

The Owen Sound papers are again advocating the north-western railway project. Mr. Fowler is in England pushing the scheme, and Mr. Beachall has been visiting Owen Sound with the same object.

The tanneries of Milwaukee, some twenty in number, last year manufactured some 2,200,000 pounds of leather worth about \$4,500,000.

THE WOOL INTEREST OF ILLINOIS.—At the recent Wool Growing Convention in Springfield, Ill., it was stated that there are in that State 2,000,000 sheep, worth \$8,000,000, yielding annually \$3,000,000.

NO WONDER LABOUR GROANS.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser states that the First National Bank of that city has, in a period of four years, accumulated a surplus greater than its original capital, and, without impairing this surplus, it paid its proprietors a dividend for the past year of fifty per cent.

FRUIT GROWING.—The Brockville Recorder says: Last week we published a paragraph respecting the exportation of apples from Canada to the English market. The gentlemen alluded to in that paragraph appear so satisfied that they intend to continue the trade. In fact fruit growing is becoming of greater importance than ever, and as the growth of good fruit is no more expensive than the growth of poor fruit, more care is being exercised in the selection of the best varieties.

COMPRESSED PEAT.—Compressed peat promises to be valuable for other uses besides fuel. An English patent has been taken out by which picture frames, book-backs, card-paper, mouldings, and decorations for furniture, brick for building purposes, fronts for stores and dwellings, and all other purposes in which bone, india-rubber, and gutta-percha are component parts, can be manufactured from peat.

TURPENTINE FROM PETROLEUM.—We understand by a letter from London (England) that scientific experiments made there have resulted in extracting turpentine from petroleum. This process is said to be a safe one, and it is added that turpentine obtained by it can be produced at one-third the price that has been heretofore paid for the same article from the two "Carolinas." This would seem to be confirmed by the fact that the painters in this country have, since the war began, used naphtha—one of the products distilled from petroleum—for the purpose to which turpentine was formerly applied.—Prof. Dussauce's Journal of Applied Chemistry.

NEW BRANCH RAILWAY.—Several gentlemen in Brantford and neighbourhood have proposed to raise the sum of \$68,000 for the purpose of grading a branch road from Brantford to Lynden, to connect that town with the Great Western Railway. After the grading is done, it is proposed to make it a present to the Great Western Railway Company, they undertaking to equip and run the road in connection with their line. A meeting was held at Lynden on Saturday, when a Committee was appointed to act in concert with the people of Brantford in carrying the scheme into effect.

CANADIAN LAKE MARINE.—The following list of vessels built in Canadian ports during the year 1866 is abbreviated from a table published in the Leader:

	No.	Tons.	Value.
Steamers.....	11	3,191	\$871,000
Propellers.....	4	689	62,000
Barks.....	3	1,138	34,500
Brigs.....	1	210	35,000
Schooners.....	18	2,202	208,500
Totals.....	32	7,585	\$611,000

There are also in course of construction, to be launched in the spring from Canadian ports, twenty-seven vessels of all classes.

UNNECESSARILY ALARMED.—The Quebec Chronicle of the 9th says:

The statement of exports to the United States from the port of Quebec, which we published the day before yesterday, shows a large increase for 1866 over the previous year. The total increase amounted to \$138,264, but the statement shows that the export by sea is falling off there being an actual decrease in 1866 of \$17,990, whilst the increase by inland reaches \$156,354. This is a serious subject for the consideration of the merchants of Quebec, for it is not to be apprehended, if this change in the trade continues and increases, that the wood will no longer be brought to Quebec to be carried back again, but will be shipped from Montreal and other places on the line, Quebec being cut off altogether. Two-thirds of the quantity exported have been shipped from Three Rivers. If these apprehensions should be realized, Quebec is in a fair way to lose her timber trade.

HALIFAX TRADE REPORT.

HALIFAX, February 2nd, 1867.

SINCE our last review there has been no improvement in business. Trade is now mostly of a local character, and purchasers buy only in small quantities, merely enough to supply immediate wants. The imports for the week are light. The exports to the West Indies are considerable, and fully equal to those of the corresponding week of last year.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour has not materially changed in price although holders are demanding \$9.40 to \$9.50 per barrel, for No. 1 Canada. We have heard of no sales at those figures, purchasers are not disposed to advance on \$9.25, and even at this figure, no large sales have been made. Speculators are not operating just now, and retailers will not buy more than a few barrels at a time, merely enough to keep their trade going until the steamer "Equator" arrives, which will be in a day or two, when we expect to see prices easier. It is to be hoped the communication with Portland will be more regular in future; considerable inconvenience to trade has arisen through the long detention of the "Equator," through stress of weather. Corn meal continues in good demand and firm at quotations, viz., \$4.50 to \$4.70 for Brandywine. The imports for the week are only 20 barrels flour from New York, the exports, 300 barrels for Bermuda, per steamer "Alpha."

FISH.—We have no change of consequence to note. Cod continues quiet; there has been some enquiry for hard cured, the stock of which is now considerably reduced in the market; soft cured is dull, some small lots of Labrador have sold at \$3 per quintal. Good haddock is in demand, and would realise a shade over our quotations of \$3.25 to \$3.50 per quintal. Mackerel unchanged with moderate enquiry. Herring, alewives, and salmon quiet, but we expect some activity soon in all descriptions of fish; the stock is getting reduced, and the receipts are comparatively light. We have no imports to note this week, the exports are moderately large, being to West Indies, as follows:—Codfish, 751 casks, (400lbs. each), 184 drums, (128lbs. each), 768 boxes, (100lbs. each), 577 half boxes, (50lbs. each); scale fish, 101 casks, (450lbs. each), 50 boxes, (100lbs. each); herring, 2,007 barrels; alewives, 226½ barrels; mackerel, 570 barrels; salmon, 9 barrels, 2 hf. barrels, 69 kits; smoked herring, 357 boxes; cod oil, 10 casks.

The total exports to West Indies, from January 1st to 31st, are as follows:—Codfish, 3,414 casks, 1,288 drums, 2,869 boxes, 1,281 half boxes, 50 quarter boxes; scale fish, 293 casks, 1,303 drums, 60 boxes; herring, 5,716 barrels, 98 half bbls.; mackerel 1,786 bbls., 30 half bbls., 87 kits; salmon, 184 bbls., 5 half bbls., 21 kits; alewives, 577 bbls., 6 half bbls.; smoked herring, 1,475 boxes; oil, 76 casks.

FRUIT.—Dull, no enquiry, quotations nominal.

PRODUCE.—Potatoes are in fair demand at a slight advance. A good quality sells readily at 38c per bushel; the stock is greatly reduced, and there are no further arrivals expected. Prices are likely to go higher. Oats are firmer, and holders look for an advance on present rates, which they will most probably obtain. Butter continues quiet with no speculative enquiry, quotations unchanged. No receipts for the week; the exports are 184 pkgs, butter to West Indies.

PROVISIONS.—Pork and beef unchanged with limited enquiry. Mess pork may be considered firm at \$18 to \$19 for New York City inspection, as small lots are looked for, and the stock in the market is not large. The receipts for the week are 76 barrels pork, 8 barrels beef, 4 barrels, 900 kegs, and 100 pails lard, from New York.

WEST INDIAN PRODUCE.—Molasses—We have to note the arrival of 3 cargoes of new crop, one of which was offered at public auction by Messrs. E. D. Tucker, & Co., but none was disposed of; speculators are not disposed to operate at present, and it is difficult just now to give reliable quotations; we expect to see a stagnation in West Indian produce for two or three weeks. Sugar remains unchanged, quotations nominal—an advance has taken place in this article in Britain, which may have some influence on prices here. Rum quiet, prices unchanged. The imports for the week are:—

	Hhds.	Puns.	Tierces.	Barrels.
Molasses.....	1,118	180	193	
Sugar.....	88			71
Rum.....		246	from Demerara.	

FREIGHTS.—Continue dull, no vessel having been chartered during the week for any place abroad, (with the exception of a schooner of 800 barrels for Portland). We hope to hear soon of more favourable news

from the West India markets, when we shall look for more activity in shipping.

Money matters remain unchanged.

The following Statement shows the comparative value of Exports from this City to West Indies and other ports for the month of January, 1866 and 1867.

Articles.	to West Indies 1866	to U. States 1866	to Great Britain 1866	to Canada 1866	to West Indies 1867	to U. States 1867	to Great Britain 1867	to Canada 1867
Dry Fish.....	74,316	96,678	2,115	279	5,980			
Pickled Fish.....	21,518	42,399	157,215	49,099				3,852
Fish Oil.....	2,979	2,713	3,277		3,960			212
Butter.....	967	5,475			67			
Lumber.....	6,192	2,908			3,809			
"Pure" (und.).....					3,600			6,130
Ice.....		440						
Manufactures.....	2,066	9,344						
Plaster.....			875	350				
	\$107,749	149,251	163,482	49,798	3,600	13,947		4,064

In 1866, (January) there was exported to the United States 18,721 bbls of Pickled Fish, against 7,640 bbls for the same month this year. The above table does not by any means include all our Exports for the month; it merely shows the larger items; there are several cargoes Fish for Newfoundland and Brazil in 1866 not included in it.

The following is the stock of West India produce in warehouse on 1st February, 1867, and does not include three cargoes of new crop Molasses, nor any of the Rum and Sugar reported in the Imports of the week:—

RUM.—Puns., 640; Hhds., 18; Barrels, 29.

SUGAR.—Hhds., 2,076; Tierces 150; Barrels, 780; Boxes, 92.

MOLASSES.—Puns., 1,882; Tierces, 172; Barrels, 132.

The following "is the Official return of Traffic on the Nova Scotia Railway from Halifax to Truro, and Halifax to Windsor," for the month of December, 1866,—compared with same month, 1865.

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY

Comparative Return of Traffic Receipts.

Source.	Month ending Dec. 31st, 1866.	Corresponding Month last year.
	No. Amount.	No. Amount.
Passengers.....	10302 \$6464 42	10718 \$6908 88
Horse & Wagon.....	2409 20	2750 38
Freight.....	7767 64	7905 60
Totals.....	10302 \$16641 26	10718 \$1659 81

Decrease in 1866 .. \$318 55

AVARD LONGLEY,
Chief Commissioner.

RAILWAY OFFICE,
Halifax, 23rd Jan. 1867.

ST. JOHN TRADE REPORT.

ST. JOHN, N.B. Feb. 2, 1867.

THE business of the week has been unusually dull.

The roads still continue much, impeded by the heavy snow drifts. And the mails from the westward are much behind time; this has helped to restrict business, and to render things duller than they would otherwise have been. Sterling exchange has been in rather active demand, and rates for 60 days bills on London have ranged from 10 to 10½ premium. The shipping arrivals of the week have been more numerous than for some little time past; they consist however, for the greater part, of vessels in ballast. The only arrivals with cargo being one vessel from Portland with flour; one from Matanzas with molasses; and one from Boston with general cargo.

LUMBER.—There have been no clearances for Great Britain this week; but West Indian shipments still continue active. Since our last report three vessels have cleared for Havana, and three for Cardenas, with sugar shooks; three for United States ports, with boards and laths; and one for Barbadoes, with an assorted cargo. The quantity of sugar shooks sent forward this season is already far in advance of last seasons shipments, and there is still a considerable quantity remaining to be shipped. In deals there is very little doing, and both prices and freights are for the most part unchanged.

Statement of exports of Lumber from the port of St. John for January 1867, as compared with the corresponding month of last year:—

Articles.	1867.	1866.
Deals and Deal ends s. f.....	4,801,016	7,307,029
Boards, scantling, a id plank s. f.....	1,880,810	4,806,133
Fine timber, (tons).....	88	96
Birch, do do.....		780
Pickets, m.....	141	212
Shingles, m.....	857	872
Laths, m.....	889	1,583
Clap boards, m.....		117
Sugar Shooks.....	179,098	78,358
Spars, Sleepers, and Knees.....	246	1,144

The miscellaneous exports of the month are as follows:—6,400 bed slats; 101 spruce poles; 381 grind