

rest of the family. On an average, he says, five cars go West from Winnipeg every morning, crowded with settlers and a few tourists and others who are on a summer trip through the Northwest. Most of the people coming in now are from Europe, and chiefly from Great Britain. Last week about four hundred Icelanders arrived, some went to a point on the North Assiniboine west of Portage la Prairie, and others to Lake Winnipeg, where there are flourishing settlements of their countrymen.

A SYNDICATE of capitalists is being formed in Cleveland, Ohio, for the purpose of developing iron ore mines in central Ontario. The amount to be invested, says a special despatch, is \$1,500,000, and among the leading citizens of Cleveland interested are the Hon. Henry B. Payne, Judge Stevenson Burke, the railroad magnate, and Wm. B. Chisholm, President of the Cleveland Rolling Mills Company. The iron ranges that are to be opened are nine miles from Lake Ontario, with an area of 6,000 acres, a part of which is in possession of Canadian and New York parties. The Central Ontario Railway, now being built, will open a way to the market, and be sustained by a monopoly of the new carrying trade. The railroad will terminate on Weller's Bay, Lake Ontario, where ore docks and pockets have been already constructed for. Ten mines have been located, and the output for the first year is estimated at 100,000 tons. Samples it is said show a magnetic and Bessemer ore of fine quality.

SERIOUS injury to the crops throughout the Ottawa district is reported, and the gardeners on the island of Montreal have suffered, the buckwheat crop in some sections having been totally destroyed. Disastrous effects are also reported from Wisconsin; many of the farmers in Michigan and Wisconsin will have to buy corn. Losses by recent frosts will be about 70 per cent. in Wisconsin and Michigan, 50 in Northern Illinois, 30 in Northern Indiana, 25 in Northern Iowa, and other sections comparatively unharmed. August hail storms also did considerable damage to the United States corn crop, but the New York *Herald* says that were every ear of corn in Michigan and Wisconsin ruined the loss would be but about 3 per cent of the entire crop of the country. The injury to the greater crops of the North-West in which the country at large has more concern is likely to prove less than at first reported.

FIRE RECORD—INSURANCE.

ONTARIO.

Potsdam, Sept. 6.—Messrs. Lord & Hurdman's mill destroyed. Loss \$10,000. Meaford, Sept. 8.—Messrs. Kerr & Cook's large mill destroyed, with contents. Loss \$12,000; insurance on building and stock \$7,000. Hamilton, Sept. 9.—The main building of Messrs. Olmstead & Son's foundry destroyed. Loss \$3,000; insured for \$500 in the Waterloo Mutual and Victoria Mutual.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Alma, Sept. 6.—R. Wright's dwelling and barn, with contents, destroyed. Loss \$3,000; house insured for \$1,100 in Commercial Union Insurance Co. Oak Bay.—The Episcopal church, Rod's blacksmiths shop, the Parish hall, and the school house destroyed. Loss not known.

Market Reports.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

THURSDAY, 13th Sept., 1883.

There is little change to note in the local trade situation as compared with a week ago. In the absence of the Fall Exhibition, held in this city in previous years, the number of buyers visiting our markets at this period has not been as large as usual, and the activity of the Fall trade is only commencing to be felt. The leading characteristic of the season thus far is probably contraction, there being manifest on the part of both importers and their customers a disposition to move cautiously and anticipate as little as possible. This is admittedly the wise policy to pursue, under present conditions. The aggregate value of imports of merchandise in Canada during the last seven months shows a decrease of nearly \$3,500,000, as compared with the like period of last year. The wheat crop turns out to be smaller than was anticipated, and farmers will probably have occasion again to complain of the low prices, as compared with other years. It is too early yet, however, to forecast generally; the season is, in nearly every department, less advanced than at the like date last year. In financial circles there is little of new interest to note; rates of interest and discount and of Sterling Exchange remain nominally unchanged, with business quiet. The stock market has been more active the last few days, but has been pretty much under the control of the "bear" interest, and values for all the securities dealt in have been steadily declining; the so-called "Senecal" stocks, Richelieu and City Passenger, being most conspicuous on the weak list. Yesterday Richelieu dropped $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, while City Passenger fell 5 per cent; the former shows a decline for the week of about 9, and the latter of 11 per cent. Montreal and Merchants have each fallen off about 1 per cent, Ontario and Commerce each $\frac{1}{2}$, Telegraph 1 and City Gas $\frac{3}{4}$. Canada Cotton has dropped 8 per cent, to 60 bid, 65 asked; Canada Pacific and St. Paul's are each 1 per cent lower than last Thursday, and North-West Land about 7s lower. See table on another page.

ASHES.—Receipts have been moderate the past few days. Prices have been almost nominal—a few small lots of First Pots have been sold at \$4.60 to \$4.70, but nearly all here are held off the market—waiting for a rise. Seconds \$4.20. No Thirds in stock. Pearls—\$5.50 for Pots, First Sort. There are no Seconds in store. Receipts since 1st January, 6,150 barrels Pots, 395 barrels Pearls. Deliveries, 5,392 barrels Pots, 383 barrels Pearls. Stock in store at six o'clock on Wednesday evening, 1,073 barrels Pots, 104 barrels Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—There are few, if any, new features to note. Manufacturers continue busy filling and shipping orders, and there have been some buyers, including a few from the West, in the market during the week, buying fair-sized parcels, but no special demand for any lines of goods reported. Remittances fair and showing some improvement as the season advances.

CATTLE, ETC.—At the local markets last Monday the supply was equal to the demand, and prices showed a downward tendency.

Export cattle ranged from $5\frac{1}{2}$ c to $5\frac{3}{4}$ c per lb., live weight, and sheep sold at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. About 450 head of butchers' stock were on the market, the best quality; the best qualities selling at 5c per lb. live weight, and fair to medium at from $3\frac{1}{2}$ c to $4\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. Some 600 sheep and lambs were offered, the former selling at from \$4 to \$4.50 per head, and latter at from \$2 to \$4 each. A few calves were sold at from \$4 to \$10 according to size. Recently the Canadian cattle were thought to have been affected with the Texan fever, but through examination, caused by the Canadian High Commissioner in England, they have been found only a little high-tempered, owing to the sea voyage, and are consequently allowed into the English markets untrammelled by the stringent regulations issued against other foreign countries.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—The local Butter market continues inactive and uninteresting, owing to the bulk of stocks being stubbornly held by the farmers, and the demand being for the most part confined to local requirements. Of western there is an increasing scarcity, with an improved demand at the lower range of values. The quality of offerings this year is considered inferior, compared with previous seasons, and the supply on the other side of the Atlantic is sufficient to almost render the trade there independent of shipments from America. The Cheese market has continued fairly active, with prices easier to-day, if anything; they are quoted at $9\frac{1}{2}$ c to $10\frac{1}{2}$ c, as to market quality. At Ingersoll, this week, ten factories offered. 3,496 boxes cheese, one factory offering Sept. and balance of season, 700 boxes. 14 factories present, representing 3,000 boxes Aug. maker. There were no sales reported, as holders appear confident in their views and ask more than buyers are at present warranted in paying. 11 buyers present. At Little Falls, 10th September.—2,000 boxes sold at $10\frac{1}{2}$ c, average highest price; factories generally unwilling to sell at less than last week, and are holding. At Utica, 10th September.—8,000 boxes sold at $9\frac{1}{2}$ c to $10\frac{1}{2}$ c; ruling price $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Business in this line is looking up a little, and a fair amount of business for the season is being done. In fine chemicals we have to note a slightly firmer feeling in Quinine. The combination do not seem to care to alarm buyers by putting on any great advance at once, but are gradually advancing it a few cents at a time. Opium is rather higher. Bleaching powder has experienced a very material advance, and by late advices we learn that manufacturers are asking £10 per ton for present or future delivery. It was offered in the early summer as low as £4 to £4 5s. so that there must be a considerable margin of profit at present figures. The advance on this article has imparted a firmer tone to the heavy chemical market all round, and Caustic Soda has gone up 5s. Castor oil is scarce and higher, $9\frac{1}{2}$ c to $9\frac{3}{4}$ c being asked for round lots of 50 cases, with a proportionate advance in small lots.

DRY GOODS.—There has been a number of buyers in the market during the week, but they continue to purchase cautiously, and this being between the regular Fall trip and sorting-up canvass, when travellers are nearly all at home, trade is rather quiet. Some few houses report a slight falling-off in the volume of sales, as compared with the like period last year, and the general impression prevails that the bulk of business, or at least the active trade usually experienced at this period, will be done later in the season this year. Remittances are generally fair—in some quarters reported fair, not so good as they might be, in September. Bags have advanced one dollar per bale, and the demand for grey cottons has slightly improved, owing to the recent agreement between the manufacturers.