

GREAT OCEAN DISASTERS.

Here are some shipwrecks that have occurred since 1782. When notice is taken that no disaster (but one) in which less than 200 lives were lost are scheduled, the record will be pronounced an appalling one. It is as follows:—

	Lives lost.
1782—H. M. S. Royal George, wrecked off Spithead	600
1786—Halswell, East Indianman	386
1850—Royal Adelaide, wrecked on the Tongue Sands off Margate	400
1852—Birkenhead, troop-ship, wrecked in Simon's Bay, South Africa	454
1859—Royal Charter, wrecked off the coast of Angelsea	446
1860—Lady Elgin, sunk through collision on Lake Michigan	287
1866—The London, foundered in the Bay of Biscay	220
1870—H. M. S. Captain, foundered near Finisterre	472
1872—Northfleet, run into off Dungeness	300
1873—Atlantic, White Star liner, wrecked on Meagher rock	560
1878—H. M. S. Eurymedea, capsized near Ventnor	300
1878—Princess Alice, pleasure steamer, run into in the Thames, near Woolwich, by the Bywell Castle, 600 or	700
1878—Grosser Kurfurst, sunk by collision	300
1887—Kapunda, emigrant ship, sunk off the East coast of South Africa	300
1890—H. M. S. Serpent, wrecked off the coast of Spain	173
1890—Ertongroal, Turkish warship, wrecked off Yokohama	536
1891—Eutopia, in Gibraltar Bay	579
—Newcastle, Eng., Chronicle.	

—In a restaurant where merchants most do congregate, the clatter of dishes and the hum of conversation was suddenly punctuated by an ear-splitting yell, and a prominent member of the Board of Trade was seen to fall to the floor. In a moment he was surrounded by sympathizing friends, one of which called for a glass of water. The sufferer was soon revived, and on being asked: "What's the matter, old fellow?" requested that a cab be called. He was assisted to the door, and as he seated himself in the vehicle, said: "You chaps asked me what was the matter. Well, I'll tell you. I found a fragment of strawberry in my strawberry short cake." And he was quickly whirled away.

—A country may be ever so well adapted for raising grains, and may seem to be an ideal agricultural one in every way, but there are times when production is scant. At such periods other industries of commerce and manufactures step in and aid in the bridging over process. It is unsafe to rely wholly and entirely on one or the other whilst a depression in farm industries carries with it a corresponding depression in the factory, yet it is a fact that the latter is a mighty helper in relief from the merciless crop failures which are apt to occur in the most favorable localities. It is this diversity of interests that engenders feelings of independence.—*American Investment.*

—The United States Treasury Department decided that paragraph 686 of the Act of October 1 1890, provides for the exemption from duty of professional books, implements, instruments and tools of trade in the actual possession at the time of persons arriving in the United States; but this exemption cannot include machinery or other articles imported for use in any factory, or for any other person or persons, or for sale. Tools used by hand and machinery used by foot power, unless intended for use in a manufacturing establishment, would probably be admitted free on importation.

—What is believed to be the largest wheel in the world was made recently at the works of the Dickson Manufacturing Company, in Scranton, Pa., for the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company of Michigan. It is a cog wheel 54 feet in diameter, with an 18-inch face, and is built in the exact form of a bicycle, with its extensions and spokes. The capacity of the wheel, at a velocity of ten feet a second at the inner edge of the buckets, is 30,000,000 gallons of water, and 2,000 tons of sand in twenty-four hours. Its weight is 400,000

pounds. The journals are 23 inches in diameter and 3 feet 4 inches long. The total length of the shaft is 23 feet 6 inches.

—Peanuts were worth 80 cents a bushel last fall, but many of the peanut farmers held their crops in expectation of a rise. Now they are worth 50 cents a bushel.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, June 17th, 1891.

ASHES.—There is no quotable change in values of potash or pearlash, but stocks are considerably run down, there being only 38 brls. of pots in store last Saturday. Receipts, though ahead of last year at this date, are not so much ahead as in the earlier months of the year. We quote first quality pots, \$4.25 to 4.30; seconds, \$3.50 to 3.60; a sale of 15 brls. of pearls took place the other day, but on p.t.; we quote \$6.50 to 6.65 approximately.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Manufacturers of boots and shoes in some cases report orders coming in a little freer, but as a rule they still arrive rather slowly, and the shoe men as yet show very little more disposition to buy leather. The Quebec shoe trade is very much demoralized at the moment by a conflict between certain of the masters and the lasters, which looks as if it might involve all the houses engaged in the trade.

CEMENTS, &c.—Fair supplies of cement are coming forward, but values are about stationary, and we quote best English brands at \$2.60 to 2.70; Belgian, \$2.35 to 2.50. It is said one local house has contracted for 15,000 brls. to be used in street paving works. Firebricks continue to be sold at \$18 to 20 per M., ex wharf.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The market is quiet the world over. Opium rules very flat, the prospects of a good crop keeping prices down; we lower quotations slightly; morphia also easier. Norwegian cod liver oil is advancing again, the Finmarken fisheries not having turned out so well as expected. Heavy chemicals generally are without change, except sulphate of copper, which is slightly firmer. We quote:—Sal soda, \$1.15 to 1.25; bicarb soda; \$2.50 to 2.60; soda ash, per 100 lbs., \$2.00; bichromate of potash, per 100 lbs., \$11.00 to 13.00; borax, refined, 8 to 10c.; cream tartar crystals, 27 to 28c.; do. ground, 29 to 31c.; tartaric acid, crystal, 46 to 48c.; do. powder, 48 to 50c.; citric acid, 65 to 70c.; caustic soda, white, \$2.50 to 2.75; sugar of lead, 10 to 12c.; bleaching powder, \$2.25 to 2.40; alum, \$1.75 to 2.00; copperas, per 100 lbs., 90c. to \$1.00; flowers sulphur, per 100 lbs., \$2.75 to 3.00; roll sulphur, \$2.50 to 2.75; sulphate of copper, \$5.00 to 5.50; epsom salts, \$1.65 to 1.75; saltpetre, \$8.25 to 8.75; American quinine, 35 to 40c.; German quinine, 35 to 38c.; Howard's quinine, 42 to 45c.; opium, \$3.90 to 4.25; morphia, \$1.65 to 1.75; gum arabic, sorts, 60 to 80c.; white, 90c. to 1.10; carbolic acid, 35 to 50c.; iodide potassium, \$3.75 to 4.00 per lb.; iodine, re-sublimed, \$4.75 to 5.00; commercial do., \$4.25 to 4.75; iodoform, \$5.75 to 6.25. Prices for essential oils are:—Oil lemon, \$2.50 to 3.00; oil bergamot, \$4.70 to 4.90; orange, \$3.00 to 3.50; oil peppermint, \$4.00 to 5.00; glycerine, 18 to 22c.; senna, 12 to 25c. for ordinary. English camphor, 70 to 75c.; American do., 65 to 70c.; insect powder, 30 to 35c.

DRY GOODS.—Wholesale circles rule quiet; some travellers are away on the early fall trip, but the majority are still busy at home getting samples ready for autumn. City retail trade is very fair; cash receipts are reported in some quarters as showing improvement since the beginning of the month. We cannot learn of any giving away in values in any kind of textiles.

GROCERIES.—Business continues of a moderate quiet order, but indications are not wanting that there is a good trade ahead if only the uncertainties regarding the tariff were once removed. Granulated sugar was lowered an eighth cent last Friday, making the price at refinery now 6½c. per lb.; bright yellows are not asked for, owing to the low price for granulated. The range in yellows is from 5 to 5½c., with an occasional dark lot one-sixteenth below

the first figure. Molasses is very firm, 42c. being asked for Barbadoes in a jobbing way, and holders seem to calculate on getting 45c. per gal. before long; no receipts of any consequence are yet to hand this season. Teas are steadily held, and there have been some few moderate sales of new Japans ranging in value from 26 to 45c.; no medium price goods of new growth here yet. There are about 4,000 pkgs. of new Japans for the Canadian market due in about three weeks; following this, nothing will reach here before September, and some think the market will be bare enough ere then. Dried fruits very dull; Valencia raisins are easy at 4½ to 5½c., the best goods being very cheap in comparison with the common lines; currants, 5½ to 6c. Tobaccos are selling rather more freely at old prices, but in a small way as a rule. Salmon firming up, and held at \$1.50 in a jobbing way; the demand for tomatoes, corn, &c., is slack, but there is little stock and values are steady.

HIDES.—The curtailment of the production of leather does not, of course, tend to activity in this line. Values are, however, unchanged; dealers continue to pay 6, 5 and 4c. per lb. for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 green butchers, and ask 6½c. for No. 1 inspected from tanners; calfskins, 7c.

LEATHER.—Business continues very sluggish, with values easy at figures as revised last week. A considerable shipment of sole is being made to Britain this week, but the shoe manufacturing houses here are not buying much, and in Quebec still less, for the masters and the men are at loggerheads down there. We quote:—Spanish sole, B.A., No 1, 21 to 23c.; do., No. 2, B.A., 16 to 17c.; No. 1, ordinary Spanish, 19 to 20c.; No. 2, ditto, 15 to 16c.; No. 1, China, none to be had; No. 1 slaughter, 20 to 23c.; No. 2 do., 18 to 20c.; American oak sole, 39 to 43c.; British oak sole, 38 to 45c.; waxed upper, light and medium, 30 to 35c.; ditto, heavy, 26 to 33c.; grained, 26 to 30c.; Scotch grained, 32 to 37c.; splits, large, 16 to 24c.; do., small, 12 to 15c.; calf splits, 32 to 33c.; calfskins (35 to 40 lbs), 50 to 60c.; imitation French calfskins, 65 to 80c.; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 40c.; harness, 20 to 26c.; buffed cow, 11 to 14c.; pebbled cow, 11 to 14c.; rough, 20 to 25c.; russet and bridle, 45 to 55c.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—There is still a marked absence of activity in iron. Warrants are cabled again easier, last quotations being 47/3d; makers' prices for Gartsherrie, Summerlee, and Glengarnock are sixpence lower; Dalmellington, two shillings, and Middlesboro one shilling lower. Local quotations are lowered, as will be seen by our figures below. Bar is unchanged. Black sheets were reduced last week to \$2.60; Canada plates as reported last week, also tin plates, of which there are no

QUEEN Insurance * Company OF ENGLAND.

Funds on Hand, OVER \$7,000,000
Claims Paid OVER \$35,000,000

H. J. MUDGE, Montreal,
JOS. B. REED, Agent,
20 Wellington St. E., Toronto.
Chief Agent.

H. W. WILLIAMSON
ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, &c.
London and Canadian Chambers
103 BAY STREET
TELEPHONE 456 TORONTO

WINNIPEG, In Post Office Block TO LET

A Store 22 ft. x 80 ft., located in the business centre, Main St. Three storey solid brick building, an A cellar, large vault and all modern conveniences, furnace, heat, etc. For a Bank, Loan Office, etc., etc., this would be a capital location. For further particulars apply to
W. F. DOLL, Winnipeg.