

This was about 300 miles directly north of Lady Franklin Bay, but to get there he traveled over 1,000 miles, the open water and broken packs frequently causing him to retrace his steps 50 miles. Lockwood soured the sea both years between Cape Bryant and Cape Britannia, but could not touch bottom with 135 fathoms of line. Markham a few years before, about 100 miles to the west, got bottom at 72 fathoms. Lockwood found at his furthest north about the same vegetation as at Lady Franklin Bay, but no signs of a polar current or open polar sea. In 1883 he was stopped near Cape Bryant, 125 miles from Lady Franklin Bay, by an open channel extending west to the coast of Grinnell Land. The width of this channel varied from 200 yards to 5 miles, but on the north ice packs extended as far as could be seen with a glass.

"The only sea animals seen by Lockwood at 83° 25' were the walrus and seal, and, strange to say, the walrus is not to be found at Lady Franklin Bay. At 83° 25' the deflection of the magnetic needle was 104 degrees west more than one quarter of a circle.

'Lieut. Greely, when asked as to his ideas upon the probable results of arctic explorations, said: 'I do not think the pole can be reached unless every circumstance hitherto found to be unfavorable should prove favorable to the party attempting to reach the pole. If it is to be done at all it will be done by way of Franz Josef Land. It could never have been reached by the Jeannette's route. That there is an open polar sea I am well-nigh certain. This is proved by the ice drifting out of Muske Bay and Spitzbergen in midwinter, and the northern drift of the polar pack experienced by Pavy and Lockwood in 82° 53'. Men can stand two winters very well at Franklin Bay, but physical strength rapidly deteriorates. If we had had every supply and necessary of food we could have lived perhaps eight or ten years at Lady Franklin Bay.'"—*Chicago Journal of Commerce*.

Extent and Resources of Great Britain.

Those who are looking for statistics may find some rather striking figures in the address recently delivered by Sir Richard Temple on "Economic Science and Statistics" before the British Association at Montreal. On this authority it appears that the area of the British Empire is eight and a half million square miles. Including countries politically under its control, such as Egypt, Zululand, and Afghanistan, the total amounts to ten million square miles, or one-fifth of the habitable globe. One-quarter of this area has been topographically surveyed. The total coast line is 28,500 miles, with 48 large harbors. Only one-fifth of the area is cultivated or occupied.

There is room enough in Canada and Australia to support a population of 200,000,000. The total population of the empire amounts to 315,000,000, of which 93,000,000 are Anglo-Saxons and 188,000,000 are Hindoos. The annual revenue amounts to £203,000,000, of which sum £89,000,000 come from the United King-

dom, £74,000,000 from India, and £40,000,000 from the colonies and dependencies. Only one-tenth of the total revenue is derived from land taxation. The whole local taxation the revenue £261,000,000, and amounts to £1 5s. 4d. per head per annum. The number of men trained to arms amounts to 850,000, about 700,000 of these being of the fair or dominant race. The defensive armaments by sea and land cost £41,000,000 annually, which is less than that shown by any great state in the world except the United States. There are 560,000 policemen in the empire, 1 to every 571 inhabitants and to every 16 square miles. There are 246 war vessels and 30,000 merchant ships manned by 370,000 sailors. The factory steam power in the world is represented by 7,500,000 horse power; of that total 2,250,000, or about 30 per cent. is British.

If the main elements of national industry be taken together—namely, commerce, manufactures, mining, agriculture, carrying trade, and banking—the total £2,000,000,000 and upwards annually is about the same for the United Kingdom and the United States. But the United States is advancing the fastest, and are already passing ahead. There are 675,000 persons convicted annually of crime in the empire, of which number more than nineteen-twentieths pertain to India. The number of paupers in the United Kingdom under relief amounts to 1,000,000, or less than one-thirtieth of the population, and the cost of their maintenance is £10,000,000 sterling annually. In regard to the Post Office, the letters posted annually in the world are 5,200,000,000; of this total 1,500,000,000, or 34 per cent. are in the British empire. Respecting education, there are 5,250,000 pupils at school in the United Kingdom, 860,000 in Canada, 611,000 in Australia, and 2,200,000 in India, making a total of 8,921,000 pupils in the British empire.—*Scientific American*.

The Boston Dry Goods and Clothing Market.

Jobbers of dry goods at Boston report rather more activity this week than last, but commission merchants see no particular improvement. The conviction that better demand is soon to arise within a few months is almost universal. It is agreed that the jobbing trade throughout the country is poorly stocked, and with population increasing and excellent crops, a livelier movement from first hands at no distant day is generally anticipated. "Jobbers," says one prominent commission house, "have absolutely nothing," and with the return of autumnal weather the trade is unmistakably encouraged. For at least six months jobbers have bought cautiously, save in particular lines for which there has been a special demand, and they seem likely to adhere to that practice. But with a considerable diminution of production and some slight increase in the enquiry at retail counters the business is held to be getting on a firmer basis. No line of goods can be singled out as in noteworthy demand, save, perhaps, all-wool plaids, and particular styles of dress fabrics. Worsted are moving well.

The outlook for cassimeres is said, in some quarters, to be better than at any time for six months, but the gain is yet to be realized by the mills. Nothing new is to be observed among cotton goods, except that the resumption of full production has tended to ease the market. Print cloths are noticeably weaker than ten days ago. Domestic are perhaps held a little more firmly than of late.

Clothing dealers as a rule are well pleased with the prospect for the fall trade. "The outlook," one of them says cheerfully, "is brighter than the backlook." Prices are low, but the movement of merchandise is large, both east and west, and the aggregate of sales is on the whole satisfactory.—*Bradstreet's*.

RECEIPTS of grain at Brandon have been quite liberal during the week. As a rule it is in fair condition. Prices average from 65 to 75c.

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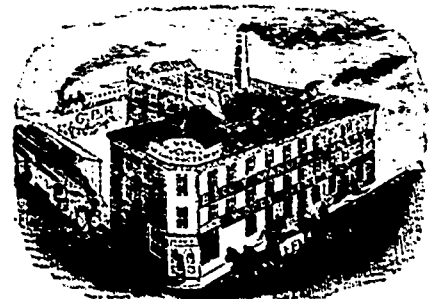
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Dissolution of Partnership.

On and after the 1st of September, 1894, the partnership existing between J. P. DILL and H. CROSS, General Merchant, in the Town of Wolseley, N.W.T., is dissolved. The said J. P. DILL will assume all liabilities contracted by the said DILL & CROSS and collect all debts due the firm.

Witnessed, J. P. DILL,
Wolseley Sept. 1st, 1894. H. CROSS.

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