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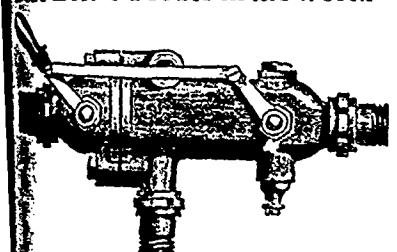
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Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Paper Boxes,
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Office: McArthur Block, Winnipeg.

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Light and Heavy Forgings, Engine and Boiler Works,
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All Kinds of Machinery.

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Fire Brick and Clay, Sewer Pipes, Hair, Lime, White
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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,

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Steamboat and Tug Boilers, Locomotive

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Horizontal Return Tubular Boilers,

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BOILERS FOR STEAM HEATING,

Upright Boilers, also Shafting, Hangers
and Pulleys for Factories and Mills of
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Send for circulars and price lists to

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Commission Merchants

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MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

Agents for the Canada Sugar Refining Company, Montreal.
STORAGE, Bond or Free. Lowest Rates of insurance in the City. Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

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The Ames, Holden Company,

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Dealers in

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CONFECTIONERY

PAULIN & CO.,

Wholesale Manufacturers.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.
OFFICE & STEAM FACTORY:

11 Ross St., **WINNIPEG.**

New Teas, 1885.

JUST ARRIVING.

Ex S.S. "Afghan" and "Principia,"

1,521 packages "JAPAN TEAS,"
Including "Basket Fired," "Strictly Un-flavored,"
and "Natural Leaf."

Ex S.S. "Alternay," 405 packages "Moyane" & "Kaisow"
—CONGOUS—

And expected daily. Ex S.S. "Alternay," balance of our
fall shipments. All

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS
These TEAS are the best values we have ever offered;
Buyers will do well to see our samples before purchasing
elsewhere. Special inducements to the Wholesale Trade.

COFFEES,

"Mocha," "Old Gort Java," "Jamaica" and "Rios," "Green" or "Roasted,"
We also have these Coffees ground and packed under
our own supervision.

G. F. & J. GALT,

Tea Importers and Wholesale Grocers,

PRINCESS STREET, **WINNIPEG.**

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E. F. Hutchings,

WHOLESALE DEALER AND MANUFACTURER OF

Saddlery, Harness & Leather

Trunks, Valises, Etc., Etc.

Having bought the stock of C. H. Field and
Co., at a very low rate, can now OFFER
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS in Blankets and
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See my Winter King Whips.

Retail Store: 569 Main Street.

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A. G. HAMPLE,

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Consignments solicited. Shipping Tags and
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Chicago Hide House,

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STOCK LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED.

PRICES LOW TO CASH AND

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Boots & Shoes, Trunks, &c.

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Wholesale Fruit & Produce

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Consignments of Fresh Fruits received regularly on
their season.

261 & 263 Commissioners St., Montreal, and

18 ALEXANDER ST. EAST, WINNIPEG.



LYON, MACKENZIE & POWIS,

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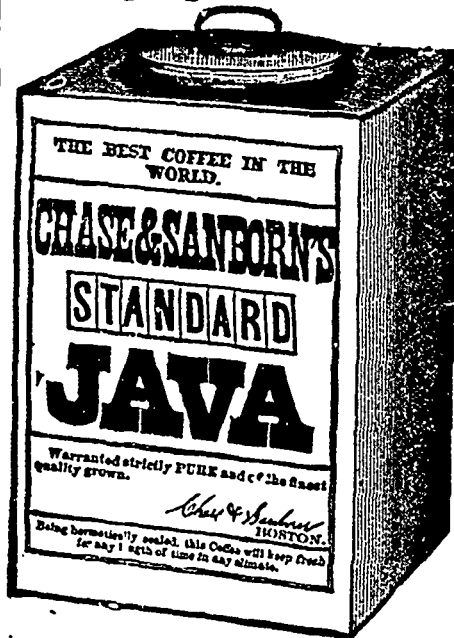
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Sole Importers and distributors of this
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Sole Agents in the Northwest,

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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, FEBRUARY 24 1885.

NO. 22.

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	\$1.30 per line.
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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, Trades, Manufacturers, Hotel Keepers, Insurance and has agents throughout the entire Canadian Northwest.

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

1270 McClellan, 4 and 6 James St. East

JAS. E. STEEN,
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 24, 1885

A. E. BROWN, has opened a law office at St. James.

NEELANDS & Co., druggists, Winnipeg, have closed up.

THE Crystal City grist mill will be removed to Snowflake.

A DIRECTORY of Calgary will be issued this week in pamphlet form.

W. P. MARTIN, liquor dealer, Port Arthur, has given up business.

W. H. NEWMAN, barber and cigars, Selkirk, has moved to Winnipeg.

RYAN has it that two grist mills will be built at Morden in the spring.

MESSES GARLAND & THOMPSON have started a saw mill at Portage la Prairie.

W. H. GIBBS elevator at Brandon has closed down for a short time for repairs.

C. KING & Co., traders, Calgary, are expected to compromise at 60c on the dollar.

BARKSIDE & WEBB, printers and publishers, Selkirk, are about to dissolve partnership.

THE estate of Wilson Bros, printers, Winnipeg, has been purchased by O Loughlin Bros

THE estate of W Whitehead & Co., druggists Winnipeg, has been sold for 45¢ in the dollar.

It is rumored that Stevens, Turner & Burns, machinists & founders will open a branch at Minnedosa.

THE estate of Beundrit & Co., commission merchants, Winnipeg, was sold by sheriff on 21st. inst.

THE Hudson's Bay Co. are erecting a new brick store at Rat Portage. A much needed improvement.

THE C. P. R. have appointed Captain Wastie their agent in the Northwest for the sale of their lands.

THE M & N. W. Ry. have purchased a large quantity of the bridge timber gotten out for the R. M. Ry.

O. G. OGBURN, hotel-keeper, Calgary, has retired from the business and has been succeeded by Neal McLeod

CHARLES MARSHALSAY, of the firm of Chas. Marshalsay & Co., general store-keepers, Whitemouth, is about to retire.

JOHNSON & Co, general store-keepers, Stone-wall, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued under the old style by Geo H. Johnson.

MR. CHARLES N. BELL, has been appointed corresponding secretary of the Royal Colonial Institute, owing to the resignation of the Dean of Rupert's Land.

MESSES KIRKWOOD & RIBBLE, wholesale tea merchants, Winnipeg have been appointed sole agents for the Canadian Northwest for John Grey & Co., of London England, and Glasgow Scotland, the well-known manufacturers of jam, jellies, and other preserves.

As we are going to press we have received from one of our Winnipeg commercial travellers a communication complaining bitterly and, no doubt, justly, about the fare and accommodation supplied to travelling men at our western towns and railway dining rooms. Want of space compels us to leave the subject over until our next issue.

MORRISON, butcher, Portage la Prairie, has retired from the business. The stock has been purchased by R. C. Culbert who will continue the business.

It is the intention of the Hudson's Bay Co. to build a steamer at Fort Smith to ply between that Fort and Fort Simpson. The reason for this action is the difficulty that has been experienced in getting supplies to the district of McKenzie river

AN evidence of the economy enforced by continued stringent times is to be found in the quantities in which flour has sold retail. A year ago nothing less than 50 pounds of flour could be purchased; and two years ago the minimum quantity was 100 pounds. The Ogilvie Milling Co. are now packing in paper sacks of 25 and 12½ pounds. The latter quantity should be small enough for any purchaser.

THE Provincia' Board of Agriculture met at the offices of the department during the past week, and got through with quite a lot of business of great importance to our farmers. Their resolutions regarding the inspection of all grain at Winnipeg, and in connection with the new grain standards, go 'to prove that the Board is composed of men who are both able and willing to look after our agricultural interests.

ON Wednesday evening last a meeting of the Winnipeg butchers was held in the Seymour House, to consider the question of licensing butchers, as the Council recently adopted a resolution imposing a fine of \$200 on all stalls outside of the market. It was finally decided that the tax was too high, and that they considered \$100 quite sufficient; and a committee of three was appointed to wait upon the market committee and express the feeling of the meeting in the matter.

VAN ALLAN & AGUR, agents for the Chatham Manufacturing Co., were burned out and their entire stock of goods destroyed on January 12th. Since that date they have erected new and substantial premises on William street, and this week have the same ready for their new stock of goods now in transit from Chatham Ont. This is a good specimen of Winnipeg enterprise, and proves how speedily business men in this new country can overcome difficulties which to less courageous people would seem insurmountable.

Business East.

ONTARIO.

John Spurgeon, shoes, Toronto, is dead.
 Renaud Bros., tailors, Ottawa, has sold out.
 Pat Farrel, shoes, Ottawa, has been burned out.
 J. P. Murphy, plumber, Ottawa, has assigned trust.
 John Pope, grocer, Peterboro', has assigned trust.
 J. B. Jaubert, hotel, Belleville, has assigned trust.
 Wall & Taylor, jewellers, Toronto. Bailiff in session.
 Orlando Colver, drugs, Wellandport, is closing up.
 John Bain, furniture, Woodstock, has been burned out.
 T. H. Wilson, harness, Brooklin, has been burned out.
 V. B. Woodruff, hotel, Brooklin, has been burned out.
 W. R. Gladstone, hotel, Midland, has been burned out.
 Alonzo Fee, hotel, Millbrook, has been burned out.
 Miss J. Bucksey, millinery, London, has assigned in trust.
 N. Wheelbau, sawmill, Grove Mills, has assigned in trust.
 T. J. Birch, tins, Stratford, has sold out to G. B. Climo.
 G. C. Phillips, furniture, Point Edward, has moved to Sarnia.
 Thomas Fitzpatrick, hotel, West Lorne, has assigned in trust.
 W. J. Jaffrey, general store, Sunderland, has assigned in trust.
 Alex. Campbell, harness, Kettleby, has removed to Attwood.
 G. E. Neibergall, harness, Attwood, has sold out to A. Campbell.
 D. M. Billings, general store, Vroomantou, has moved to Sutton.
 J. Stafford, printer, Essex Centre, now of firm of Lang & Stafford.
 J. F. Wood, of the firm of J. F. Wood & Co. grocers, Sarnia, is dead.
 Flint & Holtor, lumber mills, etc., Belleville, has had his mills burned.
 R. Miller, of the firm of Miller & Cook, provisions, Toronto, is dead.
 Godard & Elgie, furniture, etc., Toronto, has sold out to W. B. Rogers.
 The estate of George Baker, hotel, Toronto, has sold out to P. Kehler.
 Jacob Collinon, foundry, etc., Millbank, advertises business for sale.
 A. Williams, general store, Sutton, has been succeeded by D. M. Billings.
 Daniel Bell Organ Co., Toronto, have changed style to Toronto Standard Organ Co.
 Edison Electric Light Co., Hamilton, have suffered damage by fire. Insured.
 John McIntosh, tailor, Hamilton, has been closed up under a chattel mortgage.
 Tolchard Bros., grocers, Toronto, have dissolved. Herbert Tolchard continues.
 A. W. Dickhout, general store, Canfield, has been closed up under chattel mortgage.

Nelson Johnson, sewing machine, agent, Newmarket, has sold out to Brooks Marshall.

J. O. Gardiner & Co., biscuit manufacturers, Kingston and Montreal, have assigned in trust.

Williams & Tauton, gents' furnishings, etc., Sarnia, have dissolved, and George Williams continues alone.

Price Bros., tailors, Toronto, have dissolved. Samuel Price continues, admitting Watt under style Price & Watt.

McCracken, Gall & Co., lumber, Toronto, have dissolved. Thos. McCracken retires, and George Gall continues.

I. M. Mayell & Co., spices, London, have dissolved. Wm. Gorman retires and Mayell continues alone under old style.

The following were burned out recently at Windsor, but insured: F. G. Mann, grocer; Thomas Gorst, photos; F. L. Lang, drugs.

Waterhouse & Bradbury, woollens, etc., Ingersoll, have dissolved. Bradbury retires, and new firm formed under style Waterhouse & Sons.

QUEBEC.

Mrs. Lagace, fancy goods, has assigned in trust.

E. Gaudry & Co., bakers, Montreal, have dissolved.

M. Trester, fancy goods, Montreal, has been burned out.

McCabbin & Co., dry goods, Sherbrooke, has compromised.

A. Gaucher, dry goods, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

Stiford Lapointe, general store, St. Eloie, has assigned in trust.

W. H. Jones, manufacturer, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

James McDougall, hardware, Three Rivers, has assigned in trust.

A. J. Turcot & Co., wholesale millinery, Montreal, has been burned out.

C. H. Courangley & Co., wholesale liquors, Montreal, have been burned out.

L. E. Riepert & Co., hats and furs, Montreal. Isaac Levy has ceased to do business under this style.

J. B. Allard, confectioner, Quebec, has admitted his son, J. Bte. Emmanuel Allard under style J. B. Allard & Fils.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Bartholomew Walsh, provisions, Halifax.

Mrs. Josephine, D. McNeil, general store, Grand Narrows, has assigned.

McMurdy, McMillan & Co., general store, Antigonish, have admitted A. D. Chisholm, as partner.

T. A. S. DeWolf & Son, shipping and general store, Halifax. Mr. Chas. F. DeWolf of this firm is dead.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

P. Nase & Son, general store. Senior partner dead.

Timothy Flavin, hides, etc., St. John, is dead.

Wm. Black, ship-chandler, St. John, has failed.

Nehemiah Grant, general store, Southampton, has failed.

G. M. Blakeney, general store, Petitcodiac, has assigned.

John W. Garitty, undertaker, Woodstock, has been burned out. Partially insured.

Tupper & Cookburn, undertakers, Woodstock, have dissolved. J. R. Tupper continues.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Duncan Munn, general store, Little Sands, has been burned out. Insured.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

James Mayo, victualler, Harbor Grace, has failed.

H. W. Seymour, grocer, St. John's, has failed.

Yondall & Co., general store, Harbor Grace, has failed.

Andrew Rutherford, flour and coal, Harbor Grace, has failed.

The failures in the United Kingdom for the week ended January 24, as reported to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette*, numbered 111, as compared with 82 and 236 in the corresponding weeks respectively of 1884 and 1883. England and Wales had 80 failures, as compared with 60 and 235 in the weeks specified; Scotland had 20 failures, as against 19 and 19; and Ireland had 2, against 3 in 1884 and 5 in 1883.

Wood-polishing with Charcoal.

A Paris technical journal thus describes a method of polishing wood with charcoal: "All the world now knows of those articles of furniture of a dead black color, with sharp clear cut edges and a smooth surface, the wood of which has the density of ebony. Bringing them side by side with furniture rendered black by paint and varnish, the difference is so sensible at the considerable margin of price separating the two kinds explains itself. The operations are much longer and much more minute in this system of charcoal-polishing, which respects every detail of the carving, while paint and varnish would clog up the holes and widen the ridges. In the first process they employ only carefully-selected woods of a close and compact grain; they cover them with a coat of camphor dissolved in water, and almost immediately afterwards with another coat composed chiefly of sulphate of iron and nut-gall. The two compositions in blending penetrate the wood and give it an indelible tinge, and at the same time render it impervious to the attacks of insects. When these two coats are sufficiently dry, rub the surface of the wood at first with a very hard brush of couch-grass, and then with a substance as light as possible; because, if a single hard grain remained in the charcoal, this alone would scratch the surface, which on the contrary they wish to render perfectly smooth. The flat parts are rubbed with natural stick charcoal, the indented portions and crevices with powdered charcoal alternately with the stick. The workman also rubs his piece of furniture with a piece of flannel soaked in linseed oil and the essence of turpentine. This process repeated several times causes the charcoal, powder, and oil to penetrate into the wood, giving the article of furniture a beautiful color and perfect polish, and which has none of the flaws of ordinary varnish."

H. SHOREY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHIERS,

—AND—

Mantle Manufacturers,

32 to 40 NOTRE DAME STREET WEST,
54 to 62 ST. HENRY STREET,
MONTREAL.

**No. 33 LOMBARD STREET,
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 & MITCHELL.

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.

JOHN E. DINGMAN, Acting Manager.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL

WOODS & COMPANY,

**Wholesale Agents,
WINNIPEG.**

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL

GRIFFIN & DOUGLASS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 24, 1885.

IRRESPONSIBLE ASSIGNEES.

An item which appeared in our last week's issue regarding the arrest and subsequent acquittal of an insolvent's assignee, has again brought to the surface the much vexed question about how to secure responsible assignees in such cases. In the case we refer to no evidence was brought forward to prove that the party arrested had been guilty of any criminal offence; and the fact that no effort was made to prove so, is *prima facie* evidence of the difficulties to be encountered in bringing to time an assignee by means of criminal proceedings.

It seems that we have no law by which we can compel the assignee of an insolvent to account for the proceeds of an estate entrusted to him for winding up. It is also a fact that there is no law which compels such assignee to give bonds for his proper management of an estate, when he takes the same over from the insolvent's hands. In short, when an insolvent makes an assignment he simply acknowledges that he is no longer able to manage his own business affairs successfully, and hands over property which while in his possession is liable to execution at the instance of any of his creditors, to another party in whose hands it is beyond execution. Yet the party to whom he hands over his property has it in his power to manage or rather mis-manage the estate entrusted to his care in such a manner that creditors may receive little or no dividend, the insolvent being in no way freed from liability, and yet he, himself, free from either civil or criminal penalty for such gross mis-management. The cases are, no doubt, very rare in which trustees exercise their powers with such unsatisfactory results as here stated, nevertheless, it is in their power to do so with perfect impunity. But numerous cases have come to the surface in Manitoba during the past two years in which unpardonable delays, culpable neglect, and other violations of the principles of honest business have been committed by trustees, causing great loss and injury to both creditors and insolvents, and yet both have found themselves powerless to bring the offender to task by any process of law. In fact one or two instances have cropped up where the

trustee, while holding large sums, realized from insolvents' estates have refused to distribute the same amongst the creditors, and have defied both them and the insolvent to compel them to do so.

If we ask where we are to find a remedy for these evils, the natural reply will be in a well considered measure for the equal distribution of insolvents' estates passed by the Dominion Parliament. The reply is in this case a complete silence, for it is not the defect in any law which we have to complain of, but the utter absence of any law to guide us in such matters, and a law of any description, no matter how clumsily framed would certainly be an improvement upon no law at all. But the question arises when are we going to get a law of this description passed at Ottawa? It is evident that the Government now in power have no desire for the passing of such a law and are thoroughly hypocritical in professions of anxiety for the settlement of the much vexed question of bankruptcy legislation.

We cannot look for any measure that would approach to a Bankruptcy Act from our Local Legislature and any such a measure passed by a provincial government would be comparatively valueless to the commercial community. But there are little points connected with commercial affairs in which local legislation can accomplish valuable reforms. In the question of irresponsible trustees, the local government of Manitoba can come to the aid of the mercantile community of the Province, and earn the thanks and gratitude of the same. It would take up but little of their time and attention during the coming session of the legislature to pass an act which would compel trustees to furnish bonds for their honest management of the estates entrusted to them; and to furnish on the demand of creditors, a full and complete statement as to the trust committed to them. Such a measure need not be long and elaborate, and requiring lengthy discussion by our legislators, divested of all the legislative verbosity with which we suppose all acts of Parliament must be burdened. The gist of the Bill itself may be in etymology as limited as the Lord's Prayer. The suggestion is well-worthy of the consideration of Mr. Norquay and his colleagues. Heretofore, the demands made upon him from the commercial community have been very light, and the request now put forward does not add materially to their weight,

but it is one which if granted would confer great benefits compared with the trouble and effort it would cost.

FREIGHT RATE MUTTERINGS.

Three weeks ago THE COMMERCIAL drew attention to the fact, that while Winnipeg was a monopoly ridden city in the matter of railway facilities, signs were not wanting that it was soon going to become one of the greatest competing points on this continent. The actions of railway managers during the past week go to show that this very desirable transition may not be so long of accomplishment as many people would think, and indeed it looks as if the coming summer will not reach an end, until a very long stride has been made in this direction.

Enthusiastic supporters of the Canadian Pacific Railway monopoly have been bolstering themselves up in the belief that as soon as that company had completed their line along the north shore of Lake Superior, and connected the east with the west, competition on the part of United States railways would be fully attempted. The meeting of railway managers held last week in Chicago will doubtless greatly aid in dispelling this delusion, and will furnish another proof of how elastic the capabilities of Yankee railway management really are. The managers of the roads leading east and west from Manitoba are well aware of what advantages the completion of the Lake Superior division of the C.P.R. will give to the management of that road, but they simply purpose to meet their additional difficulties, and will no doubt grapple with them in the most practical manner. There is one point in connection with their deliberations which is worthy of notice, and that is, that the lines running south and east from St. Paul and Minneapolis are no longer going to allow the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, road to participate in the profits of competition for Manitoba freights, without sharing in its burden, and we now find that this road, which has in past days played "Handy Billy" to the C.P.R., and paid its stockholders returns by sucking the life blood from Manitoba, has to drop its inexorable demands, and offer to pool with other lines. This is very significant, and is no doubt due to the fact, that other United States railways are much nearer to the Manitoba boundary than they were two years ago, and it is not at all unlikely, that some of

them may reach it before the close of 1885. When they reach there they will receive a heartier welcome than they probably expect.

In the midst of this general shaking up in railway circles, the decided move of the Winnipeg wholesale merchants for the removal of discriminating freight rates against them on the C.P.R. is very opportune. They must feel now, that they are not fighting that corporation single handed, but have powerful allies, who are sufficiently interested to stand firmly by them in their struggle.

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND THE FARMERS' UNION.

THERE are two organizations at work in the province having for their object, ostensibly, the improvement of the farmers' position and the advancement of farming interests generally. One of these bodies—the Board of Agriculture was in session last week; and if we are to judge from the report of their deliberations, we can safely say that this body is earnestly anxious to bring about a state of matters which will help to make farmers prosperous, happy, and independent. The reasons for partial success or failure on many farms was intelligently and carefully discussed, and the suggestions made to remedy faults were, in the main, of the most practical nature. The conclusion to be drawn from the whole proceedings is that the members of the Board—each of them a practical agriculturist, representing every electoral division of the province and every shade of political opinion—were convened for the purpose of showing farmers how best they could help themselves, and also for the purpose of showing the Department of Agriculture in what way it could best secure the greatest amount of good to the farming community through its actions as an integral part of the Government.

We are glad to note that the Board has every faith in the future of agriculture in the Northwest, and absolute faith in what Nature has done for us in soil and climate; and if statements we made which, taken by themselves, looked discouraging, these were clearly shown to be the result of circumstances largely within the power of farmers themselves to rectify. It would be absurd to suppose that in a country of only a few years' growth everything would progress

without hitch, and it would be equally absurd to believe that in so short a time farming could be reduced to a science certain to make profits apparent on every hand. Years must yet elapse before the necessary experience is forthcoming to make farming as profitable in this country as Nature intended it to be, and we are glad to see that the Provincial Department of Agriculture welcomes, as the Minister so distinctly does, the discussions of the Board, as a means to enable the Legislature more efficiently to do what in it lies to farther this the greatest natural industry in the country.

We turn from this to the other organization to which we referred at the outset that called the "Farmers' Union." The actions of this misnamed body, which sprang into existence about a year ago, are not calculated in the minds of disinterested parties to have the same effect for good to the province. We have never believed that the Union had any general existence or membership to make it a weight in the land. We know that it has an executive of which the less said the better, if it is the lasting good of the farmer that is being sought. We have never been able to get a tangible idea of the body of this association. Nothing but the head and arms of it have been distinctly visible, and these comprise a class of professional agitators, whose only anxiety is to gain a political purpose, or to fatten themselves at the expense of the poor dupes who are content to follow their miserable leading. The "Farmers' Union" will be in session in the city in another week, and the public will then have an opportunity of contrasting its blatant utterances and resolutions with those of the Board of Agriculture. The Union might well have left the work of this body without criticism, seeing they have so little in common; but this they could not do, as farmers might begin to improve their methods and grow better crops, and this would not by any means suit those whose "occupation" would be "gone" whenever the farmers are contented. The agitator who forms practically the head, body, and tail of the Union must arrange an interview, and he must get the representative of the grain syndicate of Montreal to lend weight to his utterances. There is nothing but public spirit in their method. They must show the world that this year's crop beats creation, and that any one who, knowing the facts and the reasons therefor, attempts to criticise them is a deep-dyed traitor to Manitoba and to immigration.

It was stated at the meeting of the Board of Agriculture, by a gentleman

who ought to know, "that only a small percentage of the past season's crop was really first class hard wheat; that much of it was only fair, ordinary quality; and that a considerable proportion was as inferior as was grown in any wheat country." The Board passed this without challenge, because they knew that the causes, to a great extent, lay with the farmers themselves, and their resolutions as to summer fallowing, cultivating smaller areas and cultivating better, seeding early and with better seed, were meant to overcome this; but the Union and its friend Mr. Mitchell must come out with a statement of averages of grading to give the lie direct to the facts. Do they succeed? Let us see. Mr. Mitchell, who has bought all the Union wheat, states that up to 1st February he purchased 8 per cent. of No. 1 Hard, and that from the 1st to the 15th he got the magnificent total of 5½ per cent.: that represents all the first-class hard wheat he got, and so far corroborates Mr. Clark's statement to the Board. Mr. Mitchell's averages of the classes from No. 2 Hard to No. 2 Regular only bear out the statement that much is only fair, ordinary quality. Mr. Mitchell's statement with No. 3 Regular, which is an extremely poor wheat for this soil, is a good deal at variance with that of the oracle of the Union, who states that the percentage of this grade is much higher than Mr. Mitchell bought; while the grade "Rejected" is only mentioned incidentally by Mr. Mitchell, and ignored altogether by the mouthpiece of the Union. Mr. Stirton, a reliable man and a good judge of wheat, speaks for his own part of the country, and is right in saying that much good wheat has been shipped from the south-western district; but as he has only knowledge of his own neighborhood, his opinion does not affect the average all over the province. The fact remains, although the Union may ignore it, that a large proportion of poor and rejected wheat has been marketed this year, both at Winnipeg and Port Arthur, and it is useless to build up an average on what comes from the south-west. Would Mr. Mitchell state what his Brandon averages were, for example? or would he explain why, in his philanthropic mission, he has avoided many points north and west, where farmers are in more need of his help than in the south-west? If he cannot give a reason, we can; and also show *very obvious reasons* for the locating of his profitable philanthropy.

Better admit the fact. Their own statements prove it. The crop is a long way behind what Manitoba should produce. If our farmers will follow the lead of the Board of Agriculture in trying to improve their cultivation, instead of following blindly in the lead of selfish demagogues, they will find the average of future crops not 8 per cent., but 5½ per cent., of No. 1 Hard, and the balance No. 2 Hard and Northern.

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WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

A little stir in monetary affairs was noticeable during the past week, and in mercantile circles the demand for discounts for the 18th made a break in the monotony customary about the middle of the month. Payments on that day were not so well met as was expected, and this may account for the little extra demand upon the banks. These institutions, however, have responded freely, and profess to have plenty of funds for all demands. Nevertheless, the general circulation of money shows unmistakable signs of becoming more stringent, and demands on the banks are likely soon to become more urgent than they have been for some weeks. Rates of discount are unchanged, first-class paper being received at 8 per cent.; ordinary, at 9 to 10; and *pro-namé*, at 10 to 12. Real estate mortgage loans have been in fair demand, but the loans wanted have been small ones, and the aggregate of the week has consequently been light. Some companies notice a falling off in payment of interest, and it is generally admitted that these are not so free as they were during January. Funds are not scarce for such loans, although most companies are particular about the class of business they do. Rates of interest are unchanged, and range from 8 to 10 per cent.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

There have been very few encouraging features in connection with the wholesale trade of the city during the past week, and were it not that dealers have their minds made up to a time of quietness until we are nearer the opening of spring, there would certainly be more dissatisfaction than is now heard. In season goods of every description there has been a very quiet feeling, and the aggregate of sales has been very light indeed. Wholesale houses in these lines seem in no way anxious to push trade and are satisfied that nothing will be lost and considerable expense saved holding back spring sales until nearer the opening of that season, and in this they are supported by the bulk of the retailers throughout the country. The continued cold weather has, no doubt, strengthened this feeling, and should we now have ten days of steady mild weather there would be a rapid change of opinion upon the subject. In lines of every day consumption there has been a barely perceptible change for the better in sales, but still the feeling generally is quiet. Of course no movement can as yet be expected in lines dependent upon building and out door contracting, and the business in these finds a sympathetic feeling in other branches of trade. The report of collections has, since the opening of 1885, been rather encouraging, but the past week has shown a very decided falling off in this respect. Quite a little volume of paper fell due on the 18th and the report of that day is far from satisfactory, and is in marked contrast to the results of the 4th. Some little improvement in this line may be looked for if we have a week or two of mild weather and good sleighing. It will only be a temporary recovery, however, as once we are into the middle

of March we may look for a very slow circulation of money until seeding operations are nearly over, or at least well advanced. Taken all round, the past week has certainly not been an encouraging one for the wholesale trade of Winnipeg.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

There is still very little progress being made in this trade with the spring's sales. Some houses report a few good sales but the trade generally is very quiet, and as the season progresses it becomes more apparent that the purchases of the farmers for 1885 will be light, unless there is a greater influx of new settlers than we now look forward to. Collections have shown a tendency to falling off, and during the week have not been so satisfactory as for some weeks previous. Some houses are concentrating their efforts on this point and not making any effort to push sales.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A report of great quietness comes from this branch and the work of taking orders from spring samples has greatly fallen off during the week. No general activity is now looked for until signs of coming spring are more apparent. Collections are reported much less satisfactory than in the early part of this month.

CLOTHING.

In this trade the past week has been the quietest since the opening of 1885, sales being both few and light. No material improvement is looked for until March is well entered into, and retailers begin to purchase for immediate wants. Collections are reported fair, but not so free as during the first days of this month.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Although business is still quiet in this trade the dead feeling noted in our last report has changed a little, and there is a trifling demand for staple lines. This has not approached to anything like activity, and no rush is looked for until March is well advanced. There have not been enough of payments falling due on which to base a report on collections, but there has been no reason for complaint since 1885 opened.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

From this branch which is usually so steady the report for the past week is one of great quietness. There has been practically no demand for goods, while collections are stated to be very slow. The week has been the slowest since 1885 opened.

DRY GOODS.

There has been no improvement in the state of this staple branch since our last report, and so far as sales are concerned the situation has if anything been worse. Spring's business is evidently going to be much later this year than it has been heretofore, and until mild weather indicates the close proximity of spring, no general activity is looked for. Retailers are evidently going to make a large share of their purchases this season only as immediate wants dictate. Collections are reported far from being satisfactory.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

Contrary to what might be expected at this time of year, there has been a little ripple of

activity in this trade during the past week. It cannot be said that an opening of the season's trade has begun, but there has been sufficient of a scattering business to completely relieve the dullness of the few preceding weeks. The report from collections is not so encouraging and shows a decided falling off as February advances.

FISH.

There has been a quiet feeling in this trade during the greater portion of the week, although the shipping demand has improved a little owing to the steady cold weather in the States and one or two car lots have been asked for. There have been no changes in prices, Jack-fish are quoted at 2½ to 2¾c in car-lots, and in lots 3c. White fish, 5½c to 6c in car-lots, and 6½ to 7c in small lots. Oysters still sell at 30 to 35c for standards, and 40 to 45c for selects.

FRUIT.

Business in this line during the week has shown no new features from that noted in our last, with the exception of a rise in apples, and are now selling at from \$5 to \$8 per bbl. Western orders still continue to come in. Collections are reported good and quotations are as follows: Palermo oranges, \$5 to 5.50 a box, and Palermo lemons at \$5 to 5.50; grapes, \$8.50 to 9 a bbl; Eleme figs in boxes, 16 to 20c, and in kegs 1½c; Malagas 11 to 13c; prunes, in 100 lb kegs, \$7.50, and in 50 lb boxes \$8 to 8.50. Currants and raisins unchanged.

FURNITURE.

Business in this line is unusually quiet for this time of the year and the wholesale departments there is literally nothing doing.

FUEL.

There has been a slight falling off in orders for this article during the week. Prices are still as follows. Tamarac in round lots from \$3 to \$4, and poplar at \$2.75 to \$3.25 on track. Coal delivered: anthracite, \$12; bituminous, \$10.50, and Saskatchewan lignite, \$7.50 per ton.

GROCERIES.

There is still considerable dissatisfaction expressed with the state of this staple trade, and although one or two houses report a slight improvement in sales during the past week, the general feeling is a quiet one. At least one report of slightly improved collections has been received but these as a rule reported far from being as free as could be wished. There have been no changes in prices of staple goods, and are quoted: Yellows, 6½ to 7c; granulated, 8 to 8½c; Paris lumps 10c and a further advance is still looked for. Coffee and Teas are firm and unchanged quotations being as follows. Rios, 14 to 16c; Javas, 22 to 25c; Jamaicas, 17 to 20c; Mochas, 30 to 34c. Teas, still ranges as follows: Moyune gunpowder, 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 90c. Syrups, single crown, \$2.50, and triple crown, \$2.75 per keg.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

Business in this line still continues very quiet and has shown no new features. Collections are still reported fair. Quotations nominal

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, from 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, \$3.55 to \$3.75.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Business in this line during the week has been fair and has given no cause for complaint. Collections are reported fair. Quotations are: Spanish sole, 33c to 35c; slaughter sole, 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic, 85c; B Z calf, \$1 to 1.25; French kip, \$1.00 to 1.10; 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.

Trade is still very quiet and has shown no improvement over last week.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS

have shown no new feature over our last week's report. Collections only moderately good. Quotations are unchanged and are as follows: Linseed oil raw, 69c per gal.; boiled, 72c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; no pale or straw seal in the market; castor, 15c per lb; lard, No. 1 \$1.30 per gal.; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 30c; oleine 50c; fine qualities, 65c to \$1. Coal oils, headlight 27c; 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.

Trade in this line still continues fair and has been fairly steady. Collections are reported good.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

There has been no improvement in this line, sales still being very light. Collections fair.

WINES AND SPIRITS

Business is still in a very unsatisfactory condition, sales being few and very light in character. Collections are reported few. Quotations are as follows: Whiskies, Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.56 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.

Receipts of grain still continue fairly liberal but prices have advanced a trifle, more in sympathy with the general feeling in eastern grain centers however than to any local increase. It is expected that this rise, although but slight, will have the effect of causing a better feeling among farmers and consequently an increase in receipts. Receipts for the week have been quite sufficient for immediate wants. The provision market has shown no new features except it be a fall of from 25 to 50c in

dressed hogs, caused by eastern houses making an effort to hold this market in opposition to local packers. Matters in dairy produce have not shown any improvement, although it cannot be said they are any worse. Receipts are still for the most part of improved quality, and as the market is now overstocked with this quality there has been a steady decline in price.

WHEAT.

Receipts during the week have been very light and barely sufficient to meet the demand. The shipping demand has shown some little improvement and prices are a shade firmer. Quotations are as follows:—No. 1 hard, 71c; No. 2 hard, 66c; No. 1 regular, 66c; No. 2 regular, 61c; and No. 3 regular, 56c.

OATS.

Receipts still continue light and all readily taken. Prices have advanced to 40 to 42c owing to the visible supply being much smaller than was expected.

BARLEY.

Fine bright samples have been received from the far west but the high freight would put them beyond what our buyers are prepared to pay. Local receipts still continue of very poor quality and for feed is selling at from 30 to 35c.

FLOUR.

The demand still continues light. Collections have not been up to expectations. Prices are as follows: Patents, \$2.30; strong bakers', \$2.00; XXXX, \$1.60; superfine \$1.25.

BRAN AND SHORTS

have been in good demand and have been a little more plentiful but not, however, more than sufficient to meet immediate requirements. Prices are still firm at \$11 per ton for bran and \$12 for shorts f.o.c.

POTATOES.

There are no car lots reported and street receipts have been very light and in fair demand. Prices on street still range from 40 to 45c.

EGGS

There has been a slight advance in this line, fresh packed being worth 30c and in good demand at this figure. The demand for lined still continues light.

BUTTER.

There is very little to report in this market. Stocks on hand have shown no decrease. Receipts have been fair, but only prime could find anything like a fair price, inferior qualities being unsaleable. Prices are as follows: Prime Manitoba and eastern dairy, 18 to 20c; and medium grades from 16 to 18c.

CHEESE.

Very little to report in way of a change. Sales light and of a retail character and unchanged at 14 to 15c.

HAMS

have been in fair demand, and the demand for eastern cured has been steadily on the decrease. Prices are still unchanged and are as follows: Eastern smoked, 15½c; green, 12½c, and local smoked, 13½c.

BACON

has been in rather slow demand and all sales of a very light character. Prices are steady and unchanged at: Rolls, 12c; dry salt, 9½ to 10½c; breakfast bacon, local cured, 13½c.

MESS PORK

has held firm at the advance noted in our last. The demand has been light, however. Prices range from \$19 to \$19.50.

LARD.

There has been a slight improvement in this market, and sales, though small, have been more numerous. Quotations are unchanged at \$2.50 in 20 lb. pails.

DRESSED HOGS

have dropped to \$6 owing to the fact eastern houses are offering to deliver hogs for less than actual cost laid down and buyers have had to reduce prices to protect themselves awhile and at the same time compare with eastern houses. Receipts have been and about as fast as they can be handled.

MESS BEEF.

The demand has been very limited and the price quoted, \$16.50, is only nominal.

OATMEAL

has been in fair demand. Shipping demand light, and quotations unchanged at: Grand, \$3.70; standard, \$2.75, and outcast, \$3.00.

MINNEAPOLIS

The past week has been one of the quietest in the history of the chamber. The lightness of the mills, the blockades on all railroads going east and south, and an uncertain future contributed to reduce the volume of trade to a very low point. Hard wheat has been gradually stiffening all the week, however, and at the highest point, with a strong feeling on the part of holders. Other grades were in active demand and less strength was developed by them, though the close was fairly firm. Receipts were the highest recorded for many months and shipments were quite small.

Following were the highest and lowest 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.	1901.
No. 1 hard	\$22	81	\$21	81
" 2 "	\$18	79	80	79
" 1 ..	72½	72	72½	72
" 2	68	67½	68	68

Futures have been rather inactive and closed strong at 85c for April No. 1 hard, 87c and June 87½c. No. 2 hard, May 87c and June 85c.

MILSTUFF—Has been dull and closed at \$8.25 per ton for bulk bean, standard 9.50.

FLOUR—Has been quiet and rather dull. The production is light, but the demand is large, and delays in transit have been damaging to the trade. At present the road can furnish cars, and the supply of cars of flour are side tracked in the yards and along the Chicago lines, and machines in Milwaukee and Chicago. Miller's express the opinion that people have given up bread. Export trade is dull, domestic and the general market is inactive between firm and prices remain steady.

Quotations at the mills for car lots are as follows: Patents, \$4.00 to 4.90; first bakers', \$3.40 to 4; second bakers', \$3.25 to 3.70; local grades, \$1.90 to 2.20 in bulk, and \$1.70, in bags.

Little has occurred during the past week to change the general situation in Minneapolis to milling operations. It is very quiet at best, and by some is regarded as un-

a week ago. The threatened break in the production pool last week was averted by a little diplomacy, and the mills, by laborious efforts, got through the six days with fair results. The flour production last week was 82,500 bbls—averaging 11,786 bbls daily for seven days—against 83,000 bbls the preceding week, and 64,700 bbls for the corresponding time in 1884.

It is notable that for three weeks now, the production has not varied one thousand barrels. On the current week, Monday opened with a most deficient water power, and with most of the water mills at the lower end of the West side canal not far from being entirely choked off, while many of the upper ones could not do better than to run at half capacity. Two or three mills had to shut down altogether. Fully as unfavorable a state of things existed up to Wednesday, and the prospects at that time for the remainder of the week seemed no more encouraging. The three steam mills are enabled to run pretty strong, and they keep up the general production. It is now thought that not more than four weeks can elapse before we shall have quite mild weather that must favorably affect our water supply.

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

	RECEIPTS.		
	Feb. 17.	Feb. 10.	Feb. 3.
Wheat, bush..	391,670	443,000	647,130
Flour, bbls ..	125	525	500
Millstuff, tons.	69	72	81

	SHIPMENTS.		
	Feb. 17.	Feb. 10.	Feb. 3.
Wheat, bush	73,740	104,000	103,800
Flour, bbls ..	81,514	73,814	89,372
Millstuff, tons...	2,856	1,923	1,863

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

	MINNEAPOLIS.	
	Feb. 16.	Feb. 9.
No. 1 hard	1,247,078	1,206,919
No. 2 hard	98,196	193,813
No. 1	1,873,422	1,809,273
No. 2	252,739	205,429
Rejected	—	2,009
Special bus	663,463	657,107
Total.....	4,158,008	4,023,331

	ST. PAUL.		
	Feb. 16.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 4.
In elevators, bus.....	1,182,000	1,230,000	1,218,000

	DULUTH.		
	Feb. 17.	Feb. 10.	Feb. 3.
In elevators, bus.....	5,633,813	5,579,966	5,420,944

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.
On Monday the wheat market opened firm, but with very little activity. Towards the close, however, prices took a rise of about 3c above opening figures, upon the receipt of unfavorable news from Russia. The receipts of corn were 137 cars. The feeling in this market was strong, and prices advanced about 5c or

7c from the opening and closed firm. A better feeling prevailed in the oat market, and prices showed an improvement of 4c. Pork trading was only moderate and mainly local; the general feeling, however, was stronger. Lard continues unchanged, although the market ruled a little stronger. Quotations are as follows:

	Feb.	Mar.
Wheat	\$0.78 1/2	\$0.78 3/4
Corn	37 1/2	37 3/4
Oats	27 1/2	27 3/4
Pork	13.07 1/2	13.07 1/2
Lard	7.02 1/2	7.02 1/2

Wheat on Tuesday was moderately active in the way of speculation, with the feeling generally strong. The reported decrease of 69,000 bushels in the visible supply tended to strengthen prices. The corn received amounted to 239 cars. Speculative business was much more active than it has been for some time past, and decidedly firm. In oats the market was a deal livelier, and prices ruled stronger for all months for futures. Receipts light. The feeling in the pork market was stronger, and closed firm at an advance of 10c over Monday's closing figures. Lard also averaged stronger, and closed at an advance of 7 1/2 and 10c over the preceding day.

	Feb.	Mar.
Wheat	\$0.78 3/4	\$0.78 3/4
Corn	37 3/4	38 1/4
Oats	27 3/4	27 3/4
Pork	13.17 1/2	13.17 1/2
Lard	7.12 1/2	7.12 1/2

The feeling in the wheat market on Wednesday was generally easier, and at the close March was about 3c lower than the close of the night before. The decline was mainly due to weak cables. Receipts of corn, 12 cars. There was a weaker and quieter feeling, although the receipts were so extremely light. The business in oats was very quiet and slow, with scarcely anything doing. The receipts and demand were both light. Pork was less active, and trading only moderate. There was only moderate trading in lard; prices, however, were firm.

	Feb.	Mar.
Wheat	\$0.78 1/2	\$0.78 3/4
Corn	37 1/2	37 3/4
Oats	27 1/2	27 3/4
Pork	13.12 1/2	13.12 1/2
Lard	7.10	7.10

On Thursday the feeling in wheat was one of dullness. Prices, however, were tolerably steady, but toward the close became more firm. The speculative corn market was quiet, but improved toward the close, in sympathy with the better feeling in wheat. Receipts, 77 cars. The oats market continued unchanged and quiet, with hardly any business doing. Pork fluctuated a good deal; prices ruled easy early, and stronger later on. A fair day's business was done in lard, and it closed firm.

	Feb.	Mar.
Wheat	\$0.78 1/2	\$0.78 3/4
Corn	37 3/4	37 3/4
Oats	27 1/2	27 3/4
Pork	13.05	13.05
Lard	7.05	7.05

On Friday the wheat market showed no new features. Receipts at all the principal receiving points were only moderate, but this is attributed to the snow blockade. The market closed about 4c lower than yesterday. Receipts

of corn 47 cars. Continued small receipts caused shorts to cover and offerings were light. Shipping demand fair, and market closed firm. The oat market was very much neglected. The speculative market, even with this, however, was rather firm, with prices for futures a trifle better. Pork offerings were only moderate and prices ruled somewhat irregular. Lard offerings and demand were rather light, and shipping enquiry limited.

	Feb.	Mar.
Wheat	\$0.77 3/4	\$0.78 1/2
Corn	37 3/4	37 3/4
Oats	27 1/2	27 3/4
Pork	13.00	12.97 1/2
Lard	7.02 1/2	7.02 1/2

On Saturday the wheat market was extremely dull, and trading lighter than on any business day for months past, but prices ruled unusually steady, and finally closed about 4c better than last night. Receipts of corn, 134 cars. The market was featureless and the business done entirely local. Oats were a trifle stronger, and prices were 4c higher for all months for futures. Pork easier and 5c lower than yesterday, trading being only moderate. In lard the day's business was light and prices ruled lower, closing 2 1/2c under yesterday.

	Feb.	Mar.
Wheat	\$0.76	\$0.78 3/4
Corn	37 1/2	37 3/4
Oats	27 1/2	28
Pork	12.92 1/2	12.92 1/2
Lard	6.97 1/2	6.97 1/2

TORONTO.
STOCKS.

There have been no remarkable features in connection with the stock market during the past week, and there has been no tendency in any one direction. In financial circles nothing transpired to disturb the even flow of business, and, taking its key from this, the stock market has been correspondingly without interest. None of the leading bank stocks have suffered any noticeable depreciation, while a few have made slight advances in value. The fluctuations either way have been trifling, and are the results of desultory skirmishing on the part of speculators and other restless operators a comparison of the closing bids of February 11th and 18th will show how harmless have been the operations of the week.

	Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.
Montreal	189 1/2	190 1/2
Ontario	108 1/2	108
Molson's	—	—
Toronto	178 3/4	179
Merchants'	110 1/2	111 1/2
Commerce	118 1/2	119
Imperial	124	125 1/2
Federal	47 1/2	46 1/2
Dominion	186	188
Standard	112	113
Hamilton	118	118
Northwest Land	40	40

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The movement of grain during the past week has been seriously impeded by the snow-blocks which have occurred during the past ten days; but these do not seem to have raised the price of wheat in any way, as buyers have been by no means eager to secure lots, unless at reduced figures. On the other hand, holders were determined to make no concessions, and the week's sales have in consequence been light. An advance in the price of oats seems to have been

the only result of traffic interruption, and even this is not very marked. In provisions there has been a slightly improved feeling all round. Meats have been in fair demand, with prices slightly firmer. The higher grades of butter were in better demand during the past week than at any time since the opening of 1885. There is still no demand for poor quantities, however, and stocks of these are now heavy.

WHEAT.

Offerings were small, and neither buyers nor sellers seemed inclined to press sales. Prices are as follows: No. 1 spring, 81 to 82c; No. 2 spring, 80c; No. 2 fall, 82c; No. 3, 80c.

OATS.

This was scarce, but advanced in price, with good demand. Car-lots are quoted at 34c. On the street as high as 37c has been paid, and in good demand at that figure.

BARLEY.

The movement in this market has been slow and offerings were light during the week. Prices are, however, firm at No. 2, 68c; extra No. 3, 65c; No. 3, 61c.

RYE.

Rye has shown no change, is still inactive, and nominally unchanged at 56c.

PEAS.

There has been a steady demand all week at steady prices; offerings, however, were small. No. 2 sold at 61c in car-lots, and more wanted at this figure; street receipts unchanged at from 57 to 60c.

POTATOES.

Receipts in car-lots have been light, and were eagerly taken at 35c. Street receipts were also light, and have been selling at steady prices at from 40 to 45c.

EGGS.

The receipts of limed eggs during the week were heavy, but the demand for them has been very slow, and prices were weak at from 15 to 16c. Fresh-laid have been in good demand, and all offerings were quickly taken at 21c for round lots, and 23 to 27c for small lots.

CHEESE.

Prices are unchanged, and all lots on hand are still firmly held for better prices. Quotations are as follows: Medium, 11½c; choice, 12½c.

BUTTER.

There has been a steady demand maintained all week for good qualities, and these were taken at steady prices as fast as offered, at from 17½ to 18c for choice dairy, and from 14 to 15c for rolls. The demand for poorer qualities is unchanged, and these have been selling in small lots at 5 and 6c for grease.

PORK.

The demand still continues light, and prices remain unchanged at from \$15.50 to 16.

BACON.

Bacon is still inactive, and all sales have been of a very light character. Prices are unchanged and as follows: Long clear, 8½ to 8¾c; Cumberland, 7¾c; and rolls, 10 to 10½c.

HAMS.

The demand for smoked has been less active. Prices, however, are unchanged at 11½ to 12c.

LARD.

There has been a steady demand for job-lots, and prices are unchanged and firm at 9½c for tinnets, and 10 and 10½c for small lots.

POULTRY.

No box-lots were received the past week and none expected. Street receipts were light, and prices firm at \$1 to 1.25 for hen turkeys, and \$1.50 to 2 for gobblers; geese, each 75c to \$1; fowls, 65 to 80c per pair; ducks, 80c to \$1.

APPLES.

Market receipts have been small. From \$1.50 to 1.62 has been paid by dealers for shipment. Prices are as follows. Common to good, \$1.25 to 1.50; choice, \$1.75 to 2.

Commercial Summary.

General traffic has been again greatly interrupted at the west by the severe cold weather and snow which have prevailed. Advice to *Bradstreet's* from Chicago intimate that the interruption to the distribution of merchandise and to the movement of produce destined to the seaboard, together with the damage done to railways by detentions and otherwise, are greater than have been generally made public. On yesterday afternoon roads running out of Chicago were still refusing freight at any rate, owing to the blockade. General trade at Chicago, of course, has been reduced to quite small proportions. The delay to transportation has been seriously felt also at St. Louis, Cincinnati and throughout the Northwest. The usual winter dullness characterizes commercial operations at St. Louis, which has been intensified by causes already outlined. The only exception is found in a slightly increased demand for dry goods. There is no gain in the volume of trade at Cincinnati, and advices from cities west of the Mississippi River report no animation in business circles and no signs of improvement. The week's business in Philadelphia in general lines has been on the basis of for immediate requirements only, though there is said to be a firmer feeling there as to values in most lines. At Boston the only encouraging features reported are a better demand for leather, with an advance of ½c on some grades, and a steady demand for dry goods. It is added that the tendency of brown cottons is upward, and on some an advance of from ½c to ¾c is asked. On the other hand, some of the larger Lowell and Lawrence mills are threatening to shut down if raw cotton does not become cheaper or the finished article dearer. Notwithstanding the season's stoppages and reduced wages, New England cotton-mill treasurers are said to be coming to the conclusion that they are making no money at all. In New York general business lacks vitality. There is complaint in all lines that sales are behind those of a year ago. In dry goods the movement is fair; but new sales were somewhat checked by the weather and the gradual completion of jobbers' preparations. Prices of textiles are generally firm, notwithstanding the competition of selling agents. Cotton contracts have been dull and neglected. They manifested some firmness and activity yesterday because of the small receipts. There is no improvement in the iron trade east or west, except what can be gathered from an advance in the price of nails by the combination controlling their manufacture. Nominal prices of raw and merchant iron can be shaded. The severe weather has rendered the iron trade at the east, if possible, more than usually dull. The reported improvement in the anthracite coal trade is entirely in domestic sizes, and is exaggerated at that. Petroleum closed at 70c—about where it did a week ago—and is still weak, waiting the result of the new wells soon to come in in the Thorn Creek district. Wheat

is dull and neglected, and Indian-corn has but proportionately little more attention. Wheat closes at 92c (No. 2 red) in elevator, Indian-corn at 57½c (No. 2 mixed) a loss of 1 cent per bushel each on the week. Grocery trade have not shown any improvement, demand from the country is limited; prices rule low. Dairy produce is tame, with indications of tinner weakness. The consumptive demand for wool has been mostly gauged by the wants of the mills; but values in all markets have been maintained with unabated confidence. Kentucky tobacco continues quiet and firm at New York, and strong and animating the west. There were 273 failures in the United States during the past week reported to *Bradstreet's*, as compared with 370 in the closing week, and with 243, 221, and 173 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1883, and 1882. About 87 per cent. were of small traders, whose capital was less than \$5000. Canada had 34, a decrease of 4.

Canadian Postal Business.

According to the report of the postmaster general for the fiscal year ended 30th September 1884, the extension of the postal service throughout the provinces of the Empire shows continued progress. Four hundred and forty-two additional post-offices were established, making the total number in operation on 1st November, 1883, 6837. Mail has been organized on 2488 additional post routes; and, besides placing mail on new post routes, increased frequency has been given to the communications on many already in existence. Under the operation of these improvements the annual mileage has been increased by 1,421,195 miles. The number of letters, post cards, and articles of mail matter passing through the post-office shows a material augmentation. This enlargement of the postal service has been accompanied by increase both of revenue and expenditure, and naturally demands a corresponding enlargement of the organization for carrying on the work and for improving its performance. Arrangements have been perfected for extending the mode of remittance by money-orders between and other countries. Money orders may be exchanged with France, Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands, and with all British possessions and foreign countries with which the British post-office has money-order arrangements. There has been a general increase in the money order business both domestic and foreign. The total number of issues of all kinds was \$10,067,841 compared with a similar total of \$9,490,000 in the preceding year. The transactions of the post-office savings bank have also considerably increased during the year, the number of depositors having risen from 61,059 in 1883 to 66,682 in 1884, whilst in the same time the amount held in deposit has increased from \$11,976,237 to \$13,245,552.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The postal revenue in 1884 was \$11,976,237. For the previous year ended 30th September

Account brought to account was \$2,264,384. This included a sum of \$91,227 42, received within the year, in payment of arrears account with the British post-office for a period anterior to 1853, and for the purpose of comparison, therefore, with 1854, this item will be deducted from the nominal revenue of 1853. With this deduction, the revenue of the year 1853 would be \$2,173,157 52, which the revenue of 1854 would be an excess of \$157,583.86, equal to about 7 1/2 per cent. The expenditure for the year was \$1,837, an increase of \$243,992, of which \$15 was in salaries, chiefly of country postmasters, and \$96,821 in mail service.

MONEY-ORDERS.

The total amounts of money-orders issued in 1854 and issued abroad payable in Canada are as follows:

Number.	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.
269,417	\$ 7,130,895	\$ 458,745
419,612	9,490,899	1,236,274
463,502	10,067,834	1,262,867

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

The number of post-offices transacting savings business on 30th June, 1854, was 343, an increase of 13 during the year. The following exhibit the savings bank business of the present year, as compared with the preceding

	1853.	1854.
Number of open accounts	61,059	66,682
Sum due to depositors	\$11,976,237	\$13,245,552

which shows a balance of \$1,269,315 in favor of depositors for the year 1854 over 1853.

Pens.

The following article or "pens," from the *Evening Star*, will no doubt be of interest to many of our readers: "In ancient times people had quite as much trouble as we have in finding out agreeable ways to set their thoughts in writing. The instrument most popular with them was the split quill, which may be termed the great-grandfather of the modern steel pen. Much of the lettering and illuminating was done with a quill, which to this day 'holds the fort' with the Chinese, who manipulate it with wonderful skill and rapidity, making the thickest and finest lines with equal dexterity. With the advent of paper, however, arose a necessity for a more delicate instrument than the quill pen. The goose-quill and crow-quill came to the rescue, and even to this day, especially among professional men, there may be seen a repugnance to the adoption of a steel pen. It is claimed that no metal can possibly be manufactured possessed of such softness as the quill. The one great objection, however, is the liability of the quill to deteriorate with use. The crow-quill was chiefly made use of in executing very fine writing, more especially secret messages, which could then be rolled up and hidden away. Couriers and messengers generally received these messages encased in a little ball of lead, which they were instructed to swallow in case danger threatened.

The crow quill served a good purpose in preparing messages for carrier pigeons, as extreme lightness is an absolute necessity in order not to impede the flight of the bird. But the advent of photography has destroyed their usefulness. During the siege of Paris a single carrier-pigeon, by the assistance of photography, could carry out of the beleaguered city as much matter as would fill a large newspaper.

"About the year 1800 metal pen entered the field as a powerful rival to the old goose quill, although it was so dear—retailing for 60 cents a pen—and so 'scratchy' that it failed at first to attract any more attention than mere curiosity. But its price rapidly fell till it was sold for a shilling, and the liability to scratch was overcome by making three slits at the end instead of only one, as had at first been done. Joseph Gillott hit upon this improvement about 1820, and so marvelously did the demand for steel pens increase that the Gillott family rolled up an enormous fortune and made their names household words throughout the civilized world. A quarter of a century England had things all her own way in this line; but American ingenuity did not play the laggard, and it may be safely asserted that to-day we make as good steel pens as the old country.

"But not only in the use of steel have we been successful in checking this monopoly. To American genius is the world indebted for the invention of the gold pen with iridium point, the best substitute for the soft, smooth, and elastic quill yet devised. Of course its cost will ever prevent it from becoming the people's pen; but, paradoxical as it may sound, a good gold pen is the cheapest in the end. With careful use it will last a lifetime, and so attached will its user become to it that a steel pen only serves to excite his horror as an instrument of torture, sure to end in giving him the 'penman's paralysis.' But not only in the gold pen has the steel one found a formidable rival of late years. Ink-pencils, fountain pens, stylographs, indelible pencils, etc., have now entered the arena, and it behoves the manufacturers of steel pens to be up and doing, if they do not wish to see themselves crowded out of the field.

"Whether or not the 'coming man' will make use of a steel pen to set his thoughts upon paper, is a very doubtful question. It is quite likely that the steel pen, if properly manufactured, and made to resemble the goose pen more closely, has a long life yet before it. But this is a critical age, which wants the best, and is quick to cast aside the old and take up the new, provided it sees a 'improved method.' The manufacturer should not rest in fancied security. The wisdom of to-day becomes the foolishness of to-morrow."

How Rubber Boots and Shoes are Made.

Did you ever see any crude rubber? and have you any idea how it is gathered and worked? There are twenty or thirty different kinds of crude rubber, varying greatly in quality, and of all these the best is known as Para, a South American product obtained in Brazil, about 1500 miles above the mouth of the Amazon. It is called Para from the city of that name from which it is shipped to foreign parts. The gum

is collected by tapping the rubber-trees as we tap maple-trees for sap for maple-sugar. The sap is gathered into a large pot, into which the native dips a flat wooden paddle, to which gum adheres. He withdraws the paddle and holds it in a smoke made by burning palm-nuts, which dries and cures the film of rubber on the paddle. He then dips again, and smokes again, repeating the process until he has on the paddle a piece of gum weighing several pounds. Then he splits the ball or roll to get out the paddle, and it is ready for market.

The natives, however, are not models of honesty, as these chunks of gum frequently contain palm-nuts, rubber-nuts, and pieces of iron, or are freely mixed with sand to add weight, which often causes the manufacturer great trouble. The public, or a large share of them, have an idea that crude rubber-gum comes something like tamarac, and that it is melted and cast into whatever form is desired; but this is not true. A rubber-shoe factory is not a foundry; it comes nearer being a printing-office.

These pieces of rubber are sliced into steaks, you might say, by sharp knives revolving rapidly and kept constantly wet. When one of these knives strikes an iron spike there is apt to be "music in the air." The operators, however, are on the look-out, and accidents are so thoroughly guarded against that they are very rare. These steaks are then put into a chopping-machine, where they are made into an article closely resembling boarding-house hash, only this hash is the straight goods, except that it needs cleaning. The small pieces thus formed are then put through a machine which makes mince-meat of them, and at the same time washes out all the dirt and sand. This (not the dirt and sand) is now shoveled into a rolling-machine, which compresses the mass into rough sheets. This is the first process. The sheets are then taken to another building and put into a steam drying-room, where they remain about three months to free them of all moisture.

By the drying process they lose from 15 to 20 per cent. of their weight. If the least moisture remains in the rubber when made up into shoes, the heat of vulcanization causes its expansion, and consequently causes blisters in the stock. The gum is then run between heavy iron rollers, heated by steam, and called grinders, by which it is softened to permit the admixture of the vulcanizing material.

Rubber in its natural state is unfit for use, and Goodyear's process of vulcanization by the aid of sulphur is necessary to utilize it. This mixing is done by running the ground rubber through still another series of rollers, which press the rubber and sulphur together in one soft, fine body, which is finally run through a calender, between great steel cylinders; the mass is pressed out into long, smooth sheets of any desired width or thickness. Then comes the printing process. These sheets are fed through steel cylinders, on the face of which is engraved the pattern for sole, heel, and upper desired to be produced, and these impressions are as clearly printed on the rubber as this type impression is on this paper.

Then the sheets go to the cutters, who cut

out the different parts and send them to their respective departments. The lasting is done similarly to that of other shoes, except that the parts are all put together by rubber cement, and before removal from the last, they are placed in the vulcanizing ovens, where they are subjected to a degree of heat that transforms the various parts into a homogeneous mass in the shape of a boot or shoe with a seam, nail, or peg. Then, if a dull finish is desired, the last is removed, and the goods are ready for market. Otherwise they are varnished, to give the bright finish, and dried, when they are ready.—*Scientific American*.

The Coal Question in Great Britain.

In a recent issue of *Bradstreet's* attention was called to the increased use of both artificial and natural gas as a substitute for the bulkier fuel coal. It was then stated that while the United States might be comparatively free from apprehension as to a continuance of its coal supply, the situation was different in Great Britain, and in consequence of the limited extent of her coal fields economy was absolutely necessary in order to insure a long-continued supply to coming generations. We then stated that any process by which waste of fuel could be saved and energy utilized should be welcomed, and the conversion of coal into gas on a large scale would possess many advantages over the present systems in vogue in manufacturing cities generally. The question of the coal supply in England is receiving some attention, and in a recent article in *Nature* some interesting calculations were made as to the period when the coal supply of that country would be exhausted. Mr. Stanley Jevons, the well-known political economist, was given as authority for the statement that at the then (1865) rate of increase in consumption the coal supplies of Great Britain would be exhausted to the depth of 4,000 feet in about 100 year. Upon estimates made by a royal commission in 1871 it was stated the available supply was 146,480,000,000 tons. Since that year the output of coal has reached a total of 1,780,000,000 tons, so that the available supply in 1884 was probably 144,700,000,000 tons. This estimate included all beds a foot or upwards in thickness lying less than 4,000 feet below the surface. The total output of coal in 1883 was 163,000,000 tons, which was just double what it was in 1862. This increase of consumption, it was pointed out, would be at the rate of about 3½ per cent. per year, and at this estimate the total supply of coal would be exhausted in 106 years from the year 1884, or about the year 1990. The writer of the article in *Nature*, after showing when the coal supply of Great Britain would be exhausted, says: "These calculations seem to force upon us one of four possible conclusions. Some new source of energy may be found to supply the place of coal; a larger proportion of the energy contained in our coal may be utilized, so that an output as large as the present one may produce a much larger amount of useful work; coal may be imported from other countries to supply England's deficiencies, or, lastly, the commerce and manufactures of England may pass into a stationary or retrograde condition. The first conclusion is met by the objection that no substitute on a large scale can be had for coal in

England, and therefore this proposition is practically of no use. As to second proposition, that of economy in obtaining and using coal, he thinks very little economy will take place until the scarcity and consequent increased cost will make the machinery for obtaining and consuming the fuel economically worth the increased cost. As to the third proposition, that of importing coal when the present supply is exhausted, the writer thinks it is out of the question, and that the cost of such importation, which would be principally from the United States and Canada, would exceed many times the present cost. The fourth proposition the writer discusses in a way which would lead one to believe that the future greatness of England is closely wrapped up in her coal supply. With the important fuel coal, the cheapness of which is one of the important items which go to make up the value of her manufacturers, made scarce and consequently dear, the supremacy of England as a manufacturing country he thinks might pass away, and he suggests as not impossible that England would shrink from its present high position as one of the foremost powers of the world to a small second or third-rate power, and all owing to the fact that her coal supply had failed.—*Bradstreet's*.

An Early Writing-Paper.

Many centuries before Christ, Numa left writings upon the papyrus, whence our name paper is derived. This plant, which was revered as sacred by the old Egyptians, grows abundantly in shallow streams and marshes in upper Egypt and Syria. Bruce found it growing in the river Jordan, and noticed a curious fact, that it always presented the sharp, angular side of its spear-shaped stem to the swift current. The stem is eight or ten feet high, two inches in diameter, and crowned with a fringe of hair-like leaves, which circle a blossom of slender spikelets. Beneath the brown sheath which envelops the root-stalk of this dark-green plant lie other sheaths which are very transparent. These, when split into thin leaves and dried in the sun, were glued together, and formed the roll of papyrus, on which many of the ancient writings have come down to us. This paper was both flexible and durable. Specimens from Pompeii can be seen in the museum at Naples. In the fifth century papyrus paper, of which many varieties existed, was largely manufactured at Alexandria, and ranked high in the commerce of nations. Its use continued until about seven or eight centuries ago.—*Com. Bulletin*.

Recent Legal Decisions.

PROMISSORY NOTE—RENEWAL—DEFENCES.—The mere renewal of a note with a stipulation for a higher rate of interest, where all consideration except that supporting the old note is excluded, does not preclude any defence thereafter discovered which existed against the old note, according to the decision of the Kentucky Superior Court in the case of *Hightough vs. Hubbard*; decided January 14th.

CONDITIONAL SALE—DELIVERY—PAYMENT.—Where the payment of the purchase-money of goods and the delivery of the same are expressly or impliedly agreed to be simultaneous,

and payment is omitted or refused by the purchaser upon getting possession of the goods, the vendor may reclaim them, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of Minnesota in the case of *Fishbark et al. vs. Dusen et al.*

PERSONAL PROPERTY—SALE.—The unqualified delivery and acceptance of the possession of personal property completes the sale and gives the buyer the absolute right of property and possession in the thing sold, though the price be unpaid and the buyer insolvent, unless the whole transaction is vitiated by fraud, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana, in the case of *Carine et al. vs. Raub et al.*

PUBLIC OFFICER—SALARY—CREDITORS.—The salary due from a municipal corporation to an officer thereof cannot be reached by proceedings supplementary to execution by the creditors of the officer, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of Minnesota in the case of *Rochler vs. Ames*. The court declared that public policy forbids that any legal proceedings on the part of creditors should be allowed to interfere either directly or indirectly with the payment of the salary of a public officer directly to himself.

CORPORATIONS—ULTRA VIRES.—An association organized under statutory authority "for the mutual protection and relief of its members, and for the payment of stipulated sums of money to the families or heirs of deceased members," is not authorized to issue certificates of membership payable to the named beneficiary "or assigns," nor payable in case of death to others than the family or heirs of the insured members, according to the decision of the Ohio Supreme Court in the case of the *State of Ohio ex rel. Attorney-general vs. The People's Mutual Benefit Association*, decided February 3rd.

FIRE INSURANCE—RESTRICTIONS IN POLICY.—The case of the *Pittsburgh Insurance Company vs. Frazor*, decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, involved a question as to the liability of the insurance company for a loss by fire. The contract of insurance was against fire on dry goods, groceries, and merchandise usually kept in a country store, and contained a provision restricting the amount of gunpowder to be kept in the insured premises. Upon the trial in the court below evidence was admitted to show that gunpowder in the quantity kept by the appellee, although greater than the amount allowed by the policy, was usually a part of the contents of a country store. The Supreme Court, on appeal, held that the court below erred in admitting this evidence, and the clause restricting the amount of gunpowder should be strictly complied with.

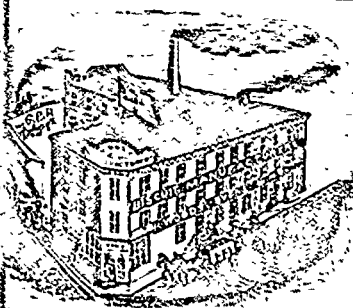
PARTNERSHIP—DISSOLUTION—NOTICE.—Where a partnership had dissolved, no notice of the dissolution being given, and a former customer sold goods to the partner remaining in business, and such partner signed his own and the name of the retired partner to a note given in payment for such goods, the Supreme Court of Indiana held that the note bound both partners. *Idings vs. Pierson et al.*, decided January 31st. The court said that in order to establish the liability as partners of persons who had

... partnership, three things must appear: First, that the plaintiff at the time contract was made under which his claim was known that the defendants had been in partnership; second, that he was ignorant of the dissolution; third, that he made the contract supposing he was contracting with the defendants as partners, and in reliance on their liability.

WILL—ADVERTISEMENT.—The case of Zier v. Hedia, decided by the Supreme Court of Ontario on the 3rd ult., was an action against the defendant for the insertion in a newspaper of the following advertisement: "Wanted E. L.M.D. to pay a drag bill." Some third party appears, cut out the advertisement, and put it on a postal-card, and sent it to a party to whom the plaintiff was affianced. The court, in holding that a verdict for the plaintiff should be sustained, said regarding the main question: "The only facts suggested by the advertisement are—first, that the plaintiff had a drag bill and that the creditor wishes to pay it—do not necessarily impute anything to the plaintiff. But words which may be taken to impute to themselves may be rendered libelous by the place and circumstances of their publication, for such place and circumstances may impress on them a meaning and suggestion which standing alone they do not have. Although the words here do not of themselves impute wrong, they might be published in a place or under such circumstances as to make them capable of naturally conveying the expression that plaintiff had been guilty of the practices, either in contracting the debt or in withholding payment of it."

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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.	Going East.
8.30 a.m. leave Winnipeg	arrive 4.30 p.m.
11.05 " " Portage la Prairie	4.00 "
3.00 p.m. Brandon	12.30 "
11.00 " Broadview	2.00 a.m.
5.25 a.m. Regina	8.00 p.m.
8.00 " Moose Jaw	5.30 "
3.40 p.m. Swift Current	8.35 a.m.
0.40 " Maple Creek	1.25 "
2.15 a.m. Medicine Hat	9.00 p.m.
4.30 p.m. Calgary	6.40 a.m.
1.10 a.m. arrive Laggan	leave 8.45 p.m.

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

Train for Port Arthur leaves Winnipeg Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, returning leaves Port Arthur Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Going South.	Going North.
2.05 p.m. leave Winnipeg	arrive 7.00 a.m.
10.50 p.m. Emerson	14.15 a.m.
8.40, 9.15 p.m., leave Winnipeg	arrive 4.00, 7.00 p.m.
10.30, 11.55 a.m., Morris	1.20, 5.05 p.m.
11.40 a.m., Gretna	4.00 p.m.
5.00 p.m. Manitou	8.30 a.m.

*Daily, except Saturday.
†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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