

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
								<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

# THE TRADE REVIEW.

VOL. I.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1865.

No. 33.

**ANGUS & LOGAN,**  
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND  
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 205 St. Paul st.

**H. W. IRELAND,**  
NAIL AND METAL BROKER,  
Agent for Cut-Nail and Spike Manufacturers,  
235 St. Paul st., Montreal.

**MUNDERLOH & STEENCKEN,**  
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND  
FANCY DRY GOODS, 236 St. Paul st., corner  
of Custom House square, Montreal.

**EDWARD MAITLAND, TYLÉE & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL  
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
10 Hospital st.

**M. LAING,**  
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION  
MERCHANT, 97 Commissioners st., Montreal.  
Hams, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Butter, Flour, &c.

**JOHN RHYNAS,**  
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING  
MERCHANT, Montreal.—Cash advances made  
on Consignments to myself, or to friends in England.

**TO THE MAKERS AND PURCHASERS OF  
BUTTER THROUGHOUT CANADA.**

At the beginning of another season we take the  
liberty of respectfully reminding our customers  
and the trade generally, that we have for many years  
given special attention to the Butter Trade of Canada,  
no inconsiderable portion of which has passed through  
our hands, and consequently that we have an estab-  
lished connection for the sale of Butter to the best  
advantage, that we have extensive cellars, remarkably  
suitable for the storage and sale of Butter, and that  
our charges are as low as those of any house of standing  
consignments are respectfully invited, and will receive  
our best attention.

**JOHN DOUGALL & CO.,**  
Montreal, 1st June, 1865.

**JAMES DOUGLAS & CO.,**  
DEALERS IN TEAS AND TOBAC-  
COS; attend to sales of Butter, &c., &c.  
236 St. Paul st., Montreal.

**WALTER MARRIAGE,**  
WHOLESALE AGENT, AND IM-  
PORTER OF ENGLISH GROCERIES,  
22 Lemoine st., Montreal.

**B HUTCHINS,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
AND  
IMPORTER OF GENERAL GROCERIES,  
88 McGill street, MONTREAL.

**THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,**  
COMMISSION AND GENERAL MER-  
CHANTS, St. Sacrament st., Montreal.

**GREENE & SONS,**  
HAT AND FUR MANUFACTURERS  
AND IMPORTERS. [See next Page.]

**CAMERON & ROSS,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the  
sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, Pork, Butter,  
Ashes, Wool, Flax, and General Merchandise, Montreal.

**GEO. WAIT,**  
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION  
MERCHANT, Montreal.  
Young's Buildings, No. 2 McGill st.

**S. H. MAY & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS OF STAR & DIAMOND  
STAR WINDOW GLASS, Paints, Oil, Varnish,  
Brushes, Spirits Turpentine, Benzole, Gold Leaf, &c.,  
274 St. Paul st., Montreal.

**THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,**  
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION  
MERCHANTS, Commissioners street, Montreal.  
Consignments of Flour, Pork, Butter, Lard, Tallow,  
Ashes, and all Descriptions of Produce, promptly  
realized.

**BROWN & CHILDS,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS,  
SHOES, AND LEATHER, Montreal.  
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE—Corner St. Peter and  
Lemoine sts.  
MANUFACTORY—corner Queen and Ottawa sts.  
TANNERY—Corner Bonaventure and Canning sts.

The articles manufactured by us are under one  
general superintendence during the whole process of  
manufacture, beginning with the raw hide, and end-  
ing with the finished boot and shoe. By this arrange-  
ment we secure uniform quality throughout.

Orders received by post promptly executed and  
should the goods sent not be approved of, they may  
be returned at our expense.

To occupy the extensive facilities which we have at  
our command for the manufacture of Boots and Shoes,  
it is necessary that we should send goods to all sec-  
tions of the Province, however remote; every induc-  
ement allowable in commerce will be granted to this  
end.

**THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
Montreal. Consignments of Flour, Grain, Leather,  
Ashes, Butter, &c., receive personal attention.

**FOR SALE.**  
Olive Oil, in qr. casks, Coal Oil, Cedar Creek,  
Hemlock Sole Leather, Spanish Sole Leather,  
Waxed Upper, Waxed calf,  
Pebbled Calf, Prime Mess Beef in tins,  
Prime, Prime Mess and Mess Pork,  
Butter in tins and kegs,  
Upper Canada Leaf Tobacco,

Flour, Superior, } of well known brands  
Flour, Extra, }  
Flour, Superior Extra. }

**THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,**  
15 St. Nicholas Street.  
Agent for Hamilton Powder Company.

**LINTON & COOPER,**  
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-  
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES,  
305, 308 & 310 St. Paul st., Montreal.

We invite the attention of Merchants, East and West,  
to our large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes now  
on hand, and in process of manufacture for the Spring  
trade. Goods in every conceivable style will be found  
in our establishment, from the finest Kid or Satin  
Gaiter, to the strongest Stoga or Hungarian Boot,  
Men's, Boys', Youths', Ladies', Misses' and Children's  
wear, in over 200 different patterns. Special notice is  
requested to the fact that all our goods are *hand-made*,  
and of the very best material. The introduction of  
Tugging Machines having thrown a large number of  
workmen out of employment, and consequently re-  
duced the cost of labor, we are thereby enabled to  
manufacture neater and more substantial Boots and  
Shoes, at no greater cost than if made by machinery,  
and are prepared to offer the choicest goods at the  
very lowest possible figures.

Orders personally or by Post, will have our immedi-  
ate and most careful attention.

**J. TIFFIN & SONS,**  
GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORT-  
ERS OF TEAS, SUGARS, and GENERAL GRO-  
CERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c., Nos. 184 and 186 St.  
Paul st., and 49 and 51 Commissioners st.

Offer for sale several Invoices fresh Teas just received  
per Steamers, consisting of:

Imperial Gunpowder.	Japan, Colored
Old Hyson.	and Uncolored.
Young Hyson.	Oolong.
Hyson Twankay.	Souchong.
Twankay.	

Also several Invoices FRESH TEAS, just received  
per Steamer via Portland, together with a full assort-  
ment of other STAPLE and GENERAL GROCERIES.

Also 100 hhds Choice Porto Rice Sugar, and  
250 hhds Prime Retailing Molasses,  
50 tierces—  
10th August, 1865.

**A KIN & KIRKPATRICK,**  
A GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, do  
an exclusively Commission business, and possess the  
amplest experience and facilities for their efficient man-  
agement. Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, ASHES,  
PORE, BUTTER, and general produce, receive per-  
sonal attention. Sales effected, and returns made with  
the utmost promptitude. Liberal advances made on  
goods for sale in the market or shipment to Britain.  
Charges the lowest adopted by the responsible houses  
of the trade.  
Corner William and Grey Nun streets.

**DAVID ROBERTSON,**  
IMPORTER TEAS, TOBACCO, AND  
General GROCERIES, 24 St. Peter st., Montreal.

**REUTER, LIONAIS & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS OF WINES  
AND SPIRITS, 11 and 13 Hospital st., Montreal.

**ROBERT MITCHELL,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND  
BROKER, 24 St. Sacrament st., Montreal.  
Drafts authorized and advances made on shipments  
of Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce,  
to my address here.

Advances made on shipments to Europe.  
The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will  
receive prompt attention.

**GREENE & SONS**  
INVITE the attention of close buyers to  
their Fall Stock of Furs, Hats, &c. [See next P.]

**J. A. & H. MATHEWSON,**  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE  
GROCERS. A complete and extensive assort-  
ment of General Groceries. Special attention to TEAS.

**HALL, KAY & CO.,**  
Young's Buildings, McGill street,  
MONTREAL,

IMPORTERS OF  
Charcoal Triples, Sheet Copper and Brass,  
Coke Triples, Ingot Copper and Tin,  
Canaan Plans, Composition Tubes,  
Galvanized Iron, Malleable Iron Tubes,  
Sheet Zinc, Copper and Brass Tubes,  
and every description of Furnishings suitable for  
Linmiths, Plumbers, Bras-founders, and Gasfitters.

**GREENE & SONS,**  
HATS, FURS, BUCK MITTS, &c.  
See next Page.

**W. D. MILLER & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPOR-  
TERS OF Boots and Shoes,  
Corner of McGill and Lemoine sts., Montreal.

**A. RAMSAY & SON,**  
IMPORTERS OF WINDOW GLASS,  
OILS, PAINTS, &c., 21, 23, & 25 Beccollet st., Montreal.

**MCMILLAN & CARSON,**  
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTU-  
RERS OF CLOTHING, Wholesale, have con-  
stantly on hand a very can fully manufactured stock  
of Ready-made Clothing, suitable for the country  
trade.  
Merchants are respectfully requested to call and  
examine.  
No. 66 McGill st., Montreal.

**LAWLAW, MIDDLETON & CO.,**  
Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,  
Montreal.

**JOHN McARTHUR & SON,**  
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS,  
Importers of Window Glass, &c.,  
118, 120 and 122 McGill st., Montreal.

**I. L. BANGS & CO.,**  
(Successors to T. L. Steele & Co.)  
MANUFACTURERS OF FELT,  
COMPOSITION, and GRAVEL ROOFING,  
ENGLISH FELT ROOFING, &c.,  
Keep constantly on hand Felt Composition, &c.  
Partly made in and partly of Canada, can be sup-  
plied with the requisite materials, also, a Competent  
Workman to apply the same.  
Office, No. 5 Place d'Armes Hill, opposite City Bank,  
MONTREAL.

**A. H. FORBES,**  
IMPORTER OF IRON, ALL KINDS  
of HEAVY HARDWARE, &c. Has always in  
stock Iron Tubes for Gas, Boiler Tubes, Horse Nails,  
Soft Springs, &c.  
Drain Pipes, Fire Bricks, all shapes Roman and  
other Concrete, Cast-iron Paving-Stones, Hearths,  
Burr Blocks for Millstones, Bolting Cloths, Terra  
Cotta Vases, Fountains, Chimney-Tops, &c., &c.  
Queen st. Montreal

**FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN.**  
**IRON, STEEL, AND HARDWARE**  
 MERCHANTS, ST. PAUL STREET.  
 Opposite the Custom House Sq.,  
 Montreal.

**BRITISH COLONIAL STEAMSHIP CO. (Limited)**

	Tons Register.	Commander.
OTTAWA	1500	F. ANDERSON
ST LAWRENCE	1350	J. JAMES
THAMES	1350	J. PINKERTON

THE above first-class powerful Screw Steamships are intended to be dispatched from London for Quebec and Montreal as follows—

THAMES	Wednesday	19th July
OTTAWA	Wednesday	16th August
THAMES	Wednesday	6th Sept.
OTTAWA	Wednesday	27th Sept.
ST LAWRENCE	Wednesday	18th October

And from Quebec for London

THAMES	Tuesday	15th August
OTTAWA	Saturday	20th Sept.
THAMES	Wednesday	10th October
OTTAWA	Wednesday	25th October
ST LAWRENCE	Wednesday	15th Nov.

The Steamers leaving London on the 19th July and 16th August call at Queenstown.

Cabin passage from London to Quebec.	48	18s.
Steerage	7	7s.
Cabin passage from Quebec to London.	50	10s.
Steerage	8	2s.

Return Tickets issued at reduced rates.  
 Special arrangements made with families.

Apply in London to **TEMPERLEY, CARVER & DARKE**, 3 White Lion Court, Cornhill; in Montreal to **GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.**, in Quebec to **JAMES GILLESPIE**.

Quebec, July 27, 1865.

**CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,**  
**IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,**  
 IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c., WINDOW  
 GLASS, PAINTS & OILS, 137 St. Paul St., Montreal  
 Agents, Victoria Rope Walk, Vieille Montagne Zinc  
 Company.

**A. A. BARBER & CO.,**  
**WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF**  
**HARDWARE,**  
 Nos. 23 and 25 St. Sacramento St.

**EVANS & EVANS,**  
**WHOLESALE HARDWARE**  
**MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.**

**AGENTS FOR**  
**HARE'S CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS.**

**AGENTS FOR**  
**CURTISS & HARVEY'S POWDER.**  
 263 St. Paul street, Montreal.

**CHOICE PORTO RICO, BARBADOS, AND**  
**CUBA SUGARS.**

**THE** Subscribers are now landing, and have in Store:

280 hhds.	} Choice Muscovado SUGAR.
112 bbls.	
200 puns.	} Centigros SYRUP.
20 "	
16 hhds	United Vineyard Proprietors' Brandy,
	pale and dark.
	Bags 110 lb, Jamaica Lime Juice, &c., &c.
	<b>MITCHELL, KINNEAR &amp; CO.,</b>
	No. 6 St. Helen street

28th July, 1865.

**HENRY J. GEAR,**  
 (Late MITCHELL & GEAR.)  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT.**  
 Importer and Dealer in Teas, General Groceries,  
 Havana and German Cigars, 38 St. Peter St., Montreal.

**JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO**  
**GENERAL AND COMMISSION**  
**MERCHANTS, 41 St. Sacramento St., Montreal.**

**BACON, CLARKE & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS**  
 CIGARS, &c.,  
 St. Peter street, opposite St. Sacramento street,  
**MONTREAL**

**ELKERSHAW & EDWARDS,**  
 ESTABLISHED YEAR 1838.

**IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.**

For many years the Safes have won by their many and severe trials during the last quarter of a century, from the fact that not one has ever failed in preserving its contents, thoroughly established their reliability, and with recent improvements made during the past two years, we offer them as the most perfect Fire Proof and safe yet.

Our *Barclay Patent* Safes made of combined iron and steel in a manner peculiarly our own, the steel is highly tempered and placed as to be beyond the reach of, and defy the tools of the most ingenious burglar, and when placed inside of one of our *Barclay Patent* Safes produce a most perfect *Fire and Barclay Patent* safe. Merchants having large amounts of silver on hand should not be without one.

We also manufacture Patent Combination Bank Locks, and the most modern Bank and other securities.

Lists of *stocks and prices* mailed on application.  
**ELKERSHAW & EDWARDS,**  
 82, 84 & 86, St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

**MRS. BAIS, BUCK MITTS, &c**  
**GREENE & SONS**  
 INVITE inspection to their FALL STOCK OF

LADIES' FURS, MEN'S WOOL HATS,  
 MEN'S FURS, BOYS' FANCY HATS,  
 BUFFALO ROBES, WHITNEY CAPS,  
 BUCK MITTS, &c. SILK HATS,  
 FURS, SKINS, &c.

HAT and CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

The attention of the Trade is directed to our Stock this Fall, which is very complete, embracing all the NEW and LEADING STYLES,

among which will be found a large variety of Men's and Boys' STEEL BRIM RESORIE HATS, which are becoming very fashionable. Samples sent by Express to parties not visiting the city.

Orders promptly executed.  
**GREENE & SONS,**  
 Montreal.

**DAVID E. MACLEAN & CO.,**  
**PRODUCE, COMMISSION MER-**  
**CHANTS AND SHIPPERS.** Advances made on all descriptions of Produce, either for sale in this market, or shipment. No. 3 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.  
**DAVID E. MACLEAN. BENJ. HAGAMAN.**  
**THOS. C. CHISHOLM.**

**WEST BROTHERS,**  
**TOBACCOS. — PLUG, VARIOUS**  
**BRANDS, CUT SMOKING, FINE CUT**  
**CHEWING.**

**CIGARS. — HAVANA, GERMAN, DUX ESTIC,**  
**WEST & BROTHERS,**  
 Montreal.

**MORRISON & SAMPSON,**  
**BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS,**  
**CONVEYANERS,**  
 SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY & BANKRUPTCY.  
 Offices corner Church and Colborne streets,  
 MONTREAL.  
 Collections made at all points in Canada West.  
**ANGUS MORRISON. D. A. SAMPSON.**

**CHARLES G. DAGG,**  
**IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE**

DEALER in British and Canadian Stationery Goods, Writing Papers, Wrapping Papers, Envelopes, Steel Pens, Inks, Pocket Books, Trunks, &c.; also, Account Book Manufacturer, Publisher of the National series of School Books, Canadian and Progressive School Copy Books, Bookbinder, &c. MANUFACTURED FOR AND NOW IN STOCK, several hundred reams each, of Manila Brown, Tea, and Coffee Papers, all sizes. Several tons Straw Wrapping Papers, all sizes. The above goods will be sold at very low prices, and a liberal discount will be allowed to CASH BUYERS.

87 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.  
 Montreal, Feb. 27th, 1866.

**MULHOLLAND & BAKER, IRON**  
 AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS, offer for sale  
 PIG IRON, Scotch (chiefly Govan), Best Refined English, Swedes and Three Rivers IRON, Hoops, Bands, and Sheets of all sizes; BOILER PLATES, of best brands and sizes; Firths & Sons' Cast STEEL, Spring, Sleigh-shoe, and other steel; Cut, Pressed, and Wrought NAILS, and the celebrated HORSE NAILS. AXES of their own and other approved brands. A complete assortment of HEAVY GOODS, Chains, Anvils, Vices, &c. An extensive assortment of most valuable CUTLERY; SILVER GOODS in great variety, of English, French, German, and American make. GLASS, PUTTY, OILS, &c. CORDAGE; LEATHER, and RUBBER BELTING.

Also, a first class SHAPING MACHINE made by Smith, Beacock & Lambert, of Leeds, England, will plane or shape a flat surface 48 x 24 inches, will plane circular work to 30 in dia. by 12 inches broad, will plane any angle or curve, cost 400 sterling in Leeds, and has been only a short time in use.

233 St. Paul street,  
 Yard entrance St. Francois Xavier street.

**F. SHAW & BROS.,**  
**TANNERS AND LEATHER MER-**  
**CHANTS.**—Our Leather is tanned at the well-known Roxton Fall-Tanneries, under our own supervision, thereby enabling us to produce an article of superior quality at the least possible cost, which we are prepared to offer to the trade at lowest market prices. All orders promptly attended to.

**HUA & RICHARDSON,**  
**LEATHER IMPORTERS AND**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,** have always in Stock an excellent assortment of FRENCH CALFS, KIDS and PATENTS, &c. Also a large supply of O. L. Richardson & Sons' Spanish Sole and Slaughter Leather, for which they are agents in Canada.  
 Consignments of leather respectfully solicited.  
 Sole Agents for Alexander's Kid Gloves.

**HUA & RICHARDSON,**  
 St. Peter st., Montreal.

**LEEMING & BUCHANAN,**  
**PRODUCE AND COMMISSION**  
**MERCHANTS.**  
 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.  
 Special attention devoted to the Sale and Shipment of FLAX, and liberal Advances made on consignments of other Fibre or Seed.

**SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,**  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS AND**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS, St. Andrew's**  
**Buildings, St. Peter street, Montreal.**

Constantly on hand, a large Stock of TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, MOLLASSES, SYRUPS, TOBACCO, DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c., &c.  
 Consignments of BUTTER, POPK, FLOUR, WHEAT, and other products solicited.

The Sale of POT and PEARL ASHES shall have the very best and most prompt attention.  
 Agents for COOTE'S celebrated GROUND ROCK SALT, for Dairy and Table use.

**MESSRS. BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.**  
 WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF  
**DRY AND FANCY GOODS,** have the pleasure of announcing to their Customers and the trade, that they have removed to 481 St. Paul street, a new spacious building, opposite Messrs Andrew Robertson & Co., and Thos May.  
 They beg to draw the attention of Buyers to their well assorted and selected Spring Stock.

**KERR & FINDLAY,**  
**WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,**  
 Manufacturers of Gum Drops, Chocolate, and other Cream Drops, &c., &c.  
 516 sul st. Montreal.

**CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
 TEA DEALERS AND IMPORTERS  
 OF  
**GENERAL GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.**  
*Cour of Hospital and St. John Streets, Montreal.*  
 Offer for sale a large assortment of FRESH TEAS,  
 now arriving from England, per Steamers for Port-  
 land, comprising, Hysons, Young Hysons, Imperial,  
 Gunpowders, Colored and Uncolored Japans, Con-  
 gous, Souchongs, and Scented Teas, and their usual  
 variety of Cakes, Tobaccos, Wines, Brandy, Cigars,  
 &c.

**ESTABLISHED 1812.**  
**STEAM MADE CONFECTIONERY.**  
 LAM DROPS and JULIEN PASTE.  
 PAN GOODS, and CANDIES of all kinds.  
 LOZENGES of every description.  
 FRENCH CREAM BON-BONS and CHOCOLATE  
 CREAM DROPS.

*Manufactured and sold at his New Block, erected on  
 the Old Stand, 243 (New No. 331) Notre Dame Street.*  
**CHARLES ALEXANDER,**  
 Wholesale and Retail Confectioner

**FITZPATRICK & MOORE,**  
**IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE**  
 DEALERS in Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wines,  
 Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c. &c.  
 No. 4 Lemoyne St.

**SMITH & McCULLOCH,**  
**MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS**  
 AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.  
 Importers to order of China, Glass, and Earthen-  
 ware, Japanned and Fineware, Hardware and Electro-  
 Plate, Plumbers', Photographs', and Chemists'  
 Ware, Iron Stable Furniture, Lacustric Flooring  
 Tiles, &c. &c.

We are now receiving our Spring consignments of  
 China Tea and Breakfast Sets; White Granite and  
 Fretted Dinner and Toilet Ware; Tumblers, Wines,  
 Lamp Chimneys, etc., which we offer for sale to the  
 trade in original packages.

Office, Sample Rooms, and Warehouse:  
 18 AND 20 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL.

**JUST LANDED,**  
 EX "HIBERNIAN,"  
**FIFTY BALES COTTON YARN.**  
 This Yarn is made from American Cotton, and is  
 superior in quality to any Yarn in the market.  
 Numbers and Weight guaranteed.  
**ALEX. WALKER,**  
 Montreal.

**JAMES LOCKHART,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT AND**  
 MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, No 3 St. Sacra-  
 ment street, Montreal.

**ROBERT SIMMS & CO.,**  
**GENERAL AND COMMISSION**  
 MERCHANTS, 8 Gillespie Buildings, Common  
 Street.

**F. H. SIMMS,**  
 MONTREAL IRON WORKS,  
**MANUFACTURES to Order,** and has  
 in Stock, Carriage Bolts of all sizes, Nuts and  
 Bolts of every description, Rivets, Lifting Jacks,  
 Hatchet Braces, Copying Presses, &c., &c.

**W. F. LEWIS & CO.,**  
**WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,**  
 St. Peter st., Montreal.

**CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COM-**  
 PANY. Established 1847. Head Office, Hamil-  
 ton, C. W. Capital, \$1,000,000. Sums Assured over  
 \$1,000,000. Annual Income, over \$150,000. Assets,  
 over \$600,000.  
 Manager. General Agent.  
**A. G. RAMSAY.** **T. W. MEDLEY.**

**LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND PRIVILEGES.**  
 Perfect Security, and Rates Lower than those offered  
 by English or Foreign Companies  
**POLICIES CAN BE EFFECTED WITHOUT TROUBLE OR**  
**DELAY.**  
**H. ABBOTT, Agent,**  
 23 Great St. James street, Montreal.

**FALL TRADE, 1865.**  
**OUR STOCK** will be  
 COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT  
 BY THE  
**TWENTY-FIRST OF AUGUST.**  
**THOMSON, CLAYTON & CO.**  
**GEORGE OFFORD & CO.,**  
 Contractors for Consist Labor at the Provincial  
 Penitentiary.

**MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-**  
**SALE DEALERS** in every description of BOOKS  
 and SHOES, made almost exclusively by hand.  
 All orders will receive prompt attention.  
 Office and Warehouse—Kingston, C. W.

**GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS AND GENERAL**  
 WHOLESALE GROCERS, No 13 St. Francis-  
 Xavier street, Montreal.  
 Orders by letter, from Country Merchants not find-  
 ing it convenient to visit Montreal, will receive prompt  
 attention, and goods not in stock will be purchased  
 and charged at lowest market rates.

**ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,**  
**IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-**  
**CERS, and General Commission Merchants,** corner  
 McGill and College streets, Montreal.

**ROBERT CROOKS & CO.,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
 LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND  
 Execute Canadian Orders on the best terms, giving  
 special attention to the Grocery Department. They  
 make liberal Advances on Produce consigned to them,  
 and give prompt dispatch to the Forwarding and  
 Insurance of Goods.

**DUNDAS.**  
**OSLER & BEGUE,**  
**BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS**  
 AT LAW,  
*Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries and Conveyancers,*  
 DUNDAS, C. W.  
 Office.—Moore's Buildings, Main Street.  
 B. B. OSLER, LL.B. T. H. A. BEGUE, LL.B.

**FRESH SEEDS.**  
 Catalogues of our Stock of GARDEN AND  
 FIELD SEEDS now ready.  
**LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,**  
 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

**LINSEED OIL CAKE FOR STOCK**  
**FEEDING.**  
**LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,**  
 St. Paul Street, Montreal.  
**FLAX SEED.**

**IMPORTED RIGA, AMERICAN,**  
**AND SELECTED CANADIAN,** for sowing.  
**LYMANS, CLARE & CO.**  
**LINSEED OIL.**  
**20,000 GALLONS RAW, RE-**  
**FINED, AND DOUBLE BOILED**  
**LINSEED OIL.**  
 For Sale low, for CASH.  
**LYMANS, CLARE & CO.**  
**PAINTS, PUTTY, AND WINDOW GLASS.**  
**LYMANS, CLARE & CO.**

**KINGAN & KINLOCH,**  
**IMPORTERS AND GENERAL**  
 WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Mer-  
 chants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets,  
 Montreal.  
**W. M. KINLOCH.** **W. B. LINDSAY.**

**THOMAS MAY & CO., IMPORTERS**  
 of STRAW and FANCY DRY GOODS, 280 St.  
 Paul, and 106 Commissioners street, Montreal.

**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.**  
 (WAREHOUSE—178 St. Paul Street,  
 Montreal, 18th August, 1865.)  
**WE** take this medium of intimating to  
 our friends and customers, that we are now  
 RECEIVING BY EVERY STEAMER  
**FULL IMPORTATION**  
**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.**  
 A considerable portion are to hand, and we hope to be  
 able to show our complete assortment by the first week  
 in September, when our clients will be fully satisfied.  
**A. ROBERTSON & CO.**

**FOLINGSBY & WILLIAMSON.**  
**PRODUCE, COMMISSION MER-**  
**CHANIS, and SHIPPERS,** Nos. 17, 19, and 23  
 William street, Montreal. Advances made on Con-  
 signments of Produce or General Merchandise for sale  
 in the market, or for shipment. Personal attention  
 given to the sale or purchase of same.

**ALEXANDER MCGIBBON,**  
 ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,  
 69 Great St. James street, Montreal.  
 SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF  
 McEwan's Portland HADDIES and other smoked Fish  
 Keiller & Sons Dundee MARMALADE  
 Ballantyne's Edinburgh Albert Green BISCUITS  
 Water and Williams' Quinine WINE  
 Christie & Bell's celebrated Hochelaga SOAPS  
 McKinnon's fancy BISCUITS—tins and boxes  
 Pitt and Watson's do do do do  
 Win. Dow & Co's. E. F. XXXA XX ALES and  
 PEPPER—Wood and Bottle  
 Guinness & Sons' EXTRA STOUT  
 Grosse & Blaukwell's PICKLES, SAUCES, &c. Direct  
 CONDIMENTALS, &c. Importations.  
 The subscriber keeps constantly in stock a full and  
 complete assortment of the finer kinds of Family  
 GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, ALES, TEAS,  
 COFFEES, &c., selected with the greatest care in the  
 cheapest markets, and can therefore offer superior  
 inducements to the country merchant and whole-sale  
 buyer in "sorting up" with quantities suitable to  
 their wants. Terms liberal.  
**ALEX. MCGIBBON.**

**FOULDS & HODGSON,**  
 IMPORTERS OF  
 Grey Cottons, Laces, Spools,  
 White Shirtings, Blouses, Pins,  
 Regattas, Handkerchiefs, Needles,  
 Prints, Fancy Dresses, Tapes,  
 Bod Ticks, Embroiders, Buttons,  
 Dolmans, Parasols, Combs,  
 Silks, Shawls, Brushes,  
 Coburgs, Hair Skirts, Hair Oils,  
 Orleans, Table Oil Cloths, Colognes,  
 Mrs. Laines, Soap, Stationery,  
 White Muslins, Batings, Brooches,  
 Jeans, Velvets, Spectacles,  
 Mohair, Linc Threads, Dolls,  
 Flannels, Playing Cards, Mirrors,  
 Blankets, Jewellery, Razors,  
 Cloths, Tea Trays, Pocket Knives,  
 Tweeds, Vestings, Snuff Boxes, Table Knives,  
 Hosiery, Pipes, Chapelets,  
 Gloves, Toys, Crosses,  
 Braces, Bag Purcases, Marbles,  
 Ribbons, Pencils, Slates.  
 And a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods  
**WHOLESALE**  
 Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable  
 for a General Country Store of any house in the  
 Province.  
 363 and 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

**W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.**  
**IMPORTERS OF HEAVY**  
**HARDWARE, &c., and COMMISSION MER-**  
**CHANTS.**  
 Dealers in Drain Pipes, Roman Cement, Water  
 Lime, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Ornamental Chimney  
 tops, &c. &c.  
 Young's Buildings, McGill & Grey Sun sts., Montreal.  
 11th May, 1865.

**ESTABLISHED 1837.**  
**BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE**  
 COMPANY, 1 Princess street, Bank of England  
 London. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament  
 4 Vic. cap. 9.—NOTICE is hereby given that JOSEPH H.  
 JONES, Esquire, Council, has been appointed Agent  
 to this Company in Montreal. Detailed prospectus  
 and all requisite information as to the mode of effecting  
 Assurance may be obtained on application to the Resi-  
 dent Agent, at his office, 34 1/2 Little St. James street,  
 Montreal.  
 Medical Referee—JOHN REDDY, M. D.  
**ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.**

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered, by Special Acts of British and Canadian Parliaments

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

In addition to Life Assurance, this Society issues Bonds of Security for persons holding GOVERNMENT, or other situations of Trust.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Persons for whom this Society is Surety, can Assure their lives at considerably reduced rates.

Life Policy-holders in this Society can avail themselves of the Society's Surety, to a proportional amount at any time, free of expense.

All Premiums received in Canada invested in the Province.

EDWARD RAWLINGS, Secretary

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO

Chief Offices—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

T. B. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. B. of Montreal) Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman, (ch. Ontario Bk.) Henry Starnes, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank) Henry Chapman, Esq. (Mfr. R. S. Lytle Esq. (Mfr. E. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk. of Montreal) Capital paid up \$1,500,000. Reserve surplus Fund, \$5,000,000. Life Department Reserve \$7,500,000. Undivided Profit \$1,000,000. Total Funds in hand \$15,250,000.

Revenue of the company.—Fire Premiums \$2,000,000. Life Premiums \$1,500,000. Interest on Investments \$800,000. Total Income 1883 \$4,300,000

All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business transacted on reasonable terms.

Head office—Canada Branch Company's buildings, PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL

G. F. C. SMITH, Res. Secretary

READY-MADE CLOTHING

RINGLAND, EWART & CO., IMPORTERS OF

DRY GOODS, &c.

Are giving special attention to the READY-MADE CLOTHING, and our Fall Goods, for style, quality and finish, will be second to none in the Province.

Our Travellers will call on buyers in every section of Upper and Lower Canada, and we advise these wanting goods got up with taste, and suitable for a Canadian climate, not to purchase before examining our sample.

GENTS' HABERDASHES.—This department will comprise the latest novelties.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.—A full stock of plain and fancy.

LEICESTER KNITTED GOODS, in great variety.

422 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, Eng.

Capital, \$12,500,000. Invested, over \$2,500,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges, proportionate to each risk incurred.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—For the procurement of advantages offered by this Company, see Prospectus and Circular—80 per cent. of profits divided among participating Policy Holders.—Economy of management guaranteed by a clause in the Deed of Association

MORLAND, WATSON & CO

General Agents for Canada.

FRED COLE, Secretary.

Office, 385 and 387 St. Paul street, Montreal.

H. MUNRO, Montreal,

T. C. LIVINGSTON, P. L. S. U. C. Inspectors

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION POUNDS STEERING

Head Office—Edinburgh and Montreal.

Manager for Canada, W. M. Ramsay.

Inspector of Agencies, R. Bull

Income of Company, . . . . . £144,824 5/2. Accumulated Fund, . . . . . 555,753 "

Unconditional policies granted. Claims settled without delay and liberally.

No expenses connected with obtaining policies. Profits divided every five years. As an example of the additions to policies by profits. A policy taken out in 1847 for £1,000 is now increased to £1,310.

Agencies in every Town in Canada

W. M. RAMSAY,

Manager for Canada. Montreal, 19 Great St. James street.

THE HOME AND COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Chief Office, 69 Cornhill, London, England. Authorized Capital, \$10,000,000. Issued \$5,000,000. All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business transacted on reasonable terms.

Losses promptly and liberally adjusted without reference to England. General Agents for Canada,

MESSRS. TAYLOR BROTHERS.

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

HEAD OFFICE—CANADA BRANCH,

Nos. 13 and 15 Merchants' Exchange, Montreal.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,

Brokers for sale and Purchase of Stocks, Securities and Real Estate.

Brokers and Commission Merchants for purchase and sale of Produce.

Agents for the Merchant Banking Company of London (Limited).

Nos. 13 and 15 Merchants' Exchange, Montreal.

WILLIAM NIVIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND

SHIPPING AGENTS purchase and sell all descriptions of Produce on Commission, and likewise advance on consignments of same made to their friends in London, Liverpool and Glasgow.

Also are prepared to import on Commission and on favorable terms, all description of Groceries, Drugs, Oils and Lams, having first class connections in Great Britain for the execution of such orders.

Montreal, St. Sacramento and St. Nicholas streets

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1885.

THE WAY TO DO WITHOUT IT.

MR GALT, in presenting his Budget to Parliament, gave a very lucid explanation of what he considered would be the effect of the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty. He referred to each of the leading articles exported; and satisfactorily, at least to his own mind, showed that Canada would not suffer so seriously as is generally anticipated. Speaking of lumber, he says:—

"What would be the effect of the United States imposing a duty on lumber? It would either raise the price, so as to induce the article to be brought from a portion of their own country, whence it cannot at present be brought on account of the distance, or they would have to import it from this country, paying the duty themselves, and paying us the same price as now. They might raise the cost of the material used in their houses and ships, but they could only do so at the expense of the consuming interest without injury to the producing interest. Unless the effect of the increased cost was to diminish the consumption, they must necessarily go either to Canada or to the more remote districts of their own country for the supply. He contended that where a country was compelled to consume an article on which they charged duty, they not merely paid the duty themselves, but absolutely made a present of a similar amount of duty to all the producers of the article within their own country. There would be an increase of price on the whole production of lumber in the United States; and he believed that in the case of so bulky an article, which would not bear a long carriage, they could not supply their market without coming to Canada for it to a very great extent."

Referring to the exportation of animals and their products, he announced the remarkable fact, that while in '01 they amounted to \$1,337,000, and in '02 to \$1,282,000, the amount last year was \$4,478,000; showing a vast increase over previous years.

Mr Galt considered that if the United States had to send to Canada for this large supply, they would have to pay the duty themselves. Another fact of some importance, which appears from his statement, is, that while we exported \$310,000 worth of butter to the United States, we imported from them \$306,000 worth of cheese. On the subject of wool, Mr. Galt states that—

"Our export was considerable. Last year it amounted to \$1,550,000, against an import of \$176,000. The description of wool we exported to the United States was essential to their manufacturers; they took it from us because they could not get a better article, or one more suitable to their purpose, anywhere else. If they imposed a duty so as to exclude

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

Importers of all descriptions of

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE

IRON,

STEEL,

PIG IRON,

PAINTS,

OILS,

GLASS, CORDAGE

RUBBER and LEATHER BELTING, &c., &c.

Manufacturers of

S A W S :

Circular, Gang, Crosscut, Webs, &c.

Mccock's celebrated

AXES, EDGE TOOLS, &c.

MONTREAL REFINED IRON:

Bars and Sheets, Cut Scrap Nails, Pressed, Clinch and Finishing, Iron and Zinc Shear

Bills, Brads, &c.

Agents for Sharpe & Davy's English Gunpowder

Agents for Commercial Union Assurance Company Fire and Life, of London, England

Agents for National Provincial Marine Assurance Company of London, England

Warehouse and Offices, 385 & 387 St. Paul street,

Manufactories on Laclue Canal.

Montreal.

"our wool, they would have either to change their mode of manufacture, or to find wool that would answer their purpose in some other part of the world."

With respect to wheat and flour, he said the United States exported to the Maritime Provinces as much as they imported from us; and if we succeeded in establishing proper relations with our friends of the Lower Provinces, our trade could be conducted through their ports, instead of, as now, with Boston and New York. In coarse grains, Mr. Galt said the case was somewhat different, but the same argument would hold good, as had been used with reference to lumber. "Indeed, it applied more strongly to the coarse grains than to lumber. If lumber could not be carried far, except by water, it was clear that grain, like barley and oats, could not. Now, the market for these articles was to be found in the manufacturing districts of the United States, and we knew that by imposing duties on them, the cost of manufacturing would be enhanced, in which case it was plain, that while the New England manufacturers were now complaining of the difficulty of competing with foreign manufacturers, still more would they complain then."

After having gone thoroughly over the ground of our trade with the United States, he concluded this part of the subject as follows:—

"To sum up, the exports to the United States which might be said to be dependent on the Reciprocity Treaty—that is, the balance of exports over imports—were, lumber about \$6,000,000, coarse grains \$1,000,000, animals \$1,500,000. The trade in animals was much larger last year, but this was about the average. Thus a balance of about ten millions and a half of our export was more or less dependent on the Treaty. That was about the amount they could affect by levying taxation on the productions of this country. He would not repeat any of the arguments with respect to each article, but the peculiar position of that portion of the American market, which was supplied from Canada, was such that he did not think they would find it to their interest to impose duties on our products. But if they did, they would not merely increase the cost of every one of those articles raised in their own country, but they will have themselves to pay the duty on the supplies they obtain from abroad, essential for their consumption."

A MISREPRESENTATION.

"None but a traitor could possibly recommend us to defer the opening up of the North-West till the whole of the United States is settled. Yet that is the proposal of the Trade Review"—Toronto Globe.

THE above is a wanton misrepresentation. The Review made no such recommendation, as any person turning up our article of August 15th will see. Since the Globe became the Ministerial squire, everybody is "a traitor" who does not view public affairs through coalition spectacles.

## ABROGATION OF RECIPROCITY.

THE abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty being no longer an impossible contingency, two important questions naturally present themselves: How would it effect the interests of Canada; and how can our people best adapt themselves to the altered circumstances?

Nothing can be more certain than that reciprocal trade has largely benefited both the United States and Canada. It is self-evident, therefore, that its abolition would inflict a certain amount of injury upon both countries. But the people of Canada have no reason to regard this result with such gloomy apprehensions as many indulge in. The change would no doubt disarrange trade at first, and serve afterwards, to some extent, to discourage commercial transactions with our neighbours. But we need not fear that our agricultural productions will remain without purchasers, or that we are so dependent on the United States, that an illiberal change in their commercial policy will seriously retard our prosperity.

If our present commercial relations with the United States are to cease, the change could hardly take place at a more favourable time for Canada than the present. Not to speak of the progress made by this Province since 1864, the late rebellion has largely altered the position of the two countries. We are, comparatively speaking, lightly taxed; they are more heavily taxed. The burden of taxation presses on the American farmer as upon all other classes. They cannot raise their crops so cheaply as before the war, and consequently the prices of produce must rule high in their markets. Under these circumstances, it is not unreasonable to suppose that our millers and farmers may obtain nearly, if not quite, as high a figure for their flour and grain without Reciprocity as they would have done with the Treaty, but without any increase of American taxation. Doubtless it would be better if our flour, grain, lumber, live stock, &c., continued to pass across the lines without "let or hindrance." But even should we be required to pay 20 per cent. duty, we will still occupy quite as favourable a position as our neighbours themselves.

Under the most adverse circumstances, the loss of Reciprocity to Canada would not likely be more than \$3,000,000 per annum—that is 20 per cent. on \$15,000,000, the average annual amount of our free exports. But would we continue to sell as largely to the United States as before? We think not. At present, a large proportion of American purchases of Canadian wheat and flour are for export to Europe. A saving of 20 per cent. would now throw the whole of this trade into the hands of Canadian dealers, and thus our sharp-sighted neighbours would lose both the trade and the duty. It is easy to foresee that in this way our loss would be largely reduced below \$3,000,000; and if our forwarders sent their cargoes by the St. Lawrence route, and thus built up our shipping interests, we would have a collateral advantage of no small importance.

In the foregoing paragraph we have taken it for granted that the entire three millions—or 20 per cent. duty—would be paid by the Canadian exporter. But would such really be the case? Most certainly not. All political economists hold that, as a general rule, the duties levied by a nation are paid by the consumer, and not by the producer. We may safely assert that, on whatever articles the United States require to purchase from Canada—i.e., cannot supply themselves with—the duties must ultimately come out of their own pockets. For instance, the United States must have our lumber. They bought it before Reciprocity, and must continue to do so if that measure is repealed. Whatever is put on as duty, will just be added to the price. In 1863 our exports of lumber amounted to \$4,165,290—nearly 25 per cent. of our whole exports. The same may be said of our long wool, the sales of which have run up to \$974,153 in a single year, and to some extent to our superior white wheat, to barley, and other articles. From these considerations, it is quite reasonable to conclude that, if the Americans place a duty of 20 per cent. on our raw products, at least one-half of it will fall upon themselves. This fact, of itself, would reduce Canada's loss to \$1,500,000 per annum.

We do not despair that a new Reciprocity Treaty may eventually be enacted; but we think it our duty as a commercial journal to press upon our people to consider the best course to adopt, should negotiations fail. "Forewarned is to be forearmed." We do not doubt that, even without Reciprocity, Canadian products will command a fair price in American markets. But our millers and produce dealers should render

themselves independent of New York and Boston, by making arrangements to ship direct to Europe whenever necessary. And why should not a large trade in breadstuffs be done with the Maritime Provinces? In 1863 they bought of the United States 3,615,232 bushels of grain, whilst we sold the latter 3,850,000. Why should Canada not supply these Provinces direct? If Reciprocity is abolished, Montreal should become the great depot for Western produce, and the St. Lawrence our principal route of transportation.

What course our agriculturists should pursue as regards crops, it is somewhat difficult to advise at present. One principle, however, may be affirmed, and that is, not to depend too much on articles for which the United States is our only market. Our white wheat will generally command a good price; but the coarse grains may not be so fortunate. In that event, it would be well for our farmers to give more of their attention to the growth of flax, to fruit growing, to pork raising, and to dairy farming. We have now a good demand in Canada for flax, and we annually purchase large quantities of fruit from our neighbours. Pork, cheese, and butter, are always in demand for export to Europe. In 1863, we purchased no less than \$1,238,923 worth of meats from the United States, and in the list of imports we notice \$975,614 for Indian corn. Should the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty depreciate the price of our coarse grains, our farmers may find a substitute in supplying these and other wants of Canada, and in raising more of those articles always in request for the European markets.

After carefully considering the subject, we do not think the loss of the Treaty—beneficial though it has been—would produce that "ruin and decay" which some have been led to fear. It would at first considerably disturb business, and cause our agriculturists to vary somewhat the articles they produce, but the day has gone by when it could seriously embarrass either country.

## AN EXPLODED IDEA.

FOR some time past a controversy has been carried on between the New York Tribune and some other journals of that city, respecting the relative merits of Free Trade and Protection. That journal sides strongly with the protectionists, and advocates their most ultra theories even to prohibition. Inasmuch as the arguments which he employs are those used very constantly in this country, we propose to investigate their truth. The Tribune, in its first article on the subject, speaking of the farmers of the western prairies, says:—"Their grain, of course, brings them its price in London or Liverpool minus the cost of transporting it thither, so that Indian corn nets the grower ten to thirty cents per bushel, according to the locality and the season." And as a means of increasing that price, it is proposed to "let us have a tariff that will make it the interest of the producers of our metals, wares, and fabrics to transfer their works to this country, and settle amongst us, even though it should for a time be necessary to make our imports 100 per cent."

And the result is supposed to be that "the price is higher than under free trade, but the cost is far less, because the price of all the buyers have to sell is enhanced far more than that of their fabrics. Instead of selling corn for ten to 30 cents per bushel, it would command 50 to 75 cents."

We would ask the Tribune why it does not propose to take some of these men who are producing corn at 10 to 30 cents per bushel (if that is a more unprofitable business than working in factories would be under his improved dispensation, as we must assume from the tone of that article it would be), and set them to manufacture? If only that price can be realised for grain, and that a non-paying price, it would certainly be more logical to propose a withdrawal of a part of that population from the raising of grain, and applying their labour to more lucrative pursuits, instead of advocating the importation of others to do that which many of the settlers could do and have done in other parts of the world. But we believe the facts to be the reverse of what we are thus led to assume, and that the raising of corn at from 10 to 30 cents per bushel is a more profitable business in the West than the manufacture of "our metals, wares, and fabrics" would be. The fact that protection is required proves that such is the case; and the fact that the Tribune proposes to import the manufacturers instead of taking what must otherwise be surplus labour in the West, proves that the writer had an inward consciousness of it.

If it was the case that grain was always a drug in the Western markets at a price which did not sufficiently remunerate the grower, labour would soon also be a drug; and that would be the best stimulus to manufacture. No person would continue to raise that out of which they could not make a living equal to that which they could get from working for wages. But such is not the case; a high rate of wages has always been obtained at the West, which proves that the raising of grain at such prices is at least equal thereto, or it would soon cause a drain of labour from the one to the other. In fact, in places where land can be had for an almost nominal price, the rate of wages and profits of farming will always amount to about the same average, because the one regulates the other. And neither protection nor free trade can ever disturb that balance, and it will be only as land becomes of poorer quality or harder to acquire, that wages will decrease in the West sufficiently to make manufacturing a profitable business.

Again: when the Tribune asserts that New England has no advantage from protection, which is not offered to every section, and in fact derives less, he says that which proves the fallacy of protection; because if New England derives less advantage from protection than the remainder of the country, and yet has become to a great extent a manufacturing country, we must look to other causes than protection as a stimulus to manufactures. The true cause is what we have already mentioned, that labour being more abundant than can be profitably employed on farming in the New England States, is obliged to seek employment elsewhere or in manufacturing at home, and land being more abundant and cheaper in the Western States than in New England, is continually drawing labour from the latter to cultivate the former.

The result which the Tribune expects from protection is the same which protectionists all the world over have continually made their cry—increased value of the raw produce of the country. Nothing could be more illusory. In this case it is supposed to occasion a rise of from 250 to 500 per cent. The process by which this is to be accomplished is not particularly set forth by the writer. But it is easy to show how it is impossible any such result can take place. The price of grain is regulated in the West by what can be realised for it in New York, this city, or the New England States; which again in years of plenty is regulated by the price which can be obtained in Britain. While there is a surplus in the exporting cities of this continent which must be shipped, the price of the whole is controlled by what that surplus will realise in Britain, or any other good market to which it can be sent; and the same rate applies to the West. Unless they establish sufficient manufactories to consume the whole of their grain (which would certainly be an impossibility), the price of the whole will be just that which can be realised from the surplus, which would have to be exported to the same markets to which it is now sent.

But the whole argument is summed up in a few words. "And why? Because protection is but another name for an enormous saving of labour." We admit it. But on the same principle that destruction may accomplish the same end, a farmer might say: It would be a great saving of labour to turn his standing crops instead of reaping and thrashing them. And it no doubt would be. But it would be a terrible waste of capital, and so it is with protection. It is a saving of labour to give a man four dollars to do that in the West, which would require the same or longer time to manufacture in Germany, besides labour employed in freighting it, though all of which might be done for one dollar. But it would be a sad waste of capital. We fully understand the argument that capital is the result of labour, and that therefore a waste of labour is a waste of capital. But equal quantities of labour in different places do not represent the same amount of capital. And that is no doubt what has led so many astray on this subject. But is it not much better that the farmer in the West, who can make a living out of his farm equal to wages of say three dollars per day, should buy his goods manufactured in Germany, where the wages and freight would not average more than one third of that amount, than that they should bring the German manufacturer to the West, where they would have to pay him a rate of wages equal to what he could make by the cultivation of the land?

Mr. Thomas Swinyard, Managing Director of the Great Western Railway, has gone to England, intending to be absent five or six weeks.

## THE ANNEXATION QUESTION.

(ARTICLE V.)

THE issue which Canadians have to decide regarding "the Future of our Country," lies virtually between annexation to the United States and the establishment of an independent Government. Our position as a Colony nears its close. It therefore becomes us as intelligent freemen to give heed to the great issues which are pressing upon us for solution.

The advocates of annexation rest their case on one great argument: *the increased prosperity which (they assert) Canada would enjoy from amalgamation.* This is a vital point to a nation, and merits candid consideration. That some commercial advantages would accrue to Canada from annexation, it would be as silly as it would be futile to deny. Placed by Providence side by side with each other, having a joint interest in the magnificent lakes and rivers which roll between us, our commercial interests are closely connected. An American paper recently endeavoured to illustrate our position by a picture of the Siamese twins. This was a bit of Yankee exaggeration; but reciprocity has abundantly demonstrated the benefits of free commercial intercourse; he will admit that, before the civil war broke out, the commercial argument was a strong one in favour of union. Mr McGee is reported to have said at that time, that if annexation was to turn on the point of commercial advantage, the argument must be considered closed. But, notwithstanding this fact, very few Canadians then favoured annexation; and four years of war have seriously weakened, if not entirely destroyed, the only argument on which it has been supported.

What advantages would annexation confer upon us? Its advocates tell us it would secure to us American markets for our produce and manufactures, and bring an influx of Americans and American capital. As regards the latter, they have greater inducements to enter Canada under present circumstances, for taxation, labour, living—everything—is cheaper than they would be after amalgamation. And as to the American markets, we have no fears that we shall be permanently shut out from them. From political motives, our liberal and intelligent cousins may "try on" the commercial policy of the Chinese; but they are too sensible of the advantages reciprocity has conferred upon them, to long continue so retrograde a policy if Canadians act with proper independence. But under any circumstances, we unhesitatingly assert that the people of Canada could not afford to purchase reciprocal trade at the price of the great burden of debt and taxation which annexation would entail upon us.

How would annexation affect us as regards our public indebtedness? At the present time, Canada owes about \$75,000,000. But were we united to the Republic, our share of its debt would amount to something over \$200,000,000! The population of the United States is set down at thirty millions, and its debt at three thousand millions. Comparing these sums with the population and debt of Canada, we find that whilst their population is only about *twelve times* as large, their debt is *forty times* greater than ours! To-day, we could square off our liabilities for \$30 per head; annexed \$100 would barely be sufficient. The United States debt must therefore be considered a very formidable Lion in the path of annexation.

Now let us glance at taxation. Great Britain is generally considered to be very heavily taxed, but the United States is no longer able to taunt it in that respect. The taxes to be levied in Great Britain for 1865 are estimated at £66,392,000; those of the United States at \$350,000,000. To raise these amounts it is calculated it will take \$11.25 cts. from every British and \$10.15 cts. from every American subject. This apparently shows an advantage of \$1.10 cts. in favour of our American neighbours. But if we were to add to the above amount, the cost of their different State Governments, and the interest annually accruing upon their States' debts, the tables would be more than turned. It is stated upon good authority, that the present Federal State and municipal taxation of New York city amounts to no less than \$23 per head! We are therefore quite safe in asserting that American taxation has become more excessive than that of the British people.

But let us make the comparison nearer home. The annual expenditure of our Government averages about \$12,000,000—and we think it hard enough to pay. But what would our contributions to the support of the Federal Government require to be, if annexed? Taking their debt at three thousand millions, the in-

terest upon it at 6 per cent. would be \$180,000,000. Before the rebellion, the Federal Government spent about \$100,000,000 per annum, and for the support of the army, navy, and civil officers, who will be required until all Southern troubles cease, we might safely add \$50,000,000 more. But let us consider their whole expenditure at \$300,000,000. As a State of the Union, our share of this annual expenditure would reach *somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$25,000,000!* To raise \$12,000,000 per annum, our tariff averages about 20 per cent., and we have excise, stamp, and other dues besides. What would our taxation be if we had to raise more than double that sum annually?

The American markets are very valuable to the people of Canada, but we cannot afford to pay \$13,000,000 per annum to gain admission to them. Should reciprocity be abolished, we suppose, at the worst, no higher duty than 20 per cent. would be imposed. Now, for the last ten years, our free exports to the United States have been of the average value of \$15,000,000. The duty upon this sum at 20 per cent. would be \$3,000,000. If Canada had all this duty to pay—which would be far from the case—a simple sum in subtraction will prove to anybody that we had better pay it than purchase the costly luxury of "a closer union."

But we have not finished the expense of annexation yet. Twenty-five millions would pay off all Federal demands; but we have added nothing for the cost of State Governments for Upper and Lower Canada. This expense could not be less than \$10,000,000, and would bring up our annual expenditure to \$35,000,000! Whatever doubts may have previously existed, we are sure this fact must convince every candid Canadian, that the commercial argument in favour of annexation—the only one on which its advocates build their case—has become as unsubstantial as

"the baseless fabric of a vision."

"But," some one may say, "heavily taxed or not, 'all is prosperity in the States, business is brisk, wages 'high, and money abundant.'" Not so fast, friend. "All is not gold that glitters." The immense issue of greenbacks since the war began, has stimulated business to the verge of excitement, and gilded over the losses and horrors of the carnage with an artificial prosperity. But what intelligent man believes the United States as rich as before the strife began? Business may seem brisk and wages high, but with a depreciated currency, with food and clothing double what Canadians pay, with an almost prohibitory tariff on imports, with taxation pressing upon incomes, upon trades, upon everything which can be bought, sold, manufactured or grown,—such a prosperity must soon appear in its true garb, *as evanescent as it is unreal.*

Before the rebellion, the commercial argument for annexation possessed much force. Now its weight is thrown into the opposite scale. This being admitted, annexation falls to the ground, for our national and political feelings all point us to another destiny. We respect the Americans, but we do not wish to join them. We admire many of their institutions, but we dislike universal suffrage, elective judges, and mob influence. Add to these considerations, our duty to Great Britain; and we think every true-hearted Canadian must acknowledge that, as between annexation and independence, interest, feeling, and duty, all conspire to urge us to decide in favour of the latter.

## BARLEY.

WITHIN the last few years the Barley crop has become of great importance to Canada. The failure in the cultivation of Winter Wheat, and the necessity of rotation in crops, induced the farmer in all sections of the province to resort to this among other grains. Fortunately it has been a most profitable cereal. Large sums of money have been realized from its sale, and the profits of its cultivation have exceeded those of almost anything else which has engaged the attention of the farmer. It is somewhat singular that the demand should have kept pace with the rapid increase in the production of this grain. The causes which induced the cultivation of this crop in Canada had also caused a large increase in the production in New York and other States; but notwithstanding that the yield in all sections of the country was largely augmented, the demand has been sufficient to absorb the product at very satisfactory prices.

Inasmuch as there is no Barley exported from the United States, this largely increased demand indicates some interesting changes in the social habits and economic condition of our neighbours. The introduction of

a large German element has resulted in the large consumption of lager beer, immense quantities of which are manufactured in many localities. But the consumption of this light and pleasant drink has not been confined by any means to the Germans, but it is now used largely by all classes of the community, and is regarded as almost an article of necessity where five years ago it would not have been thought of, in New York, for instance, where among the most wealthy and fashionable citizens it is a common household drink. The ladies, too, find it beneficial to their health, and pleasant to take. In the Western cities again, such as St. Louis, where the water is generally impure, lager beer has become an almost universal drink. The consumption, also, of all descriptions of ale, porter, &c., has been largely on the increase, and especially since the imposition of the heavy excise duties on spirits. Two dollars a gallon on Whiskey, places among the luxuries that beverage once so universal, and the far less injurious and less expensive article of beer has been substituted. The influence of the change upon the health and general appearance of our American friends remains to be seen; if among other things it results in giving them the rosy and jovial appearance for which John Bull is so deservedly famous, a great improvement will be effected. The transformation of "a lean Yankee" into a corpulent jolly and good-natured American, will certainly be among the wonders of the nineteenth century; but if the consumption of beer is any indication of this desirable result, it is likely to be realized. Whatever may be the cause or result, it is certain that the consumption of this class of liquors among our neighbours has of late years largely increased; and to it alone must we attribute the rapid absorption of the increasing crop of Barley.

Thus far, the demand has, always absorbed the supply, notwithstanding a large yearly increase in the latter. This year however the production is far in excess of former seasons. The high price which grain has hitherto brought has stimulated its cultivation in all parts of the Northern States and Canada. In the Upper Province this year not only has a much greater quantity of land been under this crop, but the yield will be extraordinary. From every section of the country, whatever the complaints may be as to other cereals, there is but one universal report of the success of the Barley crop, and it is estimated that the production of Canada West alone this year will exceed that of last year by a million and half of bushels. In Lower Canada the same success is indicated, and although we hardly anticipated so large a gain in the production there is no doubt that the surplus will exceed that of any previous period. In New York State the crop was largely sown, and has yielded magnificently; and in many of the Western States although recent rains have somewhat spoiled the beauty of the sample, the production is more than usually large. We are quite prepared for even a much larger demand than ever, but it is almost impossible to conceive that the increase in this demand will be sufficiently large to absorb the supply this year. Whether it will be so or not, cannot yet be ascertained; but in the meantime the impression is very general among those who handle the crop, that there will be at any rate a sufficiency to supply the most exorbitant demands of the trade.

Barley is unlike almost any other staple product of the soil in the mode in which it reaches the consumer. All other products immediately on reaching market find a wide diffusion in numberless avenues reaching to the people. Barley, on the contrary, converges to one or two points, is controlled by the concentration of capital, and undergoes a long process of manufacture before it is ready for consumption. The consequence is that the influences which affect its price are of a character far less variable than almost any other product. Some fourteen individuals, we believe, in New York, Albany, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, held at one time last year seven eighths of the whole Barley crop which had reached an Eastern Market, in the United States; hitherto these individuals, knowing that the demand was likely to be in excess of the supply, have rarely acted together. Each of them, anxious to secure his stock for the ensuing season, has not hesitated to pay a good rate therefor, and, competition being induced, the general tendency of prices during the first two months of the Fall has generally been towards an advance. This year it is urged by these gentlemen that as there is an abundance in the supply, there need not be such activity in the demand. Hence without any combination on their part they conclude that prices can hardly be expected to be so high as heretofore. It is admitted that during the early part

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.  | McIntyre, Denon & Co.  |
| Baukhage, Beak & Co. | Munderloh & Steenken.  |
| Wm. Benjamin & Co.   | Ogilvy & Co.           |
| James F. Clark.      | Ringland, Ewart & Co.  |
| John Douvall & Co.   | A. Robertson & Co.     |
| Foula & Hodgson.     | Strling, McCall & Co.  |
| Gilmour, White & Co. | William Stephen & Co.  |
| Lewis, Kay & Co.     | Thomson, Claxton & Co. |
| Thomas May & 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 excise 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.        | E. Maitland, Tyloo & Co. |
| I. Buchanan, Harris & Co. | J. A. & H. Mathewson.    |
| Bacon, Clarke & Co.       | H. J. Gear.              |
| H. Chapman & Co.          | Mitchell, Kinnear & Co.  |
| Geo. Cliflds & Co.        | William Nivin & Co.      |
| Converse, Colson & Lamb.  | Reuter, Lionais & Co.    |
| Jas. Douglas & Co.        | Rimmer, Gunn & Co.       |
| Forester, Moir & Co.      | Robertson & Beattie.     |
| Fitzpatrick & Moore.      | David Robertson.         |
| Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.  | Haviland Routh & Co.     |
| B. Hutchesin.             | Sinclair, Jack & Co.     |
| Jeffery, Brothers & Co.   | Jos. Tiffin & Sons.      |
| Kingsin & Kinloch.        | David Torrance & Co.     |
| Law, Young & Co.          | Thompson, Murray & Co.   |
| Leeming & Buchanan.       | Alex. Urquhart & Co.     |
|                           | Winn & 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 "Hirvosham," 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 95,500,000 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.



WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, AUGUST 31, 1865.

FAILURES—MEETINGS OF CREDITORS

FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF ASSIGNEES UNDER THE INSOLVENCY ACT OF 1864.

Table with columns: NAME AND RESIDENCE, TO BE HELD AT OFFICE OF, DATE. Lists various creditors and their meeting locations and dates.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table with columns: NAME OF INSOLVENT, RESIDENCE, NAME OF ASSIGNEE. Lists insolvent names and their appointed assignees.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

Table with columns: DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE, PLAINTIFF'S NAME, DATE. Lists legal proceedings.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, WHERE TO BE HELD, DATE. Lists applications for discharge.

STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns: Bank/Institution, Closing prices, Last Week's Prices, Corresponding week, 1864. Lists stock market data.

IMPORTS FROM 1st JANUARY.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Table with columns: Commodity, 1864, 1865, Decrease. Lists import statistics for various goods.

Main table of weekly prices for various commodities including Groceries, Wine, Hardware, Iron, Soap, Boots, Men's Ware, Women's Ware, Youths' Ware, Produce, Drugs, Wines, and Liquors.

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

The market generally has been characterized by more activity, and a fair amount of business has been done in broadstuffs, mostly for forward delivery; the small stocks and light receipts limiting transactions on the spot.

Since the receipt of the news of the Africa of an improvement in the weather in Britain and a consequent decline in prices there, our market has shown signs of weakness; buyers for the most part holding off until receipts of further news from Britain.

The quotations of last week may be repeated unaltered, although they are in a great measure nominal, and to effect sales a trifling reduction would be submitted to.

BAKING FLOUR is chiefly supplied by the local millers; the arrivals from Upper Canada being trifling.

WHEAT.—The transactions have been very limited; holders and buyers alike holding back to await further advices from Britain.

PEASE.—Little doing, car loads are nominally about 72 cts. per bush, and cargoes at about 77 cts.

OATS AND BARLEY.—The transactions are as yet too small to base quotations upon.

PORK.—The demand is still restricted to actual wants, and stocks have become barer.

LARD.—The stock is extremely light, and pure samples continue to retail at 15 cts. per lb.

BUTTER.—The British advices thus far have been sufficiently encouraging to maintain an active demand at still improving prices; and notwithstanding the liberal receipts for so early a stage in the season, everything offered has been readily taken for export at prices ranging from 18 to 20 cts.

ASHEs.—Receipts continue liberal, and with a fair demand, prices are fully maintained. First Pots range from \$5 10 to \$5 12 1/2 cts., according to rates, and inferior sorts \$5 12 1/2 to \$5 15 cts.

RESUME OF THE ENGLISH MARKETS.

The Mail Law Express states that not only the English, but also the French and German produce dealers are nervous, as respects the coming harvest. In the neighbourhood of London it was feared that the grain had sprouted considerably.

From Liverpool, the accounts are of unsettled weather, and greater activity in the Corn trade; Wheat closing at fully 2d. dearer. Flour has also advanced 6d per cental (Corn firm, with a moderate advance. American Flour a out 6d per barrel higher, and an extensive demand for French Flour, on speculation.

We must, at the same time, caution our farmers from entertaining too strong expectation of a high range of prices, as the crops of wheat in the Western States and Russia have been excellent, and there will be a large surplus for many quarters, to compete with us.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE CATTLE MARKET.

THE supply during the past week has been for good quality of Beef very limited. In fact the American cattle buyers are hardly allowing anything of a good description to come to this city; consequently the supply has been short and generally of inferior quality.

BEEF.—No first quality offering, 2nd do. \$5 50 to \$7; 3rd do. \$4 to \$6; Ordinary, consisting of Bulls and refusal of lots, \$3 25 to \$4.

MILK COWS.—Scarce, and in good demand at \$24, \$28, \$32, \$36 and \$42 to \$45, according to quality. Yearlings \$8 to \$12, two year olds \$12, \$15, \$20, three year olds \$24, \$26, \$30 to \$36.

WORKING OXEN.—Per yoke \$70, \$80, \$90 to \$100 SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Good supply in the market, and drovers have sold at a loss. Prices are:—Lambs \$2 25 to \$3 per head; Extra Sheep \$6 to \$7; Sheep and Lambs, by the lot, \$2 75 to \$3 50.

CALVES.—Demand nominal, say from \$4 to \$8. HOGS.—Very scarce, and sell at high prices; say live weight \$7 50 to \$8; dressed \$10 to \$10 75.

TALLOW.—Active at 6c. per lb. for rough, no sales of rendered.

LARD.—Rendered 16c. to 17c. per lb.

HIDES.—Brisk at 5c. to 5 1/2c. Sheep and Lamb Skins 75c. to 90c. each. Calfskins 12c. to 14c.

BARRELLED BEEF.—None in market. Mess \$22 to \$24, Prime Mess and Prime in barrels nominal.

THE LEATHER MARKET.

THE Market for Spanish Sole has been somewhat excited during the past week, and a further advance of 1c. per lb. has been established. The receipts have been limited, and stocks much reduced.

Slaughter Sole is still scarce, and prices have sympathized with those of Spanish; the demand being fair, especially for the heavier weights. In other descriptions of Leather the demand has been quite moderate, and receipts smaller than usual.

CHANGED PRICES.

Table listing changed prices for Hemlock B. A. Sole No. 1, O. S. No. 1, Slaughter, Buffalo Sole, Waxed Upper Light, Heavy & Med., Splits, Large, Waxed Calf, Harness, Enamelled Cow per foot, Patent, Buffalo, Peebled, Sheep Pelts, Green Hides Butchers, Stained & Salted.

Port of Montreal.

The following are the arrivals and departures for the week ending 31st August, as compared with corresponding week last year —

Table showing arrivals for 1864 and 1865 from Glasgow, Antwerp, Liverpool, Lower Ports, Matanzas.

DEPARTURES.

Table showing departures for 1864 and 1865 to Lower Ports, Liverpool, Glasgow, London, Quebec and St. L., Cork for orders, Gloucester, Aberdeen.

From these figures it appears that the arrivals and departures this year are very much less than those of last.

Freights are purely nominal, no transactions having transpired.

A Needed Amendment.

There is great necessity for a change in the mode of advertising bankrupts. A defect in the law which allows insolvents to omit their occupation and designate their exact residence, is productive of considerable annoyance and trouble.

JOHN W. HOLCOMB, M.A., LL.B. OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, MEMBER OF THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA, OSGOODE HALL, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 65 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

MR. HOLCOMB will give his attention to professional matters in New York and the adjacent States entrusted to his care by correspondents in the Western States and British American Provinces.

REFERENCES: JOHN SCOBLE, Esq., M.F.P., Quebec. Messrs. W. DARIING & Co., Montreal. PATERSON, HARRISON, & PATERSON, Toronto. Messrs. LYMAN ELLIOTT & Co., Toronto. Messrs. GEORGE MICHIE & Co., Toronto. MILKS O'RIELLY, Esq., Q.C., Hamilton.

SIDEY & CRAWFORD

OFFER FOR SALE D. ANDERSON & SON'S (Belfast) PATENT ROOFING FELT. THOMAS BRAMWELL & CO.'S (Gatehead-on-Tyne) VENETIAN RED AND COLOURS. MUSPRATT'S MANUFACTURES.—CAUSTIC SODA, SODA ASH, &c. ITALIAN MARBLE IN SLABS.

DAVID MORRICE, PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Shipping and Forwarding Agent, &c., 52 St. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

REFERENCES: ANOUB CAMERON, Esq., Pres. Toronto Bank. E. H. RUTHERFORD, Esq., Vice-Pres. Upper Canada Bank. Messrs. JOSEPH MACKAY, Bros., Montreal. Messrs. WM. STEPHEN & Co., Montreal. Hon. WM. MCMASTER, Toronto. Messrs. BRUCE, McMURRICH & Co., Toronto. " WM. ROSS & Co. " " GEO. MICHIE & Co. " " D. McINNIS & Co., Hamilton.

Consignments solicited. Returns made on day of sale. Consignees may draw against property at two-thirds Montreal market price at time, which will be accepted only when accompanied by bills lading, railroad, or other receipts. Cash advances made on Warehouse receipts of Flour, Grain, Pork, Ashes, and general Produce, July 21, 1864.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table showing average prices on Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Highest price of week, and Current price.

The Stock Market.

The demand still continues good for all the favourite stocks, and the prices are firm with a tendency to advance. There has not been much business doing this week, the supply being short of the demand. Commercial Bank has been sold at 78; La Banque du Peuple at 101, and City Bank at 104 1/2. Sterling Exchange very quiet at 9 to 9 1/2 for Bank Bills.

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY  
OF CANADA.**  
DAILY FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE  
FROM  
MONTREAL

To all Stations on the GREAT WESTERN, BUFFALO and LAKE HURON, DETROIT and MILWAUKEE, MICHIGAN CENTRAL, MICHIGAN SOUTHERN, and all WESTERN RAIL ROADS, in connection with the following FIRST CLASS LINES of STEAMERS, VIZ. —

ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE,  
JAQUES TRACY & Co's LINE,  
GLO CHAFFEY & Co's LINE,  
JAMES H. HENDERSON'S LINE,

now running between MONTREAL and GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY WHARF, HAMILTON.

*Through Rates of Freight as low, and time quicker than by any other route.*

For full particulars apply at the OFFICES of the above LINES OF STEAMERS, or to

H. E. SWALES,

GENERAL AGENT GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,  
Custom House Square, Montreal.

Where PASSENGER TICKETS for BOAT and RAIL may be obtained to all ports West.

Also Commercial Travellers' Tickets to and from all Stations on the Great Western Railway.

THOS. SWINYARD,

General Manager, Great Western Railway.

June 15, 1885.

**STEAMER**

**FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO,  
HAMILTON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS.**

The Steamer "Huron" Taylor, master, will leave for the above Ports on Friday evening, 1st September

JAQUES, TRACY & CO.

**DICKINSON'S**

OTTAWA, RIDEAU AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN  
FORWARDING LINE.

Stock composed of 11 Steamers and 45 Barges.

**THIS** old and well-established LINE is prepared to receive Freight as formerly at reduced rates.

For LOCAL FREIGHT between MONTREAL, OTTAWA and RIDEAU CANAL, four First Class Steamers will afford a daily departure from MONTREAL and OTTAWA (Sundays excepted), thus securing greater despatch than formerly; and connecting at Ottawa with the Upper Cabin Passage and Freight Steamers "City of Ottawa" and "Bytown," running between OTTAWA and KINGSTON, and making four departures per week from each place.

For TRANSPORT of Sawed Lumber and other property to and from all Ports on Lake Champlain and to Quebec, an efficient Line of Tug Steamers with Barges will as formerly be employed.

For particulars, apply to GLO. HEUBACH, Acting Agent, Montreal; JAS SWIFT, Agent St. Lawrence Wharf Kingston; JAMES RATH, Agent, Smith's Falls; W. D. WADDELL, Agent, St. Peter Street, Quebec; or to the Proprietor, M. K. DICKINSON, Canal Basin, Ottawa.

**J. T. HOPE & CO.,**

**AGENTS FOR SHOE AND LINEN  
THREADS, GILLING AND WRAPPING  
TWINES.**

GEORGE EDMONDS & CO., Agents for Needle and Fish Hook Manufacturers

W. J. STEWART, Manager  
Office, No. 315 St. Paul St.

**CHAS. GAREAU,**

**WHOLESALE CLOTHIER,**  
62 McGill St., Montreal.

**McINTYRE, DENOON & CO.,**

**IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND  
FANCY DRY GOODS.**

6 La Motte St., Montreal.

**CANADA GREY COTTONS.**

The Subscriber begs to inform his Customers, that the production of these famous Shirtings being now much increased, orders will be attended to with punctuality in the order in which they are received.

JAMES P. CLARK.

Montreal, Aug. 2nd, 1885.

**WM. STEPHEN & CO.,  
GENERAL DRY GOODS  
AND  
CANADIAN TWILDS.**

**GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,  
EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENERAL  
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

Agents for  
The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London.  
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool.  
Hunt, Rouse, Teague & Co., Oporto.  
Bartolomeu Vergara, Port St. Mary's.  
Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac.

**FORESTER, MOIR & CO.,  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE  
DEALERS IN GLASS, TOBACCO, and GENERAL  
GROCERIES.**

St. Helen and Recollet streets,  
MONTREAL.  
Sole Agents for the sale of Messrs. McDonald, Bros. & Co's Manufactures of Tobacco.

**KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,  
PRODUCE, LEATHER,  
AND  
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**  
No. 23 St. Nicholas street,  
MONTREAL.

Special attention given to Consignments of Flour, Pork, Butter, Ashes, and General Produce, Potash Kettles, Cooks, and Farmers' Supplies, furnished at lowest market prices.  
Orders for General Merchandise carefully executed.

**LEEMING & BUCHANAN,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

St. Nicholas Street, MONTREAL.  
Special attention given to the sale of Flour, Grain, Butter, Ashes, Leaf Tobacco, and General Provisions. For the sale of Flax Seed and Fibre we are prepared to offer every facility and advantage that American or British markets afford, having extensive correspondence in each country. Liberal advances made on every description of produce consigned to our care.

**GEORGE DENHOLM,  
COMMISSION MERCHANT.**  
Advances made on all descriptions of Country Produce. Personal attention given to the sale and purchase of the same, and of General Merchandise.  
Office—No. 53 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

**WINN & HOLLAND,  
GENERAL COMMISSION  
MERCHANTS.**  
31 RENAUD BUILDINGS, Foundling Street.

**F. W. HENSHAW,  
GENERAL MERCHANT & DEALER**  
in POB and PEARL ASHES, and other Produce.  
No. 10 St. SACRAMENT STREET,  
(opposite Merchants' Exchange, Montreal.)

**J. BAILLIE & CO.,  
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,**  
425 and 425 St. Paul street, corner of St. Paul and St. Francois Xavier streets.

**JOHN BURRELL,  
COMMISSION MERCHANT.**  
Consignments of Flour, Butter, Pork, Grain, Ashes, &c., &c., will receive personal attention.  
Place of Business central, and suitable for the sale of all descriptions of Produce.

REFERENCES:  
Messrs. Hasland, Routh & Co., Montreal.  
Messrs. Jacques, Tracy & Co., Forwarding, Montreal.  
W. L. Egan, Esq., Beef and Pork Inspector, Montreal.  
J. H. Henderson, Esq., Montreal.  
Jas. Logan, Esq., Montreal.  
Geo. Robinson, Esq., London, C. W.  
22 and 24 Foundling street, Montreal.

**FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,**  
"Blood's" Scythes, "Sons" and American patent, or German, Cast and Silver Steel, "Moore's" do, do, do. "Higgins" do, do. "Foxes" G's and C's Sickles and Hooks. Hay and Straw Forks, Smutts, Rakes, Scythe Stones, various Knives, and Grindstones. Also a large and well-assorted stock of general Heavy and Sheet Hardware, at very low prices.  
**BENNY, MALPIERSON & CO.,**  
No. 462 St. Paul street, Montreal.

**OGILVY & CO.,  
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND  
FANCY DRY GOODS,  
291 St. Paul, cor. St. Peter St., Montreal**

**STIRLING, McCALL & CO.,  
IMPORTERS OF  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN  
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,  
Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets,  
MONTREAL.**

**E. E. GILBERT,  
CANADA ENGINE WORKS.**  
Is prepared to execute orders for  
oil Boring and Pumping MACHINERY  
Portable and Stationary ENGINES  
BOILER WORK, SMITH WORK, and  
Heavy Locomotive FORGINGS  
Hoisting MACHINES  
HYDRAULIC PRESSES, &c.

—ALSO—  
Has on hand, several Second-hand  
ENGINES AND BOILERS  
Which will be sold low.

**C O D O I L.**  
150 BARRELS  
**PRIME GASPE COD OIL,**  
FOR SALE BY  
ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,  
12 St. John Street.  
June 2.

**ST. MAURICE FORGES, IRON  
WORKS, COLD BLAST, Charcoal PIG IRON,  
Hammered, Charcoal Bar Iron, Railway Car Wheel  
Stoves, Potash Kettles, Cooks and Castings, manu-  
factured by  
JOHN McDUGALL,  
Three Rivers, C.E.  
Agents in Montreal,  
Messrs. MORLAND, WATSON & CO**

**ROBERT MILLER,  
(Late R. & A. Miller.)  
PAPER MAKER, WHOLESALE  
STATIONER, Bookbinder and Account Book  
Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer in Wall Papers,  
Window Shades, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books,  
and Church Services.  
Agent for Lovell's Series of School Books.  
Printing and Wrapping Papers, of all qualities and  
descriptions, constantly on hand, or made to order.  
Works—Sherbrooke Paper Mills, Sherbrooke.  
Warehouse—60 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.**

**REMOVAL,  
JOSEPH N. HALL & CO.,  
WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS,  
HAVE  
REMOVED TO No. 500 ST. PAUL STREET,  
Corner of St. Peter Street.**

**THOMAS A. CRANE,  
COMMISSION MERCHANT and  
GENERAL AGENT,  
19 St. Sacrament street,  
Montreal**

**W. F. FINDLAY,  
ACCOUNTANT, OFFICIAL ASSIG-  
NEE, INSURANCE & GENERAL AGENT  
11 King street, Hamilton, C. W.  
Special attention given to INVESTMENTS.**

**S. P. YEOMANS,  
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND  
BANKRUPTCY, ATTORNEY, NOBARY, CON-  
VEYANCER, &c.  
Office—over the new Post Office, Goderich, C. W.  
Collections promptly made.**

**TORONTO AUCTION MART,  
ESTABLISHED 1834.  
WAKEFIELD, COATE & CO., AU-  
CTIONEERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
WILLIAM WAKEFIELD, King St., Toronto  
FREDERICK W. COATE**

**THOMAS HANFORD,  
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
ST. JOHN, N.B.**

**RIMMER, GUNN & CO.,**  
**OFFER FOR SALE,**  
**TOBACCOS**—500 boxes choice 10's, various brands.  
 100 " " 5's, " "  
 400 " " 1lb's, " "  
**TEAS**—Young Hyson, Gunpowders, Oolong, Imperial, Congous, Souchongs, and U. C. Japans.  
**FRUITS**—Sultana, Leyer, and M. R. Raisins, boxes, halves, and quarters; fine Turkey Figs, 3lb. boxes; French Prunes, in kegs.  
**WINES**—Lacave's, Lopez', and Ysasi's Sherry; Lacave's, Olley's, and Osborne's Ports; Perrier's Champagne; Claret, Hock, Absynthe.  
**BRANDY**—Martell's, Dulary's, and United Vine Growers' Co.'s, in hhd's. and cases; together with a variety of GENERAL GROCERIES. Montreal, 26th May, 1895.

**JOHN REDPATH & SON,**  
**SUGAR REFINERS,**  
 MONTREAL.

**LEWIS, KAY & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
 Nos. 275 and 277 St Paul street, Montreal.

**GEORGE S. SCOTT,**  
**TEA AND GENERAL BROKER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
 Corner Exchange court and Hospital street, MONTREAL.

Engraving and Lithography in all its Branches.  
**BURLAND, LAFRICAÏN & CO.,**  
 SUCCESSORS TO GEORGE MATTHEWS,  
**ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS & PRINTERS,**  
 61 St. Francois Xavier street, opposite the Post Office, Montreal.  
 Corporation, Railway, and other Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, Plans, and Insurance Policies; Bills of Exchange, Cheques, Drafts, Notes, and Circulars, BILL, NOTE, AND LETTER HEADINGS, in every style.  
 Wedding, Visiting, and Business Cards, Coats of Arms, Crests, Monograms and Book Plates, engraved and printed in the newest styles.  
 Seals, Presses, Dies, Proof Plates, Silver Ware and Jewellery, engraved at mod. rate rates.  
 Note Paper and Envelopes embossed and printed with Crests, Monograms, &c. in every color.  
 Drafts, Cheques, Notes, and Bills of Exchange for general use, kept in stock, Wholesale and Retail.  
**BURLAND, LAFRICAÏN & CO.**  
 Montreal, 1st February, 1895.

**WM. BENJAMIN & CO.,**  
**WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,**  
 No. 215 St. Paul street, Montreal.

**JAMES AUSTIN & CO.,**  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
 Importers of Teas and General Groceries. Advances made on consignments of Produce.  
 185 St. M. street,  
 Near Metcalfe St., Montreal.

**W. W. STUART,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PRODUCE DEALER,**  
 For the Purchase and Sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions, and Produce generally.  
 Office 16 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

**CUVILLIER & CO.,**  
**AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
 Advances made on Consignments  
 Office—No. 13 St. Sacrament street, MONTREAL.

**S. H. & J. MOSS,**  
 SUCCESSORS TO MOSS & BROTHERS,  
**WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS AND IMPORTERS OF WOOLLENS,** beg to intimate to their Customers that they will REMOVED on the 1st MAY to their new and commodious Warehouses, Nos. 5 and 7 HECOLLET STREET, Montreal.

**THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,**  
 42 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL.  
 Offers for sale—  
**TEAS**—Young Hyson's, Travankay, Souchong, Congou, Colored and Ungolored, Opans.  
**WINES**—"Charles, Harris & Co's" Port; "Park's" Malaga; "Paul & Bostle's" and Portilla Sherry; Burgundy and other.  
**CLARETS**—(In wood) "St. Julien" and "Montberrand." (In bottle) "Chateau Bellevue," "St. Julien," "St. Espephe," "Medoc, Chate Laite, Grudet, and other brands."  
**CHAMPAGNE**—"De Vaux & Co." Her Majesty, Green Seal, Gold Seal, and Carte Blanche "Jos. Perrier, 188 & Co." Silery, and "Ay. Moreaux." "G. H. Mumm & Co." Cabinet, Gold Seal, and Verney.  
**LIQUEURS AND CORDIALS**—Marschino, Rum and Swedish Punch, Bénédictine, Raspberry Vinage, Verbona Cognac Cherry Cordial, Prepared Cocktail, &c.  
**BRANDY**—J. Doms, Hely Moutie & Co. (in wood and bottle).  
**GIN**—J. F. Becker's Beaver Brand (in wood and cases).  
**JAMAICA RUM.**  
**OLD TOM**—Hun's and Lot's.  
**SCOTCH WHISKY**—In wood and bottle.  
**GUINNESS' EXTRA STOUT**—Quarts and pints.  
**BORDEAUX VINEGAR.**  
 Davidson's Patent Table Salt; Br Carb. Soda; Coppras; Bismuth and Lemon Sulphur; Blue-Button, Ball, Queen & Thumb's Soap, Steel and Iron-Liverpool Crown Brand; salad Oil, Pickles, Sances, Blacklead, "Hare's" and North Colon Coal; Bath Bricks, Sages, Wine Bottles in crates; Paul, &c. &c. Sole Agent for Wolfe's Schickelma Schapp's.

**FERRIER & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HEAVY HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL,**  
 Nails, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Zinc, &c. and MANUFACTURERS OF ROPE.  
**SHELF HARDWARE,**  
 English, American, French and German. Complete in all its branches.  
 Sample Rooms, Offices, and Warerooms:  
 Nos. 24, 25, 28  
 ST. FRANCIS XAVIER STREET,  
 MONTREAL.

**ALEXR. BUNTIN & CO.,**  
**PAPER AND ENVELOPE MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE STATIONERS.**  
 196 St. Paul and 54 Commissioners streets, MONTREAL.  
**BUNTIN, BROTHER & CO.,**  
 3 and 1 Commercial Buildings, Yonge street, South of King street.  
 TORONTO.

**JAMES BUNTIN & CO.,**  
 King street, East, HAMILTON.  
**LOVELL'S SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.**  
**REDUCTION IN PRICE:**  
 Lovell's General Geography..... 70 cts.  
 Easy Lessons in ..... 45 "

**JUST PUBLISHED:**  
**A SCHOOL HISTORY OF CANADA AND THE OTHER B. N. A. PROVINCES.**  
 By J. George Holman, LL.B., F.R.G.S.  
 PRICE 50 CENTS.  
 A comprehensive summary of British American History, during the past three hundred years. For the Library as well as the School Room. For sale by all Booksellers.  
**JOHN LOVELL,**  
 Montreal, May 7, 1895. *Publisher*

**British American Varnish Works.**  
**R. C. JAMIESON & CO.,** Manufacturer of VARNISHES, Japans, &c. 9 St. John St., Montreal.

**OUTSIDE VARNISHES.**  
 Best Wearing Body Varnish, Fine Body Coach do., No. 1 Carriage do.  
**INSIDE VARNISHES.**  
 Best Flowing Varnish, (Turpentine and Benzene), Best Polishing do., do.; Diamond Polishing do., do.; White hard Copal do., do.; No. 1 Furniture do., do.; No. 2 Furniture do., do.; Serapang do., do.; Room Paper do., do.; Damar do., do.  
**JAPANS.**  
 Baking Black Japan, Baking Brown Japan (for tinware, &c.); Quick Drying Black Japan (or Bruns. Black); Gold Size Japan (Brown Japan or Japan Drier).  
**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
 Black Walnut Stain, Rosewood Stain, Pure Shellac Varnish; Copal spirit Varnish, Best Black Leather Varnish; No. 2 Black Leather Varnish, No. 2 do., do., in bottle; Spirit Knitting, Spirits of Turpentine, Refined Benzene.  
 Any of the above articles put up in quantities to suit.

**DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,**  
**EAST AND WEST INDIA MERCHANTS,**  
 MONTREAL.

**LAW, YOUNG & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS OF TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, FIG IRON, &c., &c.**  
 Sole Agents for—  
 Messrs. Chas. Tennant & Co., St. Rollox, Glasgow.  
 G. G. Sandeman, Son & Co., London.  
 Sandeman & Co., Oporto.  
 Penmartha Co., Xerez.  
 Martell & Co., Cognac.  
 Wellington street, Montreal.

**JOHN HENRY EVANS,**  
**IMPORTER OF IRON AND GENERAL HARDWARE,**  
 No 133 St. Paul Street, corner St. Paul and St. Nicholas Streets, Montreal.

**PAGLE FOUNDRY, King and Queen Streets, Montreal.** **GEORGE BRUSH,** Proprietor.  
 All kinds of Steam Engines, Mining, Pumping, and other Machines. Brass and Iron Castings to order.  
 re. 27-227.

**I. BUCHANAN & CO.**  
 MONTREAL.  
**GENERAL IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

**AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF**  
 Messrs. William Baird & Co.'s, Gartsherrie.  
 " Blair, Eglington and Muirkirk, Pig Iron.  
 " Wm. & Jno. Graham & Co.'s, Port Wines.  
 " James Hennessy & Co.'s, Brandies.  
 " Peter Domecq's "Royal Arms of Spain." and other Sherries.  
 " Durand & Co.'s, Masden.  
 " Florie & Co.'s, Marsala, Madeira.  
 " James & Co.'s, Leads and Paints.

**ALSO, CONSIGNEES OF**  
 Grain, Flour, Ashes, Pork, Butter, Tobacco, and other Western produce  
**IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE:**  
 Direct shipments of Teas, Coffee, Sugars, English and Foreign Groceries, Wines and Liqueurs, Brandies, Paints, Oils, Window-glass, Pig Iron, Bar, Hoop and Band Iron, Lin and Canal Plates, Cut Nails, &c. &c.  
 For sale on liberal terms.  
**I. BUCHANAN & CO.**

PETER BUCHANAN & Co., Glasgow.  
 ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co., New York.  
 BUCHANAN, HOPE, & Co., Hamilton.

**DE B. MACDONALD & CO.,**  
**HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTURERS,**  
 Importers and Manufacturers of Straw Goods Parasols, Baskets, Flowers, &c.; Felt and Wool Hats; Woolen Hoods, Sontags, Nubias, &c.,  
 15 ST. HENRI STREET, MONTREAL.  
 Manufactory, for Tempering and Covering Skirt Wires, 25 and 28 NAZARETH STREET.

**COTTON BAGS. LINEN BAGS.**  
 Jute Line Bags. Wool Sacking.  
 FOR SALE BY  
**A. MCK COCHRANE,**  
 44 to 48 St. Paul street.

**DUNDAS COTTON YARN.**  
 All Numbers now in stock.  
**A. MCK COCHRANE.**

**CANADA TWEEDS, ETOFFES, FLANNELS AND SAINETTES.**  
 For Sale by  
**A. MCK COCHRANE.**

**LANDS AND FARMS IN THE STATE OF MISSOURI, U.S.,** for sale at \$100 in Greenbacks, or 75 cents in Gold, taxes paid, titles guaranteed. Graduated Lands, Improved and Unimproved Farms  
**JOHN LEEMING & CO.,**  
 Agents.  
 27 28.

## 7-30 U. S. LOAN.

PRENTICE, MOAT &amp; CO.,

HAVING been appointed Agents in Canada, are duly authorized to receive subscriptions for this Loan, and are prepared to supply the fullest information to intending purchasers.

The usual commission will be allowed to Brokers and others who may buy to sell again.

All descriptions of American Securities bought and sold

MILITARY EXCHANGE,  
Montreal, June 20, 1865

22-35

## THE GREAT 7-30 U. S. LOAN.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Canada for the sale of this popular Loan, is prepared to receive subscriptions for the same.

## ADVANTAGES OF THIS INVESTMENT.

With gold at a premium of 40 per cent (as at present) \$71 44 Canadian Currency will purchase \$100 of this loan, on which amount the U. S. Government pays 7 3/8 interest annually. Should U. S. Currency reach par in two years—and now that the war is over there is every reason to believe that it will do so much sooner—the hundred dollar bond, which to-day costs \$71 44 in gold will then be worth, interest included, \$115 10 in gold which would be equal to 30 per cent. per annum on the investment. And for the payment of this the whole lands and other property of the United States are pledged.

**DIRECTIONS TO PARTIES WISHING TO OBTAIN BONDS.**  
Remit the amount you desire to invest to the undersigned, or apply through any of the Banks of Canada, stating the exact amount in U. S. currency you wish Bonds for, the interest on which will date from the day of your order and the Bonds will be furnished you as soon as obtained from the Treasury Department at Washington.

Cash advanced on Warehouse Receipts and negotiable paper—collections made in all parts of Canada and the United States.

P. D. BROWNE,  
BANKER AND BROKER.

10 Great St. James Street,  
June 22nd, 1865.

## FRANCIS FRASER,

**HARDWARE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.** Agent for Manufacturers Birmingham and Sheffield Goods of every description, 28 St. Sulpice-street, Montreal.

## STOCK ON HAND AT PRESENT,

Band and Hoop Iron, T Hinges, Rivets,  
Hooks and Hinges, Baldwin's Butts,  
Wood Screws, Files, Cast Steel, Seythe Snathes,  
Seythe Stones, Axes, Carriage Springs, Axes, Shot,  
Saw Irons, Tin Plate, Slate, Tea Trays,  
Writing and Note Paper, Cutlery, Horse and Cut Nails,  
Scottish Vulcanite Combs,  
Etrous-Plate Ware, &c., Plain Bar Tumblers,  
Cut Tumblers, Cut and Plain Goblets,  
Ale and Champagne Glasses, Cut Wines,  
Cut and Plain Decanters, and Gold and Silver English  
Watches and Jewellery, which is offered cheap, on account of going out of the Jewellery trade.

FRANCIS FRASER,  
28 St. Sulpice St., Montreal.

CANADA GLASS COMPANY.  
(LIMITED)

SODA WATER BOTTLES  
CASTOR OIL BOTTLES  
VARNISH BOTTLES.  
PINTS of all sizes, round, flat, oval, pannelled,  
square, and semi-oval.  
PHEASANT (lettered) BOTTLES made to order  
Orders received at the Office will be promptly and carefully executed

A. McK. COCHRANE,  
Secretary.

496 St. Paul Street.

## SODA ASH:—

MUSFRAT'S,  
JOHNSON'S,  
GASKELL, DENON & CO'S,  
ST. PETER'S ALKALI WORKS,  
30 CASE BLEACHING POWDER  
For Sale by

A. McK. COCHRANE,  
494 to 486 St. Paul Street.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale  
the following

**WINES & BRANDIES,**  
Now landing ex Thessalia, from Bordeaux  
Piper & Dettis COGNAC BRANDIES } 47 cases,  
Do BORDLAUX do } octaves and  
Do CLARET, St. Emilion } cases and  
Do "St Julien" } cases  
Do BORDEAUX WHITE WINE VINE-  
GAR, triple clarified

Milton & Co's Superior BURGUNDY PORTS  
Galand & Co's BORDEAUX CLARETS, "St Julien"  
Do BORDEAUX CLARETS, "St Emilion"

"YELLOW SEAL" CARTE D'OR Champagne, in cases, Bruch Fouchier & Co.  
SILLERY MOUSSEUX Champagne, Renault & Co  
REUTER, LIONAIS & CO.  
June 2. Sole Agents for the above brands.

**M. H. SEYMOUR,**  
LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
231 St. Paul street, Montreal.

## References:

Wm Workman, Esq., Montreal, President City Bank.  
Henry Starnes, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank.  
Hon L. H. Holton, Montreal  
Messrs. Thomas, Thibaudau & Co., Montreal.  
" James, Oliver & Co., Montreal.  
" Thibaudau, Thomas & Co. Quebec  
Hon Wm McMaster, Toronto, C. W.  
Wm Maxwell Strange, Esq., President Commercial Bank, Kingston, C. W.  
Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass.  
Austin Sumner, Esq., Boston, Mass.  
Henry Young, Esq., 22 John street, New York.  
Samuel McLean, Esq., Park place, do

JOHN MILLER & CO.,

43 St. Peter street.

**TEAS WHOLESALE,**  
LEATHER AND HIDES,  
and Depot for the sale of  
MILLER'S EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK BARK.  
Manufactory, Upton, C. E.

A new and important article, calculated to work a great revolution in the Tanning Business.  
Every tanner may use it to advantage, as four stocks a year instead of two may be turned out, and produce a much heavier and better article.

GILMOUR, WHITE & CO.,

Successors to Gilmour & Thomson,

**WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,**  
213 St. Paul st.

**CUSTOM HOUSE ENTRIES PASSED  
AND MERCHANDISE SHIPPED**  
or Stored in Bond, by  
T. MAXWELL BRYSON,  
Opposite the Custom House, St. Paul st., Montreal.

**JAMES M. KERR,  
BROKER,**  
21 St. PETER STREET, QUEBEC.

GIVES special attention to the purchase  
OF COAL, SALT, FISH and FISH OILS  
Refers, in Quebec, to the Trade generally.  
July 21, 1865.

**JAMES CRAWFORD,  
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
and Agent for the Purchase of TEAS,  
SUGARS, and GENERAL MERCHANDISE.  
UNION BUILDINGS,  
ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,  
MONTREAL.

**GEORGE WINKS & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH and FOREIGN,  
FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, Wholesale,  
70, 71, 72, and 73 Commissioners street, and Custom House Square, Montreal.

**T. M. CLARK & CO.,**  
MONTREAL AND TORONTO  
**GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS**  
for the sale and purchase of Breadstuffs and Provisions.  
Cash advanced on warehouse receipts, or Bills of Lading.

## QUEBEC.

**HENRY R. GETHINGS & CO.,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
AND BROKERS,** QUEBEC.  
Particular attention paid to purchase and forwarding Salt and Coals.

JOHN F. HENRY &amp; CO'S

## WHOLESALE PATENT MEDICINE

AND PERI UMEY WAREHOUSE, 303 St. Paul st., Montreal, C. E. Wholesale Agents for DOWN'S VEGETABLE-BALSAMIC ELIXIR, HENRY'S VERMON LINIMENT, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Radway's R. R. Remedies, Burnett's Standard Toilet Goods, Burnett's Flavoring Extracts, Bachelor's Hair Dye, Herrick's Sugar-coated Pills, Herrick's Strengthening Plasters, Tanner's German Ointment, Woodworth's Perfumes, Mexican Mustang Lintment, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Pills, Bristol's sarsaparilla, Hostetter's Bitters, Dutcher's Magic Bluing, Mitchell's Perfumes, Mitchell's Rouge, Lily White, &c., Hoofland's Bitters, Drake's Plantation Bitters, Mrs. Allen's Hair Preparations, Rexford's Gingerbread Nuts, Aden's Condition Powders, Marshall's Catarrh Snuff, Florida Water, Hape-man's Cement, Sterling's Ambrosia, Gray's Hair Restorer, Cheeseman's Pills.

**HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU** and **SARSAPARILLA** for Non-retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Bladder, or Kidneys, Diseases of the prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

**HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,** for Weakness arising from Excesses or Indiscretion. The constitution once affected by Organic Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which Helmbold's Extract Buchu invariably does. If no treatment be submitted to, consumption or insanity may ensue.

**HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU** and **IMPROVED ROSE WASH** will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaliba and Mercury, in curing these unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

**USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU** in all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken-down or Delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is sure to affect his bodily health, mental powers, happiness, and that of his posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

**PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.**—We make no secret of ingredients. **HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU** is composed of Buchu, Cubebe, and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, and prepared in vacuo, by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience, in the city of Philadelphia, and now prescribed by the most eminent Physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States army, and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and Public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

Price One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars, delivered to any address, accompanied by explicit directions.

JOHN F. HENRY & CO.,

Agents for Canada.

J. F. HENRY. J. H. LEONARD. B. S. BARRETT.  
Travelling Agents: T. B. Scagel, T. W. Chamberlain, and L. B. Lord.  
Montreal, January, 1866.

Published by W. B. CORDIER & Co., every Friday,—Office, St. Nicholas street. Post Office address, Drawer 401, Montreal. Printed by JOHN LOVELL.