

have to buy a little, and with the limited quantity available from week to week, a very small all round enquiry suffices to keep prices booming.

Relations between buying and selling brokers have been unusually strained this week, the former by their extreme rudeness and vulgarity, which traits appear in one or two directions to become more pronounced with every fresh discussion, going far to turn even their own friends against them. Things cannot go on as they are doing at present, and the conduct of the auctions, which is largely due to the license allowed to the younger members of the trade, would disgrace Barnet fair at its worst."

Montreal Drug Prices.

The strong tone to Norwegian cod liver oil already noted continues and prices show a further advance this week of 25s to 80s per barrel, makers abroad now asking 120s to 125s per barrel f.o.b. Berlin. The above has had a decided effect on this market and values here have ruled strong and show a rise of \$5 to 10 per barrel, holders here now asking \$95 to \$10. Cream of tartar is steady at last week's decline, makers still asking 59s per 100 lbs. We quote: Bleaching powder, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Bicarb soda, \$2.25 to \$2.95; sal soda, 70c to 75c; carbolic acid, 1 pound bottles, 25c to 80; caustic soda, 60 per cent, \$2.15 to \$2.75; do 70 per cent, \$2.40 to \$2.50; chlorate of potash, 17½c to 20c; alum, \$1.40 to \$1.50; copperas, 75 to 80c; sulphur flour, \$1.75 to \$2.00; do roll, \$2.00 to \$2.10; sulphate of copper, \$1.50 to \$5.00; white sugar of lead, 7½ to 8½c; bich. potash, 10c to 12c; sumac Sicily, per ton, \$75 to \$80; soda ash, 48 to 50 per cent, \$1.15 to \$1.50; chip log-wood, \$2.00 to \$2.10; castor oil, 6½c to 7c, and Norwegian cod liver oil, \$95 to 40.

Montreal Grocery Market.

The feeling in the sugar market during the past week has been steady and values are fairly well maintained. The demand is good from both local and country buyers and refiners report a fairly active business doing for this season of the year. We quote standard granulated at 3½c, and No. 2 at 3¼ to 3 5-16c, and yellows at 2½c to 3½c, as to quality, at the factory. In New York granulated is unchanged at 3 18-16c. A private cable from London to-day quoted beet at 9s 3d for February and March, which shows a decline of 1½d since this day last week.

There has been a better demand for syrups and a more active trade is reported. The market is steady and sales have been made at 1½c to 2½c per lb., as to quality, at the factory.

The tone of the market for molasses is firm and prices show no change. The volume of business transacted of late has been small and we do not hear of any large sales being made. We quote: Barbadoes at 31½c to 32c, Porto Rice at 28c, and Trinidad at 27c. At a recent meeting of the Grocers' guild they decided to advance the price of Barbadoes to 32½c for small lots.

A fair business is passing in rice and the market is steady, with no change in prices to note. We quote: Japan standard, \$1.25 to \$1.40; crystal Japan, \$1.75 to \$5; standard B, \$3.45; English style, \$3.80; Patna, \$1.25 \$5, and Carolina at \$6.50 to \$7.50.

Owing to the continued cold weather the demand for spices has been good and the market rules active with no change in prices to note. We quote: Penang black pepper, 6c to 7½c; white pepper, 10c to 12½c; cloves, 7½c to 9c; Cassia, 8½c to 9½c; nutmegs, 60c to 90c, and Jamaica ginger, 15½c to 18½c.

The feature of the coffee market during the past week has been the advance of 1c per lb. in Maracaibo, some recent sales having

taken place at 28c. The above is due to the good enquiry and the scarcity of this article at present. In other grades a fair business is doing at steady prices. We quote Maracaibo, 28c, Rio, 18½c to 20c. Java, 25c to 26c; Jamaica, 18c to 19c, and Mocha, 26c to 28c.

A fair business has been transacted in teas during the past week, there being a good demand for small lots of most grades, and the market, on the whole, is fairly active and steady. Low grade Japans continue scarce and are all well enquired for.

The canned goods market continues to rule very quiet, the demand from grocers being only for small lots to fill actual requirements, consequently the volume of business doing is small and of a jobbing character. It is reported that round lots of tomatoes can be bought at 77½c, and small lots at 8½c per dozen. Corn has also been sold in a jobbing way at 90c per dozen, and marrow-fat peas at 90c. We quote: Lobsters at \$5 to \$6.50 per case; sardines at \$8.50 to \$9.50; salmon at \$1.10 to \$1.40 per dozen; tomatoes at 85c to 90c per dozen; peaches at \$2 to 2.10 per dozen; corn at 95c to \$1 per dozen and marrow-fat peas at 85c to 90c per dozen.—Gazette, Feb. 8.

Winnipeg Parks.

E. L. Drowry sent in the annual report of the public parks board at the last meeting of the Winnipeg city council. It asked the re-appointment of Messrs Nairn and Westbrook, whose terms as members of the board now expire. Since the time of the last report two parks, the St. James and the Dufferin, had been acquired, the latter partially so, there are three lots upon which buildings are erected, still to be obtained. The work so far has practically been confined to five of the parks—Assiniboine, St. John's, Central, Victoria and Selkirk. The largest expenditure was made upon Assiniboine park, the others following in the order named. Over 2,400 square yards of cedar walks have been laid; based on an average width of five feet. The amount already laid would represent over four-fifths of a mile in length. The total number of trees and shrubs planted was 2,789, 248 of these were fall planted. The loss on spring planting is found to be 10 per cent; this per cent is largely due to the entire failure of the cut leaf birch, usually a safe transplant and a hardy and beautiful tree when growing, also to heavy loss on the young maples donated by the exhibition association. The growth of these trees was too far advanced when transplanted. Deducting these two items the loss is reduced to five per cent. The expenditure for labor during the past season, including superintendence and clerical assistance was \$1,747.80, representing about \$3,000 days work, or employment of say twenty men for six months. As the board made a point of employing men with families, it would readily be seen that the needs of many were thus provided for. The outlay in connection with the obtaining of sites was \$82,147.23; interest and sinking fund, \$6,251; improvements to properties—walks, drains, fencing, water pipes, etc., \$1,783.96; trees, shrubbery, etc., \$562.60. In addition to these many trees and shrubs planted had been obtained by the board's employees, the cost of which would be included in the labor account; labor pay list, \$1,747.60; moveable property, tools, etc., \$1,147.76; sundry expenses, \$318.02; total expenditure since organization of the board, \$95,911.17; balance as per statement, Dec. 31, '93, \$45,379.35; tax levy, 1891, \$11,000; refund Strevell's account, \$93.90; expenditure for 1891, \$52,965.42; balance, Dec. 31, '91, \$3,447.83; accrued interest on debenture money due from city, say \$500. The correctness of the financial statement was certified by D. S. Curry, city comptroller.

Fur Trade News.

The Leipzig (Germany) correspondent of the New York Fur Trade Review writes as follows on January 16:

Since the Christmas holidays we have had the first snow of the winter, but, of course it comes too late to prove of real benefit to business. The hope remains, however, that cold weather from this time on will result in a large quantity of furs being completely consumed, preparing the market for new supplies next season. The fashion for neck scarfs has been of advantage to the trade, and owing to the demand, the prospects for marten and mink are regarded as good; large skins are preferred for scarfs, and the difference in the prices of large and small skins will be noticed this year at the London fur sales. The trade in skunk has been more quiet during the past four weeks, but moderate prices prevail; we think this article will remain in favor, the striped sorts, which have been extremely high for some time past, will be much lower in value. Musquash has held its own, owing to the moderate figures; inferior skins, suitable for linings, are cheap, and linings have met with a good demand; spring skins, which are used for seal imitation, have met with the regular request. Very few transactions have been noted in raccoon, and American opossum has also been quiet; the article in skunk imitation, however, has met with a limited sale; spring prices for raw skins ought to be moderate. As usual at this time, there has been no request for red foxes, but it is believed that the spring supply will find a ready market, providing prices are moderate; the sale of fox linings in Russia has been very limited up to date. Otter has been quiet, only a few dark skins selling; beaver is nearly neglected; nutria sells a little better than of late, and some fresh importations have met with a good demand, and dressed small skins have been in good request; wallaby, black and brown dyed, has found a ready market. In Russian furs several large parcels of raw squirrel skins have been purchased by Leipzig speculators; the article is really cheap now; the squirrel tail and boa trade has had its regular winter business, but not more; prices for tails are firm, and the supply is limited.

Dyed Persians have met with less demand than in former years; parcels of raw Persians have found buyers; broad-tails are also more quiet than formerly; there have been some transactions in dyed astrakhan on speculation. American and Austrian dealers being the buyers; raw skins are very dear in Russia, and owners are very conservative. Flat mours remain scarce and high in price. Business in white hares shows a little improvement. French and German dealers having taken several good-sized parcels, white fox has been extremely scarce of late, all good skins having been used for the black or Alaska colors which have been in such favor; parcels of fresh raw skins recently received from Siberia are held at very high prices, grey Krimmer is firm in price and scarce at present; fresh goods will not arrive before May; there has been a continual demand for black dyed thibet; ermine sells slowly, mousflons, white and natural blue, are in little request; in white Russian marmot, raw skins, prices are firm, as the supply in Russia is said to be limited. European furs are quiet; reports from Russia are to the effect that sales in foxes and stone marten have not been satisfactory and views for both articles are unfavorable; fitch will again be in good demand; land otter will undoubtedly bring former values; black cats have sold to the full extent during the past autumn, but there is no tendency towards higher prices.