

purposes as Alpaca, has, like that article, maintained its value, and even at one time reached 3s. 10d., but is now only in moderate demand, at present quotations.

RUSSIAN.—The imports here have been unusually light, the greater portion having gone to London and Hull.

MOGADORE, BARBARY, &c.—The demand has been very dull, and prices irregular, the better qualities of washed being most saleable and showing the least depreciation; but heavy, sandy, unwashed wools have been, and are still, almost unsaleable.

DOMESTIC. The past year opened with a slack demand and drooping prices, which continued, with slight variation, until May, when, in the midst of the panic, prices received a further check, which continued until after the opening of the clip, when some animation took place, which, however, was only temporary; and the latter part of the year has been marked by unusual stagnation in this branch, with few and short intervals of improvement; and prices must now be quoted, on the average, nearly twenty per cent. lower than at the close of the previous year. We are glad, however, to notice some symptoms of improvement during the past week or two; and, as stocks in both dealers' and manufacturers' hands are light, with a fair consumption going on, we think we may reasonably expect to see more life in this branch of trade soon after the turn of the year.

From the same source we extract the following particulars respecting the trade in

LINSEED, LINSEED CAKE, AND OIL.

The value of linseed has ruled high, in consequence of the diminished supplies, but we are glad to learn that the prospects for the future are such as to warrant the hope of a lower range of prices after the close of the current season 1866-67.

The quality has been fair, as regards admixture, but there has been an unusual amount of country damaged grains in Black Sea parcels, and generally an allowance granted on this head. Other sorts have been of about average quality.

LINSEED OIL continues the favorite article for speculation. The exportation during the past year will be found short, as compared with 1865. America has, however, taken 8,500 tons, which has in some measure compensated for the exceptionally very small quantity shipped to the continent. It amounts to about 25,000 tons in 1866.

LINSEED CAKES.—Home-made as heretofore have been in very large consumption. Prices from January to early November, scarcely varied 10s. per ton. Cakes having been in steady demand at £10 15s. to £11 10s. according to quality, during that period; since then the exceedingly high rates paying for all other kinds of feeding stuffs have improved the value for best quality to £12 per ton, which is the current rate to-day. Of foreign the supplies will be found to be 20,000 tons in excess of 1865, amounting to 120,000 tons, of all kinds, into the United Kingdom.

RAPESEED has been in very large supply from the East Indies, and this, together with an abundant crop on the continent, has caused a continual fall, month by month, throughout the year.

The same authority furnishes the following statement in reference to the trade in

MANURE MAKERS' MATERIALS.

BONES.—The past spring there was only a moderate demand, and prices were therefore more regular than of late years, when towards the end of the season we have always seen a sudden and material advance, owing to buyers at a distance coming in against the grinders in the neighbourhood. The fearful ravages of the cattle plague had, however, this year the effect of reducing considerably the requirements of our local buyers, and there was therefore enough for all.

BONE ASH, when we made our last annual issue, was selling at £5 on 70 per cent.; during January it fell to £4 15s.; there is now little or no demand, and cargoes of Ash with a few Bones may be quoted worth £4 10s. on 70 per cent., and £5, while cargoes with a large proportion of Bones are quite unsaleable. The quantity coming on is ample.

ANIMAL CHARCOAL.—Almost all the spent produced here has been sold for France, at prices varying from £5 to £5 10s. as in quality. These figures cannot be got here while bone-ash is so low. Dust for ivory-black-making sells readily at £5 15s., and grey and white at £4 5s. on 70 per cent., at which it is cheap, as it tests in many instances 80 to 85 per cent.

NITRATE OF SODA.—Early in the past year speculators did their best to buoy up this commodity; but,

the demand not being sufficient to take off the parcels as they arrived, with some slight exceptions, prices gradually fell from 12s. 3d. down to 10s.; and since June it has fluctuated only a little, never being under 10s. or over 11s. per cwt.; and now the stock is so formidable—13,400 tons, against 8,750 tons last year, and 8,200 tons in 1864—that it is not expected any operator will be likely to try and monopolise the article. Import, 27,000 tons.

GUANO.—Peruvian has not been so much called for during the past year; and the stock is very heavy.

BRIMSTONE.—Although the year's imports are nearly 5,000 tons in excess of those of 1865, the stock does not exceed 1,500 tons. Prices are now, however, 17s. 6d. to 20s. per ton lower than at this time last year.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—The low price of nitrate has affected this article, and caused a fall of nearly 20s. per ton since this time last year. At this decline there is not much demand, and prices will still go lower. Dark is not saleable at anything over £10 10s., and white is hard to sell, at £11 10s. per ton.

FEEDING CAKES.—There was no material change in these until November, when prices advanced 20s. per ton, which advance has not, however, been maintained; but if the present hard frost continues, we are certain to see them higher. American still holds its ground in some quarters, and when the market has been bare, as in May, good cake has brought extreme prices, and equal to English. The imports the past two months have been heavy. It has not, however, given way much; and to-day £10 10s. may be considered the price for fine cake. Decorticated cotton-seed cake is again coming from the States, and sells well, at £7 15s. to £8 per ton.

Canada Produce Abroad.

We have often heard it remarked by parties connected with our export trade, that somehow or other, Canadian produce has not been held in that repute abroad which it ought to have enjoyed—that, in many cases, to say that a certain shipment was Canadian, was to effectually kill off the sale at anything like a reasonable price. That there is considerable truth in this statement, experience has frequently proven, and the question has of late been often propounded: Why does this prejudice exist? Our wheat and flour cannot be excelled—our pork and butter should be as good as that of the United States, and yet they do not stand alike even in the British markets. A well informed writer attempts to give the cause of this depreciation of our produce abroad, and contends that it has mainly arisen from the tricks of the American shippers, who have made it a practice to dub as "Canadian" bad or inferior lots. His own words are as follows—

"If a quantity of soft, oily pork reached Liverpool, it was ticketed 'Canadian.' Queer lots of flour, unsound in quality and deficient in weight, were sure to be 'Canadian,' and our butter has been quoted, for the same reason, from 'Canadian to cart grease.' The same with petroleum and other products, so that to have a lot of 'Canadian' on hand, no matter of what kind of produce, was as much as to advertise a discount in advance."

We fear there is too much truth in these remarks, and that Canada has frequently been tricked in this way to her serious injury. The fact is indisputable that prior to recent shipments of our flour to the Maritime Provinces, they had a very poor opinion of it. Brother Jonathan previously supplied them, and from the flour they had received from him, under the name of Canadian, it had obtained a very unenviable reputation. Our sly Cousins, very probably, ate our splendid white wheat flour themselves, and gave our blue-nose friends their inferior grades—the poorest of which being marked as if from us. However this may be, one thing is certain; since we began to ship direct to and from Halifax and St. John, so little wonder has been expressed at the excellence of Canadian flour, which is openly stated by many to be the best they have ever obtained. It is gratifying to know that this important staple has won for itself so good a reputation in the Provinces, for whatever changes may take place in the run of our trade hereafter, they can no longer be tricked into the belief that Canadian flour is second to any in the world.

Any prejudice which may exist against Canadian produce abroad, will, we are sure, ultimately pass away as it has done among our eastern friends. We believe nearly all descriptions of our produce to be quite up to the American standard, and frequently above it, and when our shippers begin to carry on a direct trade with Europe, the brand 'Canadian' will soon enhance, not decrease its value. We all know the story of the Quaker who gave the dog the bad name. If that has been done with Canadian produce, as this writer and many others suppose, it is conduct

exceedingly reprehensible, and it becomes our duty to counteract it as speedily as possible. The best way to do this is just to do what has been done in the Maritime Provinces—send our produce to foreign markets direct, and let them judge for themselves. Were this done, we have no fears of the result, or of the success of any future tricks which might be tried. —*Trade Review.*

A Scotch Turnip Match.

A TURNIP competition, held under the auspices of the Inverness Farmers' Society, came off on the 9th November last,—the judges being Robert Anderson, Esq., of Lochduh; Mr. William Arres; and Mr. William Cameron, who, after having carefully examined no less than forty-two fields, the number entered for competition, awarded the prizes as follows:—1st prize and the Highland Society's Silver Medal, Mr. James Cumming, Fingask, Bogroy; 2d, Mr. James Paterson, Knocknagael; 3d, Mr. Patrick Macdonell, Kinchyle; 4th, Mr. Baillie, of Leys; 5th, Mr. John Hendrie, Castleheather; 6th, Mr. John Robertson, Drynie; 7th, Mr. Alex. Garden, Viewfield; highly commended, Mr. Scott, Parks of Inshes, and Mr. Gair, Hilton. On Mr. Cumming's farm there were 33 acres of yellow turnips and 14 acres under swedes. The former got 14 loads of farm-yard manure, 2 cwt. of Peruvian guano, and 2 bushels bones, and were sown between the 3d and 20th of June. The latter got fourteen loads of farm-yard manure, 2 cwt. of Peruvian guano, and 4 bushels soot, the date of sowing being from the 20th to the 26th May. The yellows yielded 29½ tons per acre, and the swedes 27 tons 17 cwt. Mr. Paterson, Knocknagael, had twenty acres of yellow turnips and 9 of swedes, the produce in both cases being of equal weight per acre—viz., 27 tons 17 cwt. The former got 24 loads of farm-yard manure, and 3 cwt. dissolved bones; and the latter 24 loads farm-yard manure, 1 cwt. Peruvian guano, and 2 cwt. dissolved bones. The yellow turnips were sown between the 1st and 14th June, and the swedes between the 15th and 22d May. The third prize-winner had 23 acres of yellow turnips and 5 of swedes, weighing respectively 27 tons 17 cwt., and 28 tons 16 cwt. per acre. The manure used for the yellows was 17 loads farm-yard manure, 1 cwt. Peruvian guano, and 2 cwt. dissolved bones. It is worthy of notice that the forty-two fields examined extended to 509 acres, while at a similar competition in 1859, the number of fields were thirty-two, extending to 392½ acres—the produce of all the fields being far inferior in weight to those examined this season.—*The Farmer (Scottish).*

NEW WOOLLEN FACTORY.—Arrangements are being made by Messrs. Armstrong, McCrae & Co., for the erection of a new woollen factory in Guelph, on a somewhat extensive scale, next spring. The factory will be built on the site of what is known as Jackson's old tannery, below the Drill Shed. The factory will be a handsome stone structure, 80 feet by 34 feet. The firm intend to manufacture hosiery, such as drawers, undershirts, &c. In this branch it will be merely an extension of the business so successfully carried on by two of the partners, Messrs. Armstrong and Anderson. To this end the new firm will increase the number of knitting machines. But in addition to this they intend to commence the manufacture of yarns of all kinds, plain and coloured, and their present intention is to put in 240 spindles, and all the other necessary machinery for dyeing, scouring, &c., will be put up.—*Guelph Advertiser.*

THE CENTAL SYSTEM.—The Cental System, or buying and selling grain by the 100 lbs., was first recommended by the Albany Board of Trade, and has since been adopted by the Boards of Trade in all the large grain marts of the country. It is to take effect on the 1st of March. For a time there may be some confusion in the quotation of prices, but people will very soon become accustomed to the new method. Some papers have published long tables, giving prices per bushel, and at the same rate per cental. Such tables are not always accessible, and we therefore give a rule by which buyers and sellers can make their own calculations. The standard weight of wheat per bushel is 60 lbs.; corn and rye, 56 lbs.; barley, 48 lbs.; oats, 32 lbs. The price per bushel being given, to find the price per cental multiply the price per bushel by 100 and divide by the number of pounds in the bushel. For instance.—At \$1 50 per bushel for wheat, what is the price per cental?— $150 \times 100 = 15,000 \div 60 = \250 , which is the price per cental. Again: The price per cental being given, to find the price per bushel multiply the price per cental by the number of pounds in the bushel and divide by 100. Example: At \$2 50 per cental, what is the price per bushel of 60 lbs.?— $250 \times 60 = 15,000 \div 100 = \150 , the price per bushel.—*Rural New Yorker.*