THE TRADE REVIEW
AND
Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1868.

The Business Office of the "Trade Review" is removed from No. 4 Merchants' Exchange to No. 58 St. Francois Xavier Street, Room No. 5, Up Stairs.

Correction.

In our last issue, a typographical error made us state that there were 351 miles in favour of the Canadian route from Liverpool to the Pacific as compared with the American, whereas, as the figures showed, there are 531 miles in favour of our northern route.

RANGING HIGH.

THE standing of the Securities of a country in the London Money Market is one of the best tests as to its importance and prosperity. Looked at from this point of view, it is gratifying to know that the Securities of the Dominion of Canada are at present ranging high in England, having been looking upwards ever since the union of the Provinces took place. It is a circumstance also worth noting, that the Bonds of Nova Scotia are reported lower than those of Canada. How far this may be attributable to the attitude of the latter Province on the Union question, it may be difficult to determine; but that its credit is being injuriously effected thereby, is undoubted. It is also beyond question, that the formation of the Provinces into one great Dominion has advanced our standing and credit, and that it would scarcely rank inferior to any other country in the world, if the Nova Scotia difficulty were once terminated. The shrewd financiers who make and lose fortunes daily on the Stock Exchange, know that Union means strength, and that this country has everything to gain by loyally accepting and working out our new constitution, and that so long as we remained separate Provinces a cloud of doubt and uncertainty hung over our future. Our union is a pledge of a separate political existence, and so our securities rise in the market, and our credit advances and improves. We trust this lesson will not be lost upon our Anti-union friends in Nova Scotia, but that they will join us in expressing gratification at the excellent figure which the Dominion cuts in the money markets of the world, and giving up their opposition to the Union, will assist us in placing it in the first rank as a happy and prosperous country.

RATHER WILD.

THE present may justly be called the age of great undertakings. The Atlantic Cable, flashing the news of Europe to America in a few moments; the Victoria Bridge, and many other great achievements of the kind, point to the present as one of the most remarkable eras in the world's history. Among the great projects frequently spoken of, has been one to enable Johnny Bull to get over the English Channel easily into *La belle France* and *vice versa*. To attain this desirable end, we have sometimes had one project started, sometimes another—but all of a rather visionary character. At the present time the schemes are said to be engaging the attention of the Emperor Napoleon; one is to erect an immense bridge across the channel, and the other is to tunnel for some twenty-two miles below it! A Mr. Boutet who is earnestly advocating this latter undertaking, claims that the whole work would not cost more than £10,000,000 sterling, or say $50,000,000 in round numbers. Both these schemes are, it appears to us, of a rather wild character; but if reports can be believed, the Emperor looks with some favour on the latter one. As to the bridge, most people would be inclined to ask how would the engineers get the abutments made? how high would the structure require to be to keep the restless waves of the channel from rolling over it? and not a few other troublesome queries. Then, how would a supply of good fresh air be kept up in the tunnel? or, when once the mammoth work was finished, would it pay? We fear the projectors will find these to be troublesome questions to answer in a satisfactory manner, and that it will be some time before much capital will be risked in these rather startling enterprises.

Reports from Europe respecting the new silk crop are rather contradictory at present, and it is difficult to ascertain the exact situation. In Spain the crop is better than last year; and in Italy the same may be said, although in some districts serious complaints are made of the mortality among worms. In France, however, the situation is anything but satisfactory, disease again appearing among the worms before they begin to spin their cocoons, and a smaller crop than last year is expected. Silk growers, on account of these failures, will have to import eggs more extensively than heretofore from Japan. Owing to these circumstances, large contracts have already been made for future delivery at high prices, and all classes of fine silks will likely maintain their present elevated position.

The ribbon trade of France continues rather dull.