

of September, for the purpose of getting their malting facilities into full force, and in order to induce large deliveries, a very fair rate will be paid; but that low prices will eventually prevail seems to be a foregone conclusion.

American dealers have also another reason for anticipating low prices, and that, they find in the contemplated repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty. They argue, and with some force, that if we have an immense crop of barley to sell and are compelled to get it to market before the close of navigation, there will be no difficulty on their part in effecting purchases at low rates. In this view of the case the old question comes up, of who shall pay the duty? Is it the producer or is it the consumer? The Americans cannot do without our barley; they must have it. Will they not try to get it before a heavy duty is imposed upon it? Most assuredly they will. But will they consent to pay a higher rate than if the duty were not likely to be imposed? While they cannot but realize the fact that they are mainly dependent on us for supply, they are equally well aware that we are entirely dependent on them for demand. If they do not this Autumn receive sufficient to keep them in stock throughout next year, they argue that they will be able to buy Barley in the Spring at rates equally satisfactory to them, even if they have to pay the duty. In other words, they anticipate that the Canadian farmer will pay the duty. In whichever way the question is decided, the usual policy seems to be to sell early if a remunerative rate can be had. This is likely to be the case. It is certain the price will not improve in the Spring, when, to reach a consumptive market, the grain will have to stand a duty of fifteen cents a bushel. Every consideration points to the wisdom of this policy, unless indeed it should be seen that rates were extremely low, by an excessive desire to sell; but with a fair price our farmers had better be content, and arrange for an early realization of their crop.

#### THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

James Baillie & Co.  
Bauchage, Beak & Co.  
Wm. Benjamin & Co.  
James F. Clark  
John Doullall & Co.  
Faulds & Hodgson  
Gilmour, White & Co.  
Lewis, Kay & Co.  
Thomas May & Co.  
McIntyre, Denoon & Co.  
Munderloh & Steenken.  
Ogilvy & Co.  
Ringland, Ewart & Co.  
A. Robertson & Co.  
Sirling, McCall & Co.  
William Stephen & Co.  
Thomson, Claxton & Co.  
Alexander Walker.  
George Winks & Co.

THE past has been a busy week. A very large quantity of goods has changed hands. The regular wholesale trade has been pushed to its greatest capacity to attend to demands of buyers now in the market. All kinds of goods are now in active demand. In Cotton goods of all classes the supply is short; duplicate orders are now going to Britain by every mail. Some buyers inform us that their purchases in Cotton goods are more than double the amount of purchase of any previous season and yet they find themselves short. Woollens are in good supply. Fancy Goods, from London and Continental markets, are later than usual. It is expected that the shipments per next steamer will materially help the assortment of this class of goods.

The trade sale of the past week was quite a success; there were a large number of first class buyers present from all parts of the Province. About three hundred packages were sold on the first day of sale, and at good prices for cash. The sale speaks well for this market. A market in which some 300 to 400 packages of assorted dry goods can be sold for cash in one day promises much for the future. Not a single day passes which does not reveal the fact to the first class retail buyer that the Montreal Market is by a long way the best place in Canada to make his purchases.

All classes of Canadian Manufactured goods are held firmly—the demand for all descriptions is good. There is scarcely a Manufacturer in Canada that is not running to order. Canadian Cottons and Cotton Yarns are at a premium. Of Flannels there is no over stock. Tweeds of fine quality are in great demand—a very low class of Tweeds are particularly scarce. Shepherds cannot be got. Etoffes are hard to obtain, and there is much inquiry by the wholesale trade. Underclothing goods of Medium and low grades are asked for; supply is getting short. Wool Yarns are wanted badly. Battings are also wanted—market never so bare of Battings before. Business prospects are favourable, and everything betokens a large and successful Fall trade.

#### THE BUDGET.

MR. GALT'S statement in the House of Parliament on Tuesday night is a masterpiece. Notwithstanding a year of most extraordinary depression, a large falling off in imports, and a degree of uncertainty unparalleled in the trade of the country, our Finance Minister presents to Parliament a statement as favourable as could have been expected. Excepting in that arising from duties, there is an increase in every other source of revenue; and although some of the items which go to swell the totals are of an exceptional character, still the country can be congratulated that under the circumstances the deficiency is so small. We think Mr. Galt rather errs in anticipating large imports this Autumn; and, as we before stated, taking the natural, and not the fiscal year, the volume of trade will be very restricted as compared with former years. The excessive imports of last Autumn compensated for diminished imports in the Spring. The consequence has been that the revenue for the fiscal year has been fairly sustained. The good crop which is being harvested, and the general restoration of confidence which is now apparent, will certainly absorb all the goods imported this Autumn; and if we have a fair price for our produce in Britain, of which there is every prospect with the early realization of our crops, there seems no reason to doubt that next Spring will witness importations considerably larger than they were last Spring. So that in the fiscal year on which we have entered, there is likely to be less deficiency than was at one time anticipated. It is certain that from exercise a very large increase will take place; and if the expenses of the Government can be reduced, and no more large expenditures undertaken, there is no reason why the national ledger should not be in a favourable condition at this time next year. There are few men in the country so skillful in figures as Mr. Galt, and he has certainly succeeded in presenting a most satisfactory budget, considering all that he has had to contend with. It cannot fail to greatly aid in restoring confidence and removing that uncertainty which has so paralysed all commercial effort in the past year.

#### THE GROCERY TRADE.

James Austin & Co.  
I. Buchanan, Harris & Co.  
Bacon, Clarke & Co.  
H. Chapman & Co.  
Geo. Cliflds & Co.  
Converse, Colson & Lamb.  
Jas. Douglas & Co.  
Forester, Moir & Co.  
Fitzpatrick & Moore.  
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.  
B. Hutchins.  
Jeffery, Brothers & Co.  
Kings & Kinloch.  
Law, Young & Co.  
Leeming & Buchanan.  
E. Maitland, Tyloo & Co.  
J. A. & H. Mathewson.  
H. J. Gear.  
Mitchell, Kinnear & Co.  
William Nivins & Co.  
Reuter, Lionais & Co.  
Rimmer, Gunn & Co.  
Robertson & Beattie.  
David Robertson.  
Hayvilland Routh & Co.  
Sinclair, Jack & Co.  
Jos. Tiffin & Sons.  
David Torrance & Co.  
Thompson, Murray & Co.  
Alex. Urquhart & Co.  
Wm. & Holland.

AS the Fall approaches, business in this branch of trade exhibits signs of improvement, and an increased enquiry is observable from Western Canada for many of the staples. There is also a steady demand by local dealers for General Groceries. Some few Western buyers have already been in the market; but, in view of the paucity of stocks, their purchases were limited. A liberal quantity of goods are changing hands among the trade, and if supplies held by importers were more full and complete, we have no doubt (even at this early season) a good deal of activity would prevail among the local jobbers, as their stocks are light. The anticipation of an early opening of the Autumn's business (which on all hands is looked forward to as likely to be large) would induce considerable purchasers to sort up. Arrivals for the week have been very limited, and from all we can gather, we assume the Fall importations will not be in excess of requirements, which fact will impart a healthy firmness to holders of goods, and enable the importer to realize a fair and paying profit. The demand for Teas and other goods for the American market still continues, and any desirable shipments upon arrival are eagerly secured in bond for New York and the Western States. There have been two public sales during the week; at Messrs. I. Buchanan & Co., on 30th ultimo, there was a good attendance of local buyers and a moderate sprinkling of the trade from Western Canada; the quantity of goods sold was limited; the class of Teas offered did not appear to be in demand; the bidding was not spirited, and prices realized unsatisfactory. At public auction, at warehouses of Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., on 31st ultimo, the attendance of local buyers was fair; the chief feature at the sale was a lot of damaged Teas, which were all placed; few other goods were offered; and we cannot class the sales of 30th and 31st in the list of our usual large

Trade Sales, which, as a rule, establish prices for the season.

TEAS.—Stocks are very bare in bond of any grades suitable for the American markets, consequently the volume of transactions on New York account during the week will foot up meagrely. Good to Fine Moyune Young Hysons, and Fine Coloured and Uncoloured Japans, duty paid, are still exceedingly scarce, and may be reported at an advance of 5c. to 7c. per lb. above rates current a month ago. The high prices of these grades in England preclude the possibility of any decline in this market, and dealers must be prepared to advance their views in securing desirable lots. Importers and jobbers hold ample stocks of Twankays, which are firm at old rates. Gunpowders are in very limited supply. Low grades of Young Hysons (in view of absence of demand) are in excess of requirements. Hysons—Stock light, and enquiry not active. Blacks—Moderate stocks, with the usual curtailed demand. Our advices from China, dates from Shanghai, June 5th, and later, the 21st June, report the opening of the market at Hankow for Black Teas at extreme prices; buyers, probably acting upon orders, have operated most recklessly; and although the teamen, in face of the heavy losses that foreigners incurred last year, would have been willing to accept very low rates, purchasers appear to have commenced on the opening of the market with a determination to outbid each other, until the prices paid cost more to lay down in England than quotations show that they are worth there. It would appear that with the exception of some ten or twelve chops, most of the musters are not only deficient in strength as compared with last year, but the leaf is mixed and ugly, and the firing has been hurried in such a manner as to leave a large quantity of the leaf quite green, having the appearance more of being prepared for the Chinese market than for exportation. It is assumed that the high rates will stimulate the natives to still greater haste in the preparation of their Teas, and bring about a similar disastrous result to all concerned as was experienced last season. Green Teas are reported as neglected, stocks being very light, and all of inferior grades.

Considerable anxiety was experienced in Shanghai, in consequence of the movements of the Northern Rebels, and much alarm felt at Peking and Tientsin. Imperial troops were being sent from Shanghai to these points.

The "Hirversham," with teas, sailed for New York on the 27th May, and the "Acanpulco," with similar cargo, for same port, on 1st June. Our latest advices report no vessels on the berth for Montreal. At Kinkiang, the picking of the new crop of Green Teas is reported as having been fairly commenced.

Our latest English advices from England report no fresh arrivals of Greens. Fine Moyunes were still in active demand, for export, at full rates, and low grades were still neglected. In consequence of the scarcity of fine Uncoloured Japans, considerable lots have been taken of the lower grades, for export, at advanced prices. The United Kingdom stock, on 31st July, was 96,397,600 lbs., against 96,500,000 on 31st July, 1864.

SUGAR.—Stocks are still very light. We hear, however, of considerable lots coming forward. Sales during the week have only been in small parcels. Holders are rather more anxious sellers, although we cannot report any decline. At public auction, on 30th, one small lot of medium Cuba was placed at \$9.20, and balance withdrawn.

COFFEE.—Only retail sales. Stocks are still small, and enquiry inactive. We do not alter our quotations.

TOBACCO.—No active movement, and we have no large sales to report. Moderate orders are being executed for the West; but there is an absence of speculative feeling, and jobbers only purchase to supply immediate wants. Holders are, however, firm, satisfied that, upon the active opening of the Fall trade, a good consumptive demand will spring up. Bright Tobaccos are in rather short supply, and enquired for.

RICE.—The stock in first hands is much reduced, and jobbers hold very small supplies. Arrivals have been meagre, and, with reduced stocks, we report the market very firm, with an advancing tendency.

MOLASSES.—Considerable parcels have changed hands, and the market may be reported as somewhat active. Prices are firm, and stocks liberal. Asking figures are: for Clayed, 27c. to 30c., and Muscovado, 33c. to 42c. for Sweet.

SALT.—Stocks light, and demand only moderate. We do not hear of any extensive sales. A cargo lately arrived at Quebec was taken for the Western States.

FISH are still very scarce. There have been some few arrivals of Split Herrings, but of inferior quality. There is a fair stock of Round, which are held at \$3.50.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—A fair consumptive demand exists, and a steady business is being done in execution of orders from the West. Prices are unchanged.