

J. Connolly & Co., stationery, etc., Halifax; Mrs. Ellen Connolly is dead.

Falconer & Durning, general storekeepers, Acadia Mines, have assigned.

F. W. Wood, general store, Sheffield Mills; offering compromise, 25 per cent.

Union Outfitting Co., Ltd., general store, etc., Clarke's Harbor, have assigned.

The estate of C. C. Hart, general storekeeper, Sheet Harbor, is advertised for sale by tender.

S. F. Morrison, general store, Folly Village, out of business; succeeded by C. N. Cummings.

Jas. T. Powers & Co., hardware, groceries &c., Bridgewater, have dissolved; Jas. T. Powers continues.

U. J. Weatherbe, dealer in tins &c., Springhill, has admitted L. B. Donkin, as a partner; style now Weatherbe & Donkin.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

R. B. Jewett, general store, Keswick, is dead.

R. A. Sweezey, general store, Nappan, has assigned.

Moss & Son, jewelers, Moncton, have assigned.

C. I. Keith & Co., general store, lumber and matches, Butternut Ridge, have dissolved; G. Harris retires; business continued by remaining partners under same style.

#### Items About Trade.

The sale of several lots of Cape wool at Montreal is reported at 16½ to 17½c. Australian is quoted at 17 to 20c and B. A. scoured at 39 to 41c.

The new crop of the Malaga raisins is not expected to exceed that of last year—say 600,000 boxes. First shipments are expected to begin early in September.

The Toronto *Empire* recently reported a sale of a round lot of choice dairy butter in that market at 13c per pound, and stated that common butter was moving at 8c.

Burlaps, says an exchange, are firmer and likely to be higher during the next six months. Some manufacturers are indifferent about booking orders at present rates. From the unanimity of their statements it is evident that it does not pay to manufacture oil-cloths now and sell them at the present very low rates.

The canned goods market of Toronto is referred to as follows by the *Empire*: "There has been a fair demand for salmon at firm prices for spot stock: ordinary brands are going at \$1.50 and the best at \$1.65. Lobsters are firm at \$2.00 to \$2.20, with Clover Leaf at \$2.75. Fruits and vegetables are quiet. A few tomatoes are selling at \$1.20. Corn and peas are not offered at the former low prices, the cheap stock being evidently pretty well sold out; for present stock \$1.00 to \$1.10 is generally asked."

The market for California prunes, evaporated apricots and peaches, says the *Journal Commerce*, continues strong. All the apricots that have arrived thus far have passed into jobber's hands, and the jobbers in turn have distributed nearly the entire quantity. Scarcity of green fruit of all kinds and the high cost of canned fruit accounts for this unprecedented experience. Apparently 17 to 17½c spot could readily be obtained in New York for carload lots. On the

coast sales were reported at 16½ to 16c f.o.b. for choice quality in sacks. Further contracts for prunes were closed at 11½c delivered, in Philadelphia, for 60s to 90s in boxes, which price, it was stated, could have been obtained for more goods than the sellers were in a position to offer.

A circular issued by Alfred H. Keun, Smyrna, estimates the 1890 crop of Sultana raisins at 30 per cent less than that of last year; a falling off of 11 per cent in Eleme raisins and an increase of 30 per cent in black raisins, and a falling off of 30 per cent in figs. The crop of the latter is estimated at 12,900 tons, against 19,250 tons last year and an average of about 15,000 tons during the preceding three years. The 1890 crop of Sultana raisins is placed at 15,000 tons. Last years yield was 21,200 tons, that of 1888 about 31,000 tons and the average for 1886 and 1887 about 27,000 tons. Of Eleme raisins about 17,300 tons are calculated upon, against 20,000 tons in 1889 and 22,440 tons in 1888. The estimates on currants indicate a heavy falling off in that locality, the total being placed at only 220 tons, against 600 tons in 1888 and 1889. The quantities in all estimates are tons of 2,240 lbs.

#### High Fruit Prices.

In the United States there is a general tendency to high prices for fruits. The *Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin* says: "Prices for everything in the line of canned fruits continue to move steadily upward, according to eastern reports, and the advance is more rapid at first hands than in the jobbing branch. As a matter of fact, there are few, if any, lines of fruit that the retailer is not buying at prices below those at which the jobber can replace the goods at the present time.

In the Baltimore market blackberries are bringing 90c to \$1 per dozen, and other berries and cherries \$1 to \$1.10, or fully 10c above what the same lines were selling at two weeks ago. Peaches and pears are up fully as much in the principal markets, and apples are very difficult to obtain at any price. The class of goods that may be termed "pie timber" are the scarcest of any. For example, it is now a very difficult matter to obtain first-class apples in gallon cans at less than \$3.26 per dozen. Sales have been made of prime stock at \$3.20 and of seconds \$3. Three and six-pound cans are to be had in very limited quantities, if at all.

There is a positive scarcity of gallon and 3-lb. pie peaches; practically nothing offered in New York and \$4 and \$1.60 respectively asked in Baltimore for small lots offered there.

Small fruits, as above noted, are high, and all descriptions of the dried products are in nearly as strong shape. Table fruit is little, if at all, better as far as the interests of buyers may be concerned. Three-pound Eastern peaches are selling at \$2.25 for standards and \$2.50 to \$2.75 for extras, while seconds are up to \$2 for 2-lb. and \$1.60 for 3-lb. Standard California peaches that jobbers supplied their retail customers with at \$2.25 and under ten days ago were sold Monday at \$2.35 to \$2.50 to the wholesale trade, and extras are up to \$3.25 to \$3.50. Apricots were sold at \$1.80 and are now held at \$1.85. Standard pears brought \$2.35 to \$2.40 and extras \$3.25 to \$3.50. The tendency on new (1890 pack) California fruits for future delivery, and on no less than five different brands, quotations were sent out showing an advance of 10c for apricots and Crawford peaches."

#### A Ray of Sunshine.

A real estate office. Agents, sub agents, loafers, etc., lounging about.

First Agent (looking over paper)—"Say, what do you think? Here's a feller advertises that he wants to buy a lot!"

Omaes—"No!"

2nd Agent—"What's his address? Write him a letter, quick!"

3rd Agent—"Tell you boys, business is looking up. Going to have a boom again this fall, sure."—Toronto *Grip*.

We would dedicate the above to our Winnipeg boomsters. When Mr. Grip evolved this he surely must have been looking over a Winnipeg paper. Every now and then we are treated free gratis to a little paragraph to the effect that we are to have a real estate "boom," but when the matter is sifted down there is just about as much reason in it as there would be to expect a "boom" from the imaginary incident referred to by Grip.

A Quebec despatch says: "The Gaspe district fisheries are proving a failure. On the east coast barely enough for home consumption can be secured, and almost ceaseless rain makes drying very difficult. Labrador fishermen have returned from the sea with hardly enough fish to keep themselves and families through the winter. Nova Scotia merchants who have arrived in the district to procure supplies of fish and have of course failed, state that the Nova Scotia catch is poor."

... TO THE ...

## Lumber \* Trade.

As Red Cedar is the proper name for the timber of this province that has been commonly called cedar, without the qualifying word RED, I will hereafter designate my shingles and lumber manufactured from this timber as

### Red Cedar Shingles --

—AND—

### -- Red Cedar Lumber.

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3 000,000 .: RED CEDAR SHINGLES  
100,000 ft. RED CEDAR LUMBER

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**G. F. Slater,**  
VANCOUVER, B.C.