

been despatched by Mr. Dwight about that time to see that proper telegraphic connections were made, and facilities afforded for the growing business of the G. N. W. Telegraph Co. between the Prairie Province and St. Paul and Chicago, was in Winnipeg. One morning the circuit to the south was found open, indicating that the line was "grounded." Obtaining a hand car from the railway authorities Henry and his assistants proceeded towards the American boundary. The farther they went the wetter they found the track, until the hand-car became useless as a means of conveyance. Finally the whole track was under water and the party looked about for floating transport. They captured a scow somewhere and in it followed the line of railway track, guided by such of the telegraph poles as were still standing. Moysey used to relate that between the points where the locomotives and cars were brought to a stand by the flood a steamer was employed to make the portage between the breaks; and when the steamer had to stop at night, after bumping about against the telegraph poles, she was "tied up to a house" in the middle of the prairie. "It was heart-breaking and back-breaking business, working up to your middle in water, raising and propping poles, rheumatism breeding work—water, water, everywhere, and nothing else to drink." And the soft mud of the prairie rendered still softer by its covering of water, proved a very inconstant bed for the poles which bore the wires. If this were a dime novel one might expect to read in it some such exciting and improbable adventure as this in the midst of a dreary waste of waters. But the crippled condition of poor Moysey when he had finished his arduous job was proof, if any were needed, that truth is sometimes worse than fiction.

BOOK NOTICES.

KENDRICK'S DIRECTORY OF THE CARPET AND UPHOLSTERY TRADES.—This work contains classified lists of the jobbers of carpets and upholstery in the United States and Canada, to the number of about 8,000. And it gives the number of looms engaged on tapestry, brussels, wilton, velvet and ingrain carpets in detail, and in totals, besides supplying much information on the carpet and furniture trade difficult to obtain. It has been carefully compiled in the office of the *American Carpet and Upholstery Trade*, and is issued by the Trades Publishing Co., 1001 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Price, one dollar per copy.

AMERICAN BANK REPORTER.—A work that has reached its fifty-eighth year of publication and a bulk of nearly seven hundred pages is one that may be said to speak for itself. But for the benefit of those who have not the volume, we may say that this volume contains an alphabetical list of all banks in the United States and Canada corrected to 25th February, 1893, with the names of their presidents and cashiers and their correspondents in the larger centres. Also a list of towns without banking facilities and their nearest banking point. The supplement, issued in February and August of each year, and furnished free to subscribers, contains a list of attorneys in the States and Canada, lists of bank directors, of foreign banks and bankers, and a synopsis of banking laws in the various States. Anthony Stumpf and Charles D. Steurer, editors and publishers, 48 Church st., P.O. Box 411, New York.

SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER ANNUAL.—It is significant of the enormous extent of the

shoe and leather industries in the United States, that the Directory of this well known volume takes up 700 pages, with the names and addresses of makers of and dealers in leather, shoes, findings, hides, wool, furs and harness in that country. There are given, besides, lists of the trade organizations of cities and districts, standard measurements, a trade chronicle, census figures, and a review of the shoe trade of 1892. Published at the *Shoe and Leather Reporter* offices, New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago.

DRY GOODS ITEMS.

One of the newest shades is water-melon pink.

Umbrella manufacturers are making a large-sized article for the crinoline girl.

There is such a demand for the yellow cigar ribbons that come around bunched cigars that dealers now offer them for sale instead of giving them away.

Among the "Dry Goods Trade Notes" of last Monday's *New York Daily Bulletin*, is this: "Printers who think they know it all have an opportunity to prove it. Lawrence & Co. have on exhibition an English printed fabric for portieres. The pattern is twelve feet long and does not repeat. It also shows 85 colors that are done at one and the same time. It is a patented process, and it is a secret with the company that uses it. The problem is 'How is it done?'"

At Fall River, Mass., the production of printing cloth for the week ended with April 8th was 165,000 pieces; deliveries, 146,000 pieces; stock, 48,000 pieces; sales, 32,000 pieces; odd, 27,000 pieces. Market dull; 64x64s. brought 3½c.

In the New York market last week, a demand for freer deliveries on former purchases of cashmeres, serges, henriettas, whipcords, diagonals, epinglines, mohairs and other solid color woollen, worsted and cotton-warp stuffs, occupied the attention of buyers to a greater extent than the gathering of new assortments. These goods were evidently wanted for immediate and near wants.

It is stated that J. E. Molleur's straw hat factory at St. John's, Que., runs night and day, employing over 80 hands. Detroit people have been trying to get it transferred thither.

Receipts of cotton at all United States ports since 1st September, 1892, up to close of last week, have been 4,568,264 bales. During the same seven months and a week of the previous year, the quantity was 6,509,752 bales. According to Macdonald & Co.'s St. Louis circular, the total crop brought to sight since Sept. 1st, 1892, has been 6,087,851, where at the same time last year it was 8,465,207 bales. Thus the quantity this year is greatly less than last.

FOR GROCERS AND PROVISIONERS.

The recent advances in sugars are being well maintained.

Swift & Co., Chicago, have increased capital stock from \$7,500,000 to \$15,000,000.

The week's packing West was 160,000 hogs, against 185,000 hogs a year ago.

A produce company in Exeter has handled since January twenty-five tons of butter, and are now handling 14,000 dozen eggs per week.

The *Winnipeg Sun* says:—It is reported that a prominent eastern gentleman is about to establish a starch factory in Brandon.

Nineteen thousand five hundred and seventy-eight cases of cured haddies, valued at \$29,367, were shipped from Digby, N.S., during the season just ended.

The wholesale grocery and provision business of Mr. James Dillon, St. John, N.B., has so far outgrown his present accommodations that he will in the future occupy two stores instead of one.

A plan is under consideration to unite in a syndicate the cracker bakeries of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, with the ultimate object, it is believed, to form a trust to control the cracker industry of the entire country.

On Saturday last the grocery store of Mr. Daniel Ashwell of London was entered by burglars, and \$50 in money taken.

Mr. J. Coigdarippe has disposed of his interest in the firm of Boucherat & Co., liquor dealers, etc., Victoria, B.C., to Mr. Max Leiser. The business will be carried on by Messrs. L. Pither and M. Leiser, the old firm name of Boucherat & Co. being retained.

The *Manitoba Liberal* announces that Mr. M. B. Snider and Mr. A. Miller, late of T. A. Newan & Bros.' store of Portage La Prairie Man., have formed a partnership to carry on a general retail grocery business.

Here is a paragraph about the Moncton sugar refinery: The barque "Aracat" arrived at St. John with 4,850 bags of sugar from Cienfuegos, on April 10th, and the barque "Straithmuir," from the Philippine Islands, with 2,000 tons of sugar for the same refinery is due soon. The advance in raw sugar on the "Straithmuir's" cargo alone, since it was purchased in December, it is said, will net the Moncton company \$20,000.

The Retail Grocers' Association of Hamilton held its regular meeting on the 4th inst. A long, but indecisive discussion took place in reference to early closing on Saturday evening, and the observing of Wednesday afternoon as a half holiday. A committee was appointed to use influence on behalf of legislation in favor of the payment on Friday afternoons of workmen's wages. The committee will go to the Ontario Assembly to urge the desirability for such a bill being passed.

MONTREAL CLEARING-HOUSE.

The figures of the Montreal Clearing-House for the week ending April 13th, are: Clearings, \$11,383,506.

TORONTO CLEARING-HOUSE.

Clearings and Balances of this clearing-house (of which the Bank of Toronto is not a member) for the week ended April 13th, 1893, are as under:—

	Clearings.	Balances.
April 7	\$1,890,096	\$425,257
" 8	1,208,677	241,471
" 10	792,876	103,542
" 11	1,129,013	88,702
" 12	1,027,781	103,850
" 13	1,127,827	168,939
Total	\$7,176,270	\$1,131,761

HALIFAX CLEARING-HOUSE.

Bank clearings for week ending April 8th, 1893, were as follows, viz.:

Monday	April	3	(Holiday)
Tuesday	"	4	\$147,665 24
Wednesday	"	5	331,588 83
Thursday	"	6	186,471 81
Friday	"	7	254,093 60
Saturday	"	8	235,152 69

\$1,181,972 17