

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 berryed Holland & Gln,
Dunville & Co.'s old Irish Whiskey,
R. Thorne & Co.'s fine Scotch Whiskey,
I. G. Sandeman's celebrated Port Wines,
Mackenzie & Co.'s (Cadiz) Sherry Wines,
James Mumm & Co.'s Champagne Wines,
P. A. Munn's Sparkling Hock and Moselle Wines,
Guinness' Dublin Stout, bottled by Machen & Co.,
McLellan's Sparkling Edinburgh Ales., &c. 1-ly

LIFE ASSURANCE FIDELITY GUARANTEED

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.
CAYENHILL'S BUILDINGS,
1-ly 69 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 5,362,260
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, \$9,232,468.

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 1-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.

41, 51, LAKE STREET, opposite Custom House,
MONTREAL.

Sole Agents for "Cootes" celebrated ground Rock Salt, for Table and Dairy use
Montreal, May 20, 1867. 1-ly

W. McLAREN & CO.,
Nos. 15 & 17 Lomb e 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. 503 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

CARRIAGES Carefully realized and returns promptly made.
ADVANCE—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 13, 1867.

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS.

THE extraordinary revolutions that have supervened upon the great coal oil fire at Middleton's stores, must again cause attention to be given to the subject of warehouse receipts and the law under which advances can be made upon them.

The law, it is evident, is fundamentally defective in defining a breach of trust under the act as a misdemeanour. The penalty for this is severe enough, viz, two years imprisonment in the penitentiary, but misdemeanours are not included within the Extradition treaty, hence, all that a person has to do who violates the act, is to make good his escape to the United States. From either Montreal or Toronto, a couple of hours will place him beyond the reach of justice, and we may be sure that when once goods have been made away with, or a fraudulent receipt given, the next step will be to take a ticket for Rouse's Point or Lewiston, or some other accessible spot, from whence the defaulter may securely laugh at his dupes.

If this should catch the eye of any member of the government, and particularly of any member of the Financial council, we hope it may lead to the introduction of an act amending the warehousing act, and the act respecting penalties of offences by a single word, viz, to substitute "felony" for misdemeanour. The need of this will at once be evident, when it is considered that no instance has been known of a criminal being prosecuted in Canada for a misdemeanour of this sort. The party invariably makes good his escape to the United States, from whence he cannot be brought unless he has committed some other offence in addition to a breach of the warehousing act. In treating on the subject of warehouse receipts some time ago, we pointed out how inexpedient it was for such documents to be issued by persons who, themselves, were dealers in the article named in the receipt. Our belief then was, and is, that such receipts did not transfer the property to the holder in such a manner as to protect it against a judgment. And the fact of a large deficiency having taken place in the oil stored with Middleton shows what facilities a dishonest dealer has for walking away with property which he holds in trust for others.

Strictly speaking, a warehouse receipt is a document of that kind that suggests on the face of it that the party issuing it is not the owner of the property. For if he is the owner of the property, how can he say that he has received it, received it, that is, for the purpose of storing, taking care of it, and delivering it when ordered. These are not the acts of an owner, but of a second party with whom the owner deals

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—I. C. LIVINGSTON P.L.S.
1-ly

The owner, in the natural course of things is the person storing, and to whom the receipt is granted.

Nor can a commission merchant or agent properly grant a receipt except to the consignor of the property, who in nine cases out of ten lives at a distance, and has drawn against it.

It would be hard to say that a dealer in an article shall never store the same kind of goods for another, and storing, grant a receipt for them. There is nothing *prima facie* wrong or unlawful in such an act, and all that we could ask the legislature to do in reference to such receipts is to refrain from investing them with unreasonable powers, and such as are contrary to the general good. Such receipts, for example, ought never to avail against a judgment, or bona-fide claims of a body of creditors.

It is for persons who make loans, therefore, and particularly for banks, to consider well, when warehouse receipts are offered as security, such questions as these, viz. By whom the receipt is granted? Is he a warehouseman, *pure et simple*, having no interest direct or indirect in the property he stores, or is he a dealer or commission agent, buying and selling the same article on his own or others' account? If the latter, in what position is he? In debt, or out of it? Prompt in payments, or dilatory, and sometimes sued? Above all, is any one likely to obtain judgment against him, or is he in embarrassed circumstances and likely to fail?

The character of the warehouseman is an all-important consideration for the person storing with him, and it would not be at all unreasonable to require all such persons to take out a license, and give bonds to the Government for the faithful performance of their trust. This would naturally add somewhat to the cost of storing, but the risk of loss would be proportionately diminished, and the extra charge would be willingly paid. To those who lend on the security of his receipts, character is obviously a question of the first importance, and those who take the risk of loans, on a mere piece of paper, without a thorough knowledge of the party who has charge of the property, only display their own rashness.

Insurance Companies are scarcely less interested in this question than merchants and banks. When called on to insure chattels, property, or merchandise, it is impossible for them, in the ordinary course of business, to examine in detail every lot of goods on which insurance is desired. Still less is it possible for them to keep an eye on such property, and prevent its being made away with. And rarely is it that any such mode of testing the contents of a burned building is afforded, as was the case with the hoops of the barrels in the coal oil store in Montreal. Had the property been grain, by what possibility could any defalcation have been discovered?

The business of warehousing is now of such importance, that we do not wonder to hear of the project of a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of carrying it on. That there is a good field for such an enterprise,