THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Finance and Commerce.

8

MONTREAL, September 7. FINANCIAL.

The Stock Market opened strong this morning, but was inactive as regard bank stocks, though a considerable business was done in Mont: 1 Telegraph and City Gas. Montreal was low if at 155 this morning, 1544 bid, without i usactions, and this afternoon a small k place at 154, the market closing sale ers at 1543, buyers 1533, 3 per cent the closing bid yesterday; 873 was with below offered for Ontario this morning, and a sale took place at that figure this afternoon, closed with buyers at $87\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the closing bid of yesterday. and Molsons show no change. $\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{P}}$... was firm with a sale at 137. Mer-11. . opened somewhat weak this morning, CIme firmer, and sold at 1053 this afterte closing bid being ‡ per cent. above yesterday. 106 was offered at the that Chines are Eastern Townships, 108 asked. Chines are opened with seliers at 130, but the gs were made later at 1293 and 1291. the selfers at 1293, buyers 1291. Mon-the selfers at 1293, buyers 1291. Mon-the selfers at 1322, and an active behiness was done at advancing prices till 1 is was reached, when the price receded 1. 1334 at the close of the morning lourd. In the afternoon the first sale was unde at the highest figure of the day, namely, 1:44, but the prices declined with small sales 1. 133 at the close; sellers, 133; buyers, 1323; Richelieu opened with one sale at 65, an advance of 24 per cent.and sale occurred later at 65], but the afternoon prices receded to 64, clos-ing with bueyrs at that figure, sellers 641. City Passenger was steady, with inconsiderable sales at 121 and 1202. A fair business was done in Oity Gas at from 149 at the opening of the morning board to 1491 at the close of

the afternoon. The Gazette of September 6th says :-

The Gazette of September 6th says :---With telling effect Montreal stocks responded to the improved ieeling in trade circles generally at the announcement of the final success of Sir John Macdonald's Pacific Railway scheme, which has been hailed throughout Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as the bar-binger of still better times. The steady and solid advance in the price of our local bank and miscellaneous securities to day was but the re-frain of a generally recognized benefit to the country at large, and thus, with greater con-fidence feit in its great future, an increased de-mand for Canadian Bank stocks and other de-sirable financial investments was but a natural sequence to the situation. The whole list of stocks were affected by to-day's welcome intel-ligence, resulting in a general advance.

COMMERCIAL.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

There is rather a better tone in the English breadstuffs markets to-day and the Chicago markets also show some improvement. No. 2 Wheat which closed yesterday at 883c Sept., 2 Wheat is quoted at \$1.09 to \$1.10. Canada Wheat is quoted at \$1.09 to \$1.10. Canada Spring Wheat, old, is worth \$1.20; has not yet been sold. Corn firmer, at 52½c to arrive. Peas, 821c to 85c for car lots. Oats, 32c per 32 lbs. Rye, 721c for car lots. Barley nominal.

FLOUR-Receipts, 3,395 barrels. There is a decidedly easier tone on the market, notwithstanding the firmer advices from both East and West. Sales were at inside quota. tions almost wholly, and though noue were reported at below these prices, it is certain that some sellers were inclined to accept lower figures. The following sales were re-ported: 100 bbls Superior Extra at \$5.15; 50 bbls do at \$5.15; 100 bbls Spring Extra at \$5.25; 100 bbls Superfine at \$4.75. We do not lower inside quotations, which we quote alone to-day, but it is probable that business could be done at below inside quo-

effect on the 2nd Sept, and again the prospects of the demand are such that it is confidently expected that present stocks will be easily exhausted in supplying the Fall trade. A number of travellers have started out this week with Fall samples, and others will leave in a few days, but, of course, it is too soon yet to learn results. Bar Iron and Steel have been in active request recently by some of the large Canadian manufacturers of agricultural implements, but prices for these are firmly maintwined; a few large sales have been re-ported, and several other applications for quotations for round lots have been received sales include several round lots at about \$20 per ton. A cable received from Glasgow reports the pig iron market steady and firm. There has been considerable enquiry here during the week for shipment to the United States, and although negotiations are pending, we understand, for the sale of large lots, no transactions of this kind have yet been closed. Remittances are reported much more satisfactory than in previous seasons.

التوالي المتعملات العاطية بالا

LEATHER .--- The month has opened with a decidedly firmer feeling for sole leather, and an advance of 1c to 1¹/₂c on previous prices has been asked for even round lots, and we believe obtained. This has caused a slight ripple of excitement in the market. Many of the shoe manufacturers and leather dealers, anticipating the advance, have bought freely of sole leather and round lots of from 1,000 to 2,000 sides changed hands at 25c to 26c for No. 1, and 221c to 23c for No. 2 B. A. No. 2 is held firm at 24c; several houses have been buying largely of this grade recently, until the bulk of the supply in the market has been picked up, hence the abvance; and some dealers are of opinion that No. 1 and other grades will soon follow suit. Of black leathers, the market is fairly well supplied, and there is no change to note in prices. Within the past fortnight, light Russets have advanced about 5c, and are now quoted at 50c to 55c, with scarcely any to be had at even these prices. Wool pullers are much better paid by selling them in pickle to the American markets, and thus the majority are sent out of the country. The demand for other descriptions is small and prices remain unchanged. At Boston the exports continue large, and some heavy transactions are reported there, one firm having bought during the week a large lot of Buffalo sole, amounting to the large sum of \$500,000. Such sales as these naturally create a very firm feeling in all the markets in America. A leading Montreal shipper placed 10,000 sides, principally of Buffalo sole, in the English market last week at a much better figure than be could have realized here, and could have placed another large lot at the same price, but this he refused to do. Re-

mittances are generally good for the season. NEW YORK STATE CHEESE MARKET.

At Utica yesterday 6,000 boxes of cheese sold, the ruling prices being 12% per lb. At Little Falls yesterday quotations for cheese were from 114c to 124c, the ruling

price being 12c per lb.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.

Produce was in good supply, but buyers were scarcely so numerous as on this day last week. A large trade is being done in apples, both in local and export account. Choice home grown fruit, such as Montreal Alexanders, Beauties and Peach apples, command \$3, \$3.25 and \$2.25 per bbl, tations, while sellers could not do anything but the bulk of the sales are at at prices above these figures, unless for ex- \$1 to \$1.50 per bbl. The exports last week were 1,000 bbls, and fully as many will leave the present week. Recent consignments did not reach the other side in good shape, and private cables received today quoted sales as low as 11s and 13s. Montreal melons are slightly firmer at S2 to \$3 per dozen. The Dominion Canning Company is doing an extensive business in tomatces, using about 200 bushels per diem. To-day 400 bushels were bought at 20c per bush. Grapes of all varieties were plentiful, and remarkably cheap as our price list shows. Receipts of Saguenay blueberries were only 300 boxes, and sales were at 60c to 70c per box. The offerings of print dairy butter, though large, were all taken up at 25c to 30c. At 11:15 a.m. there was only one lot left, and the holder was firm at 30c. Eggs brought 15c to 18c per dazen, according to freshness. Peas and oats were abundant, but other cereals were

advanced 5s. to 7s. 6d. sterling per ton | city at present, and as horses are being within the past month; second, an advance in ocean freights for all heavy goods takes brought more freely from the country, there are prospects of a better trade being done for some time. The shipments from here to the United States during the past week were 105 horses, costing an average of \$84.25 each. Among them were two horses for breeding purposes which cost \$850.

THE CALILE MARKETS. MONTREAL, September 6.

The demand for shipping cattle continues as good as ever, and fully as high prices are being paid for best offerings, which we quote 54c to 54c per lb live weight, a dealer from the West to-day admitting that he received by leading dealers. A reduction of 1c. to 2c. $5\frac{1}{2}c$ per lb ior a fine lot he sold for shipment. is made this week in *Copper*, owing almost Fair to good shipping beeves ranged from $4\frac{1}{2}c$ or the to 5c per lb. Butchers' stock was about as Canadian production. *Pig Iron.* — The last quoted, 4c being the cutside figure for market continues very firm, under a steady, legitimate demand. Business has been more active during the past week, and latter part of the week at 4c to 51c per lb. last quoted, 4c being the cutside figure for ported 500 head of cattle bought since the Iatter part of the week at 4c to 54c per lb. Mr. N. Kennedy bought during the same period about 100 head at from 4c to 54c per ib. Ocean freights from this port to Liverpool, Glasgow, Bristol and London, are quoted at from £3 to £3 10s for each head of cattle. Latest cable advices from England were very satisfactory especially for choice beeves. Hogs were in good supply at \$5.50 to \$6.00 per 100 lbs. Sheep sold \$5 to \$6 each. Lambs \$2.25 to \$3.75 each as to size and quality. The receipts of live stock at Point \$5 the bloc during the past week were 125 car. St. Charles during the past week were 125 carloads of cattle, 1,161 head of hogs, 8 cars of sheep and 14 horses.

FARM AND GARDEN

POTATOES INJURED BY THE SUN .- Potstoes should not be exposed to the sun. The heat scalds the surface and injures the quality for keeping. They may be exposed sufficiently to become dry, when they should be covered with the vines and shaded. If pitted when heated by exposure to the sun they will soon decay. The best time to put them in pits is in the morning when they are cool.

How TO MAKE A FRUIT DEVER-An effective fruit dryer may be made of sheet iron in the iruit uryer may be made of sheetiron in the shape of a box or oven filled with wire-gauze shelves. The floor of the oven should be made double, and the upper one, two inches above the lower one, may be plerced with small holes to let the hot air pass up. A few holes should be made around the sides between the floors to ad-mit fresh air, and ventilators provided at the top by which the vapor escapes.

FERTILIZER FOR WHEAT .-- It is a poor busi-

ness to sow wheat on poor land. It would be ness to sow wheat on poor land. It would be better to sow ryc. On such land, and without stable manure, it would not be safe to sow wheat without at least 500 pounds of artificial com-plete manure per acre, if a good crop is expected; 300 pounds per acre would greatly help, and to give the soil thorough working by two plowings and harrowings would be a further help. Com-plete manure for wheat costs about \$2.50 per 100 pounds in New York. Superphosphate of lime, with wood ashes and poultry manure, would make a good fertilizer. make a good fertilizer.

PARASITES IN SUBEP.-Sheep are subject to various parasitic worms in the lungs, which cause a cough, discharge at the nose, and diarrhea. These same effects are caused also by worms in the intestines. The remedy for either is turpentine in linseed-oil. The symptoms are a dry, hollow cough, discnarge of mucuis from the nose, and a continued diarrhea. Give one ounce of linseed-oil, with half as much turpen-tine, in the morning before feeding, and do not feed until two hours after. Keep the sheep from food at night when they are under treat-ment. Continue this for two weeks, with inter-missions of three days after two does. The wool should be clipped from about the tail and hind paris to avoid the attacks of flies, which will otherwise lay eggs in the filth, and cause the sheep to become fly-blown. various parasitic worms in the lungs, which

COLORING BUTTER.-Some cows will not, or rather cannot, give rich yellow butter, and some

rather cannot, give rich yellow butter, and some can. It is an attribute of the cows and not of the feed given to them. Coloring the butter is not objectionable in the slightest degree if tha coloring is pure. Carrot juice is subject to de-composition and is, therefore, not so good as the preparations of annotto. Annotto is a vegetable product, and is not only harmless, but useful, as it adds to the flavour as well as the appearance of the butter. If it were not that the purchasers and consumers of the butter insist on having it of a certain color, knowing that the color is ar-tificial, and paying more for it so colored, proof a certain color, knowing that the color is ar-tificial, and paying more for it so colored, pro-ducers would be under no obligation to color it. It is foolish or stupid to persist in opposing an innocent popular fashion or taske, more espe-cially when it hurts up one and pleases the mul-titude. But in this case the eaters of butter are right and their critics are wrong, for butter well colored is positively better for it. PACKING BUTTER.-Mr. Ellsworth, as report-ed in the American Cultivator, says: "There are usually a few weeks during each season when butter is ao plenty in our small markets that it is almost impossible to sell it at any jair price, when it may be packed in earthen jars, and be kept in good condition for family use. Take the butter in as good condition as I have described; press it into the jar compactly, in a layer three inches in thickness; cut a piece of cloth of the size of the jar, wet it in strong brine, sprending it over this first layer; repeat the process with each succeeding layer until you have reached the top or within three quarters of an inch. Now make a strong brine, to which add three tablespoonsfuls of granulated sugar, one tenspoonful of powdered saltpetre; set in a cool, dry cellar, keep it covered with brine until waited, and it will cut out smoothly. But if the butter is to be kept for a hetter market, I would recommend putting it up in any sweet package or jar, direct from the churn in the granulated form, covering it with strong brine, and when wanted take it up and work it over like new butter. KEEP THE STABLES LIGHT.-Dark stables are PACKING BUTTER .- Mr. Ellsworth, as report and when wanted take it up and work it over like new butter. KEEF THE STABLES LIGHT.—Dark stables are an abomination, and should not be tolerated. There is no necessity to sacrifice comfort, either in winter or summer, to secure enough light. A horse's eyes are enlarged—the pupil of the eye is—by being rept in a dark stable; he has a har-ness put on bim, and suddenly brought ont into the bright glaring sunlight, which contracts the pupil so suddenly as to cause extreme pain. By persevering in this very foolish and injudi-cious as well as cruel practice the nerves of the eye become impared, and if continued long enough, loss of sight will ensue. To see how very painful it is to face a bright light after hav-ing been in the dark, take a walk some night for a short time, till the eye becomes accustom-edit the darkness, then drop suddenly inte some well-lighted room, and you will be scarcely able to see for a few moments in the sudden light. You know how painful it is to parse is invariably a damp one, and such stables we are not yet willing to put either a valuable working or driving horse in. Give good venilation, let the sunshine and the air have a chance to effect an entrance, and your stables will be purer and more healthy than if you take pains to exclude them" and the good influence they invariably bring with them. British market. At Liverpool thank witch in going the state of the series bring with them.



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Superior Extra	\$5 15 to 0 00
Extra Superfine	5 10 0 00
Fancy	nominal.
Spring Extra	5 20 5 25
Superfine	4 75 0 00
Strong Bakers'	5 70 6 30
Fine	4 25 4 30
Middlings	400.000
Pollards	360000
Ontario Bags, per 100 lbs	$2\ 60\\ 0\ 00$
City Bags, (delivered)	

MEALS.-Ontario Oatmeal, \$4.30 to \$4.40 per brl; Cornmeal, \$2.70 to \$2.75 per bbl. DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter, receipts, 2,645 packages. There continues to be a lack of decided tone to the market, though there can be no doubt that for choice and best qualities there is a firm feeling on the part of holders. At the same time buyers hold off, and the market continues dull. Good to fine Eastern Townships is quoted at 24c to 25c, but there is not much inclination on the part of buyers here to pay this price. Morrisburg is quoted at 22c to 23c, but there is little or none offering on the market, and producers in the country are asking 25c, which would probably have to be paid for really fine goods at present. At the same time this price is purely nom-inal, as is the whole market at present Brockville, 21c to 221c; Western, 20c to 211 The Western makers have thwarted the standard of the butter this year, and the finest makes would probably bring more money, as it is more desirable to buyers in the present condition of things than the highest priced goods which are beyond shippers' limits at present. Creamery is quoted at 26c to 27c, the latter price having, it is said, been paid in one instance lately.

Cheese, receipts, 4,564 boxes. There is no change to report in this market, which continues dull in consequence of a somewhat slack demand as well as the fact that prices here are higher than are warranted by the British market. At Liverpool the market is quiet, choice being quoted at 63s, which is

scarce. FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN .- Flour, per 100 lbs, \$3.10 to \$3.20; buckwheat flour, do, \$2.10; Oatmeal, do, \$2.25 to \$2.40; Common yellow, do, \$1.30; white, do, \$1.35; Moule, do, \$1.20 to \$1.40; Bran, 80c; Barley, per bush 65c to 75c; Oats, per bag, 80c to 90c; peas, per bush, 90c to \$1.10; buckwheat, per bush 60c.

FRUIT --- Cranberlies, \$5 50 per brl ; watermelons, 40c to \$1 each ; apples, new, per brl, \$1 50 to 3 25 ; lemons, per case, \$6 50 to 7 50 ; do, per box, \$5 50 to 6; blueberries, per box, 60c to 70c; pine apples, \$4 per doz; melons, \$2 to 6 do; Bartlett pears, \$5 to 7 per brl; peaches, 75c per basket ; Green gage and blue plums, \$1 50 to 2 50 per box; Champion Grapes, 4c per 1b; Delaware, 10c; Rodgers 8c; Peach apples, \$2 25 per brl.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, new, per bushel, 25c to 30c; carrots, new, per bushel, 50c; onions, new, per dozen, 40c; cabbages, new, per dozen, 20c to 40c; cauliflowers, per dozen, 90c to \$1 25; radishes, per dozen bunches 10c; lettuce, per dozen, 25c ; string beans, 40c to 50c per bush ; butter beans, 80c ; tomstoes, per bush, 30c rhubarb, per dozen bunches, 15c to 30c ; cucumbers, per bush., 15c to 20c ; celery, 50c per dozen. Corn, 8c to 12c; turnips, 50c per dozen.