

time last year; but if there is no more export demand, there will undoubtedly be enough for the home trade between now and the new make. We quote prices as follows:—Creamery, choice fall, 22½ to 23c; do, good to fine, 21½ to 22c; eastern townships dairy, choice fall, 20½ to 21c; do, good, 20c, Morrisburg and Brockville, 19 to 21c; western, 17 to 19c. About 1c may be added to above prices for choice selection of single tubs. Roll butter.—The market is fairly active, and western meets with good enquiry at 18 to 20c and Morrisburg at 20½ to 21c per lb.

Cheese.—The market remains quiet but very firm, with a decidedly upward tendency. The short English make which we persisted in claiming during the past two or three months is now an admitted fact, which accounts for the absorption of our heavy make on the other side, the large surplus having already gone forward. Sales have been made in this market during the past week of finest western Septembers and Octobers at 10½ to 10¾c, but it is said that no more Septembers can be had under 11c. Sales of under priced goods are also reported at 10 to 10¾c. The cheese is now all in second hands, with the exception of a few small straggling lots.

Dried Fruit.—Sales have been made at the following quotations: Dried apples, 5 to 6c; evaporated, 6 to 7½c; dried peaches steady and meeting with good demand at 14 to 15c. Apricots, demand good at 14 to 14½c. Evaporated vegetables in large cases at \$4.00. Evaporated peaches are selling at from 13 to 14½c per lb.

Hides.—The supply continues good, but the demand is quite equal to it, everything being picked up pretty well on arrival. A number of sales have transpired for account of tanners at 5½c, and butchers are getting from 4½ to 5c. We quote:—Hides, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; No. 3, 3c; tanners are paying ½c more; lambskins, 75c; calfskins, 5c.—*Trade Bulletin*, D. c. 9.

Fur Trade News.

Mink will continue to meet with general favor says the *Fur Trade Review*, and the consumption at home will increase. Neck scarfs will undoubtedly continue in favor for some time to come, and will be generally worn in early autumn and late in the spring. Seal fully maintains its leading place in favor with the Four Hundred, and is selling well in all stylish garments of moderate proportions.

The London correspondent of the *New York Fur Trade Review*, writing on Nov. 10 says: "The good report of trade we made in our last, we are happy to say, is fully maintained up to date, and all our houses are still pretty full of orders, and it certainly looks as though the season would run on for at least another month yet, although we generally reckon that about the 9th or 10th of November sees the end of the tether. The principal article that has made the trade so busy is Nutria, which is still selling very freely indeed, and this of course accounts to a very large extent why so few beaver are in demand. American marten, which was very sluggish during August and September, has picked up wonderfully during the last few weeks, and stocks of this article have been greatly reduced in consequence. These with good dark mink have been largely used in whole skin ties—that is, the head is stuffed, showing its teeth, and forms the fastening for the tie. We have not much faith in this, but still it is a novelty, and at present the demand is pretty brisk. The next best article to-day is bear, both boas and idalias are still selling very well, indeed. Our mantle houses are still very busy, fur lined cleaks being more in request this year than ever. The trimmings that these houses are using are largely from dyed blue Japanese fox, which has had a very good sale. Skunk, which has fallen off somewhat lately, and is certainly not the favorite that it was at the commencement

of the season. Sable also is being used rather largely by some of the houses on their best work. Otter has been very much neglected at late, and we have not much faith in it for the future. Beaver will certainly have to come down in price before it will be any use in this market again. Dyed fur seals are in very good demand, especially the northwest pups, which can be sold at about 70 shillings. No doubt the prices realized in the small sale of Culverwell, Brooks & Co. last week has had something to do with this. If we may judge by this sale what is likely to take place at C. M. Lompson & Co.'s sale, shippers are to be congratulated."

The Leipzig correspondent of the *Fur Trade Review*, writing on Nov. 10, says: "Musquash is offered here in large quantities, but sales are not gratifying; seal colored skins sell somewhat better than in the summer; speculators have taken advantage of low prices on linings, and have made various purchases. It is not certain whether black Musquash will again be in fashion, and we would advise shippers not to buy at higher than spring prices. Mink has been a favorite article, and has been taken for England, Germany and France, England taking quantities of cheap mink linings; mink tails are very dear, one Mark and more each. Marton sells slowly. Transactions in skunk not important, but we expect the article to be used in various ways, and especially for those in mourning in towns where the mortality has been very great of late. Very few white skins are being dyed at present. Raccoon meets with more favor than at the beginning of the year, but the demand is not brisk. Otter has not sold nearly as well as usual. Beaver is only in moderate request. Black and dark brown bear sell fairly well for rugs with mounted heads. Blue fox of medium and lower sorts has been in demand for Russia, and superior sorts for France; we believe the latter should be lower in price in the spring. Only moderate prices should rule for grey fox in the spring sales. American opossum is scarce here, but not much required, as the skunk imitation is not now in general request. Some transactions have been noted in Australian opossum; sheared seal-colored skins have been in good demand. Leipzig firms have purchased considerable parcels of nutria; the cheapest grades of dressed skins sell well to Berlin and London, and more moderately to Paris. Japanese foxes sell slowly, and we do not think former prices can be maintained.

There has been a continuous demand, largely from France, for black Persian lambs. Leipzig dyers also continue their purchases of raw skins; Russian owners hold the goods at firm rates and have advanced prices. There is a new demand for broadtails from French furriers, and the article has rapidly advanced in price. Black Astrakhan sells very slowly; only the best curled skins are now taken for America; a few moire skins have been purchased for France. Parcels of gray Krimmer lambs have been ordered for Canada; the quality this year is better than of late, and prices are a little higher than in summer. Dyers have purchased white foxes from importers; wolverine is in demand for England, but is scarce. In German dressed squirrel linings the cheaper grades now sell best; dark raw skins have been purchased for America; the Russian-dressed squirrel sacs are neglected, the usual demand is observed for Ermine linings. French firms have taken small supplies of Siberian sable; there is a smaller demand for tails. Thibet skins and best coats sell well in white, black and fancy colors; brown moufflons have again been freely purchased for England, and prices have advanced. Kolinsky is taken to some extent for linings; prices are moderate. Russian wolves sell fairly; brown bear has been taken for England; a few parcels of Russian badger have been exported to France for brush manufacture. There is very little change in Europe on furs, but with an improvement in the rate of exchange we will soon close out this year's stock of foxes; stone-marten is taken in limited quan-

tity or America; white coney has sold fairly; dyed coney is in moderate demand, and would probably sell more readily if prices were as low as in former years.

Winter Fashions in Furs.

Fur garments for the winter season of 1892-3 include a varied range in shapes and proportion, from the large full depth cloak to the smaller cape, wraps of medium size, graceful mantles, storm collars, fluffy boas, popular cravats, and muffs considerably larger than the prevailing mode of past seasons.

Seal of the finest quality retains its popularity, and it is worn plain or in association with other furs; a stylish long coat has the lapel fronts reversed from the neck to the bust, and below these lapels the garment is closed, double-breasted, with fine large tortoise shell buttons; the back, from the waist line, flares in three plaits, the sleeves are high-shouldered, the collar is in Henri Deux style, and the lining is of brocaded satin. A full depth cloak is cut bell-shape, with flaring plaits; the fronts fall in jabots to the bust, and are double-breasted from that point; sleeves increase in width downward from the shoulder. A dressy coat, of medium length, is made of seal in combination with Persianer; the skirt is full and open at the back below the waist; the high collar is of choice Persianer; the sleeves, finished with cuffs, are exceptionally full; bands, of the same fur as the collar and cuffs, are set on the front; the same garment may be produced in seal, or seal and otter. An exquisite mantle, forty-six inches in depth, in seal is made with a pointed yoke, the fronts being provided with openings for the hands; the collar is of extreme height; the same mantle is provided in selected seal and fine sable. New designs in manties and opera wear are shown in depths varying from forty to forty-six inches, and they are very generally admired. Silken Persian is a new favorite with many ladies of fashion selecting black in furs. It is made up in garments of varied designs, including very stylish conceptions with loose fronts and backs, high shoulders and collars; some of the fronts have large triangular lapels that are extremely attractive. Elegant capes are shown in plain seal, superior mink, stone marten, black fox, astrakhan, black marten, fitch and other leading furs, and also in unusually effective combinations, noticeably seal and Persian lamb, seal and Hudson's Bay sable, seal and mink tail. Coats are rather short, falling just below the waist; linings of silk correspond in color with the furs. Hand some cloaks, in other materials than furs, are lined with fur or are fur trimmed; linings comprise mandarin lamb for cloth and silk cloaks and wraps; other rich garments are lined with durable minks; trimming furs include silver fox, Persian lamb, seal, mink, chinchilla, sable, Astrakhan, mink tail, Krimmer, mandarin lamb, black marten and sable tail. Cravats are produced in the more dressy furs, such as mink, seal, Astrakhan, fitch and sable.

Rugs are in fashionable favor, and are made up for the hall, parlor, library and other apartments. These rugs are finished with full heads, and with heads having the mouths closed. Elegant examples are in full sized royal Bengal tiger, black bear, musk ox, grizzly bear, Mongolian tiger, Polar bear, African lion, leopards, wolves, panthers, foxes, and other large and small animals. Dining room rugs are composed of Australian opossum tails and various pleasing combinations. Robes of fur are favored for sleigh and carriage use and for service on ocean voyages. The popular skins embrace specimens of extreme and moderate size, particularly black bear, Hudson's Bay wolf, wolverine, lynx, musk ox, natural seal, wild cat, and various other suitable light and dark furs of extreme and moderate weight. Stylish mats are shown for sleigh and carriage service, and are made up in Iceland sheep, bear, black goat and leopard.

The above information is given by C. G. Gunther's Sons, of New York.