The Allan Line steamship "Parisian," which sailed from Montreal for Liverpool on the 1st inst., carried in her cold storage department 847 cases of choice Canadian apples and pears to be displayed at the Horticultural exhibitions just opened at Wolverhampton and Cork. The fruit was carefully selected from all parts of the Dominion by Mr. Robt. Hamilton, who also made collections of Canadian fruit for the Philadelphia and Chicago Expositions.

The Dominion Minister of Commerce received word from Charles C. Castle, warehouse commissioner for the Government at Winnipeg, under date 5th March, that there are 18,000,000 bushels of wheat in Manitoba and the North-west available for market. Mr. Castle further says that there were 224,305 acres of new land broken in 1901, according to latest advices in Manitoba and the Territories. At a very low estimate this means over a million bushels increase in the output for the present year's harvest.

The second large fruit sale of this season took place in Montreal on the 1st inst., when 30,000 boxes of Messina, Lorrento and Majori lemons ex SS. "Jacona," of the Thomson line were sold by auction.. The prices realized were good, though ranging from 10 to 15 cents less a box than last season's figures. The supply has been large, and this probably accounts for the slight decrease in the prices. There will probably be an aggregate of 200,000 boxes of Mediterranean fruits landed in the port of Montreal during the season. The prices brought by the three lines sold were as follows: Messina, from 75c. to $2.30 a box; Sorrento, from $1.10 to $2.85 a box; Majori, from $1.55 to $3.50 a box. Some comparatively small lots of oranges were also disposed of, and these averaged good prices.

The new regulations of the British Minister of Agriculture with regard to the proportion of water allowed to be contained in butter has given rise to a good many caustic comments on the other side. One correspondent writes in this fashion: "If Mr. Hanbury would exercise his energies by teaching the British farmer how to make butter as suitable for the British market as that made by the foreigner and the British colonist, he would be doing the farmers far better service than by trying to build a protective wall round them to shelter them from the evils of their own incapacity. The laws for suppressing fraud should be framed so as to fall with severity on the person committing the fraud, and not attempt to suppress the manufacture of "milk blended butter," which, on its merits, as alleged by the farmers themselves, is beating them for quality and price in their own markets. If half-a-dozen persons were sent to prison for three months for selling adulterated butter, frauds of this character would soon cease. The fixing of a standard for water in butter is puerile, will do no good, but on the contrary, will bring much trouble to the Department of Agriculture."

FOR DRY GOODS DEALERS.

The Dominion Cotton Mills have advanced the prices of some staple goods as follows: Greys and grey dulls, ¼c. per yard; cantons, ½c. all round, and bags 50c. per bale. It is probable that an advance in the price of domestic wrapperettes will also take place shortly.

The cotton yarn market in Glasgow closes with a further hardening disposition, and indications at the moment seem all in favor of still higher values. For buyers the position is rather perplexing, as foreign markets continue very irresponsive. The turnover in fancy departments still keeps well above the average, sales having increased considerably. Millinery displays in the shops are at their best, with all the newest spring and summer goods.

In the cotton end of the Manchester textile trade, the demand has been poorer than expected, and the efforts of the bulls to force prices upwards have attracted more attention than the actual movements of the market. The linen departments are doing fairly well, and for the States there is a brisker turnover than usual, exports having exceeded the million yards limit for some time past. In the linen section, there has been an increase in the demand for the West. The New York enquiry for flax goods has been improving for some time past, and orders from the West have been growing rapidly of late.

High-class haberdashers are making a feature of what is called shirting suspenders; that is, suspenders made to match materials of ordered shirts. They have an elastic back—constructed, in fact, on the "Guyot" model—with gilt buckles and white kid ends. The same material is also made up in ties—both batswing and four-in-hand.

The demand for silk fabrics in Lyons has not been heavy, and while spring business is coming to an end fall trade has not yet taken its place. Buyers from Paris and London have visited the market but have not made their presence felt by large orders, while from America buyers will arrive during the first half of May. The condition of production in the power loom branch has not altered. This is due to the great favor shown for muslin, which is able to keep going all the looms that run out of warp in other fabrics, and thus helps to keep all the looms busy. Large orders for muslin are booked and the deliveries extend over several months to come. Pongee has also been favored with orders recently.

Paris advices to the New York Dry Goods Economist convey the information that silk and linen grass cloths, in linen shades, of course, and in the very light construction which is the distinguishing feature of this material, were very prominent in costumes worn at recent functions in Paris where the well-dressed were particularly in evidence. We are also informed that this material was built up over foundations of green taffeta, and that in instances green taffeta supplied the ornamentation for such costumes, and, furthermore, that a corresponding shade of light green was employed for trimming hats worn with grass cloth costumes.

A striking example of the influence which business men can bring to bear in international quarrels is presented by the recent action of a big dry goods house in London, says The Dry Goods Economist. This firm, desirous of counteracting the hostility to England aroused on the Continent by the published stories of alleged "British atrocities" against the Boers, has addressed to French and German firms of whom it buys goods, translations of Conan Doyle's new book on the South African war, with the request that the work be read through. The house delicately hints that the recipients are not unacquainted with its signature, having often seen it on orders and cheques, a reminder which will doubtless go a long way toward inducing Mr. Frenchman and Mr. German to "look at the other side of the shield" as presented in Dr. Doyle's elaborate study of facts. If the hand that signs the cheques cannot open the prejudiced eye, then nothing can perform that miracle.

A report as to the recent ostrich feather auction sales, dated April 11th, says: "The quantity of 92,400 lbs. catalogued was considerably in excess of any previous sale. In addition to the large supply, trade generally has been disappointing. This was partly caused by the extreme prices ruling last sale. We have to report a decline all round, but importers as usual met the market, and everything sold. Fine feathers were well competed for, but common qualities and dark goods were difficult of sale at even a great reduction. There was general buying, but America was not so important as last sale. White—The better lines declined about 10 per cent., and the medium sizes and narrow fully 15 per cent. Good thirds were 5 to 10 per cent. cheaper. Femina sold rather better than white, but common narrow had a heavy fall. Good thirds showed only a small decline on last sale's extreme rates. Byocks declined about 15 per cent. Spadones did not maintain last sales' very high rates, and were 15 to 20 per cent. lower. Boos—Large white sold well, but small declined 15 per cent. Femina and drab were also much cheaper. Black again lower. Good bright lots sold fairly well."

The market for linens in New York, says the Journal of Commerce, continues rather quiet owing to high prices, with every indication pointing to a stiff market to the end of the present year. Prices in that market are lower when compared with figures abroad. Buyers, however, seem inclined to hold