

to 40 inc hes \$2.40 to \$2.50; up to 50 inches \$2.50 to \$2.90.

HIDES AND PELTS.—There is no special feature in this branch to notice this week, and prices are unaltered as follows:—Inspected hides, No. 1, \$6.00 per 100 lbs. No. 2, \$5.00, No. 3, \$4.00, *Clipped Sheepskins* are at 25c. to 30c. *Lamb-skins*, 45c. to 50c.; *Calfskins*, 10c. per lb.

LEATHER.—The past week has been quite dull in this branch of trade, chiefly on account of the several suspensions reported, which have had a depressing effect in the market. Holders are not eager to press transactions, while manufacturing customers are in little need of stock at the moment. Prices are for the most part unaltered as follows:—Hemlock Spanish Sole, No. 1 B.A. 24c to 25c; do No. 2, 22c. to 23c; Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 22c. to 23c; No. 2, 19c. to 20c. Hemlock Slaughter, 27c. to 29c. Waxed Upper, light and medium, 35c. to 40c. ditto heavy, 35c. to 36c.; grained upper, 35c. to 38c.; large Splits, 24c. to 25c; small ditto, 18c. to 22c; calfskins, 27 to 36 lbs., 60c. to 75c; ditto, 18c. to 26 lbs., 50c. to 60c; sheepskin linings 30c. to 40c; Harness, 27c to 30c; Buffed cow, 13c. to 17c. per foot; Emannelled cow, 18c. to 19c; patent do. 19c. to 19½c; pebbled do., 13c. to 17c.; rough do. 22c. to 25c.

LIQUORS.—Business generally is dull. There is some little movement in Brandies, but scarcely enough to influence prices materially. As to Wines, and the more expensive qualities of *Ugurens*, the present dull times necessitate economy rather than expenditure in the luxuries. We quote *Brandies*: Martell's per gal. \$2 50 to \$2.69; Hennessy's 2.60 to 2.75; Otard, Dupuy & Co., 2.30; Pinet, Castillon & Co., 2.50 to 2.70; Vine Growers' Co., 2.30; Dulary, Bellamy & Co., 2.30; Jules Robin's, 2.30; J. Denis, H. Mounie & Co., 2.30; in cases per doz. 6.00 to 15.00; Jamaica Rum, 16 o. p. per gal. 2.25 to 2.35; Hollands Gin, 1.60 to 1.75; Green Gin, 3.75 to 4.00; Red Gin, 7.25 to 7.50; High-wines, U. C. per gal. 60c.; Rye Whiskey, 90c; English Ale per doz. 2.70 to 2.85; English Porter, 2.50 to 2.70; Dublin Porter quarts 2.50 to 2.70; Dublin Porter pints, 1.70 to 1.80; Montreal East India quarts, 1.15 to 1.25; Montreal East India pints, 70c. to 75c.

OILS.—In ordinary Oils there is not much business doing. *Gaspe Cod Oil* is quoted at 57½c. and *Newfoundland* ditto rules at 62 c., with a good demand for export to England, but stocks are in very small supply—in fact, there appears to be a scarcity. *Seal Oil* pale, rules at 55c. to 57½c.; *Straw* at 50c.; and steam refined at 55c. to 57½c. *Linseed Oil* is held at 54c., but there were large transactions last week at 46c. to 50c. *Olive Oil* is quotable at 90c. *Petroleum* quiet at 28c. to 30c.

PROVISIONS.—*Butter* - Business was inactive for the greater part of the week, but to-day the market seemed to receive an impulse, and large transactions were effected; 2,000 packages of Western changed hands at 17½c. to 20c.; 1,000 pkgs. Eastern Townships at 22½c., and one car of store-packed Western at 19½c. *Cheese* continues quiet, as the English market hardly favors extensive shipment as yet. *Pork* rules at about \$23.50 to \$24.00 for inspected new Mess, and \$21.50 for thin Mess. *Lard* is at 15c. for pails. *Tallow* nominal at 7½c. to 7¾c. per lb.

SALT.—The stocks of Liverpool Coarse are somewhat limited at present, and are mainly in one hand; in fact, there has been little disposition to hold cargoes this season, which have been pretty readily disposed of. Prices are steady at 75c. to 80c. for large bags. Farmers have generally completed their purchases for buying purposes. *Factory Filled* rules at \$1.50 to \$1.60.

WOOL.—Business remains quiet and dull at in native wools. Prices are: Fleeces, 3½c. to 35c. per lb.; pulled super, 30c. to 33c.; pulled No. 1, 26c. to 28c.; pulled Black 26c. to 28c.

TOBACCO.

Conflicting accounts continue to bewilder dealers in Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco—as is shown by the fact that prices for Leaf Tobacco in all the producing sections are far beyond the values of Manufactured Tobacco. That the Country districts of the United States are all

but bare of good grades is undoubted, while at New York and New Orleans there is a fair supply of poor grades only—such as is required for Export trade.

In Canada the depressed condition of trade has caused prices for Manufactured Tobacco to rule considerably under value, most grades being valuable only by reasons of large concessions, while fine descriptions alone can be sold at a profit to manufacturers.

We make a considerable improvement in demand from dealers; the light purchases during the past three months having brought stocks very low—in first and second hands—and there is no question but that a more steady equuity will prevail hereafter in view of the certainty that higher prices must rule as manufacturers continue to dispose of their stocks.

We have the assurance of an Expert that no description of Tobacco could be manufactured as sold to-day without loss from Leaf purchased at current rates.

The total exports of Leaf Tobacco from the United States in the twelve months ending June 30, 1875, were 223,901,993 lbs. against 318,099,804 lbs. for the previous year, a deficit of 94,000,000 lbs. or about 63,000 hogsheds, while the totals of stocks in the leading markets of the world on August 1, 1875, were 111,012 hds, against 99,087 hogsheds for 1874, and at the interior shipping points there was Augt., this year, 30,985 hogsheds against 40,466 hogsheds last year same date. The stock in farmers hands is fully 12,000 hogsheds less than last year.

These figures, which are from official sources show a very great scarcity of Leaf Tobacco, and but for the unwillingness of dealers to accumulate stocks famine prices must have ruled.

The growing crop will be large but exceedingly poor in quality, so that whatever may be the quotations on lower grades of Leaf or Manufactured, it is evident that very high rates and perhaps scarcity will prevail on all grades of Good and Fancy.

There is no change to note in our last week's quotations except that Western manufacturers are making a grade of Solace with *cut stems* with prices ranging from 15 to 16½c. and dear at that. We had supposed our dealers were proof against a second edition of such trash, and regret that there is a disposition to continue its manufacture.

As a rule we produce in the Dominion as fine Manufactured Tobacco as is made in any or all the best factories of the United States, and the proof of this assertion lies in the fact that year by year we import less and less; in fact our exports of Manufactured now exceed our imports in quantity and value.

Special to the Journal of Commerce.

VIA DOMINION LINE.

Liverpool, Aug., 26.

BREADSTUFFS.—Quiet. White 11s. 2d to 11s. 5d. Club 11s. 6d. to 12s.; Red western 10s. to 10s. 9d. Winter 10s. 9d. to 10s. 10d. Flour 25s. to 27s. Corn 33s. Peas 42s. to 43s.

Toronto, Aug. 26th.

FLOUR SUPERIOR.—x \$5.85 to \$5.65; Fancy \$5.40; spg. x \$5.20; Superfine \$4.75; Wheat, fall \$1.22 to \$1.27; F. O. B. spg \$1.18 to \$1.22. Peas 82c. Rye 72c. Oats 43c. to 44. Hay \$16.00 to \$17.00. Hops 30c. Cheese 11c. to 12c. Butter 18c. to 20c. Barley 80c. Eggs 16c. to 18c. Fresh lard 14c. to 15c. Ham 10c. to 13 c. Bacon 10c to 11c. Apples \$2.50. Dried apples 8c. Pork \$22.00.

AN INGENIOUS FRAUD.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Daily Telegraph* writes: "We are perpetually hearing of new frauds upon the Custom-House, in which the ingenuity of unpolitical Frenchmen finds just now its favorite field of exercise. The last case reported shows masterly skill. Two men have been going about with samples

of untaxed brandy, which they mysteriously offered at a very low price to such persons as they thought likely to buy. If the sample and price was accepted—which it always was, say the police—they brought a fifty-litre cask, with all secrecy. The cabaretier, suspicious, of course, with such sellers, had full liberty to tap it where he pleased, and he did so. Each hole of the gimlet brought forth cognac equal to sample, the men received their price, and the cabaretier in high delight carried off the cask for bottling. All went well for the first few litres; then the run of brandy stopped. On shaking the cask a sound was heard of gurgling liquid, but nothing would come through the bung-hole. After much trial and tribulation the secret was discovered. In the fifty-litre cask a smaller one, holding forty-eight litres, was suspended, full of water. Only as much brandy had been provided as would fill the space between the barrels. These clever gentlemen took care not to make themselves too well known in one quarter, but the other day a victim spied them delivering a cask, and they were taken red-handed. On reflection, however the prosecutor thought it best to vanish, and the prisoners declare that their cognac has duly paid its lawful tax. As to the suspicious barrel, they say that they kept it, and carried it about as a curiosity."

The Halifax, N.S., correspondent of the *Globe*, writing under date the 14th inst., says the month of August has been one of great trouble in commercial circles. A number of small concerns have gone down altogether, and the general opinion is that the number must be considerably increased soon, as Halifax has too many small dealers, who, lacking capital, depend almost wholly on being assisted by wholesalers who just now have enough to do to carry themselves along safely. A wholesale grocery firm, which suffered largely through other failures, compromised lately at twenty-five cents on the dollar. A hardware firm of long standing, which had become involved in railway contracts, effected a settlement at twenty cents on the dollar. An old established house in the West India trade, which suffered through the misfortune of a Montreal agent, has had to arrange with its creditors at 60½ cents. A firm in the liquor trade, which has lost heavily through other failures, has suspended, and is offering 70 cents. Two leading dry goods houses, it is understood, have asked their English creditors for an extension of time, if not for a compromise. These are specimen cases. The outlook generally, it must be confessed, is not the most promising, and only those houses which have large capital or strong backers can expect to survive this summer. In the country towns, as a rule, the situation is about the same as in the city. Manufacturers and wholesale houses in the Upper Provinces have been and still are suffering heavy losses through failures in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, indeed, in many cases Montreal and Toronto creditors are the largest. While this is to be regretted it is not surprising. The army of commercial travellers that has invaded the Lower Provinces during the past few years could only do the large business they desired by selling recklessly to persons whose credit was not good.