

FARRAR'S PATENT IMPROVED SNOW PLOUGH AND FLANGER COMBINED.

Is attached to the Locomotive and operated from the cab.

In use the past four winters with perfect success. The undersigned are now prepared to receive and execute orders, or furnish drawings and specifications to any Railway Company desiring to build for themselves, as may be arranged. Send for circular.

JOHN TAYLOR & BRO.,

Agents for Canada,

No. 16 St. John Street, MONTREAL.

PORTER & SAVAGE,

TANNERS and Manufacturers of

LEATHER BELTING,

FIRE ENGINE HOSE, HARNESS, MOCCASINE, LACE, BUSSET and

OAK SOLE LEATHERS,

OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY:

486 VISITATION STREET, MONTREAL.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL

Delivery made from New York, Quebec or Montreal. Trade confined to one buyer in small Towns and Villages. Correspondence solicited.

C. PEVERLEY,

General Agent in Canada.

OFFICE: 1782 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.

The consumption of liquor in the United States has far outstripped the growth of population, rapid as the latter has been. The number of gallons of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors consumed yearly since 1840 has increased as follows: 1840, 71,000,000; 1850, 94,000,000; 1860, 202,000,000; 1870, 393,000,000; 1880, 566,000,000; 1883, 655,000,000.

The news from abroad regarding cattle does not vary any from that noted one week since. American live cattle are cabled as selling at London and Liverpool at 14½ to 15c, and at Glasgow at 14½c per pound. American sheep were selling at 16c per pound, for the meats only, including hide, tallow and skins not being included in these prices, buyers only paying for the meats.

The insurance report for 1883 is not yet complete, but the worthy superintendent has caused to be issued a resume of the business for that year as a preface to the abstracts, of which we published brief reviews in the issues of 11 April and 9 May last. Any changes recently made, by any company in the nature of its securities will not appear in the forthcoming volume. There are a few corrections and additions in the present tables, but not materially affecting our former reviews.

In crude rubber, there has been more activity in the American market, last week's sales amounting to a considerable total. Purchases were made of new fine Para in Boston at 47c to arrive, but holders are now asking 50c for new fine and 53c to 55c for old fine Para. There are no buyers, however, at these figures, and it is thought that a straight bid of 50c for old would not be turned away. Medium grades are scarce and prices are higher, coarse para being held at 38c to 46c, and good medium Nicaragua sheet at 38c. African is quoted at 31c to 32c.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

GREENE & SONS COMPANY, MONTREAL.

HATS, CAPS

AND

FURS, 1884.



WELL ASSORTED STOCK IN ALL LINES.

Agents for

WOODROW'S HATS.

WAREHOUSE:

517 to 525 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

BUFFALO

AND

FANCY ROBES.

Gentlemen's Furnishings.

LATEST STYLES

Selected for Fall Trade, 1884.

POTATOES are cheap in this city as a result of the abundant crop of early kinds, sales in small quantities being made at 40c to 45c per bag, and in large lots at 30c to 35c per bag. Sales of car lots have been made in the country at 25c to 30c per bag, but holders are now asking more money. In some parts of the United States, especially in the Southern part of Ohio, a very poor crop is reported. In New York a good demand has been experienced at slightly better prices. In Boston, however, heavier receipts have caused a decline. It is to the United States we must look for an export outlet for our potatoes, if there is any.

Advices from the Lower Provinces state that at the adjourned meeting of the St. John Cotton Co., the committee on ways and means submitted their report in which they recommended that one of two courses be adopted, either to issue scrip for the amount required to carry on the business, which scrip should be a first charge on the assets of the company, or sell the property and wind up the affairs. The directors were instructed to send out circulars to the stock-holders advising them of the present financial standing of the company and asking them to subscribe for the additional scrip required.

The feature of the wool market in Boston last week was a good enquiry for fine wools, which find a ready customer as soon as offered. A stronger feeling was also noticed in fine XX Ohio fleeces, only a few lots being available, holders having a strong opinion of the future. XX fleece sold at 35c to 36c, and X fleece at 32c to 33c. Stocks in the country are said to have been well cleaned up. The total sales of wool in Boston last week were 3,058,330 lbs., against 2,314,600 lbs. for the corresponding week last year, and the total sales since January 1, 1884,

have been 79,721,259 lbs., against 81,735,045 lbs. for the corresponding period of 1883, a decrease of 1,013,786 pounds.

SAN FRANCISCO advices of August 21st estimate the new hop crop on the Pacific Coast at "fully 60,000 bales," and report that the stock of 1883 crop is exhausted. One authority states that, "so far, about 10,000 bales have been contracted, of which about 3,500 bales early in the season at from 12½ to 17½ cents." From the same source the statement comes, that when the speculative fever was high some time ago, "large lots of 1884 California crop were contracted at from 25c to 30c, and in some cases even more, and 25c to 27½c for Washington Territory, with heavy cash advances made to growers." Another report, bearing date of Aug. 22nd, reports "26c offered for a round lot and refused, a few days ago."

TRADE in lumber at the yards in Chicago is reported by the *Northwestern Lumberman* as follows: While the general statement is that the volume of shipment continues to show an increase over the mid summer period, trade does not yet exhibit that strength and spontaneity that all would like to see. Sales are made by means of considerable urgency. Inducements have to be offered in the shape of low and competitive prices. Buyers insist on concession in every bill. Low price lists are thrust in the faces of every dealer, and are quoted in every mail. The tendency on the part of all country buyers is to insist on cheap lumber. This makes hard trading, and causes perplexity to the merchants. All the time an accumulation of lumber in the rear—at the mills—menaces the wholesale dealers. Prices are, to a considerable extent, demoralized, so that it is impossible for a dealer to tell just where he stands, what to ask for lumber.