

Alberta Cattle in Toronto.

The first large shipment of cattle from the territories that has ever reached Toronto arrived here to-day, says the *Toronto News* of Nov. 3. It consists of fifteen carload of splendid animals from Oxley ranch, owned by Staveley Hill, M.P., situated near Strathmore, and between Fort McLeod and Calgary. They arrived at the western cattle market at noon and will be sold there next week, after a few days' rest and feeding.

A few years ago a few cows from the North west were sold here, but never before has such a large shipment as this, comprising 286 head, been sent to this market. There are eight carloads, consisting of 160 cows and heifers, which will be sold to the butchers, and seven cars with 126 steers which will probably go into stable for feeding until spring.

The Oxley ranch, which is one of the enterprises established in the Northwest by British capital, has gone into cattle raising on a large scale. There are on it about 10,000 head of cattle of all kinds and besides this shipment there arrived at Montreal two days ago 270 head, which will be shipped to Bristol, Eng., next Monday by the Texas.

It was mentioned to-day to Ald. Thomas Crawford, who is deeply interested in the cattle trade, that the late census returns show 180,000 more cattle in the Northwest than five years ago, but Ald. Crawford disputes this. He says that in a letter received last spring from John R. Craig, the first manager of the Oxley ranch, and now running a ranch of his own, that gentleman declared that the cattle in the Northwest are fewer than five years ago, giving as a reason that ranching had declined because it had been gone into on too big a scale, the cattle being without shelter or food during the winter, and the resultant death rate being enormous. Mr. Craig, he says, declared that ranching there had not been a success, but it could be made such by being done on a smaller scale, such as the scale on which the farmers of Ontario manage their farms.

Scandinavians as Citizens.

The Scandinavians make excellent borrowers on account of their love for the possession of land. They are, as a class, sober, thrifty, religiously inclined, industrious, and about the average in intelligence. The thing uppermost in their minds is to buy and pay for land, which induces them to be extremely saving. We knew of a case where one borrowed \$500 to complete the purchase of a farm. A year before the loan matured the man took the agent of the company down to his cellar and dug up a bag of gold containing the exact amount he had saved to pay the principal. As these people become more used to American customs, they learn the value of banks and use them to a greater extent. The Swedes and Danes are a somewhat similar people.—*American Investments*.

News from the Far Northwest.

R. Secord arrived from Fort Chipewyan, Lake Athabasca, on Tuesday last, bringing a considerable amount of fur. He left Chipewyan on October 3rd, tracking up the Athabasca to the Landing with a boat and crew of four men. The river was at a good stage for tracking and the weather was favorable, as a rule, but a fall of about two inches of snow occurred on October 15th, when near Fort McMurray. Gardens were good at Fort Chipewyan during the past season and game was plentiful. The Roman Catholic mission there took down a small steam engine this season to be used in a steamer which they will build. The engine is now being used to saw lumber with which to build the steamer. Although the weather was fine when Mr. Secord left Chipewyan, winter sets in there much earlier than at Edmonton. Last winter the lakes were frozen on November 1st. S. Ville-

neuve; who went down the Athabasca about the same time as Mr. Secord, is expected in shortly. He took goods down for S. D. Mulkins, who is trading at Fort Resolution, on Great Slave lake. He met Mr. Mulkins at Fort Smith, half way between Chipewyan and Resolution, and exchanged his goods for the fur which the latter had traded, and got back to Chipewyan, but was unable to bring his fur through from that point owing to the lateness of the season. Mr. Secord mentions the noted petroleum deposits of the Athabasca, which extend for about fifty miles along the river between Forts Chipewyan and McMurray, the crude oil exuding from the river bank all along that distance. He also mentions the natural gas spring at Buff to river, about twenty miles below the grand rapids of the Athabasca. When he went down the river the gas was not burning, having been quenched by high water. He lit it and it was still burning when he returned, over a month later.—*Edmonton Bulletin*.

Western Wheat Traffic.

[From the *Wall Street Daily News*, Nov. 2.]

Few persons realize the enormous movement of wheat from first hands to the primary centers of accumulation that has been going on for several weeks past. The crop of 1890 was in round figures 50,000,000 less than the average of the preceding ten years which, however, included the banner crop of 1884. In the five weeks to the end of October, 1890, after a crop of about 400,000,000 bu, the receipts of wheat at primary western points amounted to a little more than 18,000,000 bu, while last year, with a crop more than 200,000,000 bu ahead of 1890, and with an abnormal demand from abroad, the receipts for the corresponding five weeks were over 36,500,000 bu, or a little more than double those of the previous year. The surprising feature of the present situation is the fact that for the corresponding period of this year, the receipts have been nearly 8,000,000 bu greater than 1891. Following are the figures for each of the past three years.

Five weeks to Oct. 31.	1890. Bu.	1891. Bu.	1892. Bu.
Chicago.....	1,650,960	4,683,173	12,003,169
Milwaukee.....	1,280,520	2,002,516	2,181,163
Duluth.....	3,006,757	10,447,261	9,631,474
Minneapolis.....	9,603,220	10,135,118	11,409,470
St. Louis.....	1,234,572	3,838,124	4,387,091
Toledo.....	689,007	2,300,000	3,429,374
Detroit.....	712,745	1,075,437	1,334,506
Total.....	18,116,890	36,504,690	44,429,027

Chicago is generally classed among the winter wheat receiving points, but as a matter of fact, both winter and spring wheat reach that port. While all the seven cities mentioned above, except Duluth, show gains this year over last, the percentage of increase at Chicago is far greater than at any other point; in fact, the receipts at that port have nearly doubled those of a year ago. But even St. Louis, Toledo and Detroit, which are emphatically winter wheat centers, are ahead of 1891. The movement is the more remarkable when we consider that the prices now ruling are fully 25c per bu less than at this time last year. The movement of corn and oats has also been very heavy, the aggregate result of which is that the railroads are unable to handle the grain as rapidly as desired by farmers. Can anyone doubt that railroad earnings will make handsome exhibits for months to come?

An ingenious grocer, who had in vain devised all manner of methods for clearing his store from flies, has shown himself well up with the times by starting an electrical fly trap. This is driven by an electric motor, and consists of a band smeared with some sweet substance on which the flies alight, and on which they are carried along and swept into a wire trap. The new trap has been so successful that many grocers' shops in England are now supplied with it, and it is also installed in many shop windows, where it serves the double purpose of a unique fly catcher and a novel advertisement.

The Price of Wheat.

The *Toledo Market Report* says:—Wheat is as low as it has been for about forty years. Whether it is cheap, depends upon the conditions which confront it. Let us briefly look at the field. English stocks are much in excess of average, and excess of 1891, but that excess only corresponds to about the reduction of their 1892 crop of wheat, and England is buying of us freely at our low prices. Stocks in France and other continental states are much reduced. October 25th we printed a table from the *Liverpool Corn Trade News*, showing a decrease in continental states and England of 20 millions of wheat since October, 1891. These countries are now depending somewhat upon the sales of home grown wheat and their stocks. As the winter approaches, will not farmers' sales everywhere greatly decrease. The consumption of wheat at extremely low prices is always augmented. The world's crop by all statisticians is reckoned as below average consumption. Some writers are counting upon Australia to equalize the very small crop of India. Australia has broken the promise to the hope for ten years. When they raise a bumper crop we will surely note it.

Against all of the above it is to be said, that American farmers have sold their surplus with surprising unanimity and extent. A great deficit is removed from the "invisible" into the "visible," but there is not a bu. more wheat by that process. The winter is at hand when we shall have little else to do, perhaps, but to gaze on the stocks and the follies, or necessities of the farmers in selling so rapidly.

Dealers in wheat can take these points into consideration, and they may reason that prices will further decline, but we are hoping against it.

A New Variety of Tea.

The tea that is always drunk in novels—orange pekoe—is a tea perfumed by laying orange flowers among the tender young leaf buds, but not produced in nearly sufficient quantities for the demands made upon it by the lady novelists. A new perfumed tea, however, is being introduced. It is called Fayham tea, and is expected to soon have the vogue in literature of orange pekoe. It is even more valuable in life, because it is described as agreeable cold or hot, and can be used to flavor custards and ices, while in punch its own aroma is even more fragrantly distilled by the other ingredient. Fayham tea, it seems, is made of the flat-dried leaves of a white orchid that grows as a parasite in the forests of Mauritius. Its botanical name is *Angraecum fragrans*. The plant has long been known, but only recently orchid tea has been introduced in Paris, where it has since become a title of commerce. But it is not only a tea that this parasite is making itself a reputation. Cigars have also been made of the leaves, and the vanilla like odor they emit is described as worthy the end of the century. The orchid of all plants has been hitherto regarded as the most purely ornamental, as it not even supports itself. The discovery of a variety that rivals both tea and tobacco on their own grounds is regarded of economic importance, and the probability is that the orchid, which belongs to the very highest botanical circles, will yet be cultivated and numbered with the crops.—*N. Y. Sun*.

More wheat came to Minneapolis last month than was ever before received in the month of October, the month of large receipts. More flour was ground in Minneapolis last month than was ever before ground in October. These statements are rather comprehensive when it is considered that they apply not only especially to Minneapolis but partly to other primary wheat markets and generally to any flour manufacturing city in the world. The millers of Minneapolis beat not only their own record but they beat all other records in flour production for a month.—*Market Record*.