

more than offset, however, by the heavy decreases at London, Liverpool, Newport, &c. The month of June shows a decline in imports from 755,836 loads in 1884 to 715,440 in 1885.

—In a speech at the City Liberal Club in London the other day, Lord Granville dropped into arithmetic, as Silas Wegg "dropped into poetry," in his effort to predict for his successor, Lord Salisbury, a physical breakdown as a result of attempting to combine in himself the offices of Premier and Foreign Secretary. The smiling ex-minister declared that when he himself first went to the Foreign Office as lieutenant to Lord Palmerston, it took even that active statesman eight hours a day to get through the 18,000 despatches that were annually sent in and out of his Department. Last year the despatches to be dealt with amounted to 80,000, and we are assured that the work of attending to these "cannot be delegated to others." But Lord Granville's arithmetic proves too much. If it takes a man eight hours a day to attend to 18,000 despatches, it must take him thirty-five to get through 80,000, and this complicates the problem. The *Glasgow Herald* declares that while Lord Brougham and Mr. Gladstone have been credited with being able to work on an emergency sixteen hours a day, "Lord Salisbury will have to be, like Captain Gosset, *Hibernior Hibernicis ipsis* if he manages to do thirty-five hours' work in the twenty-four."

—A movement is on foot in Quebec to save Riel from the gallows. But it is easy to see that the feeling it has evoked is very different from that which, on a former occasion, pronounced strongly in favor of the culprit. The so-called demonstrations of sympathy consist, for the most part, of a party pre-determination to condemn the Government for a judicial act which the enraged critics foresee, or believe they foresee, is about to take place. There is really nothing to be said against the fairness of the trial or the justice of the sentence, and there will be no revenge in the execution. Only the most bigoted can make the question one of race; it is a question of justice, not of race. No one has a desire to see the sentence executed because Riel has French blood in his veins; if he had been of English descent the feeling against him in Ontario would have been precisely the same as it is.

—Father Andre, Superior of the Oblat Missions in the North West has written a letter, which the counsel of Riel to whom it was addressed have published, in which serious charges against the militia, at Batoche, are made. They are charged with having committed "shameful pillage," and some alleged particulars are given. The charges put in this definite shape will have to be inquired into, and the parties guilty of irregularities, if any be proved, must be called to account.

—The cholera continues its ravages in Spain with increasing fatality. It has again reached Marseilles, where a panic has

taken place and a great exodus has commenced. A British steamship lies off Algeria with cholera on board; and there is some fear of an outbreak in England. Should this fear be realized, the Canadian Government might be expected to take precautions against the introduction of the disease by repeating the proclamation of last year. Should cholera come this year, which is not probable, it could not linger long at this late date in the season.

CANADIAN WOOL FROM THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

We have just seen a sample of wool grown at or near Calgary, N. W. T., taken from what we believe is the first lot of wool to reach this city from that quarter, which, in the opinion of judges, will compare favorably with what is known to the trade as Blue Cape wool. It is a medium fine wool, and can be sold in this market at a price about midway between that of our ordinary fleece and Southdown fleece. The wool is in its unwashed condition. Mr. John Hallam is the importer; he paid a visit last month to the ranches at Calgary and beyond, and is eloquent as to the future of that country as a grazing ground.

"From the Mountains to Medicine Hat, 210 miles," said Mr. Hallam, "aye, and for 150 miles this side of the Hat, is the finest grazing country in the world for cattle, horses and sheep. The production of wool in that vicinity promises to increase, they are doubling up their sheep, and if they take pains to protect them and their lambs there is assuredly a great future for the industry."

The specimen of wool to which we have referred was the product of Montana sheep. Bearing in mind the character of wool of which our mills of late years require an increasing quantity, we should think that by the use of a pure-bred Merino buck on Montana ewes, our western breeders may produce a cross the wool from which will find a ready market in Ontario and Quebec, and fully remunerate the grower. Furthermore, every pound of the description first mentioned will displace a pound which we must now bring across the ocean.

SOME NOTES FOR WOOLLEN MILLS.

That the price of wool, so long maintained at a low point, cannot fall further, but must advance if it change at all, is believed by those whose opinion is worth obtaining. A prominent English house, writing at the close of July, says: "Long wools in our market are a penny the pound lower than at this date last year. Down wools are 2d. lower and other kinds 1½d. lower. Matters cannot be worse and must in reason mend." In Canada, a gradual hardening in prices is predicted, but no rapid or pronounced advance is deemed possible. There are indications that higher prices will come for medium wools, fine sorts show no increase in price, rather the contrary. Meantime the most pronounced demand from the mills is for medium to fine kinds, with long, sound staple. It is not easy to gauge the extent of the new clip; some dealers think it will be 15 or 20 per cent. short. It is worthy of notice that there is much less of Canadian pulled on hand now than at this time last year. One Toronto dealer held 150,000 pounds in August, 1884, where he has but five sacks in August, 1885. Thus far this season, we are told, only one car of Canada grown wool has left Canada for the United

States. As we have often stated, our farmers should raise more medium wools, such as Downs and their crosses, if they would keep pace with the requirements of our market.

Fleece wools continue very dull; but while this is the case lamb's wool, used for medium tweeds, has advanced from five to ten per cent. and is scarce at that. Makers of tweeds are complaining that prices of these goods are too low, while wholesale dealers contend that they should be lower. Doubtless the wholesale houses are relying upon the customary over-production to force prices of Canada tweed to still lower depths. We would suggest to the makers that there is no real necessity for their producing these goods at prices which yield no profit. No one is permanently benefited by a policy which submits to a known loss in the hope of some indefinite advantage in the future. If their really sound customers will not consent to prices which yield a living profit to the mill, it will be safer to cease manufacturing until matters reach a sounder and remunerative basis.

THE COTTON MARKET.

The movement of cotton on this continent is shown by the figures of the *Financial Chronicle* of last Saturday. The receipts since 1st September, 1884, to that date were 4,736 bales, as compared with 4,808,030 bales for the eleven months preceding. Decrease, therefore, 71,496 bales. The exports for the same period of 1884-5 was 3,868,221 bales, against 3,852,143 bales for like time 1883-4, a decrease of 16,073 bales. The share of the whole taken by Great Britain this year was 2,430,593 bales; of France 404,424 bales; the continent of Europe besides, 1,033,204.

The total visible supply of cotton on the evening of Friday last was 1,412,914 bales, where last year at the same date it was 1,780,278 bales 1883 still more, i. e., 1,914,460, and in 1882 only 1,512,493. The Liverpool stock last week consisted of half a million bales American, and nearly a quarter of a million of Brazil and East Indian, there was very little at London, but 175,000 bales at Havre, half as much at Amsterdam and Bremen, 51,000 at Barcelona.

The outlook in the Southern States continues good and picking has begun in Texas. The report of the National Cotton Exchange, dated August 1st, places the probable percentage of yield at 97 (out of an average of a hundred we presume) as against 92 in June. Georgia, Louisiana, Texas and Mississippi rank 98. South Carolina 97, Arkansas 96, Alabama 95, Tennessee 94, North Carolina 93, and Virginia 90. The first bale of new cotton from Georgia reached Savannah August 1st, New Orleans received her first three days earlier.

Manchester advices of 8th report the market firm at five pence and nine sixteenths for middling uplands, an advance of one sixteenth. The Liverpool market last week after opening at a decline firmed up on Wednesday, and was steady at 5½d for uplands on Thursday advancing to 59/16 on Friday with sales of 11,000 bales. The New York market was buoyant on the 8th by reason of the Liverpool report, but the favorite crop accounts from the National Cotton Exchange and the rumors of fresh complications in Afghanistan caused most of the early advance to be lost. Cotton on the spot has been only moderately active, whether for export or home consumption, and under the very free deliveries which were made on August contracts there was a decline of 1-16c. on Wednesday. The decline was recovered, but the close was fairly active at 10½c. on 8th for