

Manitoba Country Markets.

Friday's wheat prices at C. P. R. points took a drop, averaging about two cents a bushel, and in the majority of places the prices did not quite reach 50 cents for No. 1 hard. Fifty-seven cents was the highest recorded price, and 46c the lowest. Eight thousand bushels were delivered at Indian Head and six thousand at Wapella. The total deliveries amounted to 114,900 bushels. The quotations are:

Main line—Poplar Point, 51; High Bluff, 48; Portage la Prairie, 52; McGregor, 53; Austin, 50; Sidney, 51; Carberry, 50; Douglas, 53; Brandon, Kemnary, Alexander, Griswold, 50; Oak Lake, Hargrave, Elkhorn, 49; Virden, 50; Fleming, 50; Moosomin, Wapella, 49; Whitewood, 51; Broadview, 52; Grenfell, 51; Wolseley, 49; Sintaluta, 48; Indian Head, 53; Qu'Appelle, 50; Balgonie, Regina, Pense, Moose Jaw, 48; Caron, 50.

Prince Albert branch—Lumsden, 48; Rosthern, 46; Wascana, 48; Souris branch—Beresford, Souris, 50; Lauder, 54; Hartney, Napinka, 50; Melita, 49; Elva, 48, 2 h; Pierson, 50; Gainsborough, Carleton Place, Ox-bow, 48.

Southwestern branch—Alameda, 50; Carman, 48; Rathwell, 50-47, 1 and 2; Treherne, Holland, Cypress River, 50; Carroll, 51; Methven, Nesbitt, Reston, 50.

Pembina branch—La Salle, Morris, Rossmore, Altona, Gretna, Plum Coulee, Winkler, Morden, Thornhill, 48, 2 h; Manitow, LaRiviere, 50; Pilot Mound, 50-48, 1 and 2 h; Crystal City, 51-48, 1 and 2 h; Clearwater, 49, 2 h; Cartwright, 50, 2 h; Holmfild, Killarney, 50; Niuga, 49; Boissevain, Deloraine, 51.

Stonewall branch—57-51, 1 and 2 h. Emerson branch—48-45, 1 h and 1 nor. Dominion City, 48, 1 nor. Otterburne, 48, 1 nor.

Yesterday 12,000 bushels of wheat and 4,000 bushels of oats were delivered at M. and M. W. railway points. Oats were worth 16 to 18 cents a bushel. The prices paid for wheat were as follows:

Gladstone, 51; Arden, 48; Franklin, 51; Shoal Lake, 52; Rapid City, 49; Midway, 48; Langenburg, Birtle, 49; Neepawa, Minnedosa, 50; Bluscarth, 52; Yorkton, 49; Russell, 48.

Minneapolis Markets.

Compared with last week millfeed and bran show an advance of 50c, corn feed a decline of 50c, corn a decline of 1 to 1 1/2c, oats an advance of 7-8c, flax an advance 1 1/2-2c, eggs an advance of 1 1/2-2c for strictly fresh and of 1c for other kinds, potatoes an advance of 2 to 3c, turkeys a decline of 2 to 2 1/2c, and ducks and geese a decline of 1 to 1 1/2c.

Flour—Prices in barrels: First patents, \$3.70 to \$3.80; second patents, \$3.40 to \$3.50.

Millfeed—Shorts in bulk, \$9.50 to \$8.75; bran in bulk, \$9.00 to \$9.50; corn feed, \$12.00 to \$13.50 per ton as to quality.

Corn—Quoted at 30 to 30 1/2c for No. 3 yellow, and 1-4c less for No. 3 white. Oats—Oats held at 26 7/8c for No. 3 white.

Barley—Malting, 39 to 45c; feed quoted at 36 1/2 to 38c.

Flax seed—99 1/2c per bushel.

Eggs—21c for strictly fresh including cases; held fresh, 16 to 18 1/2c; seconds, 11c.

Cheese—Choice to fancy, 10 to 11 1/2c; fair to good, 8 1/2 to 9c.

Butter—Creamery 21c to 23c for choice to extras; seconds, 16 to 17c; dairy, 15 to 20c for choice to fancy; seconds, 13 to 14c.

Dressed meats—Mutton, 5 to 7c; lamb, 8 to 10c; veal, 5 to 8c.

Potatoes—Car loads, mixed, 24 to 30, straight varieties, 30c per bushel.

Poultry—Chickens, spring, 5 to 8c; hens, 4 to 6c; roosters, 4c; turkeys, 7 to 8 1/2c; ducks, 6 to 6 1/2c; geese, 6c; all live weight.

Hides—Green salted hides, 83-4c for No. 1, 2c No. 2; bulls, oxen and brands, 6 1/2 to 7 3/4c; sheepskins, 25 to 30c each, veal calf, 9 to 10 1/2c; tallow, 2 3/4 to 3c; seneca root, 22 to 24c.

Wool—Unwashed, fine, 11 to 12c; medium, 13 to 14c, coarse, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2c.

Hay—\$6.50 to \$7 per ton; timothy; mixed clover, \$6 to \$6.50.

Latest Uses for Paper.

"It is wonderful how extensively paper is taking the place of such substance as wood, brick, and iron in various mechanical trades," said a large New York dealer in all sorts of novelties made out of paper to the writer recently. "For instance, boards of all sizes and shapes are now manufactured out of wood pulp to very faithfully resemble the grain and texture of every kind of wood. The material costs about one-half the price of the genuine article and it is used by carpenters, cabinet makers, picture frame makers and boat builders for panelling, wainscoting and decorative work generally where lightness and durability are required. Two excellent qualities that the paper boards possess are that they are not subject to warping and dry rot. There are no bun knots to mar the appearance of the surface, and, as the material is smooth and does not require planing and can be easily cut with a fine saw, there seems every reason to believe that it will in time be used even more than this."

"Telegraph and telephone poles, flagstays and spars for small sailing vessels, are the latest development in the line of manufacture from paper. They are made of pulp in which a small amount of borax, tallow and other ingredients are mixed. These are cast in a mold in the form of a hollow rod of the desired diameter and length. The poles and spars are claimed to be lighter and stronger than wood. They do not crack or split, and it is said that when they are varnished or painted the weather does not affect them. Besides possessing these advantages, the paper made article can be made fire proof by saturating it in a strong solution of alum water. When thoroughly dry the paper poles and spars thus treated will resist the action of flames."

"The manufacture of enameled paper bricks, which commenced in 1869, has now become a definite industry, as the material has been used for building purposes all over the United States with very satisfactory results."

"The production of these bricks on the hollow principle is a marked feature in their form, the object being practically the same as that sought in the making of hollow forged steel shafting. Not only is a defective centre removed, but it is possible to put a mandrel into the hollow and by applying pressure the walls are operated perature always varies from that of the outer portion at first, often resulting in the expansion of one or the other, that causes the defection. It

is for these reasons that the method of forming the bricks on the hollow principle and plugging them afterward is of advantage. Sawdust is found to be a good filler for this purpose. It is first fire-proofed, as is also the paper pulp used in the bricks, and then it is mixed with cement and pressed into the hollow of the bricks and smoothed and enameled over."

"Although paper horseshoes are a recent invention, having only been manufactured in this country within the past two years, their use has already become quite large with the owners of the horses, especially in cities where asphalt pavements abound. On such roads in wet weather a horse fitted with paper shoes is less liable to slip than when provided with iron ones, and besides being light and comfortable for an animal to wear, they are said to be more durable than iron shoes and are more easily and snugly fitted to the hoof."

"The paper horseshoe is made in practically the same way that a paper car wheel is formed. The paper is impregnated with oil or turpentine to make it waterproof, after which it is glued together in layers. The glue or paste is a mixture of Venetian turpentine, linseed oil, powdered chalk and lacquer, and it does not become brittle when drying. The moist mass of paper and glue is subjected to a strong pressure in a hydraulic press, the holes through which the nails are driven in fastening the shoe to a horse's hoof being punched while the paper is still moist. The blacksmith fastens them on with nails in the usual manner. These shoes cost from \$1.50 to \$2 per set."—Washington Star.

Wheat Inspection.

For the week ended Nov. 26th, 418 cars of wheat were inspected at Winnipeg, grading as follows: No. 1 hard 128 cars, 2 hard 31 cars, 3 hard 3 cars, 1 northern 177 cars, 2 northern 13 cars, 3 northern 2 cars, 1 white type 1 car, 1 spring 15 cars, rejected 13 cars, no grade 35 cars.

Lake Freights.

Rates on wheat, Fort William to Buffalo, have held about the same as last week. While 3c per bushel was asked in some cases, charters were made late in the week at 23-4c. One boat is loading today at this rate.

British Cattle Markets.

London, Nov. 28.—The supplies of cattle were much smaller than anticipated, owing to several steamers being overdue, consequently the undertone to the market was strong, and a firm trade was done. Choice States cattle sold 1-4c higher at 12 1/4c; Canadians 3-4 at 11 1/2-2c; Argentine 1-2 to 11 1/2-2c. Canadian sheep were firmer at 11 1/4 to 12c; Argentine sheep were fully 1-2 to 1c lower at 11c to 11 1/2c.

Liverpool, Nov. 28.—This market was also stronger, and prices for both cattle and sheep show an advance of 1-2c since this day week, choice Canadian cattle selling at 11c and sheep at 11 to 11 1/2c.

Bright & Johnston, wholesale fruit dealers, Winnipeg, are sending out to their customers and friends a very pretty hunger—the first we have seen this season. The design is appropriate—a child displaying a bunch of cherries—and the workmanship all that could be wished.