

Nothing Like Leather.

The growth of the leather industry in the United States during the last fifteen years is one of the most marvellous things of this age of marvels. Agriculture alone excepted, the leather industry employs more capital and labor than any other branch of commerce, and the value added to the raw material is fifty per cent greater than in the iron industry. Few people are aware of this, but it is nevertheless a fact. King iron has been quietly dethroned, and in his place King Leather modestly wields the scepter. The importation of hides in 1872 amounted in value to \$11,310,934. The exports of leather and manufactures of leather amounted in the same year to \$3,695,639. In the fifteen years following the imports and exports have gradually increased, and in 1887 the value of hides imported was \$24,225,770, and the value of leather and manufactures of leather exported was \$10,340,138, an increase of over 100 per cent. in imports and of nearly 200 per cent. in exports, while at the same time the importation of the manufactured products of leather, with the exception of gloves, has decreased until it is comparatively nothing.—*St. Louis Leather Gazette.*

Porpoise Leather.

The advantages of porpoise leather as used in foot-gear are thus set forth by an experienced shoemaker:—

"Everybody knows that porpoise skin makes good shoe-strings, good, at least, so far as durability is concerned. It is not so well known that porpoise leather also makes good shoes,

and that there is quite a demand for them. A porpoise leather shoe, if made well in the first place, always fits well, for, while it is very stretchy material, it can never be made to cover more surface, no matter how much it is stretched. What it is extended in one direction it loses in another. This peculiarity makes it very close fitting, and at the same time soft and pliable on the foot. It is used chiefly for shoes by people anxious to keep their feet dry, as it is absolutely impermeable to water. When it is wet, however, it swells to twice its usual thickness, which temporarily spoils its good looks.
Boots and Shoes.

United States Crop Report.

The October crop reports show that the condition of the present corn crop has been equaled only three times in ten years and exceeded materially only by that of 1879, when the condition was 98 and the subsequent ascertained yield 28 bushels. The present average condition is 92 against 94.2 in September. There has been no decline in the Northwest and the States of the great Corn surplus states remains as on September first. For winter wheat the general average is a yield of 12 bushels per acre, and for spring slightly over 10. The former has yielded better than the early expectation and the latter much worse. This is, of course, in measured bushels. The quality is much lower than the average, which will still further reduce the supply.

The cheese factories are closing down for the season. Most of the provincial factories have ceased operations for this year.

Prices in British Columbia.

Wholesale prices at Victoria last week were as follows: Flour—Hungarian, \$7.42; strong bakers', \$7.20; royal, \$5.40; premier, \$5.40; snowflake, \$5.40; superfine, \$4.00; wheat, per ton, \$30.00; oats, per ton, \$22.00; barley, per ton, \$30.00; middlings, per ton, \$27.00; bran, per ton, \$25.00; ground feed, per ton, \$32.50; oil cake, per ton, \$37.50; oatmeal, per 100 lbs., \$4.25; do do, native, \$3.50; Potatoes, per ton, \$15.00; onions, \$1.25; hay, baled, per ton, \$20.00; straw, per bale, \$1.25 to \$1.50; apples, Gravenstein, per box 50 lbs., \$1.50; pears, choice Bartlett, per box, \$2.00; peaches, \$1.25; plums, Island, per lb., 2 to 3c; eggs, island, 45c, do imported, 25c; butter, roll, island, per lb., 40c, do imported, 27c, do, tub or firkin, creamery, 29c; do, dairy 24c; cheese, local, 15c, do Canadian, 12½ to 15c; do California, 17 to 18c; hams, local, 15c, do American, 17 to 18c; bacon, local, breakfast, 14 to 16c, do American, 16½c, do rolled, 14c; shoulders, 12½c; lard, 12½c; meats—beef, 8c; mutton, 8c; veal, dressed, 12½ to 15c; pork, 12½c; tallow, 2½c; hides, 4 to 7½c; skins, sheep, each, 25 to 35c; fish—salmon, 7c, halibut, 8c.

The following are the market quotations, wholesale, at present ruling at Vancouver:—Flour, Manitoba patents, \$6.50; ditto bakers, \$6.10; Columbia Milling Co's patent, \$6.00; strong bakers, \$5.25; Oregonbest roller, bbl., \$6.00; oatmeal, standard, \$2.85; granulated, \$3.00; do. rolled 98 lb. sack, \$3.60; potatoes, per ton, \$15 to \$17; oats, \$26; wheat, \$30; chopped feed, \$33; chopped barley, \$35; oil cake meal, \$40; bran, \$26; middlings, \$25; cabbage, per 100 lbs, \$1.00; onions, \$1.25, per 100 lbs.; butter creamery, 30c; dairy, 15 to 25c; cheese, 12½c; eggs, fresh, ranch, 50c, eastern, 35c.

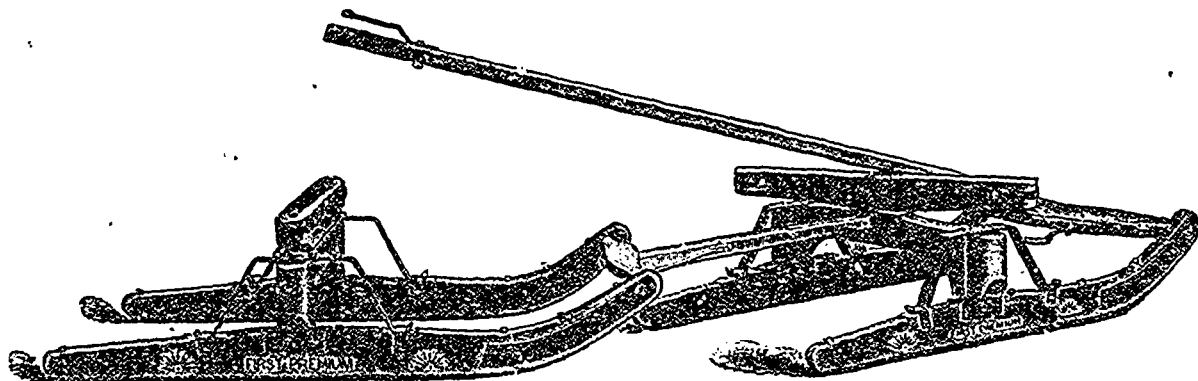
F. A. FAIRCHILD & CO.

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &c

PLOWS, SULKY PLOWS, GANG PLOWS, HARROWS, SEEDERS, FEED CUTTERS, CRUSHERS, WAGONS
BUGGIES, BUCKBOARDS, PHAETONS, SURREYS, ROAD CARTS, CUTTERS,
SLEIGHS, RUNABOUT WAGONS,



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WINNIPEG.