

sold at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10c; and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Cumberland. Breakfast is scarce and is quoted at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14c.

HAMS.

Stocks are low and held firmly at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ for smoked, and 14c for canvassed. Pickled are quiet at 13c.

SUNDRIES.

Dried Apples, barrelled, 10c; evaporated do 16c; Oatmeal per 136 lbs, \$5.00 to \$5.15; Cornmeal \$3.76 to \$3.90; Apples \$2.50 to \$3.00 per barrel for home growing; White beans \$1.65 to \$1.80; Hops 32 to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ for first class.

Turner, Mackeand & Co.'s New Premises.

While groundless assertions regarding the bleak prospects of North-western trade are so numerous, it seems strange that leading wholesale houses of this city are compelled to enlarge their business facilities so keep pace with the demands of their trade. An instance of this kind is to be found in the extensive addition to old premises just finished by Messrs. Turner, Mackeand & Co. Their new building fronts on Bannatyne street, and covers an area of 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 145 feet. It is of solid brick with stone basement, the walls commencing at the foundation two and a half feet thick and tapering to fourteen inches on the upper storey. There are the basement and street floors the full size of the area, and two floors above 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 100 feet, giving in all nearly 18,000 square feet of floorage, which with the old building added will give the firm nearly 30,000 square feet. The new building is constructed with all possible strength, beams and pillars being of the finest oak, and is as near to fire-proof as possible. First-class hoisting arrangements have been supplied, and the heating arrangement will be ample for the preservation of the most perishable goods during the coldest time in winter. Ample space has been divided off for bonded goods, so that the firm will have within their own walls every facility for handling either bonded or duty free goods, so that they will be able to hold their place among the leading wholesale grocery and wine dealers of the Dominion. Altogether the establishment is a monument to the enterprise of Messrs. Turner, Mackeand & Co., and the new building reflects great credit upon its architects and builders, being not only a substantial structure, but considerable of an ornament to the street on which it is located.

Coal Mining With Lime in Lieu of Powder.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturer reports that a test was made lately of the lime process in the Eureka mine at Houtzdale, which was witnessed by a number of gentlemen interested in mining. The process and its advantages have often been referred to, but a description of the *modus operandi* may be of value. The cartridges are pure carbonate of lime into dies two and a half inches in diameter by seven inches deep, and then submitting the column of lime to a pressure of forty tons at each end, reducing it from several inches to four and a quarter inches in length, thus nearly doubling its density. A projection in the die forms a groove on the side of the cartridge, about half an inch in diameter. A light boring machine adapted to the purpose drills a hole two and a half inches in diameter, to depth required in the coal. Then an iron tube about

an inch in diameter, having a small external channel or groove on the upper side, and provided also with perforations is inserted along the whole length of the bore-hole. This tube is enclosed in a bag of muslin covering the perforations at one end, and has a top fitted on the other end. The cartridges are then inserted and lightly rammed, so as to fill the bore-hole. After the cartridges have been enclosed by tamping in the same way as with gunpowder, a small force pump is connected with the top at the end of the tube by means of a short flexible pipe, and a quantity of water, equal in bulk to the quantity of lime used, is forced in. The water being driven to the far end of the shot-hole through the tube, escapes along the groove and through the perforations and the muslin, flowing towards the tamping into the lime saturating the whole of the charge and driving out the air before it. The top is then closed so as to prevent the escape of the steam generated by the action of the water on the lime, and the flexible pipe attached to the pump is then disconnected. The action of the steam first takes place, cracking the coal away from the roof, and this is followed by the expansive force of the lime. The block of lime when slacked in an unconfined space will occupy about five times its original bulk.

The tests made at Houtzdale were quite successful, but the coal was found to be somewhat too soft.

MINNEDOSA.

Messrs. Sword & Moor, of Brandon, are bringing in a large stock of sash, doors and fine lumber, and have opened business in Barker's block on Tilson street.

Work on the railway grading is proceeding rapidly. The "dump" is completed on the south side of the river to the town limits, and the gang is now at work on the north side.

The heavy rain during the past week, although interfering to some extent with haymaking, has been of much benefit to the grain which was in some places ripening too quickly. Barley harvesting has commenced, and the grain promises to turn out well.

An agricultural society has been formed with headquarters here. The usual Government grant has been made in favor of the society, and aid has also been granted by the county and town councils. Prize lists are being issued and an exhibition will be held this fall.

BRANDON.

Bower, Blackburn, Mundle & Porter have been appointed Ogilvie & Co's. agents here. The latter firm's elevator is being pushed forward rapidly.

There are no changes in business circles this week. Geo. Ripple & Co. have secured an extension; they deserved all the consideration given them by their creditors.

Business during the past week has been good considering that the farmers have been kept from town on account of the approaching harvest. Merchants are beginning to feel better as their stocks which have been far too heavy are becoming reduced. A bright fall trade may be expected as the crop of wheat is above the average and good prices will be secured, oats

however will be low. Potatoes have been largely planted and a large crop must bring down prices.

Considerable interest is being worked up here over the railway question. The citizens are beginning to see that our town is likely to be left behind if something is not done towards the encouragement of railways. So long as there was no chance of Brandon having its country cut off from it there was no necessity to go to any expense, but now that there is a chance of losing part of its best trade to the north, it is time something was being done.

EDMONTON.

From the Bulletin:

W. J. Walker has rented the Manitoba hotel from D. McLeod.

D. Maloney has erected the first frame house in the Edmonton district.

Carpenters' wages are \$4.50 per day, but the demand is not very brisk.

J. Hebert's mining machine has been tested, and found to work satisfactorily.

John Simons has been appointed bailiff for the Edmonton division of the Saskatchewan judicial district.

Barley was harvested near here on the 31st of July. Haying was in full blast at that time, and the crop is good.

The first commercial traveller has appeared in Edmonton, in the person of Mr. J. J. Fanning, representing James O'Brien & Co., of Montreal and Winnipeg.

The headquarters of this H.B. Co. district is to be removed to Calgary, which will be the shipping point for supplies to this part of the district and the regions further north. Mr. Hardisty will supervise the district from Calgary, and Mr. James McDougall, late of Dunvegan, Peace river, will take charge at Edmonton.

Edmonton which has been in the background so long in the matter of connection with the outside world is well supplied just now. Two stage lines, a weekly and a fortnightly, are now or will shortly be in operation between this place and the end of the track, with still others in prospect. Pending the letting of a mail contract for this week, both lines carry letters free.

Burbank's river improvement party has commenced the work of clearing the steamboat channel of boulders all the way down to Prince Albert. The party comprises about twelve men and the outfit is carried on two barges or scows. Mr. Burbank is of opinion that although the improvements proposed on the Saskatchewan at the present time are not sufficiently thorough to altogether answer the purpose which they were intended to serve, it is quite possible by a comparatively small further expenditure to make the river perfectly navigable for ordinary river steamers during the whole season of open water. The great trouble with the river is not so much the presence of boulders—although these are the greatest source of danger—but from shallow places caused by the water being distributed over too wide a surface or in a number of different channels. There is plenty of water in the river at its lowest stage to float steamboats of any possible size, but it requires to be concentrated.