

Toronto Markets.

Flour—Dull and easy, with very little demand. Millfeed scarce and firm. Local millers have advanced bran to \$15; a car was sold outside at \$13.75, Toronto freights. Locally shorts are worth \$17; for cars outside, \$14.30, Toronto freights, was bid, with \$11.75 asked.

Wheat—Weak on Ontario growths, with Manitoba grades lower. Exporters bought heavy winter at 91c and Midland spring, 61 lbs and better, at 90c. Standard offered freely at 90c. Manitoba No. 2 hard sold at \$1, shipment from Owen Sound, for odd cars; 5 cars delivery first half December, sold at \$1. Several sales No. 3 hard were made at 93c, to arrive North Bay, and at 94c on spot. On call No. 1 Manitoba hard offered to arrive next week at \$1.05; No. 2 hard offered at 99c to arrive, Winnipeg inspection, with 98½c bid for 10,000 bushels or any part; 2 cars sold at 98½c; No. 3 hard offered to arrive at North Bay at 91c; No. 1 regular offered at 83c North Bay, with 87c bid; No. 2 regular offered at 78c to arrive North Bay, 77c bid. Goose offered on the track, Guelph at 84c with 81½c bid. Red winter offered outside at 90c for standards without bids.

Barley—Rather easier on spot. Several lots of malting lying on the American states have sold the past few days. Here purchases were made of No. 3 extra, north and west, at 44½ to 45c; No. 3 at 43½c; and No. 2 cut at 46c.

Oats—Quieter and somewhat neglected. Sales were reported on track at 35c, and of mixed west at 30½c. A sale was made east at 32 for the lumber woods. Oats offered on call at 32c for 5,000 bushels white on G.T.R. and C.P.R. west; 30c was bid.

Grain and Flour—Car prices are: Flour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents, \$5.30 to \$5.50; Manitoba strong bakers', \$1.90 to \$5.10; Ontario patents, \$1.50 to \$1.90; straight roller, \$1.25 to \$1.30; extra, \$1.0. to \$1.; 10 low grades, per bag, \$1.25 to \$1.75. Bran—\$1.50 to \$1.5. Shorts—\$1.6 to \$1.7. Wheat—White, 93 to 94c; spring, 92 to 93c; red winter, 93 to 94c; goose, 84 to 85c; No. 1 hard, \$1.05; No. 2 hard, 97 to 98 cents; No. 3 hard, 91 to 95c; No. 1 regular, 87 to 88c; No. 2 regular, 77 to 78c. Peas—No. 2, 65 to 67c. Barley—No. 1, 56 to 57c; No. 2, 53 to 54c; No. 3 extra, 51 to 53c; No. 3, 49 to 50c; two rowed, 61 lbs, average about No. 3 extra in color, 54 to 58c. Corn—70 to 71. Buckwheat—50 to 52c. Rye—91 to 92c. Oats—34 to 35c.

Produce—Quotations were: Beans—Per bushel, car lots, \$1.20 to \$1.30; out of store \$1.40 to \$1.50. Dressed meats, per lb—Beef, fores, 3½ to 5c hinds, 6c to 8c; veal, 7½ to 8c; mutton, 5½ to 7c; lamb, 7 to 8c. Dried apples—Outside, 4c; on spot, 4½ to 5c; evaporated, outside, 6 to 6½c; on spot, 6½ to 7½c. Eggs—Fresh, 17 to 19c; pickled, 14 to 16c. Hay—Timothy, or track, \$11.50 to \$12.50. Hides—Cured, 5c; green, No. 1 cows, 4½c; No. 1 steers 5½c. Skins—Sheep and lambs, 90c; calf, 5 to 7c; Hops—Canadian, 1891 crop, 16 to 20c. Honey—Extracted, 9 to 10c; comb, 12 to 16c. Onions—Native, per bbl, \$1.75 to \$2.25 out of store. Potatoes—Per bag on track, 43 to 45c; out of store, 50 to 55c; turnips, on track, 12 to 15c; Poultry—Chickens, per pair, 25 to 30c; ducks, 45 to 65c; geese, per lb, 3 to 5c; turkeys, 7 to 8c. Sreeds—Al-sike, prime to choice, \$5.50 to \$6; extra to fancy, \$6.25 to \$6.30.

Provisions—Dressed hogs were weak, with abundant offerings, and a dull demand. Rail

and street receipts were sufficient to stock up local packers, and they were not buyers of cars. Selected weights sold at \$5.40 and values ranged from that down to \$4 for rough stags and sow. The bulk went about \$5.25. Some commission merchants, who have facilities for carrying them, refused to accept buyers' prices, and are holding them for better figures with colder weather. Quotations are: Mess pork, United States, \$13.75 to \$14; short cut, \$16 to \$16.50; bacon, long clear, per lb, 7½ to 8c; lard, Canada, tubs and pails, 9½ to 10½c; compound do., 8½ to 9c; smoked meats—hams, per lb, now, 11 to 11½c; bellies, per lb, 10½ to 11c; rolls, per lb, 8½ to 9c; backs, per lb, 10 to 11c; dressed hogs, \$4 to \$5.50 per cwt.

Butter—The butter situation shows a considerable improvement since the first of the month. The demand has been more active, and, though the supply has kept up, all the good qualities have been sold as soon as offered. They are now scarce and stiffer in price, good to choice dairy tubs, going at 17 to 19c, and rolls at 16 to 18c. There is more medium than is wanted, but dealers keep the arrivals moving at 14 to 16c. Quotations are:—Butter, good to choice, northern and western tubs, 17 to 19c; large rolls, medium to good, 14 to 16c; common 10 to 13c; creamery tubs, 25 to 26c; rolls, 28c to 29c. Cheese, summer, 10½ to 10½c; fall makes, 10½ to 11c.

Apples, per barrel, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Cattle—Butchers' cattle were dull and easy, though the run was light. Good was quoted 3 to 3½c, top, 3½c. Inferior and rough cows brought 2½ to 2½c—*Empire*, Dec. 5.

Melissa Waterproofing.

Perfect immunity from getting a wetting in a rain storm is a point so desirable to be obtained, that it has been the special study for inventive genius during the past fifty years. More or less success has attended many efforts made, but with scarcely an exception, the immunity from wetting secured has brought attendant discomfort, which in some instances are almost as great evils as the wetting itself, and almost as injurious to health.

The umbrella, which a little over a hundred years ago, was a huge instrument compared with its modern representative, required in those days a man or boy accompanying the traveller and supporting the covering; and the two walking along under it, were likely to inspire the onlooker with the idea of a juvenile Gypsy tent out on a ramble. But the umbrella has been so much reduced in dimensions, lightened in weight, improved in appearance and modified generally, that in a rain storm with a high wind it is absolutely useless, and even in a calm heavy rain is only an imperfect and very partial shelter. It is therefore now out of the list of protectors from heavy rain.

Waterproof garments have in a great measure superseded the umbrella. But from the sailors down to the most improved Zephyr Mackintosh, all garments of that class being non-porous produced much discomfort to the wearer, especially in warm weather, often when rapid walking was necessary, working up a Turkish bath-like perspiration, which is decidedly injurious to health, and at times absolutely dangerous. The coated garment has therefore been weighed in the balance and found wanting, and inventive genius has been left to seek out a more perfect and healthful protector for rain.

For nearly thirty years various people have experimented on woolen cloth with the aim of making it thoroughly impervious to the heaviest rain, and at the same time retain its porous nature, so as to allow of free perspiration to the wearer. Some experiments have produced a garment rain proof in light showers, but by on means so in a heavy electric rain storm. Others reached a garment able to resist heavy rain successfully, but which would retain its rain proof qualities only a few months or perhaps weeks, the escaping perspiration from the wearer being invariably the power which in time neutralized the rain proof properties. In almost every instance experiments were successful in doing away with the disagreeable odor inseparable from rubber waterproof goods.

All these experiments on woolen cloth garments wore more or less defective, until the production of the Melissa goods made by the Melissa Manufacturing Company of Montreal. The first point gained in these goods is the utter absence of odors of any description, and another valuable one is the ability to make rain proof almost any description or weight of woolen from the lightest flannel Scotch or Canadian tweed to the heaviest make of Irish frieze. All such goods when put through the Melissa process are as impervious to rain as a rubber coat, and at the same time possess all the porous qualifications. For summer wear a light flannel-like tweed coat without lining can be had, the weight of which will be no inconvenience to the wearer in the heat of summer during a warm rain storm, while for resisting snow or sleet storms garments of goods as heavy as the old untearable Irish frieze can be had equally proof against rain. A Melissa garment with an undressed woolen face after long exposure to rain has the moisture hanging to its surface in little globules, which never penetrate through the cloth, and on removing the garment all that is necessary is to shake it well and the moisture will fall from it, and leave it dry enough to hang up, without wetting garments of another class hanging beside it. The greatest point however, gained by the Melissa process is durability. A garment after a year's career is as impervious to rain, as the day it came from the maker's hands. As to its rain resisting powers the writer can testify, that the rains of Quebec and Ontario in the end of October and beginning of November last, and the wild blizzard of sleet and snow which swept for two days over Manitoba during the first week of December had not the slightest effect, in the way of penetrating a Melissa coat, made by J. W. MacKeddie & Co., of Montreal, the Canadian agent for the goods, and the cloth in the coat is only a light Canadian tweed of medium quality.

One great objection to coats, even rubber by those who are prepared to put up with the perspiration annoyance, is the unshapely appearance they have, especially on men of peculiar shapes. All this is done away with in the Melissa goods. The garment can be cut to form, so as to secure a perfect fit for the wearer. Another important consideration not forgotten is price. A Melissa coat can be had as cheap or almost so, as an ordinary overcoat, from cloth of a similar quality.

As already stated Messrs. J. W. MacKeddie & Co., wholesale clothing manufacturers of Montreal, are Canadian agents for the Melissa goods, and the freedom with which they are selling them proves, that they have filled a long felt want.