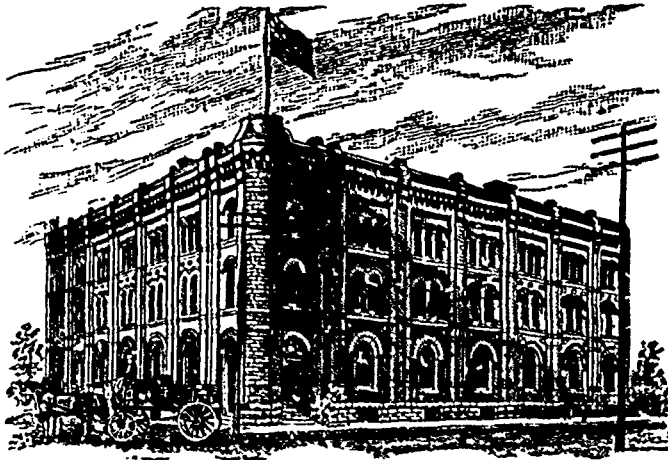


GOODS SOLD TO THE
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G. F. & J. GALT,

DIRECT IMPORTERS
TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, LIQUORS and GENERAL GROCERIES
CORNER PRINCESS AND BANNATYNE STREETS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

London Fur Sales.

P. R. Poland & Son, furnish the following report of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s March sales: These auctions were well attended by buyers from most countries. Purchasers were in good spirits, and keen competition was made for Russian articles, such as silver and cross foxes. Martens disappointed many, as rather higher prices were anticipated after the rise of this article in January.

Prices realized were as follows, compared with values in the company's sale of last year: Otter (8,171 against 9,280 last year) — Sold at an advance of 10 per cent. on firsts, which are cheap, compared with the seconds and thirds, these realizing 15 to 20 per cent advance. German houses secured the largest quantity, while a few were taken for American use, and very few for London.

Fisher (5,658, being 1,000 less than last year) Again bought exclusively by Russian and German dealers at a rise of 10 to 15 per cent. for seconds and thirds. Firsts remain at last sale prices.

Silver fox (554; last year 638).—Were competed for eagerly by Russian and German buyers, the heavy advance of 60 to 70 per cent. being reached: seconds and thirds, however, are only 10 per cent higher. There was an absence of fine dark skins.

Cross fox (2,457).—All sold well at an increased rate of 10 to 15 per cent. for the Russian and German markets.

White fox (3,701, being 900 less than last year)—Only found purchasers at a reduction of 30 per cent. for firsts and 20 per cent for seconds, the chief buyers being for the German and Greek markets, very few for France; some for English requirements.

Marten (61,690, against 72,697 last year).—To the surprise of most people declined 10 per cent. on firsts and about 5 per cent on seconds, thirds bringing former figures. The bulk was taken by English buyers, some few being bought for American and Continental use. The decline in the York Fort firsts may partly be accounted for by their want of color this year.

Mink (29,353; last year 35,292).—This article was much in request for the German market, advancing 39 to 40 per cent. on last year's prices. A few go to America and France.

Red fox (13,948, being about 2,000 more than last year).—Had to submit to a decline of 10 per cent for firsts, though seconds and thirds kept last sale figures. German and Greek houses were almost exclusively the purchasers.

Kitt fox (856; last year 306).—Sold at 25 per cent lower figures to the London and German trades.

Bear, black (8,960, against 9,483 last year). The general poorness of quality of the collection did not prevent an advance of 10 to 15 per cent. on large skins and 40 per cent on small; of thirds, part brought last figures, but part again were cheaper, though some small thirds were even 20 per cent. dearer. The army description were taken by the English army contractor, rough sorts eagerly purchased almost entirely for the London trade, and a few small for Russia. Thirds and fourths go principally to Germany.

Bear, brown (1,411).—Of nice quality, and were also taken for London use at a rise of about 30 per cent. The thirds were, however, rather cheaper than last year.

Bear, grizzly (175; last year 229).—A very poor lot. Only realized last year's figures for the London market.

Musk ox (1,358; last year 1,405).—This again large quantity prevented any advance in value, and thirds are even 20 per cent lower. The Canadian market, as usual, takes the bulk.

Lynx (11,445, against 18,712 last year).—Does not show much alteration in value, firsts bringing about last sale figures; seconds nearly so, though a few are five per cent. higher: and thirds, part last sale prices and part 10 per cent. lower. The largest quantity was purchased by German houses, some few for Greece and very few for France or England.

Wolf (4,237; last year 2,474).—Fetched about last figures, except the good and fine, which are 20 per cent. dearer, and seconds, small, 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper. The few blue skins brought extravagant prices. Mostly purchased for Germany, a few for England.

Wolverine (1,398, against 2,243 last year).—The skins this year ran very pale in color, and again suffered a decline of 30 per cent. for York Fort firsts, and 15 per cent. for York Fort seconds; other descriptions do not indicate much alteration. Chiefly taken by the English and German markets.

Skunk (12,583)—Sold well at 15 per cent. higher rates to Continental purchasers.

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C. H. MAHON & CO.,
WINNIPEG, - MAN.

Great Britain Leads.

The annual report, showing the extent of the grain trade of New York in the way of shipments abroad, prepared by Wm. E. Ferguson, of the New York Produce Exchange, contains some interesting and suggestive facts.

Mr. Ferguson's tabulation for the year 1890 shows the decadence of the United States transatlantic shipping trade and the rapidity with which the sailing vessel has been supplanted by steam as a freight carrier.

As far as the ocean grain carrying trade is concerned the part which the United States has come to play is so particularly small that it may be truthfully said that the United States 'isn't in it.' For instance, of 1,006 vessels which sailed from the port of New York during the year 1890, carrying grain to feed the hungry mouths of Europe, just five bore the United States flag, and one of these was a British built ship.

Of 41,592,559 bushels of grain shipped from New York in 1890 only 194,023 bushels were carried in sailing vessels. Only 22 sailing vessels carried grain, and not one of these bore the United States flag.

United States ship owners carried only 302,291 bushels out of 41,592,559. Even little Denmark exceeded the whole United States in this trade by more than double, her 23 vessels carrying 788,338 bushels. British vessels carried the enormous aggregate of 30,455,226 bushels in 625 ships. This is within 14,000,000 bushels of the entire trade. Truly, "Britannia rules the waves." Next comes Germany with 4,210,167 bushels carried in 163 ships. No. 3 is Belgium with 70 vessels laden with 3,991,591 bushels, and No. 4 is little Holland with 45 ships and 1,485,144 bushels. Then comes France, whose 24 vessels were laden with 1,231,743 bushels; then Italy with 29 vessels and 1,076,717 bushels, and next Denmark. Portugal had 489,092 bushels in 13 ships. Spain's share was 417,940 bushels in 7 bottoms.

There are only two nations in the world which had less of the grain carrying trade than the United States. Austria had 115,511 bushels in 6 ships, and Norway carried 97,843 bushels in 4 bottoms.

Of the grain that we sent to Europe and the Eastern world there were 25,99,325 bushels of corn, while of wheat there were 11,962,392 bushels; oats, 9,290,005 bushels; rye, 1,460,292 bushels, and barley, 289,555 bushels. —New York Produce Exchange Reporter.