

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
St. John and St. Alexis Streets, MONTREAL.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Pinet, Castillon & Co.'s Cognac Brandy,
A. Houtman & Co.'s double berried Holland's Gin,
Dunville & Co.'s old Irish Whiskey,
R. Thorne & Co.'s fine Scotch Whiskey,
T. G. Sandeman's celebrated Port Wines,
Mackenzie & Co.'s (Cadiz) Sherry Wines,
Jules Mumm & Co.'s Champagne Wines,
P. A. Mumm's Sparkling Hook and Moselle Wines,
Guinness' Dublin Stout, bottled by Machon & Co.
McEwan's Sparkling Edinburgh Ales, &c. 1-ly

LIFE ASSURANCE—FIDELITY GUARANTEE
THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments.
CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Sterling.
ANNUAL INCOME, over £300,000 Sterling.
HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.
1-ly **EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.**

1867 — FALL TRADE. — 1867

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.
STOCK will be complete and ready for inspection by
MONDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER.
CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,
1-ly 59 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.
UNLIMITED RESPONSIBILITY.
Capital, Surplus and Reserved Funds. ... \$16,271,675
Invested in Canada..... 250,000
Premiums received in 1866, were..... 5,362,200
Daily Premiums, upwards of..... 17,000
Shareholders personally responsible for engagements of the Company.—All Directors must be Shareholders.
CHAIRMAN—T. B. ANDERSON, Esq. (Pres Bank of Montreal).
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—HENRY STARNES, Esq. (Manager Ontario Bank).
FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances effected on all classes of Property at Current Rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Amount of Special Reserve, \$9,232,408.
G. F. C. SMITH, Res. Secretary.
1-ly **HEAD OFFICE, Place D'Armes, Montreal.**

REMOVAL.
WEST BROTHERS
Have removed to 144 McGill Street.
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS
WHOLESALE. 14-ly

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
44 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,
MONTREAL. 1-ly

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Importers of EAST & WEST INDIA PRODUCE, MEDITERRANEAN GOODS,
&c. &c. &c.
413 St. PAUL STREET, opposite Custom House,
MONTREAL.
Sole Agents for "Cocoas" celebrated ground Rock Salt, for Table and Dairy use.
Montreal, May 30, 1867. 1-ly

W. McLAREN & CO.,
Nos. 15 & 17 Lemoinne Street.
The attention of Country Merchants is invited to the quality and prices of our Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
As our work is entirely HAND MADE, it is much more durable than the Machine made work, and our prices are as cheap as the cheapest. 33-ly

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,
PRODUCE, LEATHER AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 63 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.
CONSIGNMENTS Carefully realized and returns promptly made.
ADVANCES—Cash advances made, and Drafts authorized on all descriptions of Produce consigned for Sale in this or British Markets.
ORDERS—Personal and careful attention given to the execution of orders for Flour, Grain, Leather, Provisions, Oil, and General Merchandise.

HUNTER, DUFFY & JOHNSON,
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
29 St. Helen Street,
MONTREAL. 49-ly

THE TRADE REVIEW
AND
Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.
MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1867.

The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending August 17th, 1867, were \$115,599, a decrease of \$3,339, as compared with the corresponding week of 1866.

THE FISHERIES.
THE Hon. Peter Mitchell in his capacity of Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has taken the first step towards a reformation of the important interests entrusted to his charge, by the appointment of an Inspector of the Fisheries of the Bay of Fundy and its tributaries, and also, we believe, of the waters of the Miramichi. The appointment is universally allowed to be a very judicious one; but whether it is intended to be permanent with a view to enforcing the present laws upon the subject, or whether it is to report on the best method of obviating the existing admitted evils, we are unaware. The exceeding importance of the fisheries is everywhere admitted, and their decay and neglect as universally deplored, and this seems to be more particularly the case with those of New Brunswick than with either of her sister provinces. It would be a waste of time to bring forward authorities to prove the immense national loss which is sustained, from a want of proper regulations strictly enforced, and the absolute certainty of the speedy extinction of the most valuable of the fisheries if the present state of things is allowed to continue. One would suppose that if anything were capable of arousing people to a sense of the importance of the subject, the able report of M. H. Perley, Esq., published in 1852, and the testimony of the officers of Her Majesty's navy, employed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy, would have effectually done so. Notwithstanding, laws have been passed from time to time based upon these recommendations, they have never been enforced, and might well be regarded as so much waste paper. What is wanted is administrative ability and honesty, to deal with the subject, and this we hope to find the new Minister of Marine and Fisheries in possession of. In dealing with the fisheries, the advantages of Confederation will be very great. Not only can there be a perfect uniformity of regulations, but any comprehensive plan for their improvement will be less likely to be defeated by local influence. The Minister speaks and acts with the authority of the whole instead of a part, and his weight and influence are proportionately increased. Obviously the first thing to be done is to institute a thorough system of inspection and supervision, by means of which illegal methods of capture, and the senseless

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE
IRON MERCHANTS,
AND
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
Offices and Warehouse, 385 and 387 St. Paul Street
MONTREAL.
Manufactories on Lachine Canal.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y.
19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.
CAPITAL £2,500,000 Stg.—INVESTED over \$2,000,000
FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurance granted on all descriptions of property at reasonable rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The success of this branch has been unprecedented—90 PER CENT. of premiums now in hand. First year's premiums were over \$100,000. Economy of management guaranteed. Perfect security. Moderate rates.
Office 385 & 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
General Agents for Canada.
FRED. COLE, Secretary.
Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON P.L.S.
1-ly

and wanton destruction of millions of valuable fish on their spawning grounds may be at once stopped. Unless this is done, all other measures will be worse than useless, and we may as well reconcile ourselves at once to the speedy extinction of the shore and river fisheries. After carefully looking over the enactments bearing on the subject, we are inclined to think that the existing laws are sufficient for this purpose if they are only effectively administered. It is of no use to entrust their administration to magistrates, living it may be at considerable distances from the scene of operations, or to poorly paid officials, whose other avocations are liable to interfere with the proper discharge of their duties, who are always liable to be influenced by local feeling; and to dislike the performance of what must frequently be an unpleasant duty among their neighbours. All experience has proved this to be utterly useless. If the thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing effectively, and we believe that nothing short of dividing the whole coast into districts, and appointing a properly qualified and paid Inspector, and staff of officers to each, will meet the requirements of the case. These men would in a very short time, form a most efficient coast guard service, and would be of the greatest use in the management of signal stations, and saving life and property from shipwreck, besides keeping order among the fishermen, and causing intruders to respect our undoubted rights. The expense no doubt would be considerable, but a very short time would see such a change that nobody would grudge the expense, and the increase of the fish, by being protected in their spawning grounds, would soon pay it many times over, while no one would be greater gainers than the fishermen themselves.

Assuming then, as we hope we may, that the initiatory steps now taken for the preservation of the fisheries, will be followed up by prompt and vigorous action on some intelligent and effective system, the question arises as to the further means necessary to make them an enduring source of national wealth. Fishermen say, "it is of no use our saving rich fisheries if we have no market to sell our fish in," and urge the impossibility of competing with the United States fishermen who are not only protected by a heavy discriminating duty, but have the advantage of a bounty according to tonnage besides. At first sight these objections would appear to be unanswerable, and doubtless if the United States would consent to admit our fish into their markets on equitable terms, it would be best for all parties. Yet the difficulty is not so formidable as it appears, and we think that if we examine the matter a little, we shall find good reason for supposing that by taking proper steps they may be overcome altogether.

How this is to be accomplished we propose discussing in a future article, in the meantime, we congratulate the country on there being at last a prospect of this important branch of our national resources receiving the attention which it deserves.