shall be graded as above, but shall be distinctly classified by inspectors as "Manitoba" barley.

Provisions as to all Grain.

No grain that is warm, or is in a heating condition, shall be graded;

No wheat or other grain that has been subject to scouring or treatment, by use of lime or sulphur, shall be graded higher than No. 3;

In the inspection of grain, the weight shall not alone determine the grade;

All inspectors shall make their reasons for grading grain, when necessary, fully known by notation on their books;

Samples furnished to inspectors shall be made to conform, as strictly as possible, to the conditions and terms specified in the foregoing classification.

GRAIN STATISTICS.

Return to Winnipeg Board of Trade of grain inspected at Winnipeg, crop of 1887, up to 30th June, 1888.

WHEAT.		
Class.	Grade.	Cars.
Hard	No. 1	583
"	No. 2	657
Northern	No. 1	2,352
"	No. 2	1,030
"	No. 3	76
Spring	No. 1	240
"	No. 2	104
No Grade		441
Rejected		484
Total cars		5,967
Equal to (bush)		3,878,550
BARLEY.—281 cars, equal (bush)		224,800

D. HOAN, *Deputy Inspector.*

Wheat inspected at Winnipeg—

	Bushels.
Total, year ending 30th June, 1888.....	3,878,550
" " " 1887.....	1,362,600
Excess, 1887	2,535,950

This is practically wheat sent all rail and not by lake.

Wheat movement by months, as inspected at Winnipeg, for years ending 30th June—

	Cars. 1887.	Cars. 1888.
July.....	118	.....
August.....	49	.....
September.....	94	10
October.....	225	283
November.....	405	940
December.....	326	1,513
January.....	223	1,033
February.....	117	248
March.....	222	1,208
April.....	120	544
May.....	38	91
June.....	67	97
Totals	2,004	5,967

MANITOBA.

Direct imports and exports from and to foreign countries for years ending 30th June, as shown by the Customs returns.

	Imports.	Exports.	Duty Paid.
1886	\$1,959,337	\$852,615	\$467,213
1887	2,012,183	875,041	508,948
1888	1,750,048	1,304,890	457,354

On account of most of the merchandise, produce, &c., imported into, or exported from this Province, being carried from and to the seaboard by the Canadian Pacific Railway through Canadian territory; the seaboard ports get credit for the shipments, and consequently the above returns do not cover anything like Manitoba's trade with foreign countries.

MANITOBA FISH EXPORT TO UNITED STATES.

1885	1,485,572 pounds	\$54,663
1886	1,450,871 "	51,589
1887	1,582,664 "	65,261
1888	2,063,097 "	\$86,944

Following is detailed list of the fish exported in 1887:—

Whitefish, fresh	1,249,109 lbs.	Value \$60,649
" salted	223,600 lbs.	" 7,068
Jackfish	430,204 lbs.	" 13,432
Pickeral	130,325 lbs.	" 4,791
Pike	12,000 lbs.	" 445
Tullibee	10,454 lbs.	" 320
Perch	4,545 lbs.	" 141
Other	2,860 lbs.	" 98
	2,063,097 lbs.	\$86,944