

We understand that a company under the name of the Cramp Steel Co., limited, will take over the interests in Collingwood of the Ontario Cramp Steel Co., and will be organized with a capital of \$100,000,000. It is believed that Messrs. Vanderbilt and Rockefeller are interested. The company has secured some 800 acres of good iron land in Parry Sound, and also 10,000 acres of coal land across the line, so that it will be enabled to manufacture its own coke.

FOR GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS.

A despatch from Dawson states that the price of meat has dropped to 25 cents, the lowest on record at that place.

Experiments to import into England fresh fruit from Australia are stated to have been so successful that next season the business will be pushed vigorously.

It appears as though, owing to the craze for oil in Louisiana and Texas, the rice crop of that region will be materially reduced. In some parts of Texas, the crop will be reduced over 25 per cent.

The exportation of Indian teas during the season ended with March 31st last was 186,064 lbs., as compared with 172,092,000 lbs. in the season 1899-1900, and 125,445,000 in 1894-5, each year in the interim having shown a steady increase.

The Fruit Marks Act of the Dominion Government which provides that all packages shall be marked with the initials of the christian names and the full surname and address of the packer, with the name of the variety and grade of the fruit, went into force this week.

The demand for Canadian cheese in the Old Country is improving and prices are advancing. This is largely owing to the deficient make of cheese in the United Kingdom up to date, combined with the prospects of the deficiency increasing during the next two months. Canadian prices advanced in the Dominion markets one shilling per cwt. on the week (ending June 21st), and were then equal to 48s. to 49s. per cwt. c.i.f. British ports.

Advices from the the primary market state that conditions for the sultana crop continue favorable, and that, if they continue for the next few weeks, there will be some certainty as to the quantity of the yield. It is expected that the yield will be about 25,000 to 26,000 tons. The demand in the primary market has been fairly active during the past few weeks, and stocks now left over for export amount to about 200 tons, a good proportion of which consists of low-grade fruit, fit only for distilling purposes.

Last advices from England stated that the demand for Canadian creameries continues good, and prices firmly maintained. "Choicest" quality was fetching 98s. to 100s., and "fancy" lots, 103s., with a prospect of higher figures. The price in Canada advanced a shilling during the week. If this rise were due to local demand the situation would stop c.i.f. transactions, but as it is due to export demand, it is probable values will go still higher unless cheaper butter can be had elsewhere, and it is difficult to see where that will be. Irish supply is insufficient to meet the demand, and American butter is as dear as Canadian. As Canadian shippers are finding great difficulty in securing refrigerated space for butter, it looks as if some of it will have to go into cold store there, and this will curtail supplies to British markets for the time being.

For some weeks there has been friction between the salmon canners of the Pacific Coast and the fishermen who catch salmon for them. At Vancouver on June 29th, 4,000 white and Indian fishermen declared a strike, refusing the offer of the canners to buy their fish at 12 cents during July, and 10 cents for the rest of the season. At the same time the Japs' United Benevolent Society, composed of 2,000 fishermen and 2,000 boat pullers, decided to accept the canners' offer and go fishing on Monday. The canners deplore the strike, and are reluctantly engaging the Japs. The whites are arranging for 100 patrol boats to patrol the river and gulf of Georgia and prevent the Japs from fishing. The fishermen have requested Mr. Bremner, the Dominion Labor Commissioner, to mediate between them and their employers. The latter say that the offer they have made is the best they can afford.

FOR DRY GOODS MEN.

Cotton goods continue a very active feature of the dry goods market in New York. Heavy and light brown, and some bleached and colored cottons have advanced a little.

The hearing of the foreclosure suit against Messrs. Wm. Parks & Son, limited, St. John, by the mortgagees, Messrs. Jones and Turnbull, takes place in the Equity Court to-day.

American capitalists are said to be planning to form a combination with a capital of \$100,000,000 to control the entire production and sale in the United States of the various by-products of cotton-seed.

The Dominion Government give notice that hereafter the following articles will be admitted free of duty: Botany yarn, single in numbers, 30 and finer, on mule cops, dry spun on what is known as the French or Belgian system, not doubled or twisted, in white only, when imported by manufacturers of cashmere socks and stockings to be used exclusively for the manufacture of such articles in their own factories.

Velvets are to be a foremost material in the making of fine fall costumes and wraps made by the great artists of Paris. The French are patriotically confining themselves to the development of fabrics made in France. An impetus given to the Lyons velvet industries would mean greater exports to all quarters of the globe, especially to England, where the vogue of black and mourning particularly influences the styles which are produced in France.—Dry Goods Economist.

The quantity of feathers catalogued for the recent London auctions was again large, being 69,000 pounds. The result was even above expectations, and far higher prices were realized for good long feathers than for a great number of years. The cause of the sensational advance was the demand from America at unlimited prices. The great demand was for fine long feathers, which advanced from 25 to 40 per cent. White best long advanced 25 to 35 per cent.; $\frac{3}{4}$ length, 10 to 15 per cent., and fair seconds 5 per cent. Femina sold even better than white, especially long white. Byocks were 10 per cent. dearer. Spadones were of good quality, and advanced 20 to 30 per cent. Boes, good large, sold steadily, but short were rather cheaper.

ANSWERS TO ENQUIRERS.

J. M. B., Oil Springs.—Your case is that of many. You have a smart young relative who wants to get "a good start" in life, but he will not start where you did—low down on the ladder. He wants his friends to help him to "a good job." It appears that he has a fancy for the life assurance business, and wishes to go into it. If he wants to learn the minutiae of the profession, he must work and study hard. If he wants to become an agent, he must learn the business "down to the ground." If he wants to be a canvasser and wear good clothes and smoke good cigars as some do, he must study, and after he has studied he must hustle, and hustle for a long time. No canvasser gets a satisfactory volume of risks for any length of time if he is not respectable and does not look out day and night. Your young friend may profit by the advice of the late Henry B. Hyde, president of the Equitable Life Society: "In the insurance business we are always ready to take any young fellow who seems bright and fills half the qualifications I mentioned (willingness to work, perseverance, faithfulness, integrity, etc.) The trouble with many young men is that they have no perseverance. Willingness to work as hard as is necessary is one of the prime requisites to a young man's success, no matter what line of business he enters. *There never was such an age as this for young men.* New fields of industry are opening every day."

A. C., Bracebridge.—You will find elsewhere some notes about the Ontario Press excursion to the Eastern Provinces. Possibly you can get in on that. If not, send to the Inter-colonial railway office, 10 King street west, Toronto, for a copy of their round-trip summer fares from Montreal, good for return until end of October. You can go to St. John and back for \$21; to Halifax and back for \$25; to Sydney and back for \$27.50, and to Charlottetown for something less, by that route.

S. B. R., Cleveland, Ohio.—Address the Minister of Customs, Ottawa. If there is such a publication he will have it.