POTATOES.

Offerings have been abundant and prices weak. Early rose sold on track at 40c and white varities at 55c.

APPLES

Nothing doing in car lots. Small lots have sold at from \$1.50 to \$2.00.

EGGS.

Offering continue fairly liberal and are taken studily at 11 to 12c for case lots.

BUTTER.

Receipts of large rolls have continued to come forward treely, and p.ices have been on the decline. Choice large rolls sell at 13 to 14c, and fair at 12 to 13c. Choice duiry in tubs brings 16c and store packed 12 to 13c.

CHEESE.

New cheese has been in fair supply and in small lots brought 10 to 10½c, with sales of 50 boxes and upward at 9½c. Old is nearly out of the market.

PORK

Dull and steady at \$13.50 for small lots.

Has held steady in price and the demand limited. Prices were as follows:—Long-clear in tons and cases fairly active at 7½ to 7½c; Cumbe: land inactive at 6¾ to 7c, and sweet pickled at 7½ to 8c. Snort rolls in good demand at 8½ to 9c; bellies at 10 to 11c, and boneless at 11c, with some old offered at 7½ to 8c. Large lots could have been obtained at a shads under quotations.

HAMS.

Hams have been scarce and in good demand. Smoked sold in lots of 50 to 100 at 103 to 11c. Smaller lots brought 1c more.

LARD.

Large pails have sole at 82c and small pails at 9 to 92, according to quantity.

Hoos.

Have been readily taken at \$6.50 to \$7 for all offered.

Movements of Business Men.

Wm. Elliott, of John Elliott & Sons, returned to London, Ontario, last week.

Jos. Bartles, manager Standard Oil Co., roturned from St. Paul last week.

Mr. Glines, of Glines & Co., commission merchants, was confined to the house for a week from the effects of a severe cold. He is now around again.

W. D. Pettigrew & Co., wholesale and retail hardware dealers of this city, have presented the firemen with \$30 in aid of their benevolent fund, as a recognition of services rendered.

Manitoba.

PARRISH, of Parrisb, Hanbary & Co., grain dealers, Brandon, lost about \$500 by fire last week, by the burning of a building used as a warehouse.

A DEFUTATION of millers waited on traffic manager Kerr, of the C.P.R., on Tuesday last, and urged a reduction in the freight tariff on flour from the Northwest and Montreal.

THE saw, shingle and plaining mill at Boissevain, owned by S. C. Smith, was destroyed by fire on Sunday of last week. The loss is placed at about \$6,500, without insurance.

THE Brandon Assessor finds the population of that place to be 3,116, against 2,087 last year, a gain of 29. During the year there have been 34 births and 33 deaths registered. Of

the population there are 370 married in les and 378 married females, and 793 single males and 577 single females. The assessment is \$5,816,530—\$1,316,690 real estate, \$251,040 personal property an? \$4,248,800 for buildings.

Recent Legal Decisions.

AGRICULTURAL CONTRACT - MEANING OF "NET PROCEEDS."-A stipulation between a planter and his manager provided that the latter should receive as compensation for his services one-third of the net proceeds of the crops raised by him. The Supreme Court of Louisana held, in the case of Gonez vs. Levy, that the net proceeds must be construed to mean the proceeds realized from the crops after the deduction of all charges and outlay, such as costs of cultivating, of saving, of shipping and of selling the same. In such a contract, the court further ruled, a stipulation that the manager or employe is to share in the losses of the enterprise could not be construed as including the loss of working animals by death from natural causes .- Bradstreet's

A Large Business.

Alfred Krupp owns probably the largest business in the world dependent on one individual. The works within the towr of Essen occupy more than five hundred acres, half of which are under cover. According to a census taken in 1881, the number of hands employed by Mr. Krupp was 19,605, the members of their families -5,776, making 65,381 persons supported by the works. Mr. Krupp owns 547 iron mines in Germany. He owns four ses steamers, and there are connected with his Essen works 42 miles of railway, employing 28 locomotives and 883 cars, 69 horses, with 191 wagons, and 40 miles of telegraph wire, with 35 stations and 55 Morse apparatuses. The establishment possesses a grand chemical laboratory, a photographic and lithographic atelier, a printing office, with three steam and six hand presses, and a bookbinding room. The establishment even rans a hotel in Essen - Exchange.

How Rain is Produced.

Did it ever occur to the reade. that there is just as much water in the air st we him on a clear, bright day as on a cloudy or rainy one? Rain does not come from somewhere else, or if it is wafted over you by the wind from elsewhere, the water that was over you is simply wafted on to some other place. What is said above explains this. Water is absorbed in the air above us at a certain temperature, and it becomes insensible. Cool that air by a wind draft of cooler atmosphere, or by electrical or cremical influences, and the moment the air becomes cooler it gives up some of the watery particles that were insensible or invisible at the higher temperature. These small particles thus given out unite, and when enough of them coalesce, obstruct the light and show as clouds. When enough of them unite to be too heavy to float in the air, they begin to descend; pair after pair of them come together until a raindrop is formed. One of these minute rain drops is made up of millions of infinitely small watery parAn passing over the tops of mountains is cooled down so that it gives up a good deal of the concealed watery vapor, and hence little rain falls in the region along the ice side of such mountains. This is why so little rain falls in Colorado, and in other places north and south of that state. The prevailing winds blow from the west, and the cool tops of the Rocky Mountains lower their temperature, and thus take out the moisture that would otherwise fall in rain.

Can A Human Being Become Petrifiel?

A medical journal, in an article on petrification of the human body, says: " Petrification of the body of a warm blooded animal never has been known, and it is quite safe to say, never has taken place. The condition of the body which leads to such a misconception is not that of petrifaction, but of saponification. It is explained that nitrogenous tissues give off ammonia, and this, attacking the fats of the body, produces adiopocere, a hard form of soap." A gentleman at the New Orleans fair caw a barrel of pork labeled, " Found floating in the Mississippi tiver in an advanced state of petrifaction." Being skeptical as to the capacity of rocks to float, he chipped off a piece and found that the hog, like the human being under like circumstances, had merely turned to adio-

Raisin Making in California.

The grapes are purchased on the vines, some by actual weight, others by estimating the gron from weighing the product of every tenth vine. The grapes are picked by crews of men under experienced foremen, and are placed in trays or wooden frames, which are piled on top of each other in wagons and taken to the scales, weighed and then taken to the drying grounds. These consist of about sixty acres of land, smoothed and cleaned like a brick yard, and the grapes are spread out in long rows to dry in the sun. Ten days or two weeks from the "laying down" is usually about the time required to dry them, and then those thoroughly cured are taken up and put in the sweat boxes. Probably onethird are not yet cured, and Ithose are turned over and placed in narrow rows until the action of Old Sol bas made them ready. The enormous quantity of grapes handled by one firm can be estimated when it is known that at one time this sixty acre plot was covered, and a portion of it has been covered the second lime. Teams are continually coming and going, and a small army of men are employed to take off the grapes and keep the teams on the move. Many women and girls are also employed picking up the loose raisins which have failen from the stems. The trays are of a number and capacity to hold three hundred tons of grapes. Another tiring which catches the eye at the drying ground is the preparation made for possible rains, in the shape of rolls of oil paper stacked up in all directions. This paper is in sheets about four feet in width and sixteen feet long, prepared to withstand rain by dipping it in boiled oil.

Two carlcads of paper and fifty barrels of oil have been used this season, but us yet it has not been found necessary to use the paper.