

MONTREAL MARKET.

MONTREAL, Jan. 17, 1871.

In the general trade of the city there is very little to note in the way of change from the situation reported last week. Breadstuffs are firm and advancing. In imported goods there is the quietness usual at this season. The stock market is active; money is abundant and obtainable on easy terms.

ASHES—Continue steady at \$6.10 to 6.20 for first pots; \$5.10 for seconds; and \$4.60 for thirds; pearls remain dull at \$6.10; stocks in store—Pots 562 brls; pearls 609 brls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Manufacturers are working on spring styles, preparatory to a good trade, which is anticipated.

CATTLE—The market has been fairly supplied with cattle, but the demand is very unsatisfactory and the feeling is somewhat easier. Prices remain unchanged, though sales at outside figures are rare. Hogs are in good demand, especially the better qualities, and heavy weights are fully 15 to 20c higher than last week. Sheep and lambs are in rather poor supply, but sufficient to meet requirements. The inquiry is very light, butchers having generally supplied themselves at the beginning of the winter. Cattle, 1st quality, 7½ to 7½c; cattle, 2nd and 3rd quality, 6½ to 6c; milk cows, 30, 35, 45 and \$50; sheep 3½ to 6c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Prices are about as last quoted, with a light demand for all classes of goods.

FISH—Dry Cod is scarce and firm at \$5.25 to \$5.50 for good samples, with small transactions. Green Cod are quoted at the same prices; some lots in tierces are worth \$7.25 to \$7.75. Mackerel is scarce, and held for \$8.75 to \$9 in brls. Salmon nominal at \$15.25 to \$16.25, with not much offering. Herrings quiet; Labrador, \$6 to \$6.25; Round, \$3.40 to \$4; Canso, \$5.50 to \$6; fresh water Herrings, \$3 to \$3.12½. Salmon Trout, \$4.50 per barrel.

FLOUR—The encouraging tone of advices from nearly all commercial points, has caused a much firmer feeling in flour, and prices have appreciated quite materially. Owing to this advance, however, buyers are somewhat reluctant to operate, hoping to obtain lower prices by holding off for a short time. Consequently, trade was rather quiet, only sufficient being sold to supply absolute necessities. Stock in store, Jan. 15th, 121,446 bls. against 111,683 bls. Jan. 1st, and 63,767 on the 15th Jan., 1870. The following are our quotations:—Superior Extra, \$6.70 to \$6.80; Extra, \$6.40 to \$6.50; Fancy, \$6.20 to \$6.30; Fresh Supers, (Canada wheat) \$5.90 to \$6.00; Western States Supers, in bond, \$5.90 to \$6.00; Medium Strong Supers, (Canada wheat), \$6.10 to \$6.15; Strong Bakers' \$6.25; Supers from Western Wheat (Welland Canal) free, \$6.00. Supers, City Brands, (Western Wheat) in bond, nominal, \$6.00. Canada Supers, No. 2, \$5.60 to \$5.75. Fine, \$5.15 to \$5.20. Middlings \$4.50 to \$4.75. Pollards, \$3.25 to \$3.75. U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs., \$2.90 to \$3.00. City bags, (delivered), \$3.10. Oatmeal, per 200 lbs., \$5.70 to \$5.90.

FREIGHTS—The rates from Montreal via Grand Trunk Railway and M.O.S.S. Co.'s steamships (from Portland to Liverpool) are:—Heavy Grain, 8s per 480 lbs.; Flour, 3s 6d per brl.; Pot Ashes, per gross ton, 40s.; Pearls, 50s.; Butter and Cheese, 62s 6d.; Pork or Beef, per brl., 6s., per tierce, 7s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—No receipts from 1st Jan. to date, against 6,300 at corresponding date of 1870. Stock on the 15th, 319,428 bush., against 359,430 bush. on the 1st inst., and 515,190 on the 15th January, 1870. The market, though very firm, was lifeless and mostly nominal. Latest sales of No. 1 and 2 Chicago Spring were at \$1.30, but the better tone of Western markets has encouraged holders to ask higher prices, and sales would not now be made at that figure. Corn—

There was little or nothing doing in this grain, but prices are steady at 80c. to 82c. per bush., of 56 lbs. Oats—Trade was rather quiet, owing to the limited offerings, but prices remain steady and firm at 44c. to 45c. per bush. of 32 lbs. Barley—A good demand existed for barley, and holders were very firm in their views, asking 60c. to 62½c. per bush. of 48 lbs. Peas—The market continues quiet and steady at 85c. to 87½c. per bush. of 66 lbs.

GROCERIES—Tea—The market is firm and the demand good at previously quoted rates. Sugar Raw is quiet at 8½ to 9½c., small lots selling to the trade within these rates. Refinery prices unchanged. Foreign refined continues to move at 9 to 9½c. on barrel, and 8½ to 9c. in tierces. Fruit, a good business was done in layer raisins early in the week, causing a stiffening of prices to \$1.65 to \$1.67½. Large lots of Valencias were sold and shipped for the American market bringing 6½ to 6½c. Currants are in light stock and small sales are reported at 6½ to 7c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Hides sustain a moderate inquiry at 8½ to 9½ cents per lb. for butchers' green. Pelts—There is but little demand for sheep pelts at present, and prices are nearly nominal at 90c. to \$1.20 each.

LIQUORS—Brandy—The favorite brands bring \$2.25 to 2.35, other brands \$1.95 to \$2.10. Gin—\$1.38 to \$1.40 for DeKuyper's, in wood; green cases, \$3.65 to \$3.75; red cases, \$7 to \$7.25; Houtman's, \$1.33½ to \$1.35. Highwines sold freely, for forward delivery, at 55c. bonded. Small sales of Rum at \$1.70 to \$2.10, as to quality. Oils are dull; Cod, 54c. to 55c.; Pale Seal, 62½ to 65; Steam Refined, 65 to 67½; Petroleum, 24c. to 25c.

PROVISIONS—The firm tone of Western advices causes a very strong feeling in barrelled pork. The demand for mess, and thin mess, is very fair, but prime and extra prime pork are quiet. Lard is dull. We quote:—Mess Pork \$21; thin Mess, \$19 to \$19.50; prime pork, \$15; extra prime, \$14 to \$15; Lard 12c. to 13c.; Tallow, un-rendered, 6c. Dressed Hogs very firm, but without quotable advance. Heavy and extra heavy, \$7 to \$7.12½. Light are sold at \$6.75 to \$6.85. Butter—the supply is liberal, and the demand scarcely sufficient to prevent some little accumulation. Prices steady at 14 to 17c. for common to medium; 17½ to 19½c. for fair to good; 20 to 21½c. for good to choice; and 22c. for extra table butter. Cheese—For choice lots there is a fairly active demand, and 12½ to 13c. is readily obtained. Common to good grades realize 10½ to 12c. per lb. Timothy Seed—The demand was fully equal to the supply, and sales are made at \$3.75 to \$4 per bu. of 45 lbs., according to quality. Rice—Ordinary \$3.70 to \$3.95; very choice 4½c. to 4½c. Salt—Dull; fine, 75c.; coarse, 55c.; factory filled, \$1.35.

THE FUR AND SKIN TRADE OF THE STATE OF MAINE—Maine supports an extensive trade in furs and skins. From an estimate made by a practical hunter, it appears that moose are getting scarcer every year, and will soon be entirely exterminated, unless the law regulating their capture is strictly enforced; the average annual yield for the last six years has only been one hundred moose. The caribou or reindeer of North America have been scarce in Maine, but have become more plentiful recently, fifty having been killed in 1869. The deer have also decreased. About twenty years ago six thousand deerskins were brought into Bangor in one season; five years ago one thousand deer were killed, owing to the deep snow. In 1866 there was another deep snow, and about four hundred deer were obtained. Since that time the average yearly catch has not been over fifty. Wolves that used to be plentiful in Maine are now substantially extinct. The foxes are of several varieties, red, cross gray and woods gray, but these cross, and sometimes fifteen and twenty varieties are caught in one season. The Lynx or the Loop-cervier yield an average catch of one

hundred a year, but are rapidly decreasing. Wild cats are found along the sea shore where they kill a great many sheep; about fifty are caught every year. Lynxes and wild cats are called "bob-cats" in ordinary parlance in Maine. Bears are also captured to the number of two hundred every year. They migrate in large droves from West to East, but are never observed returning, so that the movements of the bears are involved in a mystery. Raccoons yield about eight hundred skins, and beavers to the extent of only one hundred. The muskrats are the most abundant of all the fur-bearing animals, and over forty thousand are caught every year. Otters and black-cats yield about two hundred skins each. Sable yield fifteen hundred skins of a light color, and about four thousand mink skins are sent to market every year.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF TEA—It has been said by parties interested, that the transportation of tea by the transcontinental railway was injurious to it, and that the only way to carry this article safely and well is by the shortest water route, which is by the Suez canal. This route has been tried, but with very unsatisfactory results thus far, as the first vessel, the *Magdala*, consumed over ninety-five days in making the passage, and the *Riga*, which is the second ship, which is now overdue, has been out one hundred days, so that this route will have to be abandoned, as it is as fully as long as that round the Cape of Good Hope. The passage by this latter route has been made in a very little over eighty days by sailing vessels years ago, and when California and Australia were furnishing large and paying freights, vessels often made the passage home from China in one hundred days; but of late years the rivalry for quick passages has died out, and vessels now consume, on an average, one hundred and twenty days in coming home. The great object in the tea business is to get the goods to market as soon as possible without exposing them to the extremes of heat and cold, which occur in crossing the equator twice, and going to the southward around the Cape of Good Hope. This exposure is deleterious, and causes some little waste from shrinkage, as is the case with copper ore, which wastes about five per cent. from drying out from the immense heat of the tropics. Coal is also affected in the same manner to the extent of eight per cent. The transportation of teas and silks by the way of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s vessels and the Pacific Railroad is increasing each trip, and shippers are learning that this is the shortest and most profitable way of getting their goods to market. The complaints which have been made that teas brought by the overland route have been damaged by the continual jarring of the railroad, has no foundation, as upon examining teas brought by this route no difference can be distinguished except that the boxes brought by rail are much fresher and more fragrant, and consequently much better than those brought by any other route. The Pacific Mail Steamship Co. are about to build four large propellers for this class of freights, and when done, they will be enabled to bring Chinese, and also Japanese products to this country at much lower rates than those now charged.—*N. Y. Bulletin*.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—The following is a statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada for the month ended 31st December, 1870.

REVENUE:	AMOUNT.
Customs.....	\$786,888 34
Excise.....	434,539 30
Post Office.....	40,528 95
Public Works, including Railways.	79,078 42
Bill Stamps.....	13,906 11
Miscellaneous.....	50,789 74
Total.....	\$1,405,730 86
Expenditure.....	\$941,412 81