

tineers at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Molsons Bank this day, beg to report the following gentlemen elected to act as directors for the ensuing year: Henry Archbald, S. H. Ewing, Samuel Finley, J. H. R. Molson, Sir David Macpherson, W.M. Ramsay, R. W. Shepherd.

R.W. SHEPHERD, } Scrutineers.
W. N. EVANS.

At a subsequent meeting of the board of directors Mr. J. H. R. Molson was elected president, and R. W. Shepherd vice-president for the ensuing year.

Montreal, Oct. 13, 1890.

THE CHEESE INDUSTRY IN CANADA.

Apropos of the recent display of cheese in that city, the *Belleville Intelligencer* gives a review of the rise and progress of the cheese business in Eastern Ontario. This is of interest when we consider the proportions which the industry of cheese-making has reached in Canada, and the large export trade in that article now done from this country. We quote as under:

Twenty-five years ago Canada was a purchaser of cheese from the United States to the extent of \$400,000 per annum, or thereabouts, and there was not in all Ontario (then Upper Canada), outside of the county of Oxford, a cheese factory.

This year our exports of Canadian cheese will be of the value of upwards of nine millions of dollars. The province is now dotted thickly with cheese factories, in which some millions of dollars are invested, and the industry of making cheese upon the co-operative principle is now the most important in connection with agriculture in Ontario.

The following figures relate to exports of the produce of Canada for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1889:

	Quantity.	Value.
Cheese, lbs...	88,534,837	\$8,915,684
Barley, lbs...	9,948,207	\$6,464,589
Beans, lbs...	303,172	406,355
Indian corn bus.	465	402
Oats, bus....	337,185	130,632
Peas, bus....	1,982,853	1,449,417
Wheat, bus...	490,905	471,121
Other grain..	71,261	40,083

\$8,962,599

Wonderful, is it not, that this infant industry, which less than a quarter of a century ago, had no being and has hardly an existence in Canada outside of Ontario and a few townships in Quebec, now produces a monetary return as great as that of all the grain exported from the whole Dominion!

And it all grew from a little acorn. That seed was sown in the brain of a sturdy Anglo-Canadian by the Congress of the United States in 1865, when they denounced their reciprocity treaty with Canada (thus causing it to expire in the following year), with the avowed purpose of forcing the provinces into annexation with the United States.

The gentleman in question—the Hon. Robert Read (then a member of the Legislative Council of Canada, and now Senator of the Dominion) was roused by the cool proposal of our neighbors. To yield to such a threat was out of the question; but he felt that something must be done. Having learned that cheese making on the co-operative principle was being carried on in Oneida and Herkimer counties in the State of New York, and that the product was meeting a ready sale in England, he observed that American buyers were buying numbers of milch cows in this district for the purpose of supplying milk to those cheese factories. So Mr. Read thought that our people ought to keep their cows and manufacture from their milk cheese for the English market. So he and his friend, the late Ketcham Graham (afterwards M.P.P. for West Hastings), set to work to get the same thing done in Canada. At first his words fell upon unwilling ears; but he persevered. By the offer of a bonus of \$100 towards the erection of the first cheese factory, Mr. Read secured the support of a sufficient number of his neighbors, and the Front of Sidney Cheese Factory was erected in 1866 and received his bonus. Mr. Graham then, at the request, in company with Mr. R. Read, jr., visited the United States, and spent several weeks there visiting the factories, and then they engaged a cheese

maker. The enterprise proving successful, Messrs. Read & Graham visited various parts of the country and advocated the new industry with such success that in the following year several additional factories were started, and Messrs. Graham, J. C. Jamieson and others went to New York State and brought over several cheese makers.

Such was the origin of the cheese industry in Eastern Ontario.

In the western section of the province the industry had been introduced a year or two before by Mr. Harvey Farrington, an old New Yorker, who had long been located in the county of Oxford.

Associations were formed at conventions of which men of science and practical experts furnished information, and markets were established in leading places in the producing districts. About 1870, associations were established in Belleville and Ingersoll. After a couple of years Mr. Graham, together with Mr. Ballantyne and other members of the Legislature who were interested in the cheese industry, induced the Provincial Government to lend their aid. Under governmental auspices one association was formed, with a grant of public money to aid it, for the province, one of the conditions being that the annual conventions should be held alternately in Belleville and in Ingersoll.

These conventions were productive of much good. Profiting by the instruction of such men of science as the late X. A. Williard, of New York; L. B. Arnold, of Rochester; the late Harris Lewis, of Frankfort, New York; Dr. J. T. Bell, of Belleville, and many able manufacturers in the United States and Canada, it was not long before Canadians excelled their exemplars and rivals of the United States by literally beating them out of sight on their own ground, namely, at the great Centennial Exposition, where cheeses manufactured near Napanee, in this district of Eastern Ontario, were awarded the gold medals—first prizes—for white and colored cheeses, and many other principal prizes were won by Canadian cheese. That superiority, it may be remarked, has since been maintained, as is evidenced by the fact that cheese of Canadian manufacture commands to-day from 1c. to 3c. per pound more in the English market than does the product of United States cheese factories. So well established is this superiority that tricky persons have been of late years branding States cheese with Canadian brands; but as the aid of the Dominion Government has lately been invoked to put an end to this swindle, there is no doubt that it will soon be suppressed.

Here, also, although somewhat anticipated, it may be remarked that cheese markets have been established in Ingersoll, Woodstock, London, Stratford, Seaforth, Belleville, Kingston, Peterborough, Napanee, Brockville, and other leading points in Ontario, and quotations range considerably above those of the leading markets south of the line.

Stimulated by the profit which attended to the business, and by the success at Philadelphia, the business increased so rapidly that a division of the districts became necessary, and the Legislature, in 1877, sanctioned the formation of Dairymen's Associations for Eastern and Western Ontario respectively.

WEST INDIA TRADE.

Taking a stroll along the pier and through the warehouse of the W. I. S. S. Co. at St. John, last Friday, the *Sun* reporter found a great pile of goods ready for the steamer "Loanda." There were fish and potatoes, cheese, butter, beans, dry goods, medicines, glass, varnish, paper, woodenware, organs and pianos, boots and shoes, oats, wire mattresses, tinware, clothing, show cases, and a large lot of goods, including part of the Manitoba exhibit for the great Trinidad show. Besides all that is in the warehouse, Mr. Baird says there are some twenty carloads of goods to go forward this trip.

Among the shippers are Wm. Hamilton, Son & Co., Toronto, boots, shoes and dry goods; Kilgour Bros., Toronto, paper and wooden ware; W. Bell & Co., Guelph, organs and pianos; Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, medicines; D. Morrice, Son & Co., Montreal, dry goods; Geo. Gale & Son, Waterville, Que., wire mattresses; W. A. Marsh & Co., Quebec, boots and shoes; W. T. Bear & Co., Toronto, medicines; John Macdonald & Co., Toronto,

dry goods; E. A. Small & Co., Montreal, goods for the Trinidad exhibition; J. & T. Bell, Montreal, boots and shoes; H. Shorey & Co., Montreal, clothing; W. Millichamp & Son, Toronto, show cases; Manitoba exhibit for Trinidad; and the following from St. John: J. & J. D. Howe, furniture; A. J. Lordly & Son, furniture; S. R. Foster & Son, nails; Wm. Parks & Son, cotton; Turnbull & Co., fish; and various firms.

MUNICIPAL ECONOMY.

The subjoined conversation, designed no doubt as a satire upon American municipal management by the *Boston Transcript*, in which we find it, represents with a marked approach to accuracy, the sort of thing we have for years been used to in Toronto. Under the present city engineer, however, we have a right to expect better things. The skit is headed "Municipal Economy":

First city father—"Here's a fine looking street." Second city father—"You're right there. What's best to be done to it?" "Let's have it dug up for a sewer." "But wouldn't it be proper to pave it first?" "Of course. I supposed you understood that. Then, after it is paved and a sewer put in, we'll have it repaved." "All in readiness to have it dug up again for the gas-pipes? I see you understand the principles of municipal economy. And, after we have had it repaved a second time, then what?" "Well, then it will be in order for widening. There's nothing I admire so much as system in the care and improvement of our roadways."

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Oct. 15th, 1890.

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Average. 1890.
Montreal.....	280	227	13	230	227	280
Ontario.....	116 1/2	112 1/2	.....	116 1/2	113	137 1/2
People's.....	99	97 1/2	12	99	.....	102 1/2
Molsons.....	165	140	52	162	140	169 1/2
Toronto.....	224	218	.....	224	118 1/2	224 1/2
J. Cartier.....	100 1/2	96	.....	100 1/2	.....	.....
Merchants'.....	147	145	3	147	145 1/2	148
Commerce.....	129 1/2	127	296	129	128 1/2	129
Union.....	96	92 1/2	.....	96	92 1/2	.....
Mon. Teleg. ..	99 1/2	98	77	99 1/2	98 1/2	92 1/2
Rich. & Ont....	87	84 1/2	160	85 1/2	85	85 1/2
Street Ry.....	188	180	.....	187 1/2	180	210
do. new stock	177	16 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gas rd.....	304	302	179	303 1/2	203 1/2	208
do. new stock	190	190	.....	195	185	.....
C. Pacific R.R.	77 1/2	76 1/2	2900	76 1/2	76 1/2	69 1/2
N. W. Land...	80	76	.....	80	77	85 1/2

—Wine buyers had better look out. Here is notice of a new line of trade which seems to have possibly a remote interest for them. Says the *St. John Sun* of Tuesday: A great many people surveyed with much curiosity yesterday 25 barrels to be seen at the s.s. Winthrop's warehouse, New York pier. The barrels contain apple waste, and are for shipment via New York to France. They are from the evaporating establishment recently started in Digby. The apple waste consists simply of the cores and skins of apples packed in together.

—Mr. I. B. Futvoys, superintendent of the Central Vermont railway, declares in the *St. Johns News* that the shipment of hay from points on the line of their road has not entirely ceased since the McKinley bill came into force. He is of opinion that there will continue to be a moderate demand from the States, at only slightly reduced prices, both for our hay and barley, because of the acknowledged superiority of these products of our soil.

—"What American Bill is it that is going to affect Canadian grain?" asked the teacher of a rural school recently. There was silence for a minute, when a thirteen-year-old girl responded, "I guess it must be Bill McKinley, for they have a lot in the papers about him." The pupil was put up head.

—Clerk—Here is something just out. "How to See Europe on Fifty Cents a Day." Customer—Hem! Have you any books on "How to Stay at Home on Fifty Cents a Day?"—*Good News*.