

Men's Wear.

The new fashions in men's wear do not show many radical alterations from last fall and winter. Still there will be a few new styles and some changes, giving the effect of lightness as against heaviness in designs. Fashioners have made enough departures from last year's designs to make it clear to any one who professes to dress up to date that he cannot wear his old clothes. Overcoats and undercoats are to be shorter. A novelty has been introduced in a fly front finish for cutaway frocks as well as for suits and vests. Shoulders are to be padded. The average overcoat is to range from 38 to 39 inches. It is to be shapely in the back and at the sides to the waist, and moderately full at the bottom. The shoulders will be of medium width and have a square effect. The collar will be long and the roll will be about seven inches. No pockets are to be placed on the breast. The most fashionable overcoats for spring will be lined with silk to the edge and rolled back to the third or fourth button. Double-breasted frock suits will be the only style considered correct for morning wear. They are to be made of mixed worsted cheviot, etc., while black is the favorite for the afternoon. For business purposes, etc., the three-button cut-away frock suits made from worsteds, whether black or other dark shades, are as popular as ever. Double-breasted sack suits will have their usual run for the early part of the season. The four-button sack, with the fronts rounded below the last button, will be well thought of during the summer months. Trousers are to have narrower legs and less spring.

Flour Milling in Argentina.

Although merchant milling is quite a modern institution in the Argentine Republic, flour milling is one of the most ancient industries in that land. It is now nearly three centuries since wheat was first sown in La Plata, but in those early days population was very sparse, and the yield was comparatively insignificant. Still, there seems to have been an exportable surplus, however diminutive it may have been, measured by Argentina's present export, as we find that the government of those days gave special permission for the export on a small scale of both wheat and flour. It is however, on record that the mother country, that is to say Spain, would not allow of any trade from this colony except with her own ports. In 1809 a certain Dr. Mariano Moreno proposed that the shipping of cereals and cereal products to England should be formally authorized, it does not, however, appear that his suggestion found favor with the powers that were. Soon afterwards a revolution broke out by which the Spanish yoke was broken, and the old restrictions seem to have been removed from the corn trade; but many a year was to elapse before Argentina was to become a producer on anything like a large scale. For a long time this country remained a typical South American Republic, in other words, politics, diversified by revolutions, were considered the sole worthy occupation for its citizens. So little, in fact, were the magnificent cereal possibilities of the soil utilized, that for some time the main flour supply of this land came from the United States. How Argentina gradually evolved a policy superior to that which normally obtains in South American communities is to long a story for recapitulation here. The backbone of the wheat culture in the Argentine Republic has been supplied by the steady stream of immigration, which has set it within the past fifteen years. A large proportion of the wheat growers of this Republic are said to be Italians, whose frugality and industry have transformed immense tracts of

unbroken soil into one of the most important granaries in the world. The total area of the Republic suitable for cereal culture has been estimated at about 95,000,000 hectares, but as yet only a comparatively small proportion of this area has been brought under the plough. On the other hand, merchant milling, which cast its roots into the soil about two decades since, is now a hardy, and thriving plant, and Argentina should have a future as an exporter of flour.—Miller, London, Eng.

Pork Packing.

The increase in marketing of hogs the past week has not been of important proportions. Western packers have handled a total of 295,000, compared with 215,000 the preceding week and 410,000 for corresponding time last year. From November 1st the indicated total is 6,935,000, against 6,630,000 a year ago—a decrease of 295,000. The quality of hogs is generally very satisfactory. Prices at the close are about the same as a week ago.

The lessening of production in comparison with earlier expectations appears to have exerted little of stimulating influence in the market, and the general position is without notable change. Prices are regarded low, supplies not inconveniently large, and consumption quite satisfactory, but with all this there is lacking that speculative interest apparently essential to carry values upward. There are various obstructive features with reference to probabilities of essentially higher prices—including the cheapness of corn, which is so closely connected with expectations concerning future prices of hogs; the cheapness of other products; the lack of such a speculative pitch in wheat as would sympathetically help provisions; the understood enlargement of farm killing of hogs, notably southward, serving to lessen the demand for meat, from the shipping centres. The week's export clearances of product were moderate, falling decidedly short of corresponding time last year.—Cincinnati Price Current.

The March number of the Delineator is called the great spring number, and is especially valuable and interesting because of the early forecast it contains of spring and summer styles and materials for ladies, misses and children. The first of a series of articles on current events of interest to women by Mrs. Frederic Rhiuelander Jones appears in this number; Mrs. Oliver Bell Bunce contributes an interesting article on perfumes and other toilet preparations, Lucia Gilbert Runkle brings to the discussion of literature as a profession for women the authority of acknowledged celebrity as a writer, while Tillie Roumo Little has a bright and helpful description of a pretty lace and German favors in silk and other materials. 'Mam Julie,' an amusing and pathetic dialect sketch of southern life, introduces a new writer to readers of this magazine. In the domain of the kitchen the number is freighted with good things; Mrs. A. B. Longstreet writes upon the chemistry of foods, Helen Combes tells about an English high tea and the dishes prepared for it, and the regular article on seasonable cookery deals with the chafing dish and dishes to be prepared in it. Other features include the second paper on the care of the teeth, Edna Witherspoon's tea-table chat, Sara Miller Kirby's Kindergarten paper, the usual notices of new books and the loveliness in lace-making, knitting, tatting, crocheting, etc. Subscription price of the Delineator, \$1 per year or 10c per single copy. Leave your subscription with the local Butterick pattern agency or address the Delineator Publishing Co., of Toronto, Ltd., Toronto, Ont., 33 Richmond street, West.

Argentine Agricultural Advancement.

Argentine has in the past shown herself an adept at the financial confidence trick. She is now proving her ability to outwit the British farmer. Her grain exports have been an important item for some little time, but we think that it is not so generally known that Argentina has also adopted the role of dairy produce exporter. The "Boletín Industrial," however, chuckles with satisfaction at the fact that "Argentine butter has now a firm place in London markets." Moreover, the spirit of enterprise is growing in this direction and one company alone exported more than 150,000 kilos of butter to London during the last twelve weeks of 1895. The Argentine press notices puts down the exports to England of their butter at about 150,000 tons annually. A large market is also found in Germany.—London Financial Times.

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