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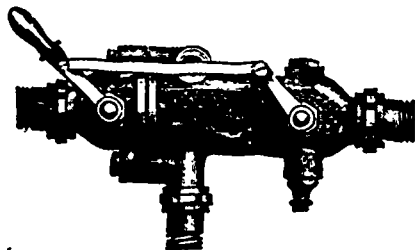
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 All Orders promptly attended to.

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 Acknowledged to be the
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Will lift 25 feet and take water at 150 degrees. Only
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 Cheaper than any other Injector in the market.
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 Strictly first class in every respect. Commercial Sample
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 Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Paper Boxes,
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BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS,
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Prepared specially for the ALKALINE waters
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ONLY RELIABLE
 preparation of its class made.

JOSEPH PARKINSON,
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Archie C. Crosbie,
 Sole Agent for the Dominion of Canada for
THE HAYWARD HAND GRENADE
FIRE EXTINGUISHER,

It is the only Grenade that is imported into Canada
 freight and duty paid. Insured by Chiefs of Fire De-
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Price \$15 a Doz., baskets included.
 ORDERS filled with Promptness and Despatch.
 Also with

Munderloh & Co., Agts for the White Cross Line
 and Sole Agents for the Dominion of Canada for
MYER'S WATCHMAN'S CONTROL CLOCK.
 Indorsed by Chiefs of Police, Business Houses and all who
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PRICE \$35. Will last for years.
 Contracts for either supplied with promptness and
 despatch.

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Engine and Boiler Works
COMPANY,
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 Manufacturers of

ENGINES AND BOILERS

Of Every Description and Capacity.
 Armington & Sims' celebrated Automatic
 Cut-Off Engines,
 Horizontal Plain Slide Valve Engines,
 Steamboat and Tug Engines,
 Hoisting and Pile Driving Engines,
 Upright Engines, and
 Meyers Variable Cut-off Engine.

OTTO SILENT GAS ENGINES,
 Steamboat and Tug Boilers, Locomotive
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 Horizontal Return Tubular Boilers,
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BOILERS FOR STEAM HEATING,
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Send for circulars and price lists to
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Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

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JUST ARRIVED, all

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS

All New Seasons Teas. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
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EVERYTHING IN THE SADDLERY LINE.

Having a large line of Buggy Busters, Lap
Robes and Fly Nets, will offer the same at less
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46 McWilliam Street East,

ESTABLISHED 1867.

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Stones, Mantel Pieces, Grates, etc. Special designs fur-
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—DEALER IN—

HIDES,

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Consignments solicited. Shipping Tags and
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Celebrated Roasted Coffees

IN STOCK:—Herrings in Half Bbls. and Bbls.

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New Valencias, Elme Raisins
and Currants.**AT WAREHOUSE,**25 AND 37 BANNATYNE STREET EAST,
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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, AUGUST 4, 1885.

N. O. 45

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.

THE COMMERCIAL will be mailed to any address in Canada, United States or Great Britain at \$2.00 a year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 month, weekly insertion	\$3.50 per line.
3 months, do	0 75 "
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Casual rates for all advertisements inserted for a less period than one month, or for all transient advertising 10 cents per line each insertion.

Reading notices in news columns, 15 cents per line each insertion. Special location will be charged extra.

THE COMMERCIAL will be circulated extensively amongst wholesale and retail Merchants, Jobbers, Bankers, Brokers, Manufacturers, Hotel Keepers, Insurance and Loan Agencies throughout the entire Canadian Northwest.

Book, Newspaper, Railroad, Commercial and Job Printing specialties.

27 Office, 4 and 6 James St. East.

JAS. E. STEEN,
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 4, 1885.

Geo. McPhee has opened up a hotel at Birtle.

Geo. Hogarth, is opening up a general store at Minnedosa.

W. Wilson, dentist, is about to commence business in Calgary.

Stewart, is about to open up a bakery business at Morden.

Thorne & Webster, have opened up a photograph gallery in Port Arthur.

It is rumored that the saw mill in Rapid City is to be run by Cars & Head.

Sharp, of Winnipeg, is about to open up a shoemaking business in Gladstone.

C. J. Hillwell, of the Fort William Echo, has purchased a paper at Glengarry.

H. G. Henderson, general storekeeper, Minnedosa, is offering his business for sale.

R. Stevenson, attorney and barrister, has located at Moosomin, where he will practice.

A. R. Clark & Co., of Toronto, dealers in leather, have opened up an agency in this city.

Jas. Wilson, stationer, Virden, is about to start in the gents' furnishing business in that town.

Miss Boreland, of Portage la Prairie, has opened up a dressmaking establishment at Virden.

Joseph Wolf, formerly in the auctioneering business in this city, has again resumed in the same business.

The stock belonging to the estate of M. B. Nagle, grocer and liquor dealer, Winnipeg, has been sold by sheriff at 50c on \$.

Arch. Anderson, with a partner, intends to start a stock farm at Westbourne, where they have erected the necessary buildings.

Mellon & Davis, fish dealers, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. The business will in future be carried on by H. A. Mellon.

Willie, a miller, is about to erect a grist mill at Virden, for which he will receive a bonus to assist him in carrying on the business.

The stock and book debts of the estate of J. Hingston Smith & Co., gunsmiths and sporting goods dealers, Winnipeg, is to be sold off.

It is rumored that D. Campbell, an eastern banker, has been prospecting at Virden to see if it was advisable to open a branch bank in that town.

The paper mill at Portage la Prairie, ran by McLoughlin & Co., has been closed down. The capacity for turning out building and wrapping paper by this mill being evidently far in excess of the demands of the Northwest, as this firm have in their warehouses a sufficiently large stock to supply the market for some time to come.

The construction of the extension of the Manitoba Northwestern Railway is progressing rapidly, eight contractors being busily engaged pushing forward the work which has to be completed by the first of September. Fully one thousand men and three hundred teams are employed. The track runs seven miles to the north of Birtle and a few miles distant from Shoal Lake, through a fine country adapted for agricultural purposes.

Blackwood Bros. handsome new brick soda water works on Colony Street, Winnipeg, are nearing completion and will be ready about the 15th inst for the new steam machinery which has been imported from London, Eng. Blackwood Bros. are to be complimented on their enterprise and push. Theirs, when finished, will be the most handsome, best equipped, and largest works of the kind in the Dominion. They are entitled to the name "Excelsior," as their mineral and aerated waters are the best on the continent. They have received from Ontario five carloads of pure apple cider of choice quality, an advertisement of which will be found elsewhere.

The deposits and withdrawals at the office of the Government Savings Bank here for the month ending 31st July were as follows:

Deposits	\$37,353 00
Withdrawals	23,577 69
Excess of deposits	\$13,775 31

INLAND REVENUE.

Duties collected	
Spirits	\$3,865 15
Malt	859 75
Cigars	12 00
Licenses	635 00
Total	\$5,371 90

The above is somewhat of a falling off from the same month of last year, but the decrease is very slight.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Statement of goods imported, entered for consumption, and duty collected during July, 1885:

Goods imported dutiable	\$158,624 00
Goods imported free	23,364 00
Total imported	\$181,988 00

Goods entered for consumption, dutiable and free	\$185,387 00
Duty collected	47,859 36
Goods exported	29,246 00

STATEMENT OF CUSTOMS FOR JULY 1884.

Goods imported dutiable	\$204,168 00
Goods imported free	50,163 00
Total imported	\$254,331 00

Goods entered for consumption, dutiable and free	202,215 00
Duty collected	53,594 86
Goods exported	9,441 00

Business East. ONTARIO.

George W. Bennett, grocer, Dundas, is dead.
J. W. Walden, physician, Waterloo, is dead.
Peter Forham, grocer, Wallaceburg, has sold out.

M. Lawlor, clothier, Amherstburg, has assigned.

Thomas Alcock, grocer, St. Thomas, is closing business.

Leary & Findlay, grain dealers, Lindsay, have dissolved.

W. G. Dobie, harness maker, Wallaceburg, has sold out.

Geo. Shortread, shingle manufacturer, Hillsdale, is dead.

John G. Campbell, tailor, Walkerton, has assigned in trust.

Geo. Milligan, cigar dealer, Toronto, has assigned in trust.

Wm. Dicks & Son, machinists, Toronto, have assigned in trust.

S. Robertson & Son, bankers, Harriston, have assigned in trust.

T. L. Steel, general storekeeper, Kinloss, has given up business.

Estate of S. Maher, cigar dealer, St. Thomas, has been sold out.

J. L. Richard, dry goods merchant, Ottawa, has assigned in trust.

Geo. W. Randall, hotelkeeper, Queensville, has assigned in trust.

J. C. Butler, general storekeeper, Glencoe, is trying to compromise.

Miss E. H. Hewitt, grocer, Irgersoll, has sold out to T. E. Robinson.

P. Maddigan, harness maker, Beamsville, has removed to St. Catharines.

James Paul, grocer and shoe dealer, Chatham has sold out shoe business.

Campbell & Cross, publishers, Warton, have dissolved, Cross continues.

Clark & Oben, plasterers, Toronto, have dissolved, Philip Oben retiring.

Wm. Porteous, hotelkeeper, Stratford, has sold out to Rankin & Robertson.

French & Matchet have sold out their saw mill at Everitt to Gracier & Bayeroff.

Smith & Mitchell, butchers, Fort William, have sold out to Harkness & Dounelley.

The sheriff is in possession of the stock of L. N. Johnston, dry goods dealer, Dresden.

Malcolm & Jones, coal and wood dealers, Galt, have dissolved. John Malcolm continues.

Jas. S. Kingston, plumber, St. Thomas, has admitted Henry and Wm. H. Brown as partners.

Hugh Silver, painter, Lindsay, has admitted one Pool into partnership, style now Silver & Pool.

QUEBEC.

J. Verrier, druggist, Quebec, was burned out.
M. Myers, jeweller, Montreal, is compromising.

Menard & Frere, grocers, Montreal, have assigned.

Louis Sabatier, grocer, Montreal, has assigned.

J. B. Bourcier, grocer, St. Cuneconde, has admitted E. U. Bourcier into partnership under style J. B. Bourcier & Co.

Dolbec & Legare, traders, Quebec, have dissolved.

Paul Frind & Co., wool brokers, Montreal, have dissolved.

Laurent Brault, trader, Stanbridge, has assigned in trust.

Brault Bros., butter makers, St. Philomeno, were burned out.

Victor Leclere, butcher, Montreal, has sold out to Anatole Gervais.

H. Steinson & Co., biscuit manufacturers, Montreal, were burned out.

Daniel McGie & Son., brokers, Quebec. Dan. McGie, sr., of this firm is dead.

Desormier & Rocheleau, boot and shoe manufacturers, Montreal, have dissolved.

B. Milette, general storekeeper, Wooton. Assignment is demanded of him.

Schultze, Frind & Co., manufacturers agents, Montreal, have dissolved. Business continued under style Edward Schultze & Co.

James Linton & Co., manufacturers boots and shoes, Montreal. James Albert Linton and Edward Shaw Sharp admitted partners under same style.

NOVA SCOTIA.

W. H. Thomas, Bear River, has assigned.

Arthur Brown, Spring Hill, has assigned.

Charles Lawrence, general storekeeper, Southampton, has sold out to A. B. Lusby.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

J. S. Neill, hardware dealer, Fredericton, has assigned.

B. S. Babbitt, general storekeeper, Gagetown has assigned.

E. H. McConaghey, harness maker, St. Marys has assigned.

Clark, Kerr & Thorn, hardware merchants, St. John, have dissolved. R. C. Thorn retires. Other partners continue under same style.

Commercial Summary.

There is some encouragement in the general feeling in commercial circles reported in special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* this week. This is found mainly in dry goods. The display of autumn samples at Boston is large and attractive, and dealers there claim that sales have been rather better than they had reason to expect. The disposition of autumn prints has been noticeably free, but it remains to be added that liberal discounts have been necessary in order to stimulate purchasers. At Philadelphia, as well as at Boston, the feeling in dry goods circles has materially improved, though no cause therefor has been cited. This situation brings to mind a like one early in the current year, when a steady improvement in the spring trade was freely predicted. There was some activity shown, of course, as there doubtless will be this autumn, but it was not followed by evidences of an enlarged demand. The wool markets have been more active and somewhat stronger, but no distinct advance in prices has resulted. Holders have been stiff in their views and probably would not now accept prices quoted a month ago; but manufacturers are fairly well stocked up. The movement of general merchandize is of moderate proportions the prolonged season of extreme heat serving to check business. At the west the beginning of

harvesting operations tends to check operations of country buyers, particularly in those districts where the wheat crop prospects are not favorable. No improvement is recorded in carrying rates by rail, lake or canal, the lowest terms recorded having been made within a week without stimulating the movement of produce or merchandize. At Chicago, "a better feeling in iron" is reported, which is noticeable from its isolation. The surplus bank funds there give no signs of returning business, nor do they at eastern money centres. Wheat has declined despite the reported decline of about 400,000 bushels in the visible supply. Fears and reports of damage to stored wheat from heating and lack of export demand have been largely responsible. We find that the decrease of 500,000 bushels of wheat in the visible supply reported last week by the statistician of the New York Produce Exchange should have been an increase of 25,000 bushels, a mistake in reporting Baltimore's visible supply having been made. This sort of reporting becomes serious when it is recalled that prices of wheat are materially influenced at this time by weekly changes in the visible supply. Other grains have been quiet. Provisions have been weak and lower. Petroleum has been higher under speculative influences as well as on account of the statistical position of the product. Iron and steel continue very dull with demand no better. Prices are as low as the lowest. Cotton futures have advanced, owing to the squeeze in August, engineered by the bulls. Grocery staples move slowly with lower prices on sugar and tea. Dairy products are dull and in buyers' favor. There were 215 failures in the United States during the past week, as compared with 185 the preceding week, and with 225, 168 and 125 respectively, in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 85 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Canada had 26, a decrease of 12 — *Bradstreet's*.

Security Debts.

We believe statistics would bear us out in the statement that fully 30 per cent. of the individual financial failures of the country are due to having to pay security debt. On this subject the *American Grocer* says: "Endorsing other people's notes is a risk no man should take who has a family to support or his own credit to maintain. Business men have about all they can do to attend to their own affairs without standing sponsor for others. It also very frequently happens that the very men thus befriended turn round and become enemies of those who lent them a helping hand. Better say no at the start than to once yield and then afterwards refuse a money favor. The refusal begets enmity on the part of the borrower toward the lender. This shows the perversé side of human nature, especially in a business point of view.

"Entangling alliances are had in every way, and especially so in commerce and trade. The worst form of business alliance is that of accommodation paper. It is bad because deceptive. It is not given for value received, and too often when pay day comes proves valueless. The maker or endorser whichever it may be is left in the lurch, and instead of merely losing his name he has loaned all the accumulated savings of years."

Cheese Factories!

We have always on hand a full line of
TRIMMINGS AND SUPPLIES
For such Factories, and are prepared to furnish orders
At any time for the

Furnishing and Equipment

Of Cheese Factories or Creameries.

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.,
11 McWilliam St. East, WINNIPEG.

North-Western Planing Mills

Main St., Opposite C. P. R. Station.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

And General House Furnishing
Made to Order.

The Wholesale Trade supplied on the Best
Terms. Orders attended to promptly.

PATERSON & JITCHELL.

Winnipeg Warehousing Co.

STORAGE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

BONDED OR FREE.
Customs Government Bond in Building
Freight advanced. Negotiable Receipts Issued
and Goods Insured. Charges moderate.

Warehouses and Office: **POINT DOUGLAS AV. and HIGGINS STREET.**

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PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL

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Wholesale Agents,
WINNIPEG.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL

GRIFFIN & DOUGLASS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

City Roller Mills.

D. H. McMILLAN & BROTHER,
Manufacturers and Dealers

ROLLER PROCESS FLOUR,

In the following Grades:

Patents, Strong Bakers, and Spring Extra
Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat,
Bran, Shorts, Oats, Barley and Oatmeal.

MILLS: FOOT OF LOMBEARD ST.,
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PARSONS & FERGUSON,

Wholesale Paper Dealers

—AND—
GENERAL STATIONERS.

AGENTS

Canada Paper Company,
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WINNIPEG

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 4, 1885.

COUNTRY BANKS.

Since the rapid growth of the Northwest set in, there has been no change in the chartered bank system of Canada, which will meet the demands of a new and rapidly changing country like ours, although the want of some arrangement which would mitigate the inconvenience to which people in our small towns and their surroundings are put is and has been keenly felt. Our chartered banks are suited only for points where commerce has made considerable progress, and would be unwieldy and unprofitable concerns in smaller towns. They, no doubt, suit moderately well the wants of the eastern provinces, but they are altogether too cumbersome to be adapted to the wants of our smaller prairie towns. Private banks have, no doubt, done much to fill this want. But quite a few of these have proved to be rather unsafe concerns during the past two years, and even when they are financially solid, their proprietors have very little encouragement to commence business in our small but growing towns, as they can only hold their own there until those towns are large and important enough to allow of the location of chartered bank branches, against which private competitors stand but a poor show. With such slim encouragement held out, it is not to be wondered at, that private banks are few and far between in the small towns of the Northwest.

Some system of banking which will meet the wants above mentioned should be introduced, and among the banking schemes and hobbies which have been aired in the Dominion Parliament, none fill the bill. The nearest to the mark is the pet system of Dr. Orton, M. P., which is to make real estate the basis of bank capital, and issue currency to the extent of one-third of its assessed value. In the Northwest a real estate foundation for currency would not find many supporters at present, and we fear the stock, and even the currency of such banks would have taken some wild fluctuations since 1881, had they been in existence, and we question if the bulk of our real estate owners would make desirable bank stock owners. But if we mistake not the Dr.

means that only farming real estate should be used as a basis for capital, and that the banks should be purely for the convenience of farmers. Even this hedging would not supply a very stationary foundation, and the man who would then be able to make bank stocks jump up or down, would be the district assessor. Besides, we have too many special arrangements already for the farmer, which tend to make him believe that he has nothing in common with other citizens, and that all others are arrayed against him. Such a belief well spread may be good for the scheming politician or demagogue, but it is certainly subversive of legitimate business interests.

In every other scheme of petit banking (if we may use the term) which has been mooted, equally great defects can be found, and it is evident that the system to meet existing wants has yet to be proposed. There is scope in this field for a financier of some ability, and there is equally good scope for such a man to make a great name for himself, and earn the gratitude of thousands of the pioneer farmers and business men of this great Northwest.

CANADIAN TRADE WITH THE OLD COUNTRY.

That the Old Country is taking a more practical and tangible grip of her relations with the colonies, both in respect to political government and in respect to trade relations and development, has been instanced in many ways during the last twelve months. One of the most important steps, however, which has been taken—and one which is likely to affect Canadian commerce more than any other—was the formation, in connection with the London Chamber of Commerce, of a Trade Section to represent the commercial interests of Canada. This was formed at a meeting in London on the 24th of June, which was attended by Mr. Tritton, the chairman of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce, by many capitalists and wholesale dealers with the Dominion, who have large interest investments and business connections in this land of enterprise and commerce. Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner in England of the Dominion of Canada, was present, and his exposition of the resources and capable developments of this country, especially of the great Northwest, lent not a little to the success of

the movement, which cannot fail, if properly handled, to be of advantage to this country, and mutually to that of the mother country. The Canadian Section is not the first which has been formed in connection with the London Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Tritton, in his opening remarks said:—

* * The Chambers of Commerce of London, although but recently established, has created for itself very successfully a network of representative bodies around its centre. Each of the great trades, I think I may say, are represented by their own organization in connection with the Chamber; but we have gone farther than that and have been endeavoring—and with success so far—to form sections representing the trades growing out of all the colonies. The West African, South African, and Australian sections have already been formed, and we have now the prospect of establishing a Canadian section. The East Indian section is already under consideration, and is well advanced towards completion, and will, we believe, be the next formed. We shall then have arranged in sections a representative body of all the colonial possessions. The Council of the Chamber itself in general meeting assembled have given particular attention to the ideas which are now so current throughout our country as to the desirability in some way or other of drawing our colonies and ourselves into closer communication, and of rivetting the bonds which are already known to exist. This is one of the objects that we have very closely at heart, and we are endeavoring to do what we can to further it. More particularly is the moment auspicious, I think, for a movement of this sort when we are preparing here in London next year to welcome our Colonial and Indian friends in the great exhibition at Kensington, which will be, I believe, a very great success indeed. This Canadian section to which you will direct your attention this afternoon will have many and very important questions remitted to it. In the circular convening this meeting there is mentioned the question of drawing closer the ties binding this country to Canada; emigration is another matter which will claim your attention; postal matters are also included—there is room for large reform there; the colonial exhibition of next year; and the bankruptcy laws, which to me appear in a somewhat chaotic

state at this moment. The question of tariffs, though undoubtedly to be handled with great care, will of course come under your consideration. The extension of railway communication and the codification of commercial law will also come under your notice, I hope that not only on paper will this section be formed, but that it will be formed by those who really mean to work it. It is only in this way that it can be made the success that we wish it to be. It must be carried on by men who think that their interests are at stake and will be ready and willing to devote some little time and energy to it. There are names before us whose connection with Canada is rather in the way of credit than any other tie, but of course those gentlemen who give very large credit to persons in Canada are naturally very much interested in Canadian trade, and will be welcomed amongst those who are perhaps more directly entitled to the term "Canadian traders." * *

Sir Charles Tupper said:-- I may perhaps be allowed to say that I think the time has really come when it is not undesirable that the great Dominion of Canada should have a section allotted to it in connection with the London Chamber of Commerce. The great progress which is making warrants this belief. I need not, I am sure, speak of the magnitude of the country, for who does not already know that it embraces one-half of the continent of North America, and I, as a Canadian, am vain enough to believe not the most unimportant part of that great continent. * *

In fact, so excellent is the character of the soil in the country that the Consul of the United States of America--I need not say to you, gentlemen, that consuls are not apt to under-rate their own country--Mr. Taylor, who has been twenty years, first at Fort Garry and afterwards at the place known as Winnipeg, stated publicly, on more than one occasion, that three-fourths of the remaining wheat belt in the continent of North America lies to the north of the boundary line--that is to say, that of the remaining uncultivated wheat belt of North America, Canada possesses three-fourths, a tribute which, coming from such a source, requires not another word from me to prove that Canada, in the acquisition of the great fertile Northwest Territory, placed herself in a position to become as attractive to the labor or capital of the people of

the countries of Europe, as her powerful neighbor. * * *

Turning now to the trade of the country, from 1870 to 1874, Canada's trade amounted to £191,000,000; from 1875 to 1879, it was £179,913,453 sterling; from 1880 to 1884 it has gone up from those figures to £213,081,584 sterling, showing that as these great public works have been developed, the trade and business of the country has proportionately increased, with the result, as I have already stated, of giving us in the four years a surplus revenue of no less than £3,750,891. A wave of depression, with which, I am sorry to say, you are tolerably familiar here, has passed over the world generally as well as Canada, but I am glad to be able to add that it has been less severely felt in the Dominion than in this country or in the great Republic to the south of us. This shows that although we have suffered in common with the rest of the world we have less reason to complain and greater reason to be thankful than almost any other country. * *

I thought, however, that it was not unimportant in the inauguration of the Canadian section of the Chamber of Commerce that I should clearly put before you some of the facts which show that in the great Dominion the people of this country possess a field for industrial development, a field for commercial development, I believe, which is second to no country that may be found in any part of the world. I believe that we have advantages to offer emigrants second to no other country; to honest industry, a congenial field for development; and that opening the country up as we are opening it up, and developing it as we are developing it, I believe that we are preparing for a very great expansion indeed of the commerce between our country and this. * * *

I am extremely anxious to point out that one advantage of having a Canadian section will be to bring about a sounder and more intelligent knowledge of these matters than it would be possible to do unless this great commercial body, the Chamber of Commerce of this city, were to take the interest that they are taking in Canadian affairs. I will not detain you longer on that point, but will say that at this moment there is a trade of between £19,000,000 and £20,000,000 sterling annually between this country and Canada. I believe that trade may be,

and will be, under the rapid development of Canada in connection with the opening up of this great Northwest country, and the opening of a great inter-oceanic line of communication by the Canadian Pacific Railway, enormously increased, and day by day you will find the commercial relations of the two countries increasing to the advantage and profit of both. * * *

Referring now to the several points mentioned in the circular sent round by the Chamber convening this meeting as deserving the attention of the Canadian section, I see that the first among these is the question of Imperial federation. Now I do not intend, for reasons you are familiar with, to go into the political question. Some of the schemes of Imperial federation which have been submitted to the public so far will, I am afraid, be impracticable of attainment. Parliamentary federation I regard as something that would require an agitation one hundred years to put on a sound footing. Well, I am not willing that so considerable a delay should take place. But there is one feature in connection with Imperial federation which I believe must afford heartfelt gratification not only to every man interested in commerce, but to every part of the Empire. It is the fact that the time has come when the great statesmen of both parties in this country, and the public men in the various colonies, recognize clearly the vital importance of promoting union between the mother country and the colonies. * * *

I need not say much about the Colonial Exhibition of 1886. I am happy to be able to tell you that the Dominion of Canada has entered with great warmth into the scheme. We have given a guarantee of £10,000 for the purpose of guaranteeing the expenses of the exhibition. Great preparation is being made, and further efforts will be made to secure such a display of the resources of Canada as the great natural wealth of the country will enable us to make. And, as the Executive Commissioner, I can only say that I will receive with the greatest possible gratitude any suggestion that the Canadian section of the Chamber of Commerce can possibly make to me as to the means by which we can make the exhibition most thoroughly successful, and make it worthy of Canada, and of this country. I believe that the result of this exhibition will be to incalculably increase and develop commercial relations between Great Britain and Canada. It will show you what Canada is capable of doing, and will lead to intercourse which I believe will be attended with very valuable results.

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Etc., Etc.

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WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

In money matters business has been keeping up very well, although not so much has been doing as there was during the week previous, when there was a little rush on account of the interruption to business the week before by the military celebration. Discount notes have not altered and are still as follows: First-class commercial paper 8 per cent; ordinary 9 to 10; promissory and one name 10 to 12. The demand for discounts is still slight and is likely to be so until harvest. The loan companies have been doing a very fair business for this time of year, which they always reckon on being a quiet one. The farmers are all busy with their hay crop, and as soon as they are through with it the harvest will be on them. Only those come to town who actually require to do so, and the loans which have been put through have been almost entirely to farmers who require cash for present requirements, such as meeting their pre-emption payments, etc. Rates of interest continue the same, namely, 8 to 10 per cent. The accounts of harvest prospects continue favorable from all points and tend to strengthen a hopeful feeling all round. The hailstorm of Sunday seems to have been only local and to have caused no material damage to either farm or garden crops.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

There is a slight improvement noticed in most of the wholesale trades this week, but still there is no great activity in any of the branches. Business in the city has been very quiet, and the improvement, what has taken place, has been entirely from the country districts, from which prospects continue good on account of the favorable reports of the crops. In dry goods there has been a fair and increasing demand from the northwestern points. In provisions and other lines of every dry consumption, there has been a pretty fair trade doing, and business has been moving along in a steady manner. In heavy metals, paints, oils and lines depending upon building and contracting, there is a slight improvement noticed since last week although there is as yet no activity in any of these lines. As some buildings are likely to be pushed ahead shortly we may expect a greater demand to arise before long. Collections are reported very fair. The returns of money are good, especially from the country and particularly from far western points. There is not a great deal of money falling due just at present, in some lines, but what is due is coming in well and satisfactorily. In the city the returns of money are, on the whole, very satisfactory. With the completion of a good harvest, of which the prospects continue to be very favorable, there will doubtless be a freer circulation of money, and business in all lines will accordingly share in the increased activity.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

In this branch business during the past week has been moving along quite steadily and satisfactorily. There has continued to be a very good demand for self-binders and binding material, of which there was a fair aggregate of sales.

While there was also a want for mowers, but this was not of any great extent. Some sales of threshing machines are reported, and in wagons wagon material and other vehicles, affairs are stated to have been quite brisk, while there are good prospects of an active demand continuing. Collections are quite satisfactory, although taking them on the whole, the amount of paper falling due at this time cannot be said to be heavy, but altogether there is no room for complaint.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

In this trade there has been a very fair business turned over during the past week. The principal trading being done is in orders from samples for fall and winter goods for future delivery. The aggregate of these is reported as satisfactory and up to a good average, while there has also been a continued fair demand in suits. Collections are stated to have been very good, returns coming in quite freely.

CLOTHING.

In this trade business during the past week may be said to have been quite brisk, with a tendency to a steadier activity than for some time past, but as yet the principal trading done is in sales of fall and winter goods from samples for future delivery in the surrounding towns and far western points, while in the city matters remain in much the same quiet and dull state previously noticed. Some very fair sorting orders are also reported, and on the whole this trade seems to be brightening up, the volume of business turned over being considered quite satisfactory. Collections are also said to have been very good and a decided improvement on the preceding week.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

In this trade business has continued to be very good during the week, taking it altogether, although as yet we do not hear of any active movements in fancy lines. The principal trading being done is in staples, while there is also an occasional sorting order filled. The demand has been keeping up fairly well from the country, but is rather on the quiet side in the city. Collections are stated to have been on the whole quite satisfactory.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

In this line business during the past week has continued to be fairly good. The aggregate of sales reported have been up to a fair average, and there are good prospects of the demand keeping up.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

In this branch there has been a very fair sorting trade turned over during the past week. The demand has kept up pretty well and the aggregate of sales reported are up to a fair average. Orders from samples for fall delivery are being received freely, but the volume of sales of these are not as yet over heavy, but there are good prospects of better trading setting in with in a short time. Collections are stated to have been very good, and on the whole satisfactory.

DRY GOODS.

In this line there is little or no business doing in the city, but there is an increased demand from the country districts, more particularly

from the Northwest Territories. When the fall and winter trade opens up it is expected that the increase of business will be very marked. Collections are reported as most satisfactory.

FISH.

The trade in fresh fish during the past week was not very active having been limited to a purely local business, owing to the hot weather prevailing, which prevented dealers here in competing with those of Lake Superior, and although trading in this has been quite fair, the aggregate of sales are rather on the light side. The supply of whitefish is quite equal to the demand and have been bringing from 5 to 5½ in round lots and 5½ to 6c in smaller quantities. A few Lake Superior trout are still coming in quite regularly and are sold off at 8c. Owing to the harvesting about commencing, there has been a somewhat better movement in salt fish, a few lots of cod and herring having been shipped to western points, but in most of the others very little has been called for. Prices have not changed any, and are quoted as follows: Smoked white fish, 8c, per lb. Scotch herring, 35c per 7-lb. box; Labrador herring, \$1.50 per case of 100 fish; Findon haddock, 8c per lb.; salt-fish Labrador herring, per half bbl., \$6, round herring, \$4.25; salmon, \$10; shad, \$10; whitefish \$4.50.

FRUIT.

During the past week the business transacted in green fruits has been very good, the aggregate of sales being reported as up to a fair average. The receipts of varieties such as bananas, pears, plums, blueberries and melons continue coming in quite freely, but reliable quotations cannot be obtained as the prices they bring depend on the condition they are in, and also the state of the eastern markets. Lemons have made a very heavy advance due to a scarcity of receipts, these being now quoted at from \$10 to \$11. Oranges are also firm at \$8 to \$8.50 a box and new apples are bringing from \$5 to \$6 a barrel, with prospects of an advance on these figures rather than a decline. Of new apples in boxes, the supply is exhausted, none being now in the market.

FUEL.

In this line business has not shown any material improvement over the preceding one. The demand still remains very flat, and the sales heard of have been only of a slight nature. The principal business put through was in orders for fall delivery of coal. Sales of this are made at \$9.50 for anthracite and \$7.00 for Mansfield, Reynoldsville or Pittsburg bituminous, while the price of lignite has not as yet been fixed. Round lots of poplar on track are held at \$2.25 to \$2.75 according to quality, and of tamarac at \$4.50 to \$4.75.

FURNITURE.

In this branch business has continued to be very good during the past week, the demand has kept up fairly well and the aggregate of sales turned over have been up to a very fair average. As yet we do not hear of any car lots being shipped to the country, but there are prospects of this being done in a short time. The principal trading done was in filling orders from western points, while in the city matters are very much improved. Collections are stated to

be perhaps rather slow, but on the whole as good as could be expected at this time of year.

GROCERIES.

During the past week the business turned over in this staple trade has been fairly good and the demand is stated as keeping up very well, especially from western points. Although no particular activity can be heard of, trading on the whole has been quite satisfactory, with good prospects of moving along in a steady way. Collections are reported to have shown an improvement on the preceding week from the country, but these in the city are as yet rather on the slow side. Prices of goods have not changed any being the same as in our last issue as follows: Sugars, yellows 6½ to 7½, granulated 8½, Paris lumps 10½; coffees, Rio 14 to 16c, Java 23 to 27c, Mochas 31 to 34c; teas, season 1884-5; Moyune gunpowder 30 to 75c, pan-fired Japans 26 to 50c, basket-fired 27 to 40c, Congous 23 to 80c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

In this branch business during the past week has improved somewhat. In the heavy lines and metals a better demand has sprung up from the country and this also is better in the city, due to a few building operations going on. In lighter hardware the feeling is also much improved there being good prospects of an active trading setting in from the country. Although no change in prices has taken place, these cannot be said to be very firm, but quotations are given as follows: Tin plates, I.C. 14x20, \$3.50 to \$6; 20x35, \$11.50 to \$12; Canada-plates, 3 80 to \$4; sheet iron, 28G, \$4.72 to \$5.25 per 100 lb.; iron-pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list prices; pig-iron, 25 to 30c per lb.; galvanized iron, 26 gauge, 7 to 7½c per lb., according to quality; bar-iron, 2.50 to \$3 per 100 lb.; cut nails, 3.40 to \$3.60 per keg.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

In this business the past week's sales are stated to have been fairly good, and the demand appears to have kept up very well especially from the country, while in the city matters are also moving along quite steadily although we cannot say that any very great activity can be heard of. Prices of goods have not changed quotations being as in our last issue as follows: Spanish sole, 31 to 33c; slaughter sole, 33 to 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic, 85c; B Z calf, \$1 to 1.10; French kip, \$1 to 1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; slaughter kip, 65 to 75c; No. 1 wax upper, 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33 to 35c for plumb stock; English oak sole, 65c.

LUMBER.

In this business the past week's sales have been quite fair and there would appear to be a pretty good demand in vogue, but there are no signs of any great activity during the present time, while we cannot hear of any prospects being held out of a good trading for the balance of the season. Mills generally are working at their full capacity. Prices are reported to be anything but firm, although no actual cutting is being done.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

In this trade business during the past week does not show much improvement on the pre-

ceding one, although, perhaps, there has been a slightly better demand from the country, but this as yet is not particularly active, while in the city matters are decidedly slow and dull. The only prospects that we can hear of a better feeling setting in is the view of some building operations being pushed forward, which would certainly help this trade along. Prices of goods have not made any change, quotations being: Linseed oil, raw 70c per gal., boiled 73c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 15c per lb; lard, No. 1 \$1.25 per gal.; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 25c; oleine 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, headlight, 27c; water white, 33c. Calcined plaster, \$4 per bl.; Portland cement, \$6; white lead, genuine, \$7.75; No. 1 \$6.75; No. 2, \$6.25; and window glass, first break, \$2.40.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

In this trade a very good business was transacted during the past week, and active demand has continued from the country while in the city matters were also quite brisk. Collections are also reported to have been very good, though perhaps a little slow towards the end of the week, but on the whole there is no cause for complaint.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

In this line business is reported to have been exceedingly good during the week, the aggregate of sales made having been very fair both in filling orders for the country and city. Collections are stated to have been quite satisfactory, although the amount of money falling due was not very large being the close of a month.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

In this branch business during the past week is reported to have been very good, with a fair aggregate of sales taking it all through, although towards the close something of a lull in the demand was noticed. There are good prospects of an active demand continuing. Prices have not changed any, quotations given being as follows: Gooderham & Wort's, 5 year old, \$2.75; 7 year old, \$3.25; old rye, \$1.80; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet, Debonche & Co., \$4.75; Martell, \$6; Hennessy, \$6.50; DeKuyper gin, \$2.75; Port Wine \$2.25 and upwards; Sherry, \$2.25 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$3.50; DeKuyper red gin \$11 per case; DeKuyper green gin \$6 per case; Martell and Hennessy's brandy \$13.50 per case of 12 bottles.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The wheat market during the past week has remained in the same quiet and lifeless condition of several preceding ones, the supply being received cannot be said to be very heavy, but appears to be more than equal to the demand which is very limited. In oats there is an improved feeling and though as yet sales are not very heavy, prices have a tendency to a firmness due to good prospects of better trading to supply wants for railway construction, which is about to be pushed forward both in the south and north of the province. In flour the strong demand which sprung up a week ago, has to a

certain extent continued, especially from western points, though from the east this has slackened down somewhat. In the city this feeling has kept up and a much better trading is being done, and mills generally are working to their full power. In provisions the feeling also has considerably brightened up, and prices are decidedly firmer and tend to an advance, due from the same cause affecting part of the grain markets. In butter a very good demand has continued, while receipts of the better grades have not been quite so heavy, however not much change has been effected, and prices are at their old figures, there still remains a large quantity of old butter in store, for which there appears to be no want, and the only prospects of getting rid of it is to supply the Indian and western trade, and this must necessarily be at a low return.

WHEAT.

In this market business during the past week has remained in the quiet and dull state noticed during several previous ones. The supply coming in cannot be said to be very heavy but is more than equal to the demand which is limited, prices have not changed any, quotations being the same as in our last issue as follows: No. 1 hard, 75c; No. 2, 70c; No. 1 regular 65c; No. 2, 60c; No. 3, 52c, and rejected 36 to 44c.

OATS.

In this market we hear of an improved feeling, a better demand having set in during the past week due to expected wants for railway construction supplies, both in the south and north of the province. The supply being received is good, but as yet the sales made are light, though prospects are good of a better trading being done shortly. Sales are reported of car lots on track at from 37 to 40c, while quotations are given as high as 45c, a price which is likely to be adhered to if the demand keeps up.

BARLEY.

There is nothing doing and we hear of no demand. Prices are nominally as follows: No. 2, 65c, extra No. 3, 60c, and No. 3, 55c.

FLOUR.

In this market business during the past week has continued to be very satisfactory. The demand from western points has kept up very well and some very fair shipments to these parts are being made, while there are good prospects of this activity keeping up. In the city there is also a much better trading being done, but in the east matters have been rather easier than during the preceding week. Prices however have not made any change, quotations being as follows: patents, \$2.50; strong bakers, \$2.20; XXXX \$1.70, and superfine, \$1.30.

BRAN AND SHORTS.

During the past week, there has been a very fair business in this market, the demand has kept up and the aggregate of sales are reported to have been quite satisfactory. Prices have not changed any quotations being the same as in our preceding issue, and are as follows: for bran \$10 per ton on track, and for shorts \$11 per ton.

POTATOES.

In this market business during the past week has been very quiet. New has been much more plentiful but the demand is rather limited, only a few sales of these could be heard of while quotations are at about \$2.50 a barrel for imported and 75c to \$1 a bushel for natives; of old there is a good supply still in store for which there is almost no demand.

EGGS.

In this market there was a very fair business transacted during the past week, the supply was not nearly equal to the demand, quotations

are given all the way from 13 to 16c, with a tendency to keep at the high figure during the hot weather.

CHEESE.

The business in this market during the past week, cannot be said to have been very active, there continues to be a few lots of Ontario new season's cheese sold at 11½, while a very good supply of new Manitoba has been received and has been selling off fairly well at from 10 to 11c. There is not much old left in stock now having been pretty well cleared out.

BUTTER.

In this market a pretty fair business was transacted during last week, the supply of the better grades being received is not quite so heavy as on the preceding one while the demand has been better, however not much change is noticed, prices remaining the same as in our last issue, these being as follows: gilt edge 12 to 15c, medium 8 to 9c, and old from 4 to 6c. There is still a good quantity of old lying in store for which there appears to be almost no demand, but there are prospects of working most of this off on the Indian and western trades shortly at a low figure.

BACON.

In this market business during the past week has been very good, the aggregate of sales reported being very large. The better demand sprung up is for supplies for the new railways, about to be pushed forward in the province. Prices are decidedly firmer and in some cases at an advance due to the active feeling which has set in and to a rise in eastern markets, quotations given are as follows: dry salt 9½ to 10c, rolls at 13½ to 14c, and breakfast bacon 13½ to 14.

HAMS.

The business of this market during the past week was also very good, the sales heard of were very satisfactory, and the better demand which has sprung up is from the same source, as in the case reported of the bacon market. Prices of these are now advanced to 14. There is no green in stock, and we do not hear of any demand.

MESS PORK.

In this market the business of the past week, cannot be said to have shown any very great activity, very few sales were heard of and the demand at present would seem to be very flat. Prices however have not made any change, quotations being the same as in our last issue at \$16 to \$17.

MESS BEEF.

In this market business during the past week has continued to be fairly good, although no very great activity prevails, on the whole, the aggregate of sales were up to a fair average. Prices have not made any material change, quotations now given are from \$16 to 17 per barrel.

LARD.

In this market a very good business was turned over during last week, the demand is stated to be keeping up pretty well and the aggregate of sales made are quite satisfactory. Prices have not made any change quotations being the same as in our last issue, these being for pails of 20lbs at from \$2.40 to \$2.50.

DRESSED HOGS.

In this market business during the past week has been rather quiet. The sales heard of were rather light, and we do not hear of any improvement in the demand. Quotations given are stated to be about \$5.

MINNEAPOLIS.

There has been more life on 'change the past week than for some time previously, owing to the heavier and more frequent orders from outside. A deal of business is transacted there which does not show in reports of shipments,

brokers buying from elevator owners south and west for direct shipment to outside mills in this and other states. Reports indicate that many Illinois winter wheat millers who would like to buy here are kept away by high freights and are looking to Kansas and Nebraska for their supplies for the coming season.

Receipts were quite large for the season, and shipments were nearly double those of any week for some time past. The latter fact indicates that our country millers are resuming and that winter wheat millers are beginning to buy some. The decrease in the stocks in store here and at St. Paul was rather surprising to some. It was about 30,000 bushels less than the shipments, while receipts were but a trifle over the local consumption. Some millers are picking up round lots of good wheat, believing that prices are not likely to go lower, and knowing that they are getting A1 milling wheat, as the 1884 crop has been equalled in quality but once in the history of the Northwest. Wherever happens to the crops now ripening, there will be enough old wheat of prime quality to grind and mix with it until such time as the new crop is in fine milling condition, so that there is no prospect of consumers being able to distinguish between old and new flours, this year.

The weather in the Northwest during the past week has been the most unfavorable for crops since they were sown. Rain has fallen almost every day and the sun has been intensely hot. Local storms in Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin have caused some damage, but the injury from these is insignificant compared with the damage resulting from rust and blight. Special reports from southern Minnesota and Dakota, covering every wheat growing county in that section, show the damage to be quite general. Various estimates as to the extent of the injury are given, but it is impossible at this time to form a correct opinion of the actual damage. That can only be told when the grain comes from the thrasher. There is no doubt that the grade of the crop in the south and eastern portions of the Minneapolis belt will be very much reduced. The crop will be spotted. In some localities there are fields uninjured, and which present every appearance of producing a large yield of good, plump grain, while others not far away are badly damaged. Ravages from chinch bugs have proved serious in some places, but the recent rains have stopped their work. In North Dakota and Minnesota the crop has been in excellent condition until within the past four days, since when serious alarm has been felt because of the very unfavorable weather. Rain has been frequent all through the Red River valley since Friday last and in some portions of North Dakota the weather has been wet for ten days. Last Thursday and Friday were extremely hot days. Sunday night a heavy rain fell and Monday was very hot. This condition of things cannot but prove hurtful to the crops, and farmers are becoming uneasy over the outlook. Oliver Dalrymple telegraphed to Duluth on Tuesday that rust had appeared in his fields, and special reports received from some 35 towns north of the Northern Pacific road all report rust and blight, or predict it in case the present weather continues. It must not be understood

that the wheat crop of the northwest is ruined, by any means. With cool, windy weather during the next few days, much of the threatened damage will be averted and a large proportion of the crop saved in good condition. Harvest has already begun in southeastern Minnesota and will be general in the State by August 10, should the weather clear off. In northern Dakota the harvest will begin from the 8th to the 15th.

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:

	July 30.			
Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	1884.
No. 1 hard	92	90½	91½	93
" 2 "	89	88	88	90
" 1 "	83	82	83	85
" 2 "	78	76	77	80

Futures were more active than usual, No. 1 hard, August closing at 91c; September at 93 and October, at 95c. No. 1 northern, September, closed at 85 and October at 87c. Coarse grains were neglected, corn closing at 43 to 44c and No. 2 oats at 30 to 31c.

MILLS.—Has been in demand and closed higher, with bulk bran at \$9.25 to \$9.50, and shorts at \$10.50 to 11 per ton.

FLOUR.—There has been no change in prices, but export buyers are beginning to ask for prices, and there is more enquiry from the east. The general market, however, is inactive, with prices weak. "I never saw a market so dull at this time," said a miller. "We usually have a fair demand, toward the close of the crop year, from dealers who wish to stock up with flour from old wheat to carry them over to such time as the new crop grinds well, but this year they are very backward. It strikes me that every baker and retailer in the land must have loaded up heavily during the war scare, last spring, while the big buyers filled their warehouses and sat down to await an advance. The war didn't come, and prices have declined steadily. As a result, those who have flour don't want any more, while those who must buy get it in small quantities and fight hard for concessions."

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$4.75 to 5.10; straights, \$4.50 to 4.75; first bakers', \$3.75 to 4.10; second bakers', \$3.50 to 3.60; best low grades, \$2.20 to 2.40 in bags; red dog, \$1.70 to 1.90 in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as stated. The rule is to discount 25c per bbl for 140lb sacks, 20c for 98lb cotton sacks, 15c for 49lb cotton sacks, 10c for 24lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 49lb paper sacks.

There is little new on the platform to report. The improvements to the canal progress very slowly, but as the flour trade was probably never more stagnant, millers show little concern and often express themselves as well satisfied that the mills should be in enforced idleness. The flour production is well sustained for the number of mills in operation. Last week it was 47,442 bbls—averaging 7,907 daily—against 46,140 the preceding week, and 93,960 bbls for the corresponding time in 1884. The three water mills, with a daily capacity of 6,000 bbls, were running Wednesday, as were two steam mills, with about 4,000 bbls more. The operation of

part of these mills, however, seemed quite uncertain at that time. The chances for one of 1,000 bbls capacity shutting down before the close of the week were almost sure, while the proprietors of another of 5,000 bbls could not say that it would run longer than Saturday. The two steam mills give promise of running quite steadily.

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

RECEIPTS.			
	July 28.	July 21.	July 14.
Wheat, bus ..	287,200	159,500	236,900
Flour, bbls ..	770	125	375
Millstuff, tons	84	126	84

SHIPMENTS.			
	July 28.	July 21.	July 14.
Wheat, bus ..	81,000	54,900	46,110
Flour, bbls ..	49,934	27,298	72,335
Millstuff, tons ..	1,484	1,084	1,630

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

MINNEAPOLIS.			
	July 27.	July 20.	
No. 1 hard	1,103,521	1,097,461	
No. 2 hard	129,802	135,158	
No. 1	1,031,424	1,039,649	
No. 2	234,172	252,986	
No. 3	—	—	
Rejected	17,147	24,004	
Special bins ..	535,156	543,758	
Total	3,039,222	3,093,014	

ST. PAUL.			
	July 29.	July 22.	July 15.
In elevators, bush ..	552,000	584,000	584,000

DULUTH.			
	July 26.	July 19.	July 12.
In store, bush	2,831,000	2,928,500	3,513,724

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

The grain market opened this week with a very week and nervous feeling, the principal factor in unsettling the market may be said to have been the continual and conflicting bad crop reports which are being received in large numbers and put up as a scare every day. Wheat showed strength at the opening and there was a common belief that prices would go higher, but foreign advices showing a weakness and domestic markets being dull and easier not much progress in the way of advancing was made, while it was discovered that there was a big lot of wheat thrown on the market for sale. On the next day a strong full movement was started on hot wave reports coming in, and a strong advance followed the progress of the upward movement being steady, while the opinion was entertained by a majority of traders that the intense heat prevailing would injure the maturing spring crop, there were direct reports of good prospects from the debatable district, and the news being altogether confusing, a good many dealers held aloof entirely. Towards the end of the week although speculative interests

centered in wheat, very little business was done there was an enforced calm, and an indisposition to positive action, such a thing as going in for a long deal not being allowed to enter the mind of anyone. In corn at times there was a fairly active business doing, the market ruling quite strong, notwithstanding wheat was declining, but towards the end, the feeling became rather weaker. Oats at the beginning were quite firm due to a good demand, but later on broke down heavily and pork was very unsettled and fluctuated considerably.

On Monday the wheat market opened weaker, foreign advices were dull and easier, and the weather being more favorable considerably assisted the weakness which had set in. There was a good lot of wheat on sale at the decline, but at the same time, a pretty good demand was noticed and a reaction took place, but did not hold long as the close finally was weak. The exports from the seaboard were moderate. In corn there was a fair speculative and moderate shipping demand but the feeling was rather unsettled, prices at one time ruled quite strong although wheat was declining, but later on these receded and closed weak. Oats were firm due to a good demand, and in pork there was a moderately active trading, but prices were unsettled and fluctuating. Closing quotations were as follows:

	July	Aug.
Wheat	\$0.86½	\$0.87½
Corn	46	45½
Oats	32½	25½
Pork	10.07½	10.10
Lard	6.47½	6.50

On Tuesday the wheat market again opened weak influenced largely by fine weather, liberal offerings and the heavy increase reported in the visible supply, but later on in the day a good many bad crop reports being received, prices began to recover strength, shorts bought freely and an irregular advance was made, which eased off some but finally closed tolerably steady. In corn there was a moderately active business and though prices were somewhat irregular, the general feeling was stronger and the close higher. Oats were more active and firmer with a much stronger tone and pork showed quite a fair trading with prices at a good advance and a much better feeling, due mainly to light receipts. Closing quotations were as follows:

	July	Aug.
Wheat	\$0.87½	\$0.87½
Corn	46½	45½
Oats	34	28½
Pork	10.25	10.25
Lard	6.55	6.55

On Wednesday the wheat market opened slightly improved, but prices ruled easy and a weakness was noticed, but these became stronger under bad crop reports which caused considerable alarm to the shorts and led to pretty free covering which led to an irregular advance. Towards the close a weakness again set in under free selling and the close was barely steady. Receipts on this day were 74 cars. Corn was fairly active and firm during the early part of the day owing to moderate receipts and sympathy with the advance in wheat

but weakened towards the close. Oats were rather depressed and pork with a barely fair trading was weaker. Closing quotations were as follows:

	July	Aug.
Wheat	\$0.87½	\$0.87½
Corn	45½	45½
Oats	31	26
Pork	10.17½	10.17½
Lard	6.52½	6.52½

On Thursday the wheat market opened fairly active, the business being largely on local account while the feeling was nervous and prices changed frequently. The opening sales were slightly improved on yesterday's closing and ruled rather firm owing to many bad crop reports from the northwest, very little outside support was given, and with weak cables and lower domestic markets and disquieting rumors the selling became very heavy, and a decline set in which reacted some finally closing easy. In corn there was only a moderate business done, the receipts were rather light, but there was free offerings with very little demand and the feeling was rather heavy throughout the session. Oats again broke down heavily with the feeling anything but firm. In pork the trading was barely moderate ruled weaker as the day advanced and closed lower. Closing quotations were as follows:

	July	Aug.
Wheat	\$0.87½	\$0.87½
Corn	45½	45½
Oats	28½	25½
Pork	10.07½	10.07½
Lard	6.52½	6.52½

On Friday the wheat market was dull but rather steady, trading was largely local few outside orders having been received. The denial of serious damage to wheat in store served to strengthen the feeling considerably, but there being quite free selling the close was rather easy. In corn there was a quiet business and the close was steady. Oats were somewhat steadier, and pork with a moderate trading was strongly held. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat	\$0.87½	\$0.89½
Corn	45½	45½
Oats	25½	24½
Pork	10.10	10.20
Lard	6.55	6.60

On Saturday the market opened improved, the feeling being strong and steady, foreign cables were more favorable and domestic markets were reported higher. The volume of business was not large, but there was a moderate activity, outside orders being heavier than usual. In corn there was also a firmness and prices were higher. Oats were steady and in pork there was an improved feeling, though no material change in prices took place. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat	\$0.87½	\$0.89½
Corn	45½	45½
Oats	25½	24½
Pork	10.10	10.20
Lard	6.55	6.60

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The stock market during the past week is shown to have made a further advance in share

all through with, perhaps, one or two exception which have remained at their old figures. The improvement gained has been holding up quite firmly, although towards the close of the week the market was decidedly inactive and prices of bank stocks suffered a considerable reaction but bids are not materially changed. Loan and savings and miscellaneous stocks were rather quiet. The following table of the closing bids of 22nd and 20th July will indicate the tone of the market.

	July 22.	July 20
Montreal	194	197½
Ontario	106½	107½
Molson's	—	116½
Toronto	183	183½
Merchants'	112	114½
Commerce	125	126½
Imperial	121	121
Federal	94	94
Dominion	195	196
Standard	115½	115½
Hamilton	123	123
Northwest Land	37	44

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The grain markets during the past week have continued to be dull and inactive though there seems to be rather an increase of confidence in the situation and a feeling that bottom has been touched. In wheat the shipping demand has been slow, the prospects of new wheat being on hand in two or three weeks having made millers quiet, while easy prices outside have not contributed to encourage either and offerings remain small. Oats were steady with fairly good sales and firm prices. In provisions the feeling during the week has not shown much improvement if any on the preceding one, sales were few and prices though unchanged were anything but firm. In butter the business of the week was light, the hot weather appears to have checked the receipts, while choice new found a ready sale; anything approaching a secondary class was not wanted and old has been increasingly dull though a few sales were made at a very low figure, and had there been more offered at the reduction would no doubt have been taken. Meats generally have remained in a quiet and inactive state and the volume of sales made were very light.

WHEAT.

The demand has been rather quiet, the prospect of new wheat within two or three weeks having made millers quiet, and easy prices outside have not assisted to encourage either, while offerings are still small. No. 2 fall was offered at 90c with only a bid of 87c, and No. 3 fall at 85c but not taken. Spring held more firmly, one lot afloat of No. 2 sold at 90c, but for this later on the best price obtainable was 88c for car lots.

OATS.

They were quite steady with fairly good sales, car lots on track sold at 33 and 34c, the latter being for choice, while at the close 33c was the price being held to.

BARLEY.

No business doing there was no demand, and none offered. New crop prospects are said to be good, no damage having been done by the late rains.

RYE.

There has been nothing doing in any quarter and prices are purely nominal.

PEAS.

These have been fairly steady, but very few were obtainable, the only sales heard of being some No. 2 which sold at 60c, at which price more could have found a sale had they been offered.

POTATOES.

These were rather scarce, and all offered being readily taken at firm prices closing with dealers lots selling at \$1.75 to \$1.80.

EGGS.

The receipts have been on the increase, the supply being sufficient for the demand and prices easy, closing at 11½ to 12c for round lots.

BUTTER.

In this market the hot weather seems to have checked the receipts of n.w., or the only sort wanted, choice new, and this has sold readily at 12 to 13c whenever offered. Anything of a secondary class has not been wanted, though a few small lots went off at from 7 to 8c. Old has been increasingly dull, though there seems to have been some sold at 3½c, and there is no doubt that more could have been bought at this figure.

CHEESE.

Has been selling fairly well at former prices or 8½ to 9c for small lots of choice new, while outside quotations appear to have been rather easy.

PORK.

In this market business has been rather quiet and prices easier, small lots went off at \$14.50 to \$15 but no movement in large lots was heard of.

BACON.

In this market business has shown very little change. Sales have been almost entirely of case lots, very few of tons changing hands. Prices are unchanged for long clear at 7 to 7½c, Cumberland about nominal but quoted at 6½c, and summer cured at 8c, rolls and bellies were scarce, at 10c for rolls and 11 to 11½c for bellies.

HAMS.

They have continued in active demand at firm prices. Smoked have been going off at 11½ to 12c and canvassed at 12 to 12½c, in small lots, but there was nothing doing in green.

JARD.

In this market business has been quiet, and prices unchanged at 9 to 9½c for tinnets, and 9½ to 9¾ for pails.

APPLES.

These have been very scarce and in good demand at \$2.75 to \$3, but there was scarcely any offered.

POULTRY.

The receipts have been on the increase while prices tend to a decline at 50 to 60c, fowl, 45 to 50c for spring chickens and 60 to 70c for ducks per pair.

The Successful Grocer

The most successful grocer is the man who appreciates precisely his relation to his customers and accordingly acts. He knows that they are entirely independent of him and are free to exercise their daintiest tastes in deciding whom they will patronize. He knows that they will notice things much more closely and be much more readily influenced by them than if there were no other grocery stores to which they may go. He therefore devotes his attention carefully to the details of his store. He knows that cleanliness is not only a near neighbor of godliness, but also of success. He adjusts everything in a manner pleasing to the nose, the eye and the ear. He does not allow the coal oil to be splattered over the floor or to scent the entire room. He realizes that the

smell of mackerel, especially of that whose chemical state is uncertain, is not often of roses to all nostrils. If he keeps bacon in the store he does not allow its rankness to curdle the innocent air. He does not permit grease spots to remain on the counter or shelves to attract green and shining aureoles of flies. He keeps cheese crumbs off the counter and flies away from the cheese. The flour and various furnishings are kept clean instead of being beaded with drops of syrup or greased with butter or lard. The canned goods which he properly keeps to fill up his shelves, do not bear brands of last year's flies. Whatever may be the fact as to the age of his goods, so far as appearances go, they, like the average female schoolmarm, never grow old. He knows that people are willing to be cheated a little if they are cheated by cleanliness. His store does not suggest a lumber yard, a curiosity shop or a dissecting room, but is a pleasant resort, delightful to the eye by its order and cleanliness, and the smell by the fragrance of sound goods. The appearance of the grocer, himself, does not suggest a train oiler. People do fancy eating goods that have been handled by a dirty and greasy looking dealer.

Further, the successful grocer "assume prosperity if he has it not." People do not like to support a deceiving and unprofitable business. Such a business somehow suggests a decayed stock, worms in the peaches, skippers in the cheese and general rotteness. Nothing will so quickly drive trade away. Then people are doing a grocer a favor to trade with him. They like to see that he appreciates it. It is part what they pay their money for. The grocer who inadvertently or otherwise makes them feel that he doesn't care for them or their trade will find they will reciprocate the feeling in a way that will shock him. It is not necessary to be obsequious to be polite. One extreme is as offensive as the other. -Indianapolis Grocer.

Recent Legal Decisions.

PATENT ON COMBINATION—WHAT INCLUDED.

—When a patent is for a combination only, and none of the separate elements of which it is composed is claimed as the invention of the patentee, none of the elements are included in the monopoly of the patent, according to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Rowell vs. Lindsay.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS — PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND BY ASSIGNEE.—

The payment of a dividend by the assignee of an insolvent debtor is not such a part payment as will under the Nebraska code take the residue of the debt out of the statute of limitations against such debtor according to the decision of the Supreme Court of that State in the case of Clark vs. Chambers.

DEBTOR AND CREDITOR — INSOLVENCY — PREFERENCE.

In Texas a creditor has the right to receive property from an insolvent debtor in payment of his claim if the transaction be open, and more property is not taken than is reasonably sufficient to pay his demand, and this, although the creditor may know at the time that he will thereby prevent other creditors from enforcing their claims, and although the creditor may know that the debtor prefers

him through motives of friendship. So held by the Texas Court of Appeals in the case of Gamble et al vs. Talbot.

STATUTE OF FRAUDS — CHATTEL MORTGAGE — VERBAL PROMISE.—Where a party having a chattel mortgage upon a lot of corn, to secure a note of some \$1,200, relinquished the same and allowed the corn to be sold and delivered by his debtor in consideration that an agent in whose hands \$1,000 was placed, had agreed to pay him that sum when the corn was delivered, the Illinois Supreme Court held (*Power vs. Rankin*) that the verbal promise to pay the holder of the chattel mortgage was not within the statute of frauds, and that an action lay for a failure to make the payment.

BANK CHECK—INCORPORATION OF USUAL WORDS.—An instrument drawn by a depositor on a bank in the following form, after giving the date and the name of the bank, viz.: "Pay to A. and B. for account of C. & Co. ten hundred and eighteen 23-1000 dollars," and signed by the depositor, was held by the Supreme Court of Illinois (*Ridgely Bank vs. Patton*) to be a valid cheque. The court said that the words "for account of C. & Co." did not change the character of the instrument as a cheque, and that a bill or note without at all affecting its character as such might state the transaction out of which it arose or the consideration for which it was given.

TELEPHONE WIRES — LIABILITY OF COMPANY.—A telephone company may be held liable for an injury to a passer by the fall of its wires in a public street caused by the weight of ice produced by water thrown upon them by a city fire department while extinguishing a fire, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of Minnesota in the case of *Nichols vs. City of Minneapolis*, decided on the 9th ult. Where such a company is given a license to string its wires over the public street, it is, in the opinion of the court, burdened with the duty of maintaining those wires in a safe condition, so that they may not become nuisances or endanger the safety of the traveling public. — *Bradstreet's.*

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS—FRAUD—NOTICE.—A and B were warehousemen and lessees of a wharf, to take charge of which they employed C. D obtained from C a receipt showing that the latter had received and held certain pig iron on the wharf subject to D's order. D told C at the time that he wished to raise money on the receipt, and in C's presence endorsed it over to E. It did not appear, however, that C saw what the endorsement was. D pledged the receipt to E for a loan, and afterward fraudulently obtained from A and B a regular warehouse receipt. He then sold the iron to F and transferred the warehouse receipt. The title to the iron being settled to be in F, E brought suit against A and B to recover damages. Upon this state of facts the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania held that defendants were not liable unless it was shown that they had notice of the fact that a loan had been made as security for which the first receipt had been deposited with the plaintiff, and that as the evidence failed to affect them with such notice through their agent C, they were entitled to judgment. *People's Bank vs. Eiting*, reported in *Albany Law Journal*.

The Railway Problem.

The news in regard to the probable solution of the great railroad problem of the country, has been dressed in various sensational shapes, bristling with imaginary agreements between the great trunk lines which are not only unattained but unattainable in some of the most vital points. There have been negotiations between the two trunk controlling lines looking to a permanent solution of the grave railroad problem that confronts many hundreds of millions of endangered capital, but beyond the agreement that the problem must be solved, no positive action has been reached.

The bottom truth that nestles the railroads of the country is that there are too many railroads. They have been built in advance of their need; they have been employed, and often profitably, as the source of the development of the wealth and population which are to sustain them, and the efforts of hitherto comparatively local lines to attain the importance and commanding position of trunk lines, have given just about double the number of trunk lines necessary to accommodate the traffic and travel between the East and the West. The result of overproduction of railroads is just the same as the result of overproduction in iron, coal, cotton and woollen fabrics, etc. The supply exceeds the demand; necessities cut prices and paralysis and bankruptcy supplant progress and thrift. The vital difference between railroads and other enterprises is, that coal mines can stop, mills can shut down and furnaces can close to await better times, but railroads once built and equipped, have no future for share or bondholders if forced to suspend regular operations.

There are resources in all great enterprises when necessity rules supreme, and that season has come in the grave railroad problem that the strongest of our railway corporations must face and solve. We say the strongest must obey the impervious mandate of necessity, for there is no law above it, and there is safety only in common sense and common fidelity in the direction of the railway interests of the country. A very few years more of such cut-throat rivalry as has been exhibited during the last five years, would make every great trunk line of the country not only dividendless, but would participate bankruptcy where there has been justly accredited solvency. It is this appalling truth that has brought even a Vanderbilt to take a pause, and that makes the powerful and conservative Pennsylvania corporation hoist the danger signal for all. With a continuance of present competition the great Vanderbilt line must speedily stop dividends, and the greatly reduced revenues of the Pennsylvania, with little reduction in its traffic, tells how rapidly railroad competition is forcing it to the point of loss instead of profit. There are other great trunk lines, but the Pennsylvania and the Vanderbilt are the great arteries of railway life on this continent, and if they shall become dividendless, a sweeping revulsion in all railway values must follow, both at home and abroad. They are the index for financial centres of the whole world in regard to American railway securities, and there can be no railway prosperity and no

safety to share and bondholders in any of our railroads when they cease to be profitable. *Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

Virden.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

This town has now some twenty-four business places besides the two elevators, and more will be added before snow flies. Once our mill is constructed, all we require for one year to come is a bank of some kind or other, and there is a fine opening for one here.

This town is fast improving in business, and once we get in a bar rest reach as we have the prospect of at present, we may expect to hear no more of the "hard times" cry which sounded through the country during 1883-4. Crops never looked so well at this time of year, and the average around this place is at least one third more this year than in 1884.

There are several new business buildings in course of construction, and at least \$10,000 worth of mercantile buildings will be put up this season. This does not include a new flour mill of 125 bbls. daily capacity, which will be constructed without delay by Messrs. Willing & Dier, the former from Brandon and the latter from Winnipeg. The townspeople and surrounding farmers have agreed to give a handsome bonus to this mill, and its construction will be pushed without delay.

Moosomin.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Merchants are doing fairly well, although things are a little quiet before harvest. Still all have made big progress in the direction of prosperity since a year ago.

There are several new business buildings being erected and old ones being enlarged at present, and there is considerable talk of some new concerns being started this fall.

The two institutions most necessary and still wanting in this town, are a bank and a mill, and there is a good opening for both. A change of hotel proprietors would not be out of place, as travellers complain that the table of the most pretentious house in town is not what it ought to be.

There are no business changes to report, and the only probable one at present in the banking business is James McAlpine. This has grown too large for him to attend to with his other business, and he is negotiating with a practical baker to take over that branch, and leave him to the grocery business alone.

There are some complaints heard at present of the want of a good butter market to ship to. Prices are very low in Winnipeg, and still worse in Ontario, and although quite a lot of shipments have been made to far western points, merchants are finding that the demand there is too limited for them. There is a large quantity of really good butter produced around here now.

Crops around this town never looked so well at this time of year, and there is every prospect of a bountiful harvest very soon. With our crops saved and decent prices for them, say an average of 65 cents a bushel for wheat, times

will be flush here next winter, and our merchants, farmers and others will be able to wipe out a lot of their debts without regard to any Exemption Act, for people around here will pay their debts if they get half a chance.

Common Soap.

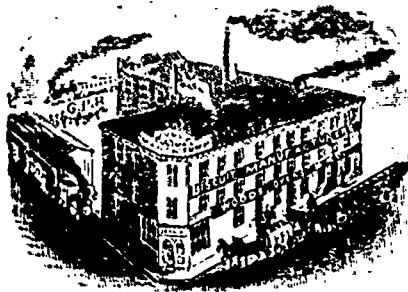
Manufacturers doing a large business have kettles holding several thousand pounds. The ingredients of ordinary family soap are primarily, grease or tallow, rosin, soda ash, and salt. They are boiled for a couple of days, and then allowed to cool for about three days. The soap is then pumped from near the bottom of the kettle—this is because the soap in the bottom cools more quickly than at the top—and into a crutcher, nearly like a mill churn, where it is mixed thoroughly. In this crutcher most of the adulteration commonly used in soap is introduced. Among the materials commonly used in soap are marble dust, glucose, sal soda, which is not used so much to cheapen the soap as to improve its appearance, flour and starch. From the crutchers the soap is run into boxes called frames, and is cut into bats when it becomes hard. It takes about two weeks from the time the material is put in the kettle, to the time the bars are placed in boxes ready for market. One-third of the weight of a bar of soap when boxed is water. This will dry out in course of time, leaving a three pound bar weighing only two pounds. Rosin is used in almost all soap, but is absolutely without use except to make the cost less to the manufacturers. This is also true of all the ingredients in soap except the fatty substance and the ash. Yet the wastefulness of the persons who do washing makes it an absolute saving to the consumer to have three quarters of it adulteration. —*Laundry Gazette.*

General Notes.

A diamond field in Australia is being worked on a paying basis. The yield is about one carat to a load of wash, and this is sufficient to make big profits. The company also has the prospect of occasionally finding a big stone which would greatly increase its dividends. Thus far no large stones have been found, but in the African field there is seldom more than one large diamond in ten thousand. It costs about sixty cents to work a load of wash dirt, and if a single carat is found the net profit amounts to over four dollars.

One of the curiosities of the present day, found among the pines of Wisconsin, was discovered near Knowlton a few weeks ago. It was in the form of a petrified squirrel, and was taken from the heart of a tree by some woodsmen. It was of a brownish color as hard as a rock, and was "as natural as life," even to the kink in its long, bushy tail. How the little animal found its way into the heart of the tree is a mystery, but it is supposed that in years, or perhaps centuries gone by, it became petrified. The curiosity was carefully packed and sent by William Mulhollen, its owner, to President Cleveland, from whom a personal letter of thanks was received last week to the sender, and saying it would be carefully preserved and placed in the public museum at Washington.

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In effect May 31st, 1885.

Table with columns: HEAD DOWN, STATIONS, READ UP. Rows include GOING EAST, GOING WEST, GOING SOUTH, GOING NORTH, GOING WEST, GOING EAST, GOING SOUTH, GOING NORTH, GOING WEST, GOING EAST.

Trains west of Canmore subject to cancellation at any time without notice.

Dining stations: 1 Daily, 2 Daily except Sunday, 3 Daily except Monday, 4 Daily except Saturday, 5 Sundays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 6 Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 7 Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9 Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 Mondays and Wednesdays, 11 Thursdays, 12 Fridays.

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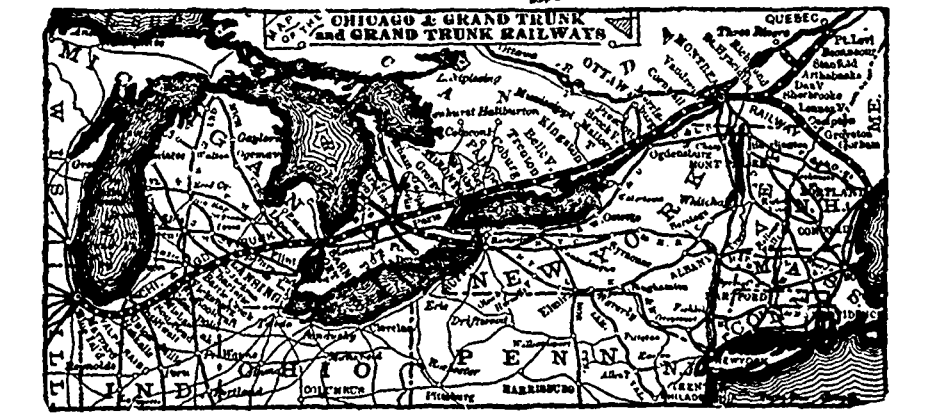
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