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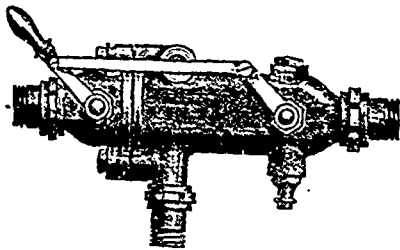
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# The Commercial

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE FINANCIAL, MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

Published by James E. Steen—Every Tuesday—Subscription, \$2 per annum

VOL. 3

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 20, 1885.

NO. 17

## The Commercial

Journal devoted to keeping a comprehensive record of the transactions of the Monetary, Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests of Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest.

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY.

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27 Office, 4 and 6 James St. East.

JAS. E. STEEN,  
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 20, 1884

A. FOSTER, harness, Emerson, has assigned in trust.

The freight from Calgary to Edmonton is 3c per pound.

A. DENNISON, blacksmith, Darlingford, has removed to Manitou.

The bridge across the Blind River, near Edmonton is finished.

WADDELL & McKERCHER, millers, Dominion City, has been burned out.

J. B. DOIG, general storekeepers, Longlake, has removed to Regina.

MCMANUSON & BRYCE, dry goods merchants, Winnipeg, have assigned in trust.

A. L. JOHNSON, general storekeeper, Cartwright, is closing out his business.

The new C.P.R. elevator at Port Arthur is finished and is now receiving grain.

A. E. SHANTZ, flour & feed merchants, Winnipeg, has sold out to Thos. Perkins.

W. F. IRVINE, who has had charge of the Massey Manufacturing Co.'s branch at Portage la Prairie, will be removed to Brandon.

DAVIDSON, HAMILTON & Co., general storekeeper, Neepawa, have assigned in trust.

MR. W. D. COCK, druggist, Rat Portage, has purchased the stock of A. E. Munson & Co.

JOHNSTON, ROCHE & Co., grain merchants, Minnedosa, are about to dissolve partnership.

The sheriff is in possession of the stock of Parker & Dickson, general storekeepers, Oak Lake.

CHAS. W. CHADWICK has been appointed agent at Rat Portage for the Caledonia Insurance Co.

STUART, SHAW & Co., commission merchants, Winnipeg, have sold out to Shaw & Masterman.

THE Dominion City Flour and Grist Mills were burned to the ground on the 17th inst. Loss, \$15,000.

W. H. EADIE, agent for Wesbrook & Fairchild at Portage la Prairie, will take charge of their Brandon branch.

A COMPANY, with a capital of \$500,000 has been formed to commence stock raising on a large scale near Moosomin.

THE elevator at Port Arthur has been filled with grain to its utmost capacity and the new one at Port William is now receiving grain.

THE stock of groceries, etc., of Montgomery Smith, who lately absconded from Winnipeg, has been sold at 63c on the dollar. The days for Cheap Bankrupt Stocks are over.

MESSES. NORTON & KNIGHT, at Port Arthur, have disposed of their entire stock of stationery and fancy goods to J. L. Meikle, and will confine their attention to the trust business.

At a meeting held at Qu'Appelle it was decided to submit a by-law to the people to issue debentures to the amount of \$10,000, to aid in the erection of a great mill at that point.

THERE is a report out of a heavy sale of lands to an English syndicate by the Manitoba Northwestern Railway Co. The lands are located along the Company's line of railway, and are to be settled by a colony of emigrants from England. The report is well founded and we believe the English syndicate will commence their emigration arrangements at once.

JAMES COCK, of Rat Portage has sold the Queen's Hotel to Mr. D. V. Morrison, and his liquor business to Messrs. J. H. Humble & Co. It is his intention to dispose of all his interests in that town and remove to British Columbia.

A PETITION for a canal across the meadows, between Lake Manitoba and Winnipegosis, is being largely signed at Portage la Prairie, and will be forwarded to Ottawa when signed by the Judicial Board.

RANGE cattle, in the vicinity of McLeod, are looking well. They have apparently suffered little or no ill effects from storm and cold though some of their legs were pretty badly scratched from a crust which formed on the snow.

A CHANGE has taken place in the management of the Cochrane Rancho Co. Mr. F. White Lowry having resigned, the Company is now officered as follows: Hon. M. H. Cochrane, manager president; James Cochrane, vice-president; J. M. Brown, secretary treasurer.

A SHAFT has been sunk at Crowfoot Crossing to a depth of 135 feet, and it passes through six seams of coal varying from 3 inches to 3 feet in thickness, those near the surface being the poorest. It is the intention of the C.P.R. Company to open the mine this coming summer.

ON Saturday a party of some sixty miners from Pennsylvania passed through Winnipeg on their way to Medicine Hat, were they will be employed in the development of the Saskatchewan coal mines. Evidently the coal mining of the Saskatchewan valley is going to be a valuable Northwestern industry.

MR. BORDEAU, of New Brunswick, by means of tunnels excavated into the Flats, or what is supposed to have been the original bed of the Saskatchewan, near Edmonton, has discovered that the sediment there contained has rich deposits of gold as the new bars in the river. His experiments have shown that the yield was from \$140 to \$250 per cubic yard. The point at which he has been experimenting is known as Pointe Le Pied. It is his intention to purchase machinery and commence operation in the spring.

## Business East.

## ONTARIO.

J. Foot, physician, Brooklin, is dead.  
 N. White, hotel keeper, Exeter, is dead.  
 Vincent Casci, sculptor, Toronto, is dead.  
 Peter Garon, stoves, etc., Ottawa, has closed up.  
 J. A. Ellis, grocer, Fenelon Falls, has sold out.  
 C. Hilby, saloon keeper, Hamilton, has sold out.  
 Joseph Blackhall, book binder, Toronto, is dead.  
 S. Osborne & Co., agents, Toronto, have dissolved.  
 Geo. Lyman, fruits, etc., London, has assigned.  
 C. J. Ellison, druggist, Sarnia, has assigned in trust.  
 A. W. Green, knitting factory, Acton, has sold out.  
 R. McPherson, Grocer, Oshawa, has assigned in trust.  
 J. & G. Fawcett, tailors, Toronto, have been burned out.  
 Henry Richardson, druggist, Tilbury Centre, has sold out.  
 E. A. Walsh, gent's furnishings, Hamilton, has assigned.  
 Jas. Dwyer, hotel keeper, Parkdale, has sold out to H. Ray.  
 P. P. Miller, blacksmith, Formosa, has assigned in trust.  
 W. H. Pilbeano, tins, Waterford, has assigned in trust.  
 Oscar McDonald, grocer, Ottawa, is offering to compromise.  
 Calder & Graham, woolens, Grafton have been burned out.  
 Thos. Abbott, general store keeper, Centralia, has failed.  
 C. T. Gardiner, picture frames, Napanee, has assigned in trust.  
 Eli Sawyer, hats, caps, etc., London, have assigned in trust.  
 G. A. Huff, dry goods, etc., Port Dover, has assigned in trust.  
 J. H. Hills, tobacconist, Hamilton, has gone out of the business.  
 Geo. Rotn, furniture, Hamilton, has been closed out by the sheriff.  
 Geo. Tolton, miller, Guelph, has called a meeting of his creditors.  
 D. McCall, general store keeper, Wooler, has been sold out by the bailiff.  
 Mrs. C. E. DeBellefeuille, hotel keeper, Mat-tawan, has assigned in trust.  
 Jno. White, boots and shoes, Humberstone, has removed to Port Colborne.  
 Foster & Hillman, wholesale fancy goods, Hamilton, have removed Toronto.  
 Russell, Gardner & Co., dry goods, Ottawa, have sold out to D. Gardner & Co.  
 Wm. Alexander, jeweler, Toronto, is trying to compromise at 60c on the \$.  
 The Virginia Tobacco Co., Toronto, have sold out to the Adams Tobacco Co.  
 Robt. McMahon, of the firm of McMahon Bros., hardware, Kingston, is dead.  
 J. S. Steele, of the firm of Steele Bros. & Co., seed merchant, Toronto, is dead.

Fox & Mathie, furniture, Ridgetown, have dissolved, and stock advertised for sale.

W. E. Norman, general store keeper, Martin-town, is advertising his business for sale.

McIntosh & Co., lumber, Toronto, have been succeeded by Willmott & McIntosh.

Allen, Huber & Co., hutton manufacturers, Berlin, have sold out to Joseph Bingham.

J. H. Stone Manufacturing Co., Hamilton; on January 1st J. H. Stone of this firm withdrew.

Inksette & Young, saw mill, Warton, have dissolved; the business will be continued by W. Young.

Ross & Allen, hardware, Toronto, have dissolved; J. B. Allen will continue under the style of J. B. Allen & Co.

A. A. Scott & Co., lumber merchants, Toronto, have admitted J. G. Scott; the new style will be Scott, Scott & Co.

Shepherd & Lamont, table slide manufacturers, Ridgetown, have dissolved. The business is now carried on by Shepherd & Bro.

W. H. Gillard & Co., wholesale grocers, Hamilton, have admitted H. N. Kittson; the style of the firm will remain as before.

Crompton & Ryan, dry goods merchants, Barrie and Gravenhurst, have sold out their Gravenhurst branch to W. A. McKim.

J. H. Chapman & Co., dry goods merchants, London, have dissolved, Jas. Eaton retiring; J. H. Chapman will continue under the old style.

## QUEBEC.

R. J. Lusk, forwarder, Montreal, is dead.  
 Robert Cherry, blacksmith, Montreal is dead.  
 Benjamin Lefebvre, grocer, Montreal, is dead.  
 Capt. George Tate, dry docks, Montreal, is dead.

A. W. Leith, dry goods, Quebec, has assigned in trust.

Alphonse Aubry, tins, Montreal, has been burned out.

Paul Desprat, stoves, etc., Montreal, has assigned in trust.

J. L. Martineau, hardware, Quebec, has assigned in trust.

Edward Doherty, fruit dealer, Montreal, has been burned out.

Elisee Lemay, general store, Verwick, has assigned in trust.

W. L. Gray, hats, caps and furs, Chapeau, has assigned in trust.

Victor Perreault, grocer, Montreal, stock has been damaged by fire.

Thomas Phillips, wholesale hardware, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

Alexander Lomer & Co., phosphates, Montreal, have assigned in trust.

J. A. Bouchard, general store keeper, Bolton Forest, has assigned in trust.

Jos. Lizotte, sawing machines, Montreal, the stock has been damaged by fire.

Couillard, Freres & Co., general store keepers, Rimouski, have assigned in trust.

Robert McCready, of the firm of R. McCready & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, Montreal, is dead.

Robertson, Linton & Co., wholesale drug goods, Montreal, have dissolved; the business will be continued by R. Linton & J. A. Robertson.

DeLaet & Co., general agents, Montreal, have dissolved.

Elzear Pageau, dry goods, Quebec, has assigned in trust.

G. S. Warren, cigars, etc., Montreal, the stock has been damaged by smoke and water.

Wm. Brown, general store keeper, Point Fortune, has admitted his son, Wm. Galt Brown, into partnership; new style will be William Brown & Son.

B. Marcuso & Co., fancy goods and wholesale mouldings, etc., Montreal. Ewing & Cunningham have consolidated under the style of Marcuso & Cunningham.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Basil Bell, druggist, Stellarton, is dead.

W. G. Hadley, grocer, Guysboro', has assigned.

R. A. Chaplin, dry goods, etc., Halifax, has assigned.

J. H. Wade, flour, etc., Bridgewater, has assigned.

George Gordon, jeweler, Parrsboro', is reported away.

Wm. Ross, general store keeper, River John, has assigned.

Graham & Westcott, hotel keepers, New Glasgow, have dissolved.

C. R. Dickie & Co., hardware, Canning, have dissolved, D. M. Dickie retiring.

T. B. Dane & Sons, tailors, Yarmouth, have dissolved, T. B. Dane continuing.

J. H. Hewson, general store keeper, Spring Hill, has sold out to C. B. Hewson.

W. & C. Silver, dry goods, carpets, etc., Halifax, have admitted H. St. Clair Silver as a partner.

Thos. Holloway & Son, blockmakers, Halifax; Wm. Holloway will continue the business under the old style.

A. Stephen & Son, furniture, Halifax, have admitted E. A. Wilson and Jas. Reeves as partners, style unchanged.

Robert Dawson, hardware, Bridgewater, has admitted R. Dawson, jr., as partner under the style of R. Dawson & Son.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

M. McGuire, grocer, St. John is dead.

Hon. Wm. Muirhead, lumber, Chatham, is dead.

Scott & Co., general store keepers, Penobscot, has sold out.

A. G. Adams & Co., general store, Campbelltown, have dissolved.

NOTE.—We have numerous other business changes and casualties from the east to report this week, but want of space compels us to carry them over till another issue.

The failures in the United Kingdom for the week ending December 20, reported to *Kep's Mercantile Gazette*, numbered 93, as compared with 286 and 217 in the corresponding weeks respectively of 1883 and 1882. England and Wales had 68 failures, as compared with 233 and 196 in the weeks specified; Scotland had 23, as against 14 and 17, and Ireland had 2, against 5 in 1883 and 4 in 1882.

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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 23, 1885.

## MANITOBA'S SUCKING BOTTLE.

The Honorable John Norquay, as representative of Manitoba, has once more made an appeal to the Dominion Government on behalf of his native province, and asked for a share of what belongs to it of right, or at least a part of the same, and with what success the published terms offered bear testimony. They are all in the shape of funds from the Dominion treasury, and place the revenues for the current year as follows: In lieu of public lands, \$100,000; per capita grant, \$120,000; interest on capital, \$175,000; legislative grant, \$50,000; total, \$446,000. It is so far satisfactory that the concessions made are in plain figures, which cannot be misunderstood, so that it will become a plain task to decide whether these terms be accepted or not.

It is a noticeable fact that in all dealings with the province of Manitoba the Dominion Government are careful to guard against any new powers being granted to the former. As each concession is dragged out of Ottawa, it looms up in the shape of another money sop, without any attendant privilege. Manitoba is only a baby these Ottawa politicians hold, and must be fed with the sucking bottle, but that nourishing implement must be firmly held in the clutch of Ottawa, and not for a moment be allowed in the hands of the baby province. This year the fluid contained in the bottle is represented by the above total revenue, and the extra \$100,000 offered may be considered an extra dose of paregoric mixed in with the hopes that it will soothe the baby and stifle the squalls it has been uttering of late. It remains to be seen if this flavoring of diet will have the desired effect.

It does seem as if nothing can convince our Ottawa rulers, that it is the people and not the politicians of Manitoba who are dissatisfied with the treatment received from the Dominion Government. As grievance after grievance is pressed upon their notice they reply by making another monetary concession, the effect of which is not to benefit the people of the province, but merely the politicians who have the control of provincial affairs. What actual benefit can the individual

settler or native of Manitoba secure by the grant of an extra \$100,000, every cent of which will be used in salaries and other gifts to friends of the Government in power? The ordinary tax payer, who is outside of provincial civil service circles will never profit a dollar directly or indirectly out of the same.

The population of Manitoba like that of similar provinces or countries is divided into two classes, the agricultural and the trading, and the claims which have been urged at Ottawa during the past year or two embrace many points which are of great importance to one or both of these. The claim for readjustment of the tariff is one which affects both very materially, but has been completely ignored at Ottawa. The unjust monopoly possessed by the C.P.R. bears heavy upon the agriculturist here, and during the past year has been shamefully abused by the establishment of freight rates, which discriminate glaringly against the mercantile community of Manitoba. The extension of our provincial boundaries, so as to include seaports on the shores of the Hudson's Bay, is another matter deeply affecting the commerce of the province, as it would place the commercial destiny of Manitoba to a great extent in the hands of its own people for their own working out. Other matters could be cited in which any concession made at Ottawa would be a boon to the people of this province, but concession there has been none. What our people want the Ottawa Government are determined not to consider. Commercial growth here is not greatly desired in eastern provinces, and even agricultural progress here is only wanted so far as it can be made subservient and profitable to eastern mercantile, manufacturing and financial interests, and these interests are too powerful at Ottawa to admit of competing interests here securing any concession which would be deemed dangerous by eastern men. Under such circumstances it is not to be wondered at that at Ottawa the claims of the people of Manitoba have been again ignored, and the greed or need of its politicians considered instead.

It is just possible that the Honorable Mr. Norquay has made the best terms any man could make for this province, for he starts in badly handicapped in the struggle for provincial rights. He may be welcomed back as a conquering hero by those who have to hang by the Pro-

vincial treasury box for their living, but the unofficial tax payer can only see in the terms offered to the province an insult not to be quietly swallowed. It is to be hoped that our Provincial Legislature when it meets will have the courage to fling back at our Ottawa rulers the paltry sop to our politicians with which they seek to purchase the submission of the people of the province, and thus give to Sir John A. Macdonald and his colleagues another proof that it is the people and not the politicians whose rights and interests must be considered.

Perhaps, after all, the Manitoba terms, published in Government inspired journals, amount to nothing, and Mr. Norquay has an agreeable surprise in store for us. Let us hope so.

## CRYING HARD TIMES.

A cry, when often repeated, will carry some conviction with it, no matter how groundless it may be, and even those who know the nonsense of what they so repeat may be led into the belief that if it is not in keeping with facts, it is very likely soon to be. Such people proceed upon the same theory as the Irishman, who never came near his pig, but he gave it a kick, and remarked, "If yer not at diviltry now ye soon will be." It is to be feared that in Manitoba at present there is by far too much of this inclination in connection with the cry of hard times. Many people who are doing a profitable business at present, and have no reason to complain, are heard daily repeating this cry, and seem to be daily looking for some new and adequate reason for their so doing.

We are told frequently that from the farming community we must expect everything in this prairie province, as they are the source of prosperity for all other classes. The relationship of one class to another it is not our intention now to discuss, but we will admit that to the farmers, or at least a certain portion of them, we are indebted in a great measure for this everlasting cry of hard times, uttered and repeated by many of them who should, rather, be thankful for the progress they have made during the past few years. We can find, to-day, among our grumbling agricultural classes scores, if not hundreds, of men who came to this country less than five years ago, with a capital of less than \$500, who would not sell out their farms and what are on them

now for less than \$5,000, and yet we can hear such men every day crying hard times, and asserting that there is no fair return for money and labor spent in farming in this country. But the habit has spread into mercantile and manufacturing circles also, and not a few of our prosperous merchants can be heard daily talking about the stringency of these times. To the farmer we must allow the constitutional growth, as it is necessary for his happiness, but we should certainly expect better from men who are daily doing business, and whose training should produce different results. Rumor has it now that the cry has become a general one even among civil service men, who are in receipt of fixed salaries, and some of them find it very useful in staving-off the payment of grocers', tailors' and other tradesmen's bills. Where it will reach next it is difficult to say, and when it will come to an end is beyond the calculation of any one, for it certainly seems to be a popular piece of comment.

It is well when viewing difficulties not to overestimate them, if you intend to overcome them, and it is still better policy not to wail over them even if they cannot be overcome. That we have still a time of stringency in Manitoba all must admit. But the worst view that can be taken of the state of affairs gives no cause for real alarm; and if we will only look back over the past two years and view what we as a people have passed through with so comparatively slight damage to us, then compare the past with the prospect of the future, and we will find much less reason for crying hard times than we had in times when we made no such cry. Whatever may be the pressure we have to go through before we reach rushing prosperity, we are certain that danger of panic or any sudden collapse in business affairs is past about a year and a half ago when some three million dollars of mercantile liabilities hung over our heads, and during less than half of a year over half of that came crashing about us in traders' insolvencies. But that is all past, and our commercial affairs still stand comparatively uninjured, and certainly in no way crippled. Less than two years ago nearly one-half of our mercantile men were loaded up with speculations, and many of them tottering under the load. To-day trade is almost, if not entirely, purged from speculation, and those of our traders who are still in stringency or embarrass-

ment, are carrying nothing but legitimate business transactions. In every respect the danger to trade is taken away now. Business men are not carrying the liabilities they did a year ago, and even our farmers, notwithstanding their grumbling, have made quite a long stride during the past year in the direction of being free from debt.

Looking at all these facts and favorable circumstances we are forced to the conclusion, that the cry of hard times is not begotten of commercial danger or even trade stagnation, but is rather the offspring of impatience and a desire to advance from the depths of depression to general prosperity in one year, whereas several are necessary for such progress. Let us look at the advance we have made in one year, and rest satisfied that during the next our improvement will be much more marked.

#### GAME PROTECTION.

Among the numerous anomalies upon the statute books of Manitoba is the game protection act passed during the legislative session of 1883, which prevents the shooting, snaring, trapping or otherwise killing of certain animals and birds during portions of the year. The act for instance imposes a fine for the possession of prairie chicken or grouse after the first day of January, and also prohibits the export of these and other game at any time. The act as we understand the production of the united brains of a clique calling themselves the Manitoba fish and game protection club, and if we are to judge by the legislation of 1884, when nearly every important section of the act had to be amended to suit the ideas of the club, that organization must comprise as much erratic talent as Mick Malloney's Hibernian debating club, which strictly prohibited the use of any argument more persuasive than a black thorn. According to one of these amendments the possession of such birds does not make a man liable to the original penalties of the act, providing they are intended for the use of himself and family, and were killed during the open season. But a trader who exposes them for sale no matter when they were killed, is liable to the full extent of the act. In this manner a man may have five hundred brace of birds frozen and stowed away in his cellar, but should he allow a guest at his house, or any one outside of his own family to taste

of them he is liable to penalty. Such is the reading of the act, which however makes no provision for when it shall go into effect as law. We suppose enthusiastic admirers of dog and gun must be allowed to introduce a few of their eccentricities into legislation, and we have no objection to their so doing, so long as they in no way interfere with trade, but we protest against their enforcing a persecution of traders to carry out the vagaries which have emanated from the addled pates of a few cranks. One of the greatest problems now in course of solution in this province is, how are we to increase our exports? and seemingly one source of great gain to the province must be shut off to please the whims of a few sports, who draft a bill which allows them to slaughter game for the pure sake of slaughter during the open season, and stock up enough to keep them in a supply during a great portion of the close season, but at the same time persecutes a merchant who offers to those who are not sports the chance of enjoying a roast chicken or grouse during the close time. If such is to be the case the sooner we fill our legislature with cranks and shut out all practical ideas the better.

But this wonderful protective club is growing in audacity. They have managed to get their crack brained ideas on game protection into law, and we understand they now meditate upon having the exportation of white fish stopped. This is fast becoming a profitable trade to Manitoba, and supplies employment for hundreds of natives, who would otherwise be left idle. But the all-wise club have decided that the export trade must be stopped, and it remains to be seen if our provincial legislators will allow them to force this additional vagary into law during this session of the House. If they do they may look for a storm of disapproval from the commercial community.

In Manitoba we have not reached that pitch of refinement (?) in which the peasant must be sacrificed to save the pheasant. We have no peasantry here, but we have farmers and traders whose struggles for a living are scarcely less trying than some peasantry of Europe, and there should be a vigilant watch kept, to prevent any system of unnecessary persecution or oppression laid upon these classes, especially when such persecution or oppression is meant merely to suit the whim of a few owners of shot guns, who imagine themselves Nimrods. There can scarcely be a doubt but the aims of this game protection club tend in the direction we indicate.



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**WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.**

Financial affairs in the city during the past week have been following the usual even but confined channel which has characterized them or months back. In commercial circles the demand for discounts has not been over active, and has been somewhat below an average in volume. There has been more than the usual fall which sets in as the middle of the month passes, and the lull may be before an active turn, as the quantity of commercial paper falling due on the 4th of February will be heavy enough to cause considerable bustle around banks. The circulation of cash in trade circles has been a little freer than during December, but is still sufficiently close to cause quite a stringency among smaller business houses. Rates of discount still stand 3 per cent. for first-class commercial paper; 9 to 10 for ordinary, and 10 to 12 for one name paper. The latter is not very freely accepted at the banks. In real estate mortgage loans business has been a little quiet, and this is attributable to cold weather and fewer farmers visiting the city. The prospect of a good farm loan business is good, but applicants seem to delay as much as they can. City business has been very quiet. Funds are by no means scarce for good safe loans, and the fact that payments of interest have improved considerably since January opened is no doubt one of the causes of the free offering of funds. How long the undecided feeling will last remains to be seen, but this branch of monetary affairs is certainly not in a discouraging state at present.

**WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.**

During December fears were expressed that during January the trade of the city would be in a very stagnant state, and that wholesale merchants would experience a time of dullness, such as had not been felt in Winnipeg for some years. It must be admitted that wholesale business has been far from rushing last week, but as January advances the above fears have been found to be in a great measure without foundation. There are few branches in which there has been any real activity, but in quite a number there is a steady recovery going on which is in marked contrast to the deadness predicted. Of course in season goods this is the duller season of the year, and activity in such lines at present would be an agreeable disappointment. Still the despondent tone with which such houses entered upon 1885 is gradually clearing away, and a belief is gaining ground that February will open up with quite a good start for spring trade. Those who are now taking orders from spring samples are finding country retailers much more hopeful and ready to purchase than they were three or four weeks ago, and travellers are sending in much more encouraging returns. In lines of every day consumption sales have not increased to any extent, but a few houses report signs of improvement and are looking for further hopeful developments. In lines dependent upon building and out-door contracting matters are still in a dead state and no improvement need be expected until spring is close at hand. The report from collections

shows a slight improvement all round, and to this fact may be attributed in a great measure the more buoyant feeling above mentioned, although the rising tendency in the price of grain all over this continent has, no doubt, a share in the improved feeling. Altogether the wholesale business in the city is in as good a state as could be expected at this time and is much better than most houses were expecting. Another week of mild weather to allow of the freer marketing of crops would no doubt have a good effect and do much to clear away the complaints heard.

**AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.**

As yet there are no sales of machinery reported, but during the past week a few intending purchasers have been moving around on the look out for spring supplies, and purchases by such are looked for during the current week. All houses have now finished their year's balancing and it is likely that canvassers for spring sales will be sent out during this week. Collections are reported steadily improving as January advances, although there is still considerable lagging behind yet. Altogether the trade is in a more hopeful state than it was two weeks since.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

All is quiet in the line of sales in this trade, but houses are beginning to receive supplies of spring goods, and the word of pushing spring sales will be actively commenced with the opening of February. Collections are reported good on the whole and improving still.

**CLOTHING.**

The past week has been the first of the season in which travellers have received any good encouragement in their sales from spring samples. Their orders have steadily improved during the week, and they are now sanguine about doing a fall average spring trade and probably leading their last year's sales quite a little. There has been literally no demand for goods for immediate wants and none is looked for during the balance of the winter. The report from collections is quite encouraging although the volume falling due this month is not heavy.

**CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.**

There is still very little doing in this trade and the past week has been a very quiet one. This is a dull time of the year and efforts at pushing the trade of 1885 have not been commenced as yet. Collections are reported fairly satisfactory.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**

Business in this line has been moving along rather slowly during the week and in aggregate has been a little under the average. There is no special reason for the quietness and houses look upon it as only one of those unaccountable temporary lulls which will soon pass away.

**DRY GOODS.**

The aggregate of sales during the week in this staple branch has been very small. The last demands for winter wools have probably been heard from, and the only activity now is in preparation for spring trade. No effort has as yet been made to sell spring goods, but houses are beginning to send out semi annual

circulars, and with the first of February travellers will be on the road with complete lines of spring and summer goods. Collections are reported fair to good and considerably improved since January opened.

**FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.**

In this as in other lines of season goods business is extremely dull at present. The past week has been one of the quietest felt for a year, and no improvement is looked for until with the opening of February staple lines may be expected to take a start. Collections are reported fair to good.

**FISH.**

The local trade has been rather quiet during the week, and reports of rain and mild weather south caused a slight check up in export business. Still a number of car lots have been shipped out, and the week closed with an improved tone in export affairs. The catch of the season so far has been heavy, and should prices hold up as they have done for the past month the season will be an exceedingly good one all through. White fish are quoted at 7c for small lots and 6c for car lots. Jack, 2½c for car lots and 3c for small lots. Oysters are quoted at 30 to 35c for standard, and 40 to 45c for selects.

**FRUIT.**

A steady but not heavy trade has been done in this trade during the week. No new green fruits are on the market, and prices have scarcely changed since our last report. Prime winter apples are still quoted at \$4 to 4.50 a bbl. Palermo oranges are still held at \$5 to 5.50 a box, and Palermo lemons at \$6 to 6.50; grapes are still quoted at \$6.50 to 9 a bbl; pears are now out of the market; Eleme figs in boxes are worth 16 to 20c, and in kegs 13c; Malagas are quoted at 11 to 13c; prunes, in 100 lb kegs, are worth \$7.50, and in 50 lb boxes \$8 to 8.50. Raisins and currants are unchanged in price.

**FUEL.**

The continued cold weather kept business active during the past week, and dealers report liberal sales. Wood still holds at former prices, round lots of tamarac selling at \$3 to \$4, and poplar at \$2.75 to \$3.25 on track. Coals are not changed in price and sell delivered at \$12 for anthracite; \$9 to \$10.50 for bituminous and \$7.50 for Saskatchewan lignite.

**FURNITURE.**

Business is still very slow in this trade, and the wholesale transactions of the week amount to only a few small orders. Several weeks of quietness are still looked forward to. Collections are also a little slow.

**GROCERIES.**

In this staple branch, business is still quiet and last week's sales did not reach a fair average. Still the extreme dullness predicted a month ago for January has not set in and the month shows a slight improvement as it progresses. Prices of staple goods have not changed, and there is not much prospect of the advance which winter freight rates should have caused. Quotations in coffee range as follows: Rios, 14 to 16c; Javas, 22 to 25c; Jamaicas, 17 to 20c; Mochas, 30 to 34c. Sugars are quoted: yellows, 6½ to 7c; granulated, 7½ to 8c; Paris lurps 9½ to 9¾c.

Tea, still ranges as follows: Moyunc gun-powder, 30 to 75c; new seasons, 65 to 85c; Japans, 25 to 50c, new seasons 40 to 55c; Congous 30 to 75c; new seasons 55 to 70c. Syrups, single crown \$2.50, and triple crown \$2.75 per keg.

#### HARDWARE AND METALS.

There is as yet very little activity in this trade and the past week has added another to the number of slow ones. Collections maintain the slight improvement noted in our last report and are more encouraging than they were a month ago. Prices of staple goods are unchanged, although an advance in metals and other heavies is almost certain with a little more activity. Quotations are unchanged and are as follows: Tin plate I.C., 14x20, \$6.25 to \$6.50 a box; I.C., 20x28, \$12.50 to \$13.00; Canada plates \$4.00 to \$4.25; sheet iron, 28 G, \$4.75 to \$5.25 per 100 lbs; iron pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list price; ingot tin, 25 to 30 per lb; pig lead, 6 to 6½c; galvanized iron, 7 to 7½c per lb; bar iron, \$2.75 to 3.25 per 100 lbs; cut nails, \$3.25 to \$3.75.

#### LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

In this line business has been very quiet during the week and no activity is looked for this month. Dealers are not disappointed at the quietness as it is no more than they have been expecting. Prices of regular goods are: Spanish sole, 33c to 35c; slaughter sole, 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic, 55c; B Z calf, \$1 to 1.10; French kip, \$1.00 to 1.25; B Z kip, 85c to 90c; slaughter kip, 65c to 75c; No. 1 wax upper, 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33c to 36c for plumb stock; English oak sole, 65c.

#### LUMBER.

Any report of operations in this trade would have to come from the logging camps, as business in the city is confined to filling a few trifling retail orders. The past week has been altogether a very quiet one, even in retail sales.

#### PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

The slight ripple in this trade reported in our last issue, has died away and affairs are again down to the usual deadness of mid-winter. Collections still hold out fair to good. Quotations now are as follows: Linseed oil raw, 72c per gal.; boiled, 75c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1 10; no pale or straw seal in the market; castor, 15c per lb; lard, No. 1 \$1.50 per gal.; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 30c; olive 50c; fine qualities 65c to \$1. Coal oils, headlight 72c; water white 33c. Calcined plaster, \$4.00 per bbl.; Portland cement, \$6; white lead, genuine, \$8.00; No. 1, \$7.50; No. 2, \$7. Window glass, first break, are quoted at \$2.50.

#### SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Altogether there has been nothing approaching to activity in this trade during the past week, there has been a jogging trade in sorts, which has prevented actual quietness. Collections are reported still fairly satisfactory and if anything improved.

#### STATIONERY AND PAPER.

A kind of scattered demand for small lots of goods has kept up in this line during the week

which has kept business from being actually dull. Still matters are quiet and the aggregate of business done is far from being heavy.

#### WINES AND SPIRITS.

In this trade sales have steadily fallen off since the first week of the year until business is now at a very low ebb. Collections are also rather discouraging. Quotations now are as follows: Hennessy's one star, \$13 to 14; in wood, \$4.50 to 5.00 per gallon; Martel, in case, one star, \$13 to \$14; Renault, 1 star, \$12, \$16 and \$20; Louis Exeres, in cases, qts., \$9; flasks, two dozen in a case, \$11; M. Dubois, in wood, \$3.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, flasks, \$8; Gin, \$9; Holland, in wood, \$3 per gallon; red cases, \$10.5 to 11.50; green \$5.50 to \$6.50; cases, Old Tom gin, Bernhard's, in wood, \$3.25 per gallon; Booth's, in wood, \$3.25; Booth's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; Scotch whisky, Ramsay's, in wood, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Coal-lla Islay, in wood, \$3.50; Stewart's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; flasks, 10.50. Irish whisky, John Jameson & Sons, in wood, \$3.50 to \$4. Bernhard's, in cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9.50. Jamaica rum, \$3.75 to \$4.00 per gallon. Champagne—Pomeroy, quarts, \$34; pints \$35 per case; Bollinger, quarts, \$33; pints \$34; Moet and Chandon, quarts, \$27; pints \$29; G. H. Munon, quarts, \$28; pints, \$30; Carte Blanche, quarts, \$20; pints \$22. Sherry from \$2.50 to 8.00 per gallon, according to quality and brand; port, \$2.50 to 7.00, according to quality and brand; claret in cases \$5.00 to 7.00; Bass's ale in quarts \$3.50 per doz., pints \$2.25; Guinness' porter in quarts \$4.00, pints 2.50. Domestic whiskies, Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.55 to 2.25 per gallon; 65 o. p. rectified, in wood, \$2.50; W.F.L. five year old, \$2.50 per gallon cases, quarts, \$7.50; flasks \$4.50.

## THE MARKETS.

### WINNIPEG.

#### GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The movement of grain has been steadily on the increase all over the province during the past week, and the advance in grain prices which has been made all over this continent has seemingly given new life to the trade here as well as elsewhere. The quantity of wheat forwarded to Port Arthur during the week has been on the increase, and in aggregate remembers one of some of the weeks before the close of navigation. As yet none has been shipped by southern rail routes, and until some reduction in freight rates take place none will be sent that way. Street receipts in the city have also been liberal, although not so heavy as they would have been had the weather been milder. Altogether, the grain business is quite lively. In provisions there has been a quiet feeling, and sales have not been as free as could be wished. Prices have not changed materially, and, as a rule, the feeling has been a little easier. Stocks of dairy products are still heavy in the city, and meats are heavy in their feeling, and not moving as freely as could be wished.

#### WHEAT.

With mills all at work again the local demand has been active during the week, while

receipts have been quite liberal. No. 1 hard is quoted at 73c; No. 2, 67 to 68c; No. 1 Regular, 67 to 68c; No. 2, 62c; No. 3, 54 to 55c; Rejected, 40 to 42.

#### OATS.

Dealers are still in the belief that prices will advance as spring draws near, and their unwillingness to sell has raised prices a little during the week. Car lots are now quoted at 40 to 42c.

#### BARLEY.

There is still very little coming to market, and the little is, as a rule, poor in quality. A leading brewer has managed to secure a 10,000 bushel stock of fairly bright lots. Discolored lots for feed still sell down to 30c.

#### FLOUR.

There are still no shipments to report to eastern markets, and the local and western trade has not been very active. Prices are unchanged and are: patents, \$2.35; strong bakers', \$2.00. XXXX, \$1.60, superfine \$1.25.

#### BRAN AND SHORTS.

The stock at the mills has not been increasing, and the prices of last report are still firmly held to. Bran, on track, is worth \$11 a ton, and shorts \$13.

#### POTATOES.

There is a dearth of receipts owing to cold weather. Stocks in town are liberal, but prices keep firm, small lots selling at 45 to 50c.

#### BUTTER.

There has been no improvement in the state of the market since our last report. Stocks are still heavy in the city and prices weak. First class eastern dairy is quoted at 25c, but can be had for less by cash buyers. Prime Manitoban is held at 21 and 22c. Medium grades range from 15 to 18c. Poor qualities are not saleable.

#### EGGS.

There is still a sufficient supply for all demands, and cold weather has made very little difference in prices. Cases are quoted at 27 to 28c.

#### CHEESE.

There has been a light demand during the week, and quotations range from 14 to 15c for good to choice.

#### HAMS.

Prime canvassed are still held at 16c in small lots. Local smoked are offered at 12½c in round lots to jobbers, and 13½c in small lots. The gap between prices promises to be narrower soon.

#### BACON.

The local product is now quoted at 10c to jobbers in round lots, and 11 to 11½c in small lots. Local are offered at 12½c in round lots and 13½c in small. Breakfast bacon is quoted at 16c, and in jobbing lots 12½ to 13.

#### MESS PORK.

There is no change to report for the week. Home product is quoted at \$18 and Chicago about \$1 higher. The movement has been light.

#### MESS BEEF.

There are very few sales reported for the past week. The standing quotation has been \$17.50.

#### LA RD.

The local article is still held at \$2.50 for 2000 pails, and has been slow in sale during the week.

#### DRESSED HOGS.

Receipts have not been so free as could be wished, and prices have held firm, ranging from \$6 to \$6.50.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The markets on 'change have been feverish all the week, but prices have gone upward since Thursday, when the lowest figure of the week was touched. Few traders are confident that the boom will be of long duration, most of them expressing doubt that present prices can be maintained. A few bulls are talking about dollar wheat, and there are bears who are sure that prices will go down 10 or 15c before the month is out. The latter are alarmed over the heavy receipts, but the bulls say most of this wheat belongs to the Millers' Association and has been rushed in to make room at country elevators, but this seems queer when it is remembered that the Association is credited with causing the boom now on. There is considerable wheat in the country yet, but the quantity is not so large as to justify alarm regarding the prospect of its being rushed into market so rapidly as to influence prices. Receipts for the week were large, being much in excess of consumption, and though shipments were only fair, the stock in store shows but a small increase. This is accounted for by the fact that hundreds of cars have not yet reached the elevators.

Following were the highest and lowest wheat prices by grade on 'change during the week ending to-day, together with to-day's closing prices and the prices one year ago:

Wheat	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing 1884:	Jan. 9.
No. 1 hard	\$3 .. 79½	.. 83	.. 99½	
" 2 "	.. 81 .. 77½	.. 81	.. 93½	
" 1 ..	.. 75½ .. 73	.. 75½	.. 89	
" 2 ..	.. 71½ .. 66½	.. 71½	.. 85	

Futures were buoyant early in the week, but were neglected at the close. No. 1 hard, February, sold up from 82½ to 84c, March from 83½ to 84½c, while May opened at 85½c and closed at 88c. No. 2 hard, May, opened at 82½c and closed at 84c. Coarse grains were quiet but firm, rejected corn closing at 34 and 35c and No. 2 oats at 24 to 25c.

MILLSTUFF—Has been in fair demand and higher, bulk bran closing at \$7 to 7.25 and shorts at 8.50 per ton.

FLOUR.—A rather quiet feeling has prevailed in the flour market. The advance has practically shut off export trade, as foreign buyers have been slow to order, while the light production and a good domestic demand have exhausted supplies and necessitated the refusal of many orders. The millers are pretty well satisfied, however. Lack of water they cannot avert, and the feeling is that if water was plentiful, the output might affect prices if forced on an unwilling market. They are all hopeful, believing that wheat will hold up well and knowing that with short supplies everywhere, flour must stiffen in value.

Quotations at the mills for car or round lots are as follows: Patents, \$4.75 to 5.10; firsts, \$4.45 to 4.75; first bakers', \$3.75 to 4.25; second bakers', \$3.20 to 3.50; best low grades, \$2 to 2.25 in bags; red dog, \$1.50 to 1.70 in bags.

There is little new to report regarding mill-operations in Minneapolis, a shortage of water power restricting the flour production not

far from the limits of 100,000 bbls. weekly. Last week the power, under the influence of milder weather, was much better on the whole, and the output showed a gain. It amounted to 112,600 bbls.—averaging 18,756 bbls. for six days—against 107,460 bbls. the preceding week, and 62,310 bbls. for the corresponding period in 1884. The current week began with much colder weather, and the water was lower. Ice loosened in the river above was also causing some trouble Wednesday, and the production bids fair to fall off some. One other mill, however, has its steam plant about ready for use, and after this week it will be enabled to run full capacity when desired. Two other mills are now being assisted with steam power, and were it not for this, together with the fact that a good deal of "extra time" is effectively got in each week, the output of our mills would cut very much less of a figure than it does now.

The following were the receipts at and shipments from Minneapolis for the weeks ending at the dates given:

	RECEIPTS.		
	Jan. 13.	Jan. 6.	Dec. 31.
Wheat, bush	1,049,000	439,000	323,000
Flour, bbls	270	647	125
Millstuff, tons.	24	12	24

	SHIPMENTS.		
	Jan. 13.	Jan. 6.	Dec. 31.
Wheat, bush	102,000	60,950	100,000
Flour, bbls	107,727	105,796	93,813
Millstuff, tons.	2,779	2,903	2,895

The wheat in store in Minneapolis elevators, as well as the stock at St. Paul and Duluth, is shown in the appended table:

	MINNEAPOLIS.	
	Jan. 12.	Jan. 5.
No. 1 hard	1,119,317	1,055,198
No. 2 hard	106,209	139,501
No. 1 ..	1,560,595	1,581,749
No. 2 ..	139,725	151,725
Rejected	18,697	18,589
Special bins	588,138	584,350
Total	3,532,681	3,531,112

	ST. PAUL.		
	Jan. 13.	Jan. 7.	Dec. 31.
In elevators, bus	1,286,009	1,286,000	1,250,000

	DULUTH.		
	Jan. 13.	Jan. 6.	Dec. 29.
In elevators, bus	4,629,700	4,472,000	4,359,000

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

On Monday the wheat market opened with some firmness, the first sales being at about ½c advance on Saturday's closing, and sold up about ½c more. But the advance caused very liberal selling, under which there was an irregular break of 1½c from the highest point, the market closing rather easy. Receipts of corn, 424 cars: the liberal receipts and sympathy with the weaker feeling in wheat caused an easier feeling in corn. The feeling in oats is one of weakness with hardly any trading. Pork is still in good demand with an advance of from 10 to 15c. Lard prices firm and strong, closing from 2½ to 5c over Saturday.

	Jan.	Feb.
Wheat ..	\$0.79½	\$0.80½
Corn ..	36½	36½
Oats ..	26½	26½
Pork ..	11.95	12.00
Lard ..	6.80	6.87½

On Tuesday the wheat market opened unsettled, and under a strong pressure to sell and liberal receipts, together with weaker markets in Europe and New York, the market closed 1½c below yesterday. Receipts of corn, 523 cars; at the opening of the market corn showed signs of a decline, but under pretty heavy buying it quickly recovered, closing firm at nearly the highest point of the day. Oats quiet, the increase in the receipts giving the market a dull tone. In pork trading was barely fair, the market closing 10 to 12½c lower than yesterday. In lard there was no activity whatever, prices ranging 2½ to 5c lower than yesterday.

	Jan.	Feb.
Wheat ..	\$0.79½	\$0.79½
Corn ..	36½	36½
Oats ..	26	26½
Pork ..	11.87½	11.95
Lard ..	6.77½	6.82½

On Wednesday the wheat market opened stronger with quite an active trade the firmness being largely due to the strength in corn, and reports of bad weather in Kansas; the firmness induced shorts to cover, which assisted the upward tendency in prices; the market closed about 1½c higher than yesterday. Receipts of corn, 297 cars; demand good both on shipping and speculative account, with the market strong and an advance of 1½c over yesterday. Oats in good demand with slightly improved prices, and the market firm at an ½c above yesterday's closing figures. In pork an active business was done, and the market was stronger prices declined 20c early when an advance of 27½c took place, closing firm. Lard quiet but steadier with an advance of 5c.

	Jan.	Feb.
Wheat ..	\$0.80½	\$0.81
Corn ..	37½	37½
Oats ..	26½	26½
Pork ..	12.00	12.05
Lard ..	6.82½	6.87½

On Thursday there was an active business done in wheat, more particularly in speculative futures; the market opened quite unsettled and irregular, but towards the close the feeling became more firm. Receipts of corn, 351 cars. The speculative market was fairly active and firm most of the time and closed with seller, February, about ½c better than last night. Oats active and in more demand. In pork the market was again strong closing 10c higher than yesterday. Lard only moderately active, ruling strong and firm, at the close with an advance of 5 and 7½c over yesterday.

	Jan.	Feb.
Wheat ..	\$0.81½	\$0.81½
Corn ..	38½	38½
Oats ..	26½	27
Pork ..	12.17½	12.22½
Lard ..	6.99	6.95

On Friday the wheat market opened firm and in good demand, fluctuating a good deal before the close but closing quite steady. Corn in fair demand with the speculative market fairly active and firm. Oats fairly active with future deliveries stronger for all months. Pork prices were a little irregular. Lard only moderately active.

	Jan.	Feb.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.81 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0.81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn .. .. .	38	38
Oats .. .. .	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork .. .. .	12.15	12.20
Lard .. .. .	6.98	6.92 $\frac{1}{2}$

**TORONTO.**  
STOCKS.

A buoyant feeling has pervaded the stock market during the week, and almost every leading bank stock has shared in the same. There have been no very marked advances in any instances, but almost all have been on the upward tendency. One or two banks have gained from 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and others from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1, while Imperial, which is usually so steady is the only one showing a decline, and that is very slight. The advance is not attributable to any new features that have come to light in connection with Canadian stocks, but to the more confident tone which has been steadily making its way into speculative circles all over this continent since the opening of January. Grain markets have been steadily rising all over the world, and the movement has now reached stocks. It may not be so marked as in grain, but many operators now predict a long run of good luck for bulls. The closing bids of January 7th and 14th indicate the state of the market.

	Jan. 7.	Jan. 31.
Montreal .. .. .	187 $\frac{1}{2}$	188 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ontario .. .. .	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Molsons .. .. .	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Toronto .. .. .	176 $\frac{1}{2}$	177 $\frac{1}{2}$
Merchants .. .. .	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	109
Commerce .. .. .	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$
Imperial .. .. .	125	123
Federal .. .. .	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dominion .. .. .	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	185 $\frac{1}{2}$
Standard .. .. .	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hamilton .. .. .	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116
Northwest Land .. .. .	41	43 $\frac{1}{2}$

**GRAIN AND PRODUCE.**

The advance in grain prices which was general with the opening of January is still held here, and the past week has been one in which holders have been getting every day more confident. Since the report of stocks held all over the World at the close of 1884 was published here, the feeling all round has been bullish, and with the first advances in prices holders became aware of the advantage they held, and refused to let go even at the advance. The consequence is that receipts have been falling off, and as each week of progress towards spring is made the intention on the part of holders to wait until open navigation before selling, gains ground. There have been a steady, upward movement in prices, and the quotations at the close of the week were higher all round than in the last report. In meats the movement has not been heavy, and an effort to hold prices firm has not been very successful. Dairy products are still abundant, and offerings are far beyond immediate wants, there being literally no shipping demand. Prices have weakened in consequence.

**WHEAT.**

Under a good steady shipping demand prices have held quite firm, and buyers have been able to secure no concessions from holders. No. 2 Fall has been ranging from \$1 to \$2c, and No. 3 from 79 to 80c; No. 1 Spring sold from \$1 to 82c, and No. 2 about 79c.

**OATS.**

There has been a steady feeling all week. Holders were confident, and all offerings were freely taken. Good lots of white sold from 32 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 33c, and mixed from 31 to 32c.

**BARLEY.**

There has been a good, active demand all week, even for the poorer grades, and as offerings were light prices have been firm. No. 1 was wanted at 71 to 72c but was scarce. No. 2 sold from 67c; No. 3 extra at 60 to 61c, and No. 3 at 57c.

**RYE.**

No change has taken place during the week. Very little business done and quotations were nominal at 56 to 57c.

**PEAS.**

There has been a steady but limited demand during the week, and prices have ranged from 58 to 59c.

**POTATOES.**

No demand of any consequence during the week, and round lots quoted nominal at 35c.

**EGGS.**

There has been a fairly active demand for fresh at 20 to 22c; white limed have been offered at 18 to 19c.

**BUTTER.**

Business in this product has been very slow, there being no demand outside of local sources, and that very slow. Prime dairy was nominal at 19c, and good roll at 15 to 16; medium and lower grades were not wanted, and the latter unsaleable.

**CHEESE.**

Good to choice sold during the week at 12 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and medium, in small lots, at 11c.

**PORK.**

Ranged from \$15 to \$16, the latter figure being reached in but few sales. The demand was light.

**BACON.**

The business done was light, but prices moderately firm. Long clear, in round lots, was offered at 8c; rolls 10c and Cumberland 7 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**HAMS.**

The demand has not been very active, but prices have been steady. Round lots of smoked were quoted at 11c, and small lots at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 12c.

**LARD.**

Sales have been light, and small lots have gone at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for tinnets, and at 11c for pails.

**POULTRY.**

Receipts and offerings have been light, but heavy enough for the demand. Turkeys, dressed, sold in lots at \$3 to 10c per lb. and geese at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 7c. Fowl were worth 35 to 50c, and ducks 60c a pair.

**APPLES.**

Very little business doing during the week. Small sold at \$1 to \$1.25 for poor to fair, and \$1.50 to \$1.75 for good to choice.

**Bradstreet's Commercial Summary.**

Special telegrams to Bradstreet's, from leading business centers throughout the United States contain in many instances evidence of an improved feeling in commercial circles. There is little if any basis for this, so far as is learned, and it is undoubtedly due to the advance in the price of wheat, which now appears to have shown sufficient strength to prevent reaction to the point where the rush upward began. The starting of iron works at several cities has also stimulated a better feeling. The dry goods market at the larger distributing centers is firmly held, and there is some activity reported. The general trade situation is still far from satisfactory, although renewed purchases in a few lines suggest to those most interested the likelihood of a ma-

terial improvement in the spring demand. The industrial situation is less favorable despite the re-opening of iron and steel works in Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland and elsewhere. At Trenton 1,000 pottery workers are resisting a reduction in wages, and 13,000 anthracite coal miners have been discharged through the closing of a number of collieries. A ten per cent. reduction in wages at Fall River will go into force on the 19th. Prices of print cloths, though higher than two months ago, are said to be still below the cost of production. The cut in wages will affect 19,000 operatives, and a strike is not out of the question. Spring trade in prints, ginghams and other seasonal fabrics has begun with fair promise. Cotton contracts have declined 12 to 20 points during the week, the continued liberal crop movement being favorable to the bears. The woolen trade has exhibited no decided activity but a fair business has been done in leading markets, and prices as a rule have been well maintained. Kentucky tobacco, new crop, is moving freely at Louisville and the offerings are met by a brisk general demand at fair prices. The advance in the price of wheat continues. On Tuesday there was a reaction which continued on Wednesday. But the further advance on Thursday and Friday about recovered the loss. The decline in the visible supply, firm cables, reduced ocean freights and a concerted advance by bulls here and at the west served to sustain the advance, especially as the reported stock of wheat and flour in the United Kingdom were the equivalent of but 16,000,000 bushels of wheat on December 31, 1884, as against 25,000,000 bushels one year before. No. 2 red wheat closed January 8 at 94c, against 85c a week before, and Indian corn, No. 2 mixed, at 53c, a decline of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on the week, the response of this cereal to the later advance in wheat not being so active as it was earlier. Hog products and provisions have been higher in sympathy with the grain market. Spiced mess pork closed at \$13.25 a gain of 30c and refined lard at 7.70c, a gain of 30 points on the week. There were 448 failures in the United States during the past week reported to Bradstreet's, as compared with 366 in the preceding week, and with 345, 342 and 302 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 81 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Canadian 22, an increase of 7.

**The West on the Reciprocity Treaties.**

The feeling in the West in favor of the ratification of the treaties now before the United States Senate is very strong. The Pioneer Press, of St. Paul, claims that the seaports of the East have gathered tolls from every item of commerce passed to or from the West; that "the importers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore have obtained for those foreign products which we need, and have paid them liberal commissions. To the great east and west trunk lines of railroads have multiplied and grown fat upon the transportation charges thus levied on the people of the West. . . . But we are on the threshold of development in a different direction, and

its possibilities no man who lives between the Alleghanies and the Rockies ought to be in-  
 scissible. Nothing promises to so assist that  
 development, to give it form and direction, to  
 turn it to the instant profit of the people of the  
 West, as the consummation of the projects for  
 larger and freer trade with the South American  
 countries; a policy which is and must be a part  
 of the manifest destiny of this country. \*

• • Our trade relations with nations lying  
 nearest to us are capable of almost indefinite  
 expansion. This is the object of the diploma-  
 tic policy of the present administration, and  
 this the consummation which ought to com-  
 mand the enthusiastic support of all our citi-  
 zens. To the people living west of the At-  
 lantic states, its import is more than great.  
 Extension of our trade with the nations lying  
 to the south draws with it the building up of  
 seaport cities on the gulf, and the elevation of  
 the Mississippi river to that commanding rank  
 as an avenue of transportation for which na-  
 ture designed it. The trade of the West is  
 coming to exceed that of the East as rapidly as  
 the difference between the two sections in  
 population and political importance is growing.  
 Of our foreign as well as our domestic com-  
 merce, the West will furnish an ever-increasing  
 share. And the natural and inevitable course  
 of that commerce, is so far as it consists of im-  
 portation and exportation between the United  
 States and the countries stretching from the  
 Mexican boundary to Cape Horn, will not be  
 over the out-of-the-way circuit of thousands of  
 miles around to New York and thence by the  
 east and west rail routes, but directly north  
 and south by way of the Gulf of Mexico and  
 the Mississippi river."

When the West fought the South so desper-  
 ately during the great rebellion its action was  
 largely influenced by the fact that in the  
 event of the South succeeding in setting up a  
 separate government the Mississippi river  
 would be controlled by the South, and the fact  
 that the western country tributary to the Missis-  
 sippi would be in the hands of the South. The  
 time is now coming when the value of the Missis-  
 sippi to the great West and Northwest as a  
 highway of commerce is about to be tested.  
 The West, it is plainly to be seen, regards the  
 proposed treaties as the means of building up  
 a trade direct with foreign countries without  
 the intervention of New York and the Atlantic  
 ports. The latest expression of opinion on the  
 treaties comes from the Free Trade Club  
 of New York, which, strange to say, opposes  
 these great measures for the promotion of free  
 trade. The club appears to be very inconsis-  
 tent in its attitude, and looking at the out-  
 spoken declarations of the western journal,  
 we have quoted, many will suspect that the  
 real reason for so much opposition being raised  
 to the treaties in New York is to be found in  
 the theory of our St. Paul contemporary. But  
 New York can hardly hope to dictate the trade  
 policy of the Republic always. Its voice is  
 entitled to respect, but the vigorous West is  
 growing stronger and bolder every year, and  
 it is bound to be heard and to have its wishes  
 respected. *Montreal Herald.*

### Cigars.

"If the new treaties with Spain and San  
 Domino are ratified, we shall have cheaper ci-  
 gars," said a tobacconist. "To tell the truth,  
 smokers have benefited very little by the re-  
 duced tax on tobacco. The manufacturers  
 merely increased their profits and gave jobbers  
 and retailers a little better margin, without  
 making any noteworthy improvement in qual-  
 ity. If they had let prices alone and put the  
 difference in cost into better stock for cigars,  
 smokers would have been the gainers, but  
 there is little difference in the cigars of to-day  
 as compared with those of three years ago.  
 It is a fact, however, that the rising generation  
 of smokers will not appreciate this privilege as  
 they should. They are developing a taste for  
 a flavored cigar made from fair domestic to-  
 bacco, and the consumption of this kind of  
 goods is growing rapidly. If smokers could  
 see a Cuban and an American cigar factory  
 side by side, the contrast would make them  
 eschew domestic cigars forever. It is well  
 known the world over that the Cubans make  
 the best shaped cigars, but it is not known how  
 clearly they are. Cubans will not work in  
 American factories, although the pay is higher,  
 because, they say, our methods are so differ-  
 ent and our establishments so filthy. The Cu-  
 bans will not go to his work with soiled hands,  
 and every part of the factory is kept scrup-  
 ulously clean. The tobacco is handled with as  
 much care as is the clean linen in a well or-  
 dered laundry. A couple of Cubans dived into  
 Chicago a year or so ago and got work in a fac-  
 tory there, but didn't stop two weeks. They  
 said they couldn't endure the filth of the place,  
 although it was much cleaner than the major-  
 ity of New York factories, to say nothing of  
 the tenement houses. They made three times  
 as much here as they could at home, but they  
 said they would not work in America, and  
 went back to Cuba. —*Northwest Miller.*

### A Chapter on Tramps.

Under this heading the *Paper Trade Journal*  
 publishes the following quaint letter from a  
 correspondent:

"An old saying among paper makers is that  
 a journeyman has never completed his trade  
 until he has taken a good tramp, and I believe  
 that there is truth in the assertion, particularly  
 in England, where tramps are supported while  
 on the road. My first tramp through England  
 was in the summer of 1844, and although at  
 times fatigued and somewhat annoyed with  
 sore feet, yet the change of scenery at every  
 turn of the road, and falling in occasionally  
 with tramps of different trades, tailors, coach-  
 makers, hatters, tanners, shoemakers, etc.  
 fully compensated me for the trouble. But the  
 best amusement was found at night in the club-  
 room, i.e., where the "turn" was paid. It  
 was not unusual in those days for the "turn"  
 to be paid in cities situated many miles from a  
 paper-mill, and unless the tramp was well  
 protected he was apt to pass along without think-  
 ing, till too late for supper.

The principal headquarters for tramps at the  
 above date was the "Paul Pry," Maidstone,  
 Kent, a large establishment situated about the

centre of the city. In fact the place had to be  
 large, as the first night I stayed there I found  
 twenty-one tramps in one room. Abraham  
 Winn, whom some of our readers will remem-  
 ber, was there, and although out of work he  
 was as polite as a dancing master. It was  
 sometime before I could realize the situation or  
 believe that the men were out of employment.  
 I do not know where the money came from or  
 how the bill was paid, but every one seemed to  
 be provided with plenty to eat and drink, and  
 just before bedtime Mr. Winn made a big  
 speech, in which he remarked that he would  
 see all of his flock safe to bed and then, if room  
 was left, he would toss in himself on the floor.  
 This, I thought, was very kind in Abraham,  
 particularly to men a good many of whom  
 he had never seen before; but this seemed to  
 be a natural instinct in paper makers of yore  
 times.

The Springfield paper mill "turn," as I have  
 already stated, was paid in the "Paul Pry,"  
 and when the tramp got tired staying there all  
 he had to do was to step over to the "Arti-  
 choke" where the Turkey Paper Mill "turn"  
 was paid, and besides these two mills other  
 "turns" around the suburbs of the city were  
 collected. Maidstone may be said to be a city  
 of paper makers and tramps.

### The Electric Light in Flour Mills, and its Indicated Peril.

It will be readily conceded that millers al-  
 ready run far too many risks in their mills to  
 regard with equanimity additional perils arising  
 out of the very advantages conferred on them  
 by the latest practical results of science. The  
 fire and explosion risks of the normal flour mill  
 are sufficiently grave *per se*, and must not be in  
 any way aggravated by that science to which  
 millers naturally and properly look for the final  
 extirpation of all the more extraordinary dan-  
 gers of their avocation. And yet, if we are not  
 very much misinformed, there is a new real  
 peril before the miller, due indeed to what is  
 generally regarded as one of the very greatest  
 achievements of the day—namely, the electric  
 light. As all our readers are aware, the instal-  
 lation of the electric light has already been re-  
 corded in these columns, in respect to not a few  
 of our leading mills, and millers generally are  
 naturally anxious to secure the many obvious  
 advantages of such a system of lighting. It  
 now appears, however, that although unques-  
 tionably the electric light does possess numerous  
 advantages over gas and other means for artificial  
 lighting at command, it may, and in actual fact  
 does, constitute a serious and indefinite source  
 of peril in certain cases, and may lead to that  
 most terrible catastrophe, the sudden ignition  
 and consequent explosion of flour dust on a  
 scale sufficient to wreck any mill. We under-  
 stand that Herr Boher, the Public Lighting In-  
 spector of Dresden, has been experimenting of  
 late with a view to determining the precise part  
 played by electricity in causing flour dust ex-  
 plosion in mills. The experiments were con-  
 ducted at the Royal Court Theatre, where a  
 very powerful set of dynamos is employed, and  
 where the electricity from the belting was in-  
 tense. Leyden jars could be charged thence in

a few moments, and most of the experiments possible with the customary electric machine were here conducted in a very perfect manner. The experimenter then went minutely into details, and the result of his investigations, summed up, briefly appears to be that the electricity developed by belting can and does cause ignition of flour dust. In ordinary factories the quantity of metal present, and the usual arrangement of the iron-framed machines is such that the connection established between and among them insures the safe conducting away of the electricity. It is, however, Herr Boher says, otherwise in mills, and particularly in those where French burr-stones are employed, made of separate pieces bound together by thick iron bands. These latter, he is noted, are not connected together, but isolated by the non-conducting stone. It follows thence that rims next to the driving pulleys and belts, usually found just below stones when cog-wheels are not used, and pulleys nearly equal in diameter to the stones, become surcharged with positive electricity, as indicated above in reference to the Leyden jar. The next nearest rim or rims will by induction develop negative electricity. Well then, whenever these opposite forces shall have reached a certain degree of tension, it follows that the sudden emission of an intense spark from one stone band to another could very easily ignite the very inflammable flour dust floating around, and under certain conditions might lead to disastrous results. Such then is the peril indicated. The remedy is suggested in the simple connection of the iron spindles of the stones together by means of a thick wire, a metallic bar being located so as to nearly touch both the stone rims and the driving pulley. Obviously, as it seems to us, the danger is proportionately reduced in cases of roller mills. It appears that there is an absolute risk where the ordinary millstones are used, and where the installation of the electric light is on a considerable scale. We do not ourselves pronounce at present on this interesting subject; it is a matter entirely for experts; but it is well to caution millers against what is, at all events, a very palpable and, under certain conditions, extremely serious peril in connection with the electric light.—*The Miller* (London).

### The Food Zones of Canada.

We clip the following from an article in the *Montreal Gazette* of the 15th inst.:

"Canada, with her vast territories of virgin soil in Manitoba and for a thousand miles to the west and northwest." What can she do to make up to the mother country for the falling off in other directions? The Northwest is no longer a Great Lone Land, but the home of a busy, thriving, happy population. The railway has opened up communication over its vast sweep. Order prevails, and there is provision for education and public worship. The yield of wheat in Manitoba is 28.5 bushels per acre, and that under very imperfect tillage. It has been as high as 60 bushels, where due care had been given to the preparation of the soil. Mr. Schneider, of Winnipeg, has stated that a farm of 62 acres gave 55 bushels per acre, weighing

more than 60 lbs. to the bushel. Sir John Richardson says that wheat is successfully grown in latitude 60° 5', near the borders of Great Slave lake. Archbishop Tache found it growing up to 62° on the same lake, and further west it matures at a higher latitude. It grows freely on the Saskatchewan and luxuriantly in the valleys of the Assiniboine and Red rivers—a region pronounced by Blodget to be the seat of the greatest wheat yield on this continent and probably in the world. Prof. Macoun has testified that two-thirds of the Peace river region is fit for wheat, and Dr. Bell states that it was found to ripen at Fort Moose, near the southern shores of Hudson Bay, though the soil was a cold, wet clay.

It is evident, therefore, that the wheat areas of Canada are of enormous extent. South of the northern limits where wheat has matured, between Ontario and the Rocky Mountains, there are 950,000 to 1,000,000 square miles (about 600,000,000 acres) of territory, similarly situated and congenial as to climate to the best wheat countries of the old world.

### Poisonous Coffee.

Most people think if they buy coffee in the berry, roast and grind it at home, they are sure of having obtained a healthy article—the Simon Pure Java. But it may be they have been both deceived and poisoned. In Brooklyn the health inspectors recently found several well known coffee dealers who were in the habit of doctoring cheap Central American coffee so as to make it resemble and sell for true Java. This was accomplished by polishing the coffee berries in rotating cylinders, with the addition of such stuffs as chromate of lead, Silesian blue, yellow ochre, Venetian red, drop black, burnt amber, charcoal, soapstone, chalk, and Prussian blue. Some of these substances contain lead, copper, arsenic, and when the doctored coffee was subjected to chemical test these metals were found in poisonous quantities. The Health Board promptly ordered the discontinuance of this mode of coffee adulteration, and the enterprising dealers will now have to move across the river into New Jersey or some other State where their nefarious traffic may be conducted without interference of the authorities.—*Scientific American*.

### Pearls from Ceylon.

For the last hundred years Ceylon has been one of the main sources of pearls, the best coming from the western coast of the island, where the oyster producing them is of a different kind from that on the eastern coast. The pearl-oyster banks are under control of the government, which allows fishing only for a short season, and may stop it altogether if the banks seem to be in danger of exhaustion. A large number of boat-owners from Ceylon and India, from 150 to 200 in all, will enrol themselves, and assemble in March at the banks, where they are divided into two fleets, one sailing under a blue and the other under a red flag. These fleets fish on every other day. Each boat provides its own crew and divers, and has on board a government guard whose duty it is

to see that no oysters are sold without their knowledge.

The oysters are caught by divers. When one of these men is about to go down, he stands on a flat stone attached to the diving rope, draws in a deep-breath, and holding his nostrils closed with one hand, is lowered swiftly to the bottom. There he hastily collects as many oysters in his basket as he is able to scramble up, and when unable to endure it longer, gives a signal, and is hauled to the surface. A diver who can remain under water a whole minute is thought to be doing unusually well.

At a given signal the boats all sail for shore, and the oysters are placed in the government's receptacles. Each boat is then given its share for its service, and the rest are sold by the government at auction. Before the pearls can be washed out the oysters must rot, and are spread out upon cemented floors while they undergo this process. The smell of this decay is so great that no one can live near the place, and formerly diseases like the cholera nearly always broke out in the neighborhood before the end of the season.

The product varies greatly, but at present from fifteen to twenty millions of oysters are annually caught in Ceylon, during about forty days' fishing, and the pearls yielded are worth about \$500,000.—*Ex.*

### The Industrial Situation.

It is something for all parties concerned to bear in mind that depression exists throughout the industrial world. England, which is the largest carrying nation in the world, is in the grip of a most profound depression. The Liverpool docks are full of vessels out of commission, and the Harbor Board is unable to furnish accommodations for unemployed vessels. This indicates a stagnancy of trade throughout the commercial domain. It is idle to enter into discussion as to the causes. The fact overbears all discussion, and all men who wish to be first must not in view of this fact. Manufacturers must be content with small profits until the depression gives way. Artisans must act with reference to their own and their employers' interests, and employers must act with reference to the interests of their operatives. Making liberal allowance for the selfishness of mankind, still there should be in reserve enough common sense and the spirit of accommodation to bridge this emergency.—*North American*.

### The United States National Debt.

The national debt, less cash in the Treasury, was increased instead of diminished, during December to the extent of \$641,000. The increase in the debt in November was even more than this and the reduction in the national debt for the six months of the fiscal year is only \$32,143,000. There is not going to be the usual hundred million reduction in the debt by June, nor is there any need of it. A reduction of \$15,000,000 every six months from now until September, 1891, will just extinguish the debt now subject to call by the time the \$250,000,000 four and a half per cents. become subject to redemption.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce*.

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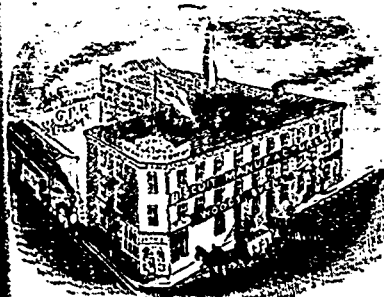
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# Canadian Pacific Railway.

(WESTERN DIVISION)

## WINTER TIME TABLE.

Commencing Sunday, December 7, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

Going West.	leave Winnipeg arrive	Going East.	0.30 p.m.
8.30 a.m.	Portage la Prairie	4.00 "	
11.05 "	Brandon	12.30 "	
3.03 p.m.	Broadview	2.00 a.m.	
11.00 "	Regina	8.00 p.m.	
5.25 a.m.	Moose Jaw	5.30 "	
3.00 "	Swift Current	8.35 a.m.	
3.40 p.m.	Maple Creek	1.25 "	
9.40 "	Medicine Hat	9.00 p.m.	
2.15 a.m.	Calgary	6.40 a.m.	
4.30 p.m.	Laggan	8.15 p.m.	
1.10 a.m.	arrive Laggan		

Trains between Winnipeg and Brandon daily, except Sundays. Three trains a week between Winnipeg and Moosejaw, leaving Winnipeg Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; returning leave Moosejaw Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Once a week between Winnipeg and Laggan, leaving Winnipeg Tuesday; returning leave Laggan Friday. Train between Calgary and Laggan subject to cancellation at any time without notice.

Going East	leave Winnipeg arrive	Going West	7.20 a.m.
7.30 a.m.	Rat Portage	10.45 a.m.	
3.05 p.m.	Barclay	12.30 p.m.	
2.00 a.m.	Port Arthur	1.30 p.m.	
1.00 p.m.	arrive Port Arthur		

Trains for Port Arthur leave Winnipeg Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, returning leave Port Arthur Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Going South	leave Winnipeg arrive	Going North.	7.09 a.m.
*8.05 p.m.	Emerson	14.15 a.m.	
10.50 p.m.	leave Winnipeg arrive	4.00, 7.00 p.m.	
8.40, 9.15 p.m.,	Morris	1.20, 5.05 p.m.	
10.30, 11.55 a.m.,	Gretna	4.00 p.m.	
11.40 a.m.,	Manitou	5.30 a.m.	
5.00 p.m.			

\*Daily, except Saturday  
 1 Daily, except Mondays.  
 Trains run daily between Winnipeg and Gretna. For Manitou, leave Winnipeg Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; returning leave Manitou Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Train leaves Winnipeg for Stonewall, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9.30 a.m., arriving at Stony Mountain 10.30 a.m. and Stonewall at 10.55 a.m. Return same days, leaving Stonewall at 1.30 p.m. and Stony Mountain at 2 p.m., arriving at Winnipeg 3 p.m.

Train leaves Winnipeg for West Selkirk Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p.m., arriving at West Selkirk 6 p.m. and returning leaves West Selkirk Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m., arriving at Winnipeg 3 a.m.

### Sleeping Car Service.

Trains leaving Winnipeg Tuesday morning for Calgary and Port Arthur will have sleeping cars attached, returning leave Calgary Saturdays, Port Arthur Thursdays.

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