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# THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Vol. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1867.

No. 27.

**ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,**  
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND  
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 378 St. Paul st.  
1-1y

**H. W. IRELAND,**  
409 St. Paul Street.  
GENERAL METAL BROKER.  
1-1y Agent for Iron and Nail Manufacturers.

**MUNDERLOH & STRECKEN,**  
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND  
FANCY DRY GOODS, 414 St. Paul st., corner  
of Custom House square, Montreal. 1-1y

**CHAPMAN, FRASER & TYLEE,**  
Successors to Mailland, Tytee & Co.,  
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL  
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
2-1y 10 Hospital st.

**SMYTH & EDMINSON,**  
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTUR-  
ERS AND DEALERS, 204 and 206 McGill  
Street, Montreal. 9-1y

**ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,**  
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-  
CERS, and General Commission Merchants, corner  
McGill and College streets, Montreal. 8-1y

**DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON,**  
WINE, SPIRIT & COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
40 St. Peter Street,  
opposite St. Sacrament Street,  
6-1y MONTREAL.

**DAVID ROBERTSON,**  
IMPORTER of TEAS, 36 St. Peter  
Street, Montreal. 1-1y

**GREENE & SONS,**  
HAT AND FUR MANUFACTURERS  
AND IMPORTERS. [See next Page.] 1-1y

**S. H. MAY & CO.,**  
IMPORTERS OF STAR & DIAMOND  
STAR WINDOW GLASS, Paints, Oil, Varnish,  
Brushes, Spirits Turpentine, Benzole, Gold Leaf, &c.,  
1-1y 274 St. Paul st., Montreal.

**S. H. & J. MOSS,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF READY-  
MADE CLOTHING, WHOLESALE IMPOR-  
TERS OF WOOLLENS, TAILOR TRIMMINGS, &c.,  
5 and 7 Recollet Street, MONTREAL.  
Our Spring Stock of Clothing is now complete, and  
is well worth the attention of Eastern and Western  
buyers. 33-1y

**A. RAMSAY & SON,**  
IMPORTERS of WINDOW GLASS,  
Lined Oil, White Lead, Paints, &c., 37, 39 & 41  
Recollet street, Montreal. 1-1y

**THOMAS MAY & CO.,**  
CAVERHILL'S BLOCK,  
No. 63 St. Peter Street.  
Montreal, Sept. 15, 1866. 9-1y

**CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,**  
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,  
IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c., WINDOW  
GLASS, PAINTS & OILS, Agents, Victoria Rope  
Walk, Vieille Montagne Zinc Company, have removed  
to Caverhill's Buildings, 61 St. Peter Street, Montreal.  
2-1y

**EVANS, MERCER & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,  
265 Notre Dame Street,  
MONTREAL.

Drugs and Chemicals,  
Pharmaceutical Preparations.  
Surgical Instruments,  
Druggists' Sundries,  
British and Foreign Perfumery  
and all other articles required by Druggists, Surgeons  
and Country Merchants. 10-1y

**THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
MONTREAL.  
Consignments of Flour, Grain, Leather, Ashes,  
Butter, &c., receive personal attention. 1-1y

**LINTON & COOPER,**  
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-  
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES  
624, 526 & 528 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 Fall  
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  
Pegging 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. 1-1y

**TIFFIN BROTHERS,**  
GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
HAVE in stock and are receiving by  
weekly steamers, and following vessels, viz.:—  
Ardenlee, John Bull, Oneida, and Psyche, from Lon-  
don and Liverpool; Queen of the Clyde and Heath-  
park, from Glasgow; Canny Scot, from Tarragona;  
Schra. Greek, Margaret and Mary, and Constance,  
from Charrente, Trush, from Bordeaux; Courier du  
Canada, from Marseilles, Sit, from Havre, and Sea-  
gull, from Antwerp, their usual spring importations  
of

TEAS, GENERAL GROCERIES, WINES,  
BRANDIES, &c. &c.,  
to which they would call the attention of the trade.  
Montreal, May 21, 1867. 1-1y

Established 1803.  
**LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,**

**CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF LINSEED OIL,  
Importers of

FOREIGN DRUGS, PAINTERS' COLOURS, OILS,  
DYE STUFFS, & AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,  
262, 264, & 266 St. PAUL STREET,  
MONTREAL, 10-1y

**G. L. RICHARDS,**  
DIRECT IMPORTER OF  
ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND WEST INDIA  
GROCERY GOODS,  
Commission Merchant in Flour, Oils, &c., &c.,  
40-1y North Wharf, St. John, N. B.

**LADIES' STRAW GOODS,**  
By **GREENE & SONS**  
See next Page. 1-1y

**TO CHEESE VAT MANUFACTURERS,**  
Large Tinned Iron Sheets 6 x 2 1/2 feet x 24 and 28 Wire  
Guage.

**HALL, KAY & CO.,**  
METAL AND TIN-PLATE MERCHANTS,  
MCGILL STREET,  
MONTREAL,  
Have on hand a large stock of the above.  
ALSO  
Galvanized Iron and Copper Sheets, &c.,  
and a general assortment of Furnishings for Tin-  
smiths, Plumbers, &c. 1-1y

**BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.,**  
431 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL,  
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.  
Black Silks and Kid Gloves always on hand. 2-1y

**W. J. STEWART, 420 St. Paul St.**  
Sole Agent—For FINLAYSON, BOUSFIELD &  
Co.—Machine Shoos, and Linen Threads, Gilling  
Twines, &c., &c.  
W. HORNSELL & Co.—Seine and other Fishing Twines.  
Geo. & WM. WAITES.—Cheap Shop Twines.  
WM. CLARKE & SONS.—Needles, &c.  
J & T. JOLLEY.—Lancashire Files and Tools.  
STEPHENS & Co.—Sail Cloth, Twines, &c. 9-1y

**GREENE & SONS,**  
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,  
[See next Page.] 1-1y

**de B. MACDONALD & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF CRINO-  
LINE WIRE and HOOP SKIRTS, FELT  
HATS, STRAW GOODS, &c., &c. Orders person-  
ally or by letter will receive best attention. 1-1y

**McMILLAN & CARSON,**  
CLOTHING.  
WHOLESALE.  
148 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. 5-1y

**JOHN McARTHUR & SON,**  
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS.  
Importers of Window Glass, &c. No 18 Lemoine  
Street, facing St. Helen Street, Montreal. 1-1y

**GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,**  
(IMPORTERS,)  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
Nos. 20 & 22 St. Francois Xavier st.,  
40-1y MONTREAL.

**JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,**  
BREWERS AND SUGAR  
REFINERS, Montreal.  
20th March, 1865. 10-1y

**JULES FOURNIER,**  
IMPORTER OF GENERAL GROCERIES,  
And Sole Agent in Canada for  
Messrs. George Sayer & Co., Cognac,  
" Charles Coran & Co., do.  
" G. H. Mumm & Co., Reims,  
Mr. H. More, Avize, Marne,  
Mr. J. Savoye, do.,  
24 ST. SULPICE STREET,  
(Next door to Messrs. Darling & Co.  
40-3m Montreal.

**JAMES ROY & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS of DRY GOODS,** including TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c. No. 606 St. Paul st. near St. Peter. 1-ly

**ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

The success of this popular Company is most extraordinary. Its policy holders now receive a yearly profit of fifty per cent. in cash, reducing the annual payments to one half the sum usually charged by other Companies.

Applications for Agents in Canada or the Maritime Provinces made to S. Poular & Co., Managers, and General Agents, Office, No. 85 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal 23-ly

**R. CAMPBELL & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS OF CARPETINGS,** OIL CLOTHS, AND CURTAIN MATERIALS, 208 & 210 McGill Street, Montreal 9-ly

**JAMES BAYLIS,**  
**IMPORTER OF CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS, MONTREAL,** No. 74 Great St. James Street, No. 81 King Street East, Toronto. 9-ly

**G. E. SEYMOUR,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT,** DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL 507 St. Paul Street. Agent for Lyn Tannery. 46-ly

**FRED ROWLAND,**  
**GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.**

Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal Split Peas, Pot Barley, Barrel Pork, Sugar-cured Hams, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Butter.

LONDON, CANADA WEST.

**ROBERT SEATH,**  
**WHOLESALE CLOTHIER AND IMPORTER of Woollens and Tailors' Trimmings,** No. 10 St. Joseph Street, near McGill Street, Montreal. 31-ly

**JAMES ROBERTSON,**  
 126, 128, 130 and 132, Queen Street, Montreal, METAL MERCHANT,  
*Manufacturers of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Patty.* 1-ly

**C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS** WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS, 8 St. Helen Street. 31-ly

**A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON, STEEL, &c.** manufacturers of STOVES, CUT NAILS, &c., 438 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 47-ly

**KINGAN & KINLOCH,**  
**IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS,** and Commission Merchants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets, Montreal. BY Wm. KINLOCH. W. B. LINDSAY. D. L. LOCKHART. 8-ly

**ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,**  
 Importers of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, 268 & 260 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets, MONTREAL. 1-ly

**JOSEPH BAWDEN,**  
*(Successor to the late Eben MacEwen, Esq.)*  
**ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,** Solicitor of Patents of Invention, &c. 10 Anchor Buildings, Kingston C.W. 47-ly

**H. JOSEPH & CO.,**  
 TOBACCO, 323, 325 & 327 ST. PAUL STREET. Montreal, Aug. 20, 1866. 33-ly

**KERSHAW & EDWARDS,**  
 ESTABLISHED YEAR 1839.



**IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.**  
 KERSHAW & EDWARDS, 1-ly 82, 84 & 86, St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

**GREENE & SONS**  
**HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.** SPRING TRADE, 1867.

**THE** Subscribers have now on hand, and are receiving, a complete assortment of **WOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS, FUR HATS, MEN'S STRAW HATS, CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS, SILK HATS, BOYS' FANCY HATS, PLUSH, HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.**

Special attention of the Trade is directed to our Stock which embraces all the

**NEW AND LEADING STYLES,** in Men's, Ladies' and Children's wear. Samples sent by Express to parties not visiting the city. We are also manufacturing the Paris and Cunard CASIMERE HAT, specially adapted for spring and summer wear. Orders promptly executed.

1-ly **GREENE & SONS,** Montreal.

**AKIN & KIRKPATRICK;**  
**PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,** MONTREAL.

Have removed to those commodious and central premises corner of

**COMMISSIONER and PORT STREETS.** Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, PORK, BUTTER, CHEESE, ASHES, and GENERAL GROCERIES, receive careful personal attention. Sales and returns made with the utmost promptness. All charges kept at the lowest point, and every endeavour made to avoid incidental expenses. Correspondents kept regularly advised by letter, circular and telegraph on all matters pertaining to the trade.

**AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,**  
**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,** corner Commissioner and Port Streets, Montreal. Consignments of FLOUR, WHEAT, PEASE, OATS, BARLEY, PORK LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE, &c., constantly arriving. Orders for these together with General Merchandise, faithfully and skillfully executed on the best possible terms, and consignments of Fish, Oil, Coal and the various products of the Maritime Provinces carefully realized, and returns made with the utmost promptness. References given and required.

**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. 2-ly

**JAMES LOCKHART,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,** No. 8 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

**HEAVY FORGINGS AND PLATE WORK.**  
**E. E. GILBERT,**  
**CANADA ENGINE WORKS,** MONTREAL,  
 Is prepared to furnish

**WROUGHT IRON PADDLE SHAFTS** at 6c. per lb.  
**RAILWAY AXLES** at 4 c. per lb.  
**PLAIN ROUND BOILERS & STRAIGHT GIRDERS** at 6c. per lb., &c.  
 The work warranted to be fully equal to the best imported or manufactured here. 23-ly

**JOSEPH PHELAN,**  
 IMPORTER,  
**GROCERIES AND LIQUORS WHOLESALE,** 525 & 537 St. Paul Street. 27-ly

**J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,**  
 IMPORTERS OF **BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS** WHOLESALE, NO. 376 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. 62-ly

**STIRLING, McCALL & CO.,**  
 IMPORTERS OF **BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,** Corner of St. Paul and St. Salpêre streets, 7-ly MONTREAL.

**JORDON & BREWER**  
 Commission Merchants & General Agents, Dealers in GROCERIES AND HARDWARE, Nos. 23 & 24 ONTARIO STREET Corner Brock Street, East side Market Square, 33-ly KINGSTON, C. W.

**MOORE, SIMPLE & HACHETTE,**  
 (Successors to Fitzpatrick & Moore)  
**IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS** in Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c., &c. No. 4 Lemoine st. 2-ly

**EVANS & EVANS,**  
**WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.** AGENTS FOR THE **PROVINCIAL HARDWARE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,** 7 Custom-House Square. 33-ly

**JAMES MITCHELL,**  
**WEST INDIA AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.**  
 In Warehouse and for sale:  
 11hds Bright Barbadoes and Cuba Sugar,  
 Puns Strong Proof Cuba Rum,  
 Bags Jamaica Pimento,  
 Barrels Extra No. 1 Split Herrings,  
 Barrels Cod Oil,  
 Qtls. Large Codfish, &c., &c.  
 And arrive ex brig "Fawn,"  
 250 hhds Choice Porto Rico SUGAR.  
 No. 7 ST. HELEN STREET. 1-ly  
 April 4, 1867.

**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, Roope, Teage & Co., Oporto.  
 Bartolomei Vergara, Port St. Mary's.  
 Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-ly

**THOMAS LEMING & CO.,**  
**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 either Fibre or Seed. 1-ly

**J. C. FRANCK & CO.,**  
 IMPORTERS OF **GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.,** 25 Hospital Street. Montreal, Aug. 24, 1866. 32-ly

**A. ROBERTSON & CO.,**  
 IMPORTERS OF **STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS** 478 St. Paul, and 399 Commissioners Streets, MONTREAL, Montreal, 10th January, 1867. 1-ly

**MONTREAL.**

**EXCHANGE BROKERS.**

**C**HAS. T. IRISH, *Exchange,*  
11 Place D'Armes.

**N**ICHOLS, ROBINSON & CO.,  
*Exchange,* 331 Notre Dame Street.

**ADVOCATES.**

**S**TRACHAN BETHUNE, Q.C.,  
65 Little St. James Street.

**W**H. KERR,  
8 St. Sacrament Street

**L**AFRAMBOISE & ROBIDOUX,  
82 Little St. James Street.

**L**H. DAVIDSON,  
41 Little St. James Street.

**CIVIL ENGINEERS.**

**C**HAS. LEGGE & CO., Solicitors for Canadian  
and Foreign Patents, &c.  
48 Great St. James Street.

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

**J**OHAN ANDERSON & CO.

**T**M. CLARK & CO.,  
5 St Sacrament Street.

**D**ONALD McLEAN,  
97 Grey Nun and 82 McGill Streets.

**P**HILLIPS & CO.,  
Cor. St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas Streets.

**ENGRAVERS.**

**T**HOS. IRELAND,  
CARD AND SEAL ENGRAVER,  
72 Little St. James Street.

**FURS—WHOLESALE.**

**B**EVINGTON & MORRIS, London, England.  
SCULTHORP & PENNINGTON,  
*Agents for British North America.*  
131 Great St. James Street.

**HARDWARE MERCHANTS—WHOLESALE.**

**B**ENNY, MACPHERSON & CO.,  
392 St. Paul Street.

**INSURANCE OFFICES.**

**B**RITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE,  
JOSEPH JONES,  
44 Little St. James Street.

**C**ITIZENS' FIRE AND GUARANTEE,  
G. R. MUIR, Manager.  
10 Place d'Armes.

**C**OLONIAL LIFE,  
See Standard.

**L**ONDON AND LANCASHIRE,  
SIMPSON & BETHUNE,  
104 St. Francois Xavier Street,

**N**ORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE,  
MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,  
31 St. Francois Xavier Street.

**S**COTTISH PROVINCIAL,  
A. D. PARKER.  
Toupin's Building, Place d'Armes.

**S**TANDARD LIFE,  
W. M. RAMSAY,  
7 Great St. James Street

**MONTREAL.**

**LEATHERS, ETC.**

**B**EVINGTON & MORRIS, London, England.  
SCULTHORP & PENNINGTON,  
*Agents for British North America.*  
131 Great St. James Street.

**NOTARY.**

**W**A. PHILLIPS,  
41 St. John Street.

**SHIP CHANDLER, ETC.**

**G**ORDON KINGAN,  
26 St. Peter Street.

**PAPER BOX MANUFACTURER.**

**R**JELLYMAN & CO.,  
682 Craig Street.

**WHOLESALE GROCERS.**

**J**A. & H. MATHEWSON,  
1-ly McGill Street.

**LEWIS, KAY & CO.,**

**I**MPORTERS OF STAPLE AND  
FANCY DRY GOODS,  
1-ly Nos 275 and 277 St. Paul street, Montreal.

**S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,**  
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.  
CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,  
Montreal. 50-ly

**JAMES P. CLARK & CO.,**

**D**RY GOODS IMPORTERS, 162  
McGill Street, MONTREAL. 9-ly

**J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,**  
Importers of  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,  
331 & 333 St. Paul Street,  
MONTREAL. 8-ly

**JOSEPH MACKAY & BROS.,**  
**I**MPORTERS OF BRITISH AND  
FOREIGN STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,  
170 McGill Street. 9

**JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,  
450 ST. PAUL STREET,  
MONTREAL. 5-ly

**W. & R. MUIR,**  
**I**MPORTERS OF BRITISH AND  
FOREIGN DRY GOODS  
166 McGill street.  
Montreal. 8-ly

**DAVIS, WELSH & CO.,**  
Importers of  
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,  
No. 479 St. Paul Street,  
MONTREAL. 8-ly

**McINTYRE, DENOON & CO.,**  
**I**MPORTERS OF STAPLE AND  
FANCY DRY GOODS.  
23-ly Lamoine st., Montreal

**R. C. JAMIESON & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF VARNISHES, JAPANS,  
and Dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine,  
Oils, &c., &c., No. 3 Corn Exchange Buildings, St.  
JOHN STREET, MONTREAL. 50-ly

**MONTREAL.**

**JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,**

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
IMPORTING, FORWARDING,  
Ship and Insurance Agents and Brokers,  
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. 42-ly

**W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,**  
100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,

**HAVE FOR SALE—**

BOILER TUNES,  
Oil Well Tubes,  
Gas Tubes,  
Paints and Putty,  
Fire Bricks,  
Fire Clay,  
Flue Covers.

DRAIN PIPES,  
Roman Cement,  
Water Lime,  
Portland Cement,  
Laving Tiles,  
Garden Vases,  
Chimney Tops, &c., &c.

Manufacturers of AMERICAN Sofas, Chair, and Bed  
SPRINGS. 12-ly

**FOULDS & HODGSON,**

IMPORTERS OF

Grey Cottons,	Laces,	Spools,
White Shirtings,	Blondes,	Plus,
Regattas,	Handkerchiefs,	Needles,
Prints,	Fancy Dresses,	Tapes,
Bed Ticks,	Umbrellas,	Buttons,
Denims,	Parasols,	Combs,
Silésias,	Shawls,	Brushes,
Cobourgs,	Hoop Skirts,	Hair Oils,
Orleans,	Table Oil Cloth,	Colognes,
St de Laine,	Yarns,	Soaps,
White auslins,	Battings,	Stationery,
Jeans,	Silks,	Brooches,
Moleskins,	Velvets,	Spectacles,
Flannels,	Linon Threads,	Dolls,
Blankets,	Playing Cards,	Mirrors,
Cloths,	Jewellery,	Razors,
Tweeds,	Tea Trays,	Pocket Knives,
Vestings,	Snuff Boxes,	Table Knives,
Hosiery,	Pipes,	Chaplets,
Gloves,	Toys,	Crosses,
Braces,	Bag Purses,	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.

361, 366, 368 & 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-ly

**QUEBEC.**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

**J**OHAN ANDERSON & CO.

**GETHINGS, LEMOINE & SEWELL,**  
**C**OMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
QUEBEC.

Branch House—LEMOINE & Co., Montreal. 21-ly

**TORONTO.**

**GEORGE MICHIE & CO.,**  
**I**MPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS  
Front and Yonge Streets,  
TORONTO.

**PORT HOPE, C. W.**

**E. S. HOWELL,**  
*Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and*  
*Shipping Agent,*  
WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W. 8-ft

**ST. STEPHEN, N. B.**

**J**OHAN BOLTON,  
SHIP BUILDER AND MERCHANT.  
10 King Street, St. Stephen, N.B.

**HALIFAX, N. S.**

**COMMISSION MERCHANT.**

**G**EORGE J. PAYNE,  
Commercial Wharf, Upper Water Street.  
References: Messrs. MACLEAN, CAMPBELL & Co.

**WADDELL & PEARCE,**  
 HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
 AND IMPORTERS OF  
 ROYAL STEEL, METALS, AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES,  
 No. 27 St. John Street, Montreal, C. E.,  
 Sole Agents in Canada and British Provinces of North America, for Charles Cammell & Co. (limited), "Cyclops," Steel and Iron Works, Sheffield; the Bowling Iron Company (near Bradford, Yorkshire; Patent Shaft and Axle Tree Company (limited), Brunswick Iron Works Wednesbury; Lloyd & Lloyd, Albion Tube Works, Birmingham; Sim & Coventry, Pontpool Tin, and Pontypool "Cold Rolled" Canada Plates and Metals, Best Refined Bar Iron, &c.; the Yorkshire Engine Company (limited), Sheffield; Green's Patent Tube Company (limited), Sole Manufacturers of Green's Patent "Solid Drawn" Brass Tubes; S. Moulton & Co., Kingston India Rubber Mills, Bradford; Walker & Hall, Electro-Plate Works, Sheffield; Hockley Bolt, Nut, and Rivet Company, Birmingham; John Trippett & Brother, Shipping Agents, Liverpool and New York; the Hart Manufacturing Company, (successors to Bliven, Mead & Co.,) New York.  
*N.B.—A stock of Charles Cammell & Co.'s Warranted Cast and Spring Steel, and "Cyclops" Files, constantly on hand.*

**VICTORIA FOUNDRY,**  
 Cedar Street, Brantford, C. W.  
 Over one hundred different Styles and Sizes of  
**STOVES.**  
**STEEL AND IRON FLOUGHS,**  
 adapted to all kinds of Soils, in great variety.  
 A large variety of  
**FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES.**  
 Prices very low.  
 Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.  
 Address, **WILLIAM BUCK**  
 VICTORIA FOUNDRY,  
 Brantford, C. W.

**THOMAS ROBERTSON & CO.,**  
 26 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal,  
**HAVE FOR SALE,—**  
 Boiler Tubes, Ingot Copper,  
 Boiler Plate, Ingot Tin,  
 Iron Gas Tubes, Cake Spelter,  
 Tube Fittings, Antimony,  
 Glass Tubes, Steel,  
 Brass Tube, Steam Gauges,  
 Lead Pipes, Water do.,  
 And supplies for Mac and Steam & Gas Fitters.

**HIDES, WOOL, &c., &c.**  
**J. H. MOONEY,**  
 85 GREAT UNION STREET,  
 DEALER IN HIDES, WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, &c  
 Highest Cash Price paid for the above Goods.  
 Tanners and Woolen Manufacturers at a distance,  
 supplied at short notice.

**OSHAWA SCYTHE, FORK & HOE COMPANY,**  
 OSHAWA, C. W.  
 The very best articles of  
**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS**  
 made to order in any quantities.  
 Our tools took First Prize at several Provincial Exhibitions in Canada, and at the World's Fair, London, England in 1872.  
 All orders promptly attended to  
**A. S. WHITING & CO.,**  
 Oshawa, C. W.

**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. J. 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.  
 1-ly St. Peter st., Montreal.

**F. SHAW & BROS.**  
**TANNERS AND DEALERS IN**  
**HIDES AND LEATHER,**  
 Importers of  
**ENGLISH OAK SOLE LEATHER and STRAP**  
**BUTTS for Belting**  
 Agents in Canada for sale of  
**MILLER'S PATENT EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK BARK.**  
 No. 14 LEMOINE STREET. 4-ly

**PARK & BRIGHTSIDE WORKS, SHEFFIELD.**  
**NOTICE TO THE CONSUMERS OF THE GENUINE SWEDISH DANNEMORA IRON (L)**  
 I beg to announce that I have this day entered into a Contract with Messrs. W. JESSOP & SONS, of Sheffield, for the whole Annual Make of the above Iron, which, in future, will be stamped  
**(L) LEUFSTA W. JESSOP & SONS,**  
 And to which I request the special attention of the Trade.  
 Leufsta, in Sweden, 29th April, 1857.  
**CARL EMANUEL DE GEER,**  
 Proprietor.

**W. JESSOP & SONS,** in referring to the above announcement, beg to inform Consumers that the Genuine  
**(L) LEUFSTA W. JESSOP & SONS**  
 Iron can only be obtained from them, and that they are prepared to supply the Trade on liberal terms.  
 At the same time W. J. & S. wish to CAUTION Dealers in Foreign Irons against spurious imitations of the whole or any part of the Genuine Brand, as W. J. & S. are resolved in case of infringement, to protect their own and the Proprietor's rights in the same.  
 Park and Brightside Works, Sheffield, April, 1857.  
**JOHN ROUN'D & SON,**  
 Agent,  
 Montreal.  
 4-21

**LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,**  
 Founded 28 years ago.  
**RESERVED FUNDS . . . . . £1,000,000 Stg.**  
 Bonuses from Profits applied for the Policy-holder's personal benefit  
**DURING HIS OWN LIFE TIME,**  
 OR,  
**A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE**  
**OF AN IMPORTANT AMOUNT,**  
 Without any payment beyond the Ordinary Premium for the Policy, which remains intact for his heirs.  
**HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA—MONTREAL.**  
 Secretary,—P. WARDLAW.  
 Inspector of Agencies,—J. B. M. CHIPMAN.  
 12-6m

**LIDLAW MIDDLETON & CO.,**  
 Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,  
 Montreal. 2-ly

**WM. STEPHEN & CO.,**  
 Importers of General  
**DRY GOODS,**  
 and Dealers in  
**CANADIAN TWEEDS, COTTONS AND LINENS,**  
 19, 21, 23, & 25 LEMOINE STREET,  
 AND  
 24 & 6 St. HELEN STREET,  
 MONTREAL. 6-ly

**DRY GOODS.**  
**OGILVY & CO.,**  
**WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,**  
 495 St. PAUL STREET,  
 MONTREAL.  
 Just received:  
 100 pieces Hop Sacking.  
 300 pairs Blankets.  
 30 bales American Cotton Yarn.



Also Agents for  
**STEWART'S SCOTCH WHISKY,**  
**BERNARD'S OLD TOM,**  
 AND  
**BERNARD'S GINGER WINE.**

**PLIMSOLL, AUBIN & CO.,**  
 Importers of  
**STRAW AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
 Joseph's Block,  
 18 St. HELEN STREET.  
 MONTREAL. 9-ly

**THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
 Established 1825.  
 WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED  
**THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
 Accumulated & Invested Fund - - \$18,006,690  
 Annual Income - - - - - 3,286,300  
**W. M. RAMSAY,**  
 Manager.  
**RICHARD BULL,**  
 Inspector of Agencies.

**ASSURANCES** effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a lengthened experience, so as to suit the means of every person desirous of taking out a Policy. Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's Office, No. 47 Great St. James Street, Montreal, or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada.  
 12 6m

**ROYAL**  
**INSURANCE COMPANY**  
 Of Liverpool and London.  
**FIRE AND LIFE.**  
 CAPITAL . . . . . TWO MILLIONS STERLING.  
**H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal.**  
**HAVILLAND, ROUTH & CO.,**  
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING AGENTS,  
 MONTREAL. 6-ly

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

**LIFE ASSURANCE—FIDELITY GUARANTEE**

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

**T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,**  
 —MAY 1867—  
 Receive weekly additions to their stock.

**HAVE** just received 1,000 pieces of Grey Cottons.  
 500 pieces of White Cottons,  
 with many other Staple and desirable Goods, which  
 will be sold at lowest market rates. Orders have  
 careful attention.  
**CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,**  
 1-ly **69 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.**

**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON**  
**AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.**  
 UNLIMITED RESPONSIBILITY.  
 Capital, Surplus and Reserved Funds..... \$16,271,675  
 Invested in Canada..... 250,000  
 Premiums received in 1866, were..... 5,362,260  
 Daily Premiums, upwards of..... 17,000  
 Shareholders personally responsible for engagements  
 of the Company.—All Directors must be Shareholders.  
**CHAIRMAN—T. B. ANDERSON, Esq** (Pres. Bank of  
 Montreal).  
**DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—HENRY STARNES, Esq.** (Ma-  
 nager Ontario Bank).  
**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**—Insurances effected on all  
 classes of Property at Current Rates.  
**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**—Amount of Special Re-  
 serve, \$9,282,468. **G. F. C. SMITH, Res. Secretary.**  
 1-ly **HEAD OFFICE, Place D'Armes, Montreal.**

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

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

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

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

**KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,**  
**PRODUCE, LEATHER AND GENERAL COM-**  
**MISSION MERCHANTS,**  
 No. 63 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.  
 CONSIGNMENTS Carefully realised and returns  
 promptly made.  
**ADVANCES**—Cash advances made, and Drafts au-  
 thorized on all descriptions of produce consigned for  
 Sale in this or British Markets.  
**ORDERS**—Personal and careful attention given to the  
 execution of orders for Flour, Grain, Leather, Provi-  
 sions, Oil, and General Merchandize.

**HUNTER, DUFFY & JOHNSON,**  
**WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF**  
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
 29 ST. HELEN STREET,  
**MONTREAL.** 49-ly

**THE TRADE REVIEW**  
 AND  
**Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.**  
**MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1867.**

The following is a statement of the Provincial notes  
 in circulation on the 3rd inst., and the specie held  
 against them:—

	Notes in Circ'tion.	Specified.
At Montreal.....	\$2,189,235	\$461,000
At Toronto.....	1,123,453	213,333
	\$3,312,688	\$674,333

Debentures held by the Receiver Gen....\$3,000,000  
 The specie held is about 21 per cent of the notes in  
 circulation.

**THE PARIS EXHIBITION.**  
**THE CANADIAN PRIZEMEN.**  
**LIST OF THE PRIZES AWARDED TO CANADIANS AT**  
**THE PARIS EXHIBITION.**

**WE** publish to-day a full list of the prizes awarded  
 to Canadian Exhibitors at the Paris Exhibi-  
 tion. We believe that it was revised by one of the  
 Canadian commissioners to Paris, and it may there-  
 fore be looked upon as full and reliable:—  
 (Extract from the General Official List.)  
**J. C. Tache, co-operator:** gold medal.  
**G. E. Desbarats, printing and books:** bronze medal  
**Brousseau Brother, printing and books:** bronze  
 medal.  
**Brown Brothers, binding:** honorable mention.  
**W. Notman, photographic portraits:** bronze medal.  
**Leggo and Desbarats, photo-galvanotypy:** honor-  
 able mention.  
**A. Henderson, photography:** honorable mention.  
**Department of Public Works, photography:** honor-  
 able mention.  
**Desire Laricheliere, apparatus for fractures:** honor-  
 able mention.  
**Board of Arts, Upper Canada, collection of insects:**  
 honorable mention.  
**Geological Commission of Canada, geological charts,**  
 silver medal.  
**Joseph Bouchette, topographic charts:** bronze  
 medal.  
**Government of Canada, furniture:** honorable men-  
 tion.  
**Hudson Glass Company, bottles, &c.:** honorable  
 mention.  
**C. C. Sponce, stained glass:** honorable mention  
**Mademoiselle Bazin, embroidered carpets:** honor-  
 able mention.  
**Madame Bouchard, flax spinning:** honorable men-  
 tion.  
**Board of Agriculture, Lower Canada, collection of**  
 woollens: bronze medal.  
**Joseph Barbeau, boots and shoes:** bronze medal.  
**Edward Perry & Co., travelling trunks:** bronze  
 medal.  
**George Barrington, travelling trunks:** honorable  
 mention.  
**Geological Commission of Canada, collection of**  
 minerals: gold medal.  
**Frothingham & Workman, tools:** bronze medal.  
**Morland, Watson & Co., saws:** honorable mention.  
**Higgins & Co., tools:** honorable mention.  
**H. W. Dato, tools:** honorable mention.

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

**THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y.**  
 19 & 29 CORNHILL, LONDON ENGLAND.  
**CAPITAL £2,500,000 Stg.—INVESTED** over \$2,000,000  
**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**—Insurance granted on all  
 descriptions of property at reasonable rates.  
**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**—The success of this branch  
 has been unprecedented—**90 PER CENT.** of pre-  
 miums now in hand. First year's premiums were  
 over \$100,000. Economy of management guaranteed.  
 Perfect security. Moderate rates.  
**Office 385 & 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.**  
**MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,**  
*General Agents for Canada.*  
**FRED. COLE, Secretary.**  
*Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON P.L.S.*  
 9-ly

**J. Flint, saws:** honorable mention.  
**Bigelow & Co., nails:** honorable mention.  
**Evans & Co., castings:** honorable mention.  
**John Dawson, tools:** honorable mention  
**E. E. Abbott, pegs etc.:** honorable mention.  
**Abbe Brunet, collection of woods:** gold medal.  
**Timber Inspector's Office, collection of merchant-**  
**able wood:** silver medal.  
**Millar & Co., extract of hemlock bark:** silver medal.  
**E. C. Eadon, wood ware:** bronze medal.  
**J. Shearer, doors and sashes:** bronze medal.  
**Hamilton Brothers, collection of woods:** bronze  
 medal.  
**Nelson, Wood & Co., basket wood:** honorable men-  
 tion.  
**Isidore Champagne, collection of woods:** honorable  
 mention.  
**G. Hagar & Co., wooden utensils:** honorable men-  
 tion.  
**Luc Plouffe, axe handles:** honorable mention.  
**E. Cole, furs:** bronze medal.  
**St. Ann's Model Farm, different products:** silver  
 medal.  
**J. D. Donaldson, flax:** bronze medal.  
**Samuel Davis, cigars:** bronze medal.  
**Dr. Gerard, Canadian tobacco:** bronze medal.  
**J. Kirkwood, different plants:** bronze medal.  
**G. Morton, flax:** honorable mention.  
**Stark, Smith & Co., manufactured tobacco:** honor-  
 able mention.  
**Edm. Laroché, Canadian tobacco:** honorable men-  
 tion.  
**Lymans, Care & Co, chemicals, etc.:** silver medal.  
**Mr. Lesperance, cod liver oil:** honorable mention.  
**Moseley, Rickert & Co., patent leather, etc.:** silver  
 medal.  
**N. Valois, leather:** bronze medal.  
**D. Tetu, porpoise skin leather:** bronze medal.  
**P. Dugal, leather:** honorable mention.  
**A. Dunkin, plough:** honorable mention.  
**J. & G. Morgan, extirpator:** honorable mention.  
**Patterson Brothers, winnowing machine and straw-**  
**cutter:** honorable mention.  
**J. Campbell, straps:** honorable.  
**J. C. MacLaren, traps, etc.:** honorable mention.  
**Reed & Childs, lasts:** honorable mention.  
**N. F. Boissonault, printing press:** honorable men-  
 tion.  
**Grand Trunk Railway Company, sleeping car:** hon-  
 orable mention.  
**J. B. Bickle, wheaten flour:** silver medal.  
**L. Rose, buckwheat and Indian corn flour:** silver  
 medal.  
**George McLean, oatmeal:** silver medal.  
**W. Lucks, wheaten flour:** silver medal.  
**St. Ann Model Farm, cereals:** silver medal.  
**Sir W. Logan, cereals:** silver medal  
**John Mitchell, wheat:** bronze medal.  
**E. Barclay, wheat:** bronze medal.  
**John Patterson barley:** bronze medal.  
**A. Stewart, cereals:** bronze medal.  
**J. Meldrum, wheat:** bronze medal.  
**James Bell, rye, bronze medal.**  
**Clement Bols, rye:** bronze medal.  
**Philip Bartholomew, oats:** honorable mention.  
**W. H. Vaughan, cereals:** honorable mention.  
**Efionne Caron, wheat:** honorable mention.  
**Thomas Brownlie, wheat:** honorable mention.  
**Winning, Hill & Ware, syrups and liquors:** bronze  
 medal.  
**Narcisse Pigeon, corn sugar:** bronze medal.  
**Olivier Thibault, maple sugar:** honorable mention.  
**Beauce Agricultural Society, maple sugar:** honor-  
 able mention.  
**F. J. O. Chauveau, books and publications:** silver  
 medal.  
**St Ann's School, model in relief:** honorable men-  
 tion.  
**Agricultural Department, collections and reports:**  
 silver medal.  
**Jaques & Bay, furniture:** bronze medal.  
**Olwen McGarvey, furniture:** honorable mention.

**OUR COURTS OF LAW—PROCEDURE IN COMMERCIAL SUITS.**

There is no class of the community more interested in the enactment of good laws, and then in their administration, than that important body in every civilized country engaged in the pursuits of commerce, for no care or efforts, on their part, can often shield them from the effects of a defective system of jurisprudence, mischievous legislation, or ignorance and venality in those presiding over courts of justice. In Lower Canada, up to a recent period, we have had little to complain of in the constitution of the Bench, for many of our judges have been men of great talents and attainments, most of them have been respectable on that head, and they have never been liable to the charge of dishonesty or partiality in the performance of their high functions. But when one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of this Province announces, in open Court, that he considers it due to himself to resign the office which he has so long held, and with such eminent ability, we are forced to believe that our judicial system is grievously out of joint. Had Judge Aylwin retired from the Bench, professedly, on the plea of old age, ill health, or length of service, his doing so might create regret, but no surprise; but when he stated the cause of his resignation to be the unsatisfactory state of the Court over which he and his colleagues preside, there is reason that the public should not only be surprised, but feel the utmost apprehension on the subject. Mr. Aylwin declared that the business of the Queen's Bench was so hopelessly in arrears that there was no prospect of improvement, as matters are now managed, and he shrinks from the responsibility of such a condition of affairs. And this is not the case in the Court of Appeals alone; for while the number of suits instituted before the inferior tribunals has greatly diminished, those undecided, and on which judgment cannot be had for months to come, are, we believe greater than ever was known before. View the question as we may, it is an alarming one, and it is full time that the evil should be remedied. A good deal has been effected in this direction within the last dozen or years, but much more remains to be done; and we shall attempt to point out a few necessary changes in the existing practice of the Courts which we think would be attended with beneficial results, confining ourselves to such matters as concern commercial suits. To explain ourselves to the non-professional reader, we shall begin by going the ordinary proceedings in an action on a promissory note. There is, of course the writ of summons, which must be filled up with the utmost precision, as to time place and person, or it runs the risk of being quashed; then comes a long declaration, generally containing numberless counts, as they are called, and in which precision is equally necessary. If the defendant is desirous of obtaining delay, his Attorney has recourse to motions and preliminary pleas expending much time, and after these have been disposed of, defences in law and to the merits are at last filed, the evidence is then produced, and judgment is rendered. All this often extends over many monthly terms of the Court, before the still greater delay of an appeal has to be encountered. Unfortunately there is, as a rule, no short road to justice, and much of this evil must continue to be endured, for most of the summary remedies that have been attempted have been worse than useless, or to repeat a common phrase the cure has been worse than the disease. As at least a partial remedy, we would propose, nevertheless, that in the matter of pleading, the existing system should be wholly changed, and though the alterations we contemplate may appear sufficiently simple, we feel confident that they would be attended with many important results, as regards the delays in obtaining judgment which are now so universally complained of by all who are forced to seek justice in our Courts. We would propose, then, that in commercial suits generally all pleadings should be dispensed with, and that in addition to the writ of summons, an account should be produced, and the only declaration required would be a written demand, somewhat in these terms:—"The plaintiff demands from the defendant the sum of — as per statement hereunto annexed." The defendant would then answer that he was or was not indebted; evidence, documentary or verbal, would be adduced, and judgment rendered in due course. Nine-tenths of the commercial cases which come before the Courts could be so disposed of in a fraction of the time which is now expended on many of them, and the benefit to suitors would be very great. There would, indeed, be exceptional cases, but they are comparatively few, and in

these the usual pleas might be filed, always with permission from the Judge to that effect, as is now the custom, in certain instances, when leave is obtained for taking *enquêtes* in writing. To facilitate the adoption of this scheme, it were probably desirable that a separate tribunal should be provided for the decision of commercial suits, or rather that one or two of the Judges of the Supreme Court should have exclusive original jurisdiction in such cases, performing the functions of the old Consular Judges in France, and who cut so conspicuous a figure in French jurisprudence, and in the edicts and ordinances of the ancient *royaume*.

We, in the meantime offer the mere outlines of this scheme to the consideration of the mercantile community, not adding accidents and details which we may enter on upon a future occasion, but which might now rather confuse than enlighten the reader's comprehension of the subject. But of this we are convinced, after giving the matter considerable attention and study, namely, that the reform we advocate would be of immense advantage to that large class of our citizens whom it chiefly concerns—our merchants and traders in whose welfare that of the whole country is so deeply involved.

**VALUE OF AGRICULTURE IN NEW BRUNSWICK.**

A VERY general impression is that New Brunswick is not an agricultural country, and that whatever importance it may possess, is due to its extensive forests, and that when they are exhausted, the country must necessarily decline. It is quite true that it is to the large sums, annually realized from this source that its people have to rely for payment of whatever they require to import, and that breadstuffs form no inconsiderable proportion of those imports, the last year's transactions with Canada may well prove. But for all that we are inclined to think that its capabilities and importance as an agricultural country have been very much underrated, and that although accidental circumstances have given to lumbering the pre-dominating position, yet that behind that, lies the basis of permanent and enduring wealth in the shape of a fertile soil, with capabilities of no ordinary kind, and by no means so severe a climate as is ordinarily supposed. It is true that the land in the immediate vicinity of St. John, and, indeed, all along the Bay of Fundy shore, is very poor and rocky, but a person who should form an opinion of the agricultural capacities of the Province from anything that he might see there, would form one very far wide of the truth. Let him take a run up the railway through Sussex Vale, or, better still, penetrate the interior of the country to the head waters of the river St. John, and he will come to a very different conclusion. Here he will find numberless beautiful islands, fertile intervals and extending far back from the river on either side large tracts of splendid upland, the capabilities of all only half developed from want of speedy communication with a market, and the fatal and too common practice of associating farming and lumbering operations together. Here, too, that scourge of many Western districts, fever and ague, is utterly unknown, and the climate altogether is unusually healthy and conducive to longevity. Numerous streams flow in every direction, and no where in the world is there a more abundant natural supply of the purest water to be found. Wheat, it is true, is but little grown, but hay, oats, buckwheat, rye, barley, potatoes and beans, are certain crops, and to these might and ought to be added hemp and flax, for which the soil and climate are admirably adapted. As might be expected with these productions as a basis, stock is raised with facility, and it is in this direction that the greatest advances have lately been made. Within the last few years large drives of fat cattle and sheep have found their way from the upper sections of the country to the United States, being mostly taken on foot by way of Bangor to the Boston and New York markets. The improvement in breeds (especially in sheep) has been very remarkable, and altogether this trade goes a long way to account for the prosperity of the farming interest of the upper country. We have before us the annual report of the Board of Agriculture of the Province, in which we find the following statement:—

Estimated value of cattle, stock, implements, machinery and home manufactures, including value of farming lands	\$16,337,631
Value of manufactures, registered ships, minerals and fisheries	9,063,428
Balance in favor of agriculture	\$ 6,273,603

From the Census returns of 1861 we find the occupations of the population thus distributed:—

Professional	1,501
Trade and Commerce	3,141
Agriculture	35,091

The value of farming lands estimated above is stated at \$31,380,949.

A large proportion of those represented as engaged in agriculture, are perhaps equally interested in the lumbering pursuits, but sufficient has been shown to make it apparent that neither the agriculture of the Province or its capabilities are so insignificant as is commonly supposed, and that even if its present supply of lumber should fail, there still remains a source of enduring prosperity. Below is a statement of the productions of one of the smallest counties of the Province (that of Carleton) for the year 1865, which we think will surprise some of our readers:—Wheat, 40,000 bush, barley, 5,000 do., rye, 8,000 do.; corn, 570,000 do.; buckwheat, 210,000 do.; hay, 65,000 tons; beans, 35,000 bu., peas, 7,500 do., potatoes, 240,000 do., turnips, 75,000 do.; carrots, 6,000 do.; butter, 100,000 lbs.; cheese, 30,000 do.; wool, 50,000 do.; number of cattle, sheep and horses, not stated.

**THE DELERY GOLD MINING COMPANY.**

At the annual meeting of this company, held in Quebec, on the 11th inst, the second annual report of the Directors was read, also statements of the Treasurer, and General Manager, together with a synopsis of a lengthy Geological report prepared by Prof. H. Y. Hind.

The Treasurer states that there are two sets of books kept by the Company, one in New York, the other in Quebec, where the chief office business of the company is now transacted. The Quebec books are kept on a gold basis. He also states that all the stock has been subscribed, with the exception of 15 shares of the first issue, and 316 shares of the second issue. The accounts furnished by the Treasurer show the total receipts from August 2, 1866, to June 30, 1867, to have been \$59,652.82, and the disbursements \$60,000.00.

The assets are set down as \$9,763.25,—of which Mining Rights represent \$9,720.931—and the liabilities as \$7,713.082, of which \$7,652,798 are for the various issues of capital stock.

Mr. Winchell, General Manager, in his statement, informs the Directors that his official duties commenced on January 3, 1867, that the remainder of that month was employed in preliminary work necessary to determine the best practical policy to be pursued; that in May, the office in Quebec was completely organized, a crushing mill furnished and made ready for work, and a quantity of rock prepared for treatment; and on the morning of the 1st of June, work commenced, and been regularly continued to the present time, that it had been chiefly carried on not for profit, but to test the value of the various ledges of quartz, of which some half-dozen lots of from three to twenty tons had been crushed, yielding in every instance more or less amalgam, and in several instances giving evidences of decided value; that the experiments made were under most unfavorable circumstances, and the results more encouraging than there was any right to expect; that in June arrangements were made with the Reciprocity Company an organization of American capitalists—by which an end was put to trespasses on the alluvial property of the DeLory Company, by which the title of the latter company to all minerals within these limits was fully admitted by the Reciprocity Company, that a large amount of detail work had also been done during the half-year, including the purchase of some 600 acres of land near the mill, and arrangements for its utilization, the construction wholly or in part of indispensable buildings, and the sale of alluvions to the amount of several thousands of dollars. The General Manager strongly recommends that the operations of the ensuing year be continued on the experimental basis already inaugurated without any thought of profit, for the reason that the practical knowledge of the company's property to be acquired by such experiments was of absolute necessity, when the extent of that property was taken into consideration.

The following is the synopsis of Professor Hind's report:—

The structural arrangement of the rocks in the south east part of the property is shown to consist of a number of beds into which the strata have been thrown by a force acting from a southerly direction. During these disturbances, one set of strata appears to have slid more or less over the underlying rock, and to have produced a series of fractures sometimes continuous for considerable distances, and now filled with quartz

and metalliferous deposits. These deposits of quartz are limited by the vertical depth of the folds in which they lie respectively, and are liable to be intermittent in character. They constitute the strike veins on the property, and are rich in various minerals among which predominate the arcuolites and sulphides of iron, argenticiferous galena, sulphuret of zinc, and manganese.

The sulphurets of iron the blende and the galena, are known to contain gold. Free or visible gold has frequently been seen in many of the strike veins and the analyses of Dr Hayes, of Boston, and Dr Hind, of the Geological Survey, establish considerable richness for some of them. Professor Hind thinks that the greatest depth of these veins will not exceed 1500 feet, as they are conformable with the folds in the strata. Many of them may be worked by mill levels, and operations have already been commenced on several. The yield per ton of ten of these veins is given, and some of especial value are described at great length.

The strike veins are cut by a system of true veins, which are thought to be very important, and although none of the true veins have been opened, operations will be immediately commenced on them. A system of blue quartz veins has been discovered, which appears to be the oldest of the five different kinds of veins found on the property. These are all small and regular, and it is thought possible that some of them may have been formed before the general folding of the strata as it now exists.

In the faults or dislocations in the strata, independent of the slips in each fold, are numerous, particularly at the rapids of the mill race. In each fault, there appears to be a quartz vein, and it is thought that some of the most valuable veins on this estate will be found in the faults or cross courses.

The preparatory process of stripping some of the veins, and setting in the faults, is now being made, and slips which have been specially selected for the alluvial deposits have also engaged a large share of attention. Fresh proofs of the conception formed by Sir William Logan respecting the ancient auriferous alluvions underneath the blue clay, have been obtained. It is thought by Professor Hind, that the ancient auriferous alluvions are the remains of sea-beaches, deposited before the glacial drift period. He considers the large water-worn nuggets of dark coloured gold, to have been abraded or rounded by the action of ocean waves on a beach, and not by river action.

It is submitted that currents of water are incompetent to round and polish masses of gold, weighing from 10 to 50 ounces; that these would bury and protect themselves in river sand or gravel, and show some traces of former regularity. Ocean waves are more competent to do the work of abrading and polishing large nuggets of gold uniformly; hence we must regard the ancient alluvions in which the coarse gold is found, as the remains of ancient sea beaches whose age is anterior to the boulder class of rocks. The superior auriferous gravels contain gold of a different character from the old alluvions, and derived from quartz veins in the rocks on which they lie, as well as some dark coloured gold, washed from the ancient alluvions.

The veins striking the source of the nuggets and coarse dark carbon of gold generally, Professor Hind considers to have been formed at a distance from the veins, which are thought probable that these veins existed in a superior rock series, now only represented on the Famine river; which strata once extended far to the north. It is also thought that the veins formerly holding the dark coloured nugget gold, may have been continuations of superior geological strata of those true veins which still exist on the property. The course of these beaches is apparently from the north-east to the south-west, and on this course in a series of parallel detached and broken deposits, the ancient marine alluvions, containing the coarse gold will be found. Detailed and special instructions for prosecuting this search successfully are given, which it would not be to the interest of the stockholders to communicate to the public.

In summing up the general results of the survey, Professor Hind considers that many of the strike veins will be valuable, but they will require cautious and skilful management. The true veins are regarded as very important and promising.

The alluvions as may be inferred from what has been stated, offer a very attractive prospect for enterprise on an extended scale; and plans have been suggested by Professor Hind, based upon the structure of the alluvions, which cannot fail to make them unexpectedly remunerative.

A cursory examination was also made of the North-west portion of the property, and great importance is attached to the area covered by the Lower Silurian rocks, which occupy about one third of the Selkirk property. Indeed, so promising is this field, that the Board are so hopeful that they will be able to conclude arrangements for a Geological survey of this portion at an early period.

The Report contains numerous and copious suggestions relative to the working of the property, with reference to both immediate and future operations; and the unmistakable impression is conveyed that skilful management of the enterprise contains within itself abundant material for securing very valuable results.

The Reports and Statements presented by the Directors, were adopted and ordered to be published.

The following are the fifteen Directors elected for the ensuing year. - American Directors, Hon C. V. Hubbard, Messrs G. D. Cragin, Thomas C. Durant, W. K. Holbrook, J. M. Winchell, F. G. Wheeler, John Greston, Junr., of New York, and S. M. Buckingham, of Waterbury, Conn. Canadian Directors, Messrs. A. Joseph, J. Bell Forsyth, G. H. Steward, J. G. Chapman, Thomas Glover, F. Veilina, of Quebec, and Geo. Moffatt of Montreal.

WHAT CANADA NEEDS.

(To the Editor of the Trade Review.)

IN your paper of the 5th instant, I find an article headed "What we want;" from the facts contained in which I should be inclined to draw conclusions different from those which you as a uncompromising free-trade would probably deduce from them. The writer states truly that Canada now stands in the position of a person who is the possessor of a large estate, but which he has not the means to cultivate and improve; for though he is the owner of lands, minerals, timber and water-power in abundance, he wants money to render these sources of wealth productive. You add that under Confederation, we must march in the track of progress and improvement, and that besides the Intercolonial Railway, the enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canal, the construction of other canals, railways, common roads, and similar works, must be undertaken, and that at no distant period. Now these being premises the correctness of which cannot well be called in question, they must necessarily exercise a commanding influence over the future fiscal policy of the Dominion. I may mention here that I am, like yourself, a firm believer in free trade principles, which I would no more think of arraigning than I would the demonstrated truths of the exact sciences; but I have also been long convinced that the opinion expressed by the Hon. John Young at a recent meeting of the Board of Trade is only a simple truism, and must sooner or later, be received and acted upon as such. Mr. Young, a liberal economist, *par sona*, said that under existing circumstances absolute free trade is an impossibility in Canada, and with duties on our principal articles of import ranging from 15 to 50 per cent, the assertion will scarcely be denied by any one capable of reflection, though many persons do so from whom better might be expected. All that we can now do in this country, in the maintenance of free trade doctrine, is to confine our imports to the requirements of the revenue, and not to adopt protection for protection's sake. Beyond this the dogmas of either school of political economy has little bearing on the matter.

In the article to which I have referred, you remark that the great want of these Provinces is capital, and that "the Finance Minister who can manage to get it for us, without injury to the credit and character of the Dominion, is the man for Canada." In this I agree with you; but how it is to be done is the difficulty with which we have to contend.

It is admitted on all hands that manufactures are highly beneficial to a country, so that they be not fostered at the expense of the many for the interest of the few, when they are, when taxes are imposed solely to rear and protect them. But by pushing this sound objection too far it is lost in a fallacy. Reason or no reason, there is apt to be a cry raised against fiscal aid to manufactures; but if a capitalist embarks his money in that species of productive industry, if there be a favour on either side, it is the country that is under obligation to the manufacturer and not he to the country, when he merely takes advantage of the protection derived from the taxes levied for the purposes of revenue. Besides all this, it should not be forgotten that our past legislation has offered inducements to embark in this line of business, that it would be unjust to sacrifice the money invested in it by suddenly adopting a different course of legislation, and that the loss so incurred would be a heavy blow to the general prosperity of the country. It is such a change that our manufacturers dread, and which deters them from further risking their money in undertakings which, at any moment, may prove disastrous, by the withdrawal of the support on which they relied when entering upon them. To obviate this objection I would propose that the duties established by the first Parliament of the Dominion should be regarded as fixed and permanent, and that the yearly surplus of revenue, consequent upon the increase of our trade, wealth, and population, should be expended on our public works and improvements or for the payment on loans for these purposes. I am aware that a great outcry would be raised against such a scheme, if proposed by any Minister of Finance, and I do not myself, suppose that it could be carried out, strictly and to the letter, but its general spirit might easily be adhered to. One thing is evident, we must have money for the works I have above mentioned and others, and for my own part I can conceive no better mode of obtaining it than that which I have indicated.

I have kept out of view all ideas of direct taxation, as perhaps undesirable in the actual circumstances of the country, and certainly opposed to popular opinion both here and in the Maritime Provinces.

Montreal, July, 1867.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

(To the Editor of the Trade Review.)

YOUR correspondent, W. M. B., in his letter published in the *Trade Review* of the 3rd instant, advocates St. Andrews as a terminus for the Intercolonial Railway. There certainly ought to be no difference of opinion regarding the absolute necessity of seeking both the best route and the best terminus for the road altogether irrespective of local feeling or prejudice; but this gentleman in his anxiety to set forth the claims of St. Andrews and the frontier line, rather overlooks the business and makes some statements which I think ought not to be suffered to pass without comment. In one respect, only, as far as I can see, can any advantage be claimed for St. Andrews and the frontier line, and that is in the length of road to be constructed, (and even this advantage is only gained by ignoring the existence of Halifax altogether), and in all other respects it would be a woful disadvantage. I pass over the undoubted fact of its very close proximity to the United States boundary for almost the entire distance; and will confine myself to the question of its suitability as a seaport, and the conclusion is inevitable; that whatever of rivalry there may be between St. John and Halifax as points of departure for the traffic of the road, there can be none between St. John and St. Andrews, for the simple reason that the balance of advantages is so very largely in favor of the former. St. John is accessible for large vessels at all seasons of the year, and at all times of the tide, St. Andrews is not. In the harbor of St. John two or three hundred vessels could lay safely, and load with security, at St. Andrews it would be wholly impracticable. Again, as regards the matter of distance, your correspondent puts the matter incorrectly, as a glance at the map will show; St. Andrews is forty miles, not sixty, further down the Bay than St. John, but from the peculiar position of the former port up Passamaquoddy Bay, the difference is practically even less than that, and if we take two vessels leaving the two ports at the same time, we shall find, that putting aside the greater difficulty of navigation for the St. Andrews vessel, the distance to the open sea is about the same. As regards convenience of access too, St. John has advantages over St. Andrews, which even the most prejudiced person must admit; and when to these considerations are added the very large trade of St. John, its facilities for ship building and for manufacturing lumber, I can hardly conceive of any person outside of St. Andrews putting the two ports in comparison for a moment.

The case becomes very different when we come to compare St. John with Halifax. I am inclined to think that under any circumstances the bulk of the passenger traffic will go to the latter port, but I shall be very much mistaken if by means of its railway St. John does not secure a large proportion of the freight.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

St. John, N. B., July 13, 1867.

N. B.

The Grand Trunk traffic receipts for the week ending June 29th, were \$110,051, a decrease of \$9,733, as compared with the corresponding period of 1866.

Notice is given in the *Official Gazette* of application for a Charter of Incorporation by N. C. Moore, Cincinnati, Ohio; Jas. E. Withers, Toronto; J. J. Moore, Winchester, Ky.; John Gray, Benjamin Young, Covington, Ky.; Robt. B. Wilson, Cincinnati; and Henry D. Thomas, Toronto; the name of the Company to be the "Shumish Mining Company, its object being mining for gold, silver, copper, &c., &c. on the North Shore of Thunder Bay, Lake Superior. The nominal capital of the Company is \$200,000, all of which is subscribed, and \$12,000 paid in.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.  
COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

(Special Correspondence of the Trade Review.)  
[LONDON.]

THE bankruptcy of a week has been announced of the great railway contracting firm, of which Sir Morton Peto is the head. This firm has been for many months in liquidation, and it was stated that there would be a surplus of about £1,000,000. Among the debtors of the firm was the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, who were stated to owe about half a million. The accountant, however, employed on behalf of the Railway Company has been...





pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to make the following appointments, viz:  
 Major-General Henry William Stisted, C. B., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.  
 The Honorable Sir Narcis o Fortanla Belleau, Knight, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.  
 Lieutenant-General Sir William Fenwick Williams, Baronet of Kars, K. C. B., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia.  
 Major-General Charles Hastings Doyle, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.

His Excellency has also been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:  
 The Hon. Sir John Alexander Macdonald, K. C. B., to be Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.  
 The Hon. George Etienne Cartier, C. B., to be Minister of Militia.  
 The Hon. Samuel Leonard T. Dey, C. B., to be Minister of Customs.  
 The Hon. Alexander Tilloch Gait, C. B., to be Minister of Finance.  
 The Hon. William McDougall, C. B., to be Minister of Public Works.  
 The Hon. William Pearce Howland, C. B., to be Minister of Inland Revenue.  
 The Hon. Adams George Archibald, to be Secretary of State for the Provinces.  
 The Hon. Adam Johnston Ferguson Blair, to be President of the Privy Council.  
 The Hon. Peter Mitchell, to be Minister of Marine and Fisheries.  
 The Hon. Alexander Campbell, to be Post-Master-General.  
 The Hon. Jean Charles Chapois, to be Minister of Agriculture.  
 The Hon. Hector Louis Langevin, to be Secretary of State for Canada.  
 The Hon. Edward Kenny, to be Receiver-General.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.  
 OTTAWA, 2nd July, 1897.

His Excellency the Governor General of Canada has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:  
 William Alfred Himsworth, Esq., to be Assistant Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.  
 William Henry Lee, Esq., Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and William A. Himsworth, Esq., Assistant Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, Deputy Governors for the purpose of signing Money Warrants.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.  
 OTTAWA, 5th July, 1897.

His Excellency the Governor General of Canada has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:  
 His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Fenwick Williams, Baronet of Kars, K. C. B., Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, to be Deputy Governor for the signing of Marriage Licenses in the Province of Nova Scotia.  
 His Excellency Major-General Charles Hastings Doyle, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, to be Deputy Governor for the signing of Marriage Licenses in the Province of New Brunswick.  
 Thomas Ross, Esq., to be Deputy Governor for signing Marriage Licenses in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA CRUDE OIL.

The practice of many producers to make statements to the effect that the present daily petroleum production is far below the usual average, and is daily growing less. This statement is doubtless made in order to raise the price of oil, and it may be, as the wish is often father to the thought, that some of them believe it. Such statements are not only erroneous in point of fact, but are highly reprehensible. In order to embark permanently into dealing in any kind of product, the business man or capitalist must be convinced that the supply is not only permanent, but is adequate for all practical demands. The demand that is now being created by the very cheapness of the article will very soon require a lot that can be produced. Many sagacious men who are engaged in the trade, whose opinions are entitled to the highest consideration, are confident that even the present supply is inadequate to the wants of this season. If this is the case, it is simply ridiculous to deny the fact that the present daily production of petroleum is up to a fair average, or that the same can be increased to meet all the demand that is made for it.

We have taken some pains to obtain the following figures from reliable sources. We consider the estimate a moderate one, and reliable. We give the average amount of daily production in each of the producing localities in barrels, as follows:

	per day.
Tidoute .....	1,700
Cherry Run .....	1,000
Upper Cherry Run .....	400
Foster Farm and vicinity, below Franklin .....	800
Philola .....	900
Steel and Rynd Farms .....	225
Oil City and vicinity .....	250
Terr and Blood Farms .....	300
Story Farm .....	300
Egbert and McCray Farms .....	250
Stevenson .....	800
Bennhoff and vicinity .....	1,000
Petroleum Centre (Central P. Co.) .....	550
Total .....	8,375

—The Oil City Petroleum.

CALIFORNIA FLOUR.—The appearance of California flour in the A. antic markets, and in such quantities as to bring down prices and carry joy to thousands of consumers, is a commercial event of no little importance. It seems but yesterday that California was one vast prospecting field for miners, who obtained all their supplies from the East, and at a pretty high cost, too. But it was found before long that some of her people could do better by feeding the others than by all going into the gulches together, and then it was discovered what a glorious agricultural world, while the climate is extended nowhere else in State California capable of being made. Her soil is rich in nutrients as well as mineral properties, and is easy to the Union. The result is, the flow of breadstuffs has already set backward to the Atlantic, and with such force as to confound speculators and relieve our community from the pressure of an unwanted scarcity. Of the California flour crop of 1896, 243,000 one hundred pound sacks and 72,000 barrels have been shipped to New York, and 900,000 sacks and 30,000 barrels to Great Britain. The total shipments to all parts were 2,225,291 one hundred pound sacks, and 291,286 barrels. These figures cover only three months, and give some idea what the business must eventually be.—Boston Journal.

THE "NATIONAL BANK" SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES: ITS PROGRESS AND EFFECTS.

[THIRD ARTICLE.]

(From the *London Economist*)

WE saw in the second article what was the condition of the "State" Banks in December, 1892, just prior to the introduction of the National Bank opposing scheme.

We now give at foot in table (11) an abstract of the official returns of 1,625 National Banks in January, 1897, and of 1,649 of these institutions in April, 1897. These Banks represent the whole of the Union, both North and South, but, as a matter of fact, the number of National Banks so far established in the South is very small.

In the following table (12), we bring into distinct contrast by means of *per centage* proportions, the condition of the 1,649 National Banks in April, 1897, with the 1,205 State Banks existing in the Northern portion of the Union in December, 1892.

(11) UNITED STATES.—Comparison of the Condition of 1,205 "State" Banks in Jan. 1893, with the Condition of 1,649 "National" Banks in April, 1897, stated in *Per Centages* of the different kinds of Liabilities and Assets.

LIABILITIES	1275 State Banks Jan. 1893				1649 National Banks April 1897			
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Circulation	20.0	20.0	3.7	52.5	11.2	11.2	3.7	52.5
Due to other Banks	37.0	37.0	32.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	32.1	10.2
Other Liabilities	43.0	43.0	64.2	37.3	78.6	78.6	54.2	37.3
Capital paid up	65.1	65.1	71.8	67.6	68.6	68.6	71.8	67.6
ASSETS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cash Reserves	7.0	7.0	15.3	17.7	12.0	12.0	15.3	17.7
Other Banks	8.8	8.8	12.7	2.8	14.6	14.6	12.7	2.8
Securities	24.7	24.7	21.3	13.7	17.2	17.2	21.3	13.7
Real Estate	48.2	48.2	41.7	30.2	35.0	35.0	41.7	30.2
Other Investments	11.3	11.3	8.0	3.0	1.3	1.3	8.0	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE.—This table may be read thus:—In column (1), the circulation of the 1,205 State Banks amounted to 20 per cent. of their total liabilities; the deposits to 37 per cent. and so forth.

The groups of States are as follows:—  
 Six Eastern States.—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.  
 Free Middle States.—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland.  
 Nine North-Western States.—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska.

It will not require a lengthy examination of this table to be convinced that the condition of the State Banks just before their supersession, compares very favourably in almost every particular with the condition of the National Banks in the fifth year of their operation. A distinction must of course be made between the State Banks of the five large and leading Middle States and the Banks of the East and North-West. In the National Banks the circulation is 29.4 per cent. but in the Middle States it was in December, 1892, only 5.7 per cent. In the National Banks the Cash Reserves are 7.0 per cent., but in the Middle States they are 15.3 per cent., and even the average of the three groups gives 12.0 per cent.

In the National Banks, the Cash Reserves and Government Securities taken together are 41.7 per cent. of the assets. In the Middle States they were 39.6 per cent.—or very nearly the same; and in the North-West the proportion was 27.4 per cent.

The essential points, however, which are established by these figures are (1) that the State Banks of the predominant middle region—namely, New York, Pennsylvania, &c.—were in December, 1892, in a highly favourable condition; (2) that their cash reserves were considerably larger than the cash reserves of the present National Banks; and (3) that they had almost as large a proportion of their assets in Government securities as are now held by the National Banks. It is true that a considerable amount of these securities were Bonds of the several State Legislatures. But as

already pointed out any measure which compelled the banks to dispose of State Bonds in order to purchase and hold Federal Bonds, would be an expensive and cumbersome mode of effecting a merely nominal alteration—inasmuch as very many of the same people have to sustain the taxes and burdens necessary to support the credit of both classes of securities.

It will, however, be a more exact and severe test of the comparative strength of the two classes of Banks if we confine the inquiry to the commerce by metropolitan State of New York. Accordingly, in a table (1), at foot, we give an abstract of the official returns of the State Banks in New York State in December, 1892, and of the National Banks in the same State in April, 1897—the number of two kinds of banks being, as it happens, very nearly the same at the two periods.

In the following table (1), the results of the detailed returns are brought into smaller compass:—

(1) NEW YORK STATE.—Per Centage Comparison of the Condition of the 208 "State Banks" in Dec. 1892, with the 213 "National Banks" in April, 1897.—See Details in Table (1).

LIABILITIES	National Banks, April, 1897, Per Cent.	State Banks, Dec., 1892, Per Cent.
Circulation	13.0	0.1
Deposits	45.0	47.0
Due to other Banks	13.5	13.4
Other Liabilities	2.0	4.3
Capital paid up	73.5	73.8
ASSETS	100.0	100.0
Cash Reserves	22.3	16.7
Due by other Banks	5.4	10.3
Government Securities	26.7	27.0
Advances and Discounts	54.3	15.0
Other Assets	4.3	43.0
	2.5	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0

It will be admitted without hesitation that according to these figures, no change in the direction of greater strength has been effected by the substitution of National for State institutions. The State Banks held 28.0 per cent. of the assets in Government securities, and the National Banks hold a trifle less, 26.6 per cent. The cash reserves and the discounts were about the same in each case, and so was the paid-up capital and the deposits. The circulation, however, of the National banks was 13.0 per cent., against only 9.1 per cent. in the State Banks—in both instances secured by the deposit of public securities.

We have seen that in New York State, the National Banks are hardly more numerous than were the State Banks. But the case is very different in the commercial parts of the Union. A statement, at foot, gives the distribution of the two kinds of banks in detail; and we find there an increase of 120 banks in Pennsylvania, 85 in Ohio, 31 in Iowa, 67 in Illinois, 25 in Indiana and other results of the same kind. It must be remembered that before 1893 there were no artificial impediments to the spread of banks in these less settled States. Wherever a bank could find or create enough business to pay expenses and leave a profit, there a bank was very certain to appear. Under these sound economical conditions, 207 banks had grown up in the Nine North-Western States at the end of 1892. But these 207 banks have since expanded into 434 National Banks, under the arm of encouragements which have been already described. The State Bank circulation of the Nine States was 193 millions of dollars in December, 1892. The National Bank circulation pertaining to them in December, 1896, was 693 millions, or two and a half times greater. It admits of scarcely any doubt whatever that it is this sudden and very considerable expansion of the Bank Note circulation of the North-West—the entirely agricultural and grazing region—that we may rightly attribute a large part of the increase in the price of articles of food, and in the wages of ordinary manual labour which has occurred during the last two years.

In the report of December, 1897, Mr. Chase estimated the amount of gold and silver coin in the whole Union at 275 millions of dollars, say 55 millions sterling. Starting with this official estimate, we are enabled to state, at least in some approximate form, the progress of the additions which have been made to the amount of the circulating medium, more particularly in the Northern or Federal States, and the results of this approximation are given in the following summary (2):—

(2) Estimates of total United States Circulation in 1891, '92, and '97.

Jan., 1891.—Estimated Amount of Circulating Medium, distinguishing, as far as possible, the Northern and Southern portions of the Union	(1)		
	North.	South.	Total.
Particulars.	Mils. \$	Mils. \$	Mils. \$
Notes of "State Banks"	140	60	200
Coin—Gold and Silver	250	75?	275?
Total	390	135	475

(2) Similar Estimate just prior to the formation of the "National Banks" in Northern States of Union only.

Notes of "State Banks"	180
Greenbacks	200
Fractional United States Notes	20
Total	400
Coin	20?
Total	510

These 510 millions are equal to an increase of 50 per cent. over the 340 millions of Jan., 1891.

April 1867—Statement of Amount of Circulating Medium, after four years' operation of the "National Banks"

	Milns. \$
Notes of "State Banks".....	6
Do "National Banks".....	230
Greenbacks.....	376
Fractional United States Notes.....	29
	700
Coin.....	107
	710

These 710 millions are equal to an increase of 40 per cent. over the 510 millions of Dec., '62, and to an increase of 100 per cent. over the 340 millions of Jan., 1861. It must be remembered that the 710 millions include about 13 millions of National Bank circulation established in the Southern States.

In stating this part of the case, most American writers confuse themselves and their readers by making deductions for the quantities of coin, greenbacks, &c., held in the tills of the Banks and the vaults of the Sub-Treasuries. Such deductions are fallacious and misleading. The only real facts capable of being stated and reasoned on with safety are those which set forth the quantities of the different kinds of circulating medium known to be existing and in use in some form or other on given dates.

Upon this basis, there seems to be good reason for concluding that at the present time the circulating medium in the United States is very nearly double the amount at which it stood just before the civil war in January, 1861; and that out of the present 710 millions of dollars (say 142 millions sterling), it will be necessary to redeem at least 220 to 250 millions of dollars (say 44 to 50 millions sterling) before the volume of the currency will approach the level at which it stood when the cash payments were suspended.

We have now seen what are the facts of the question, and next week, in a final article, we will endeavour to draw the inferences.

The following are the tables mentioned above—  
 (H) UNITED STATES—"National Banks" (founded Feb., 1863)—Official Return of their Condition at dates as under.  
 (00,000's omitted—thus 291,9=291,900,000.)

LIABILITIES.	April, 1867.		Jan., 1866.	
	(\$619 Banks.)	Pr.Ct.	(1,226 Banks.)	Pr.Ct.
<b>Circulation:</b>				
National Bank Notes.....	230.0	37.4	213.2	35.2
State Bank Notes.....	5.9	0.4	4.4	0.3
	237.8		218.1	
<b>Deposits:</b>				
Government Deposits.....	30.0	2.0	23.7	2.1
Private Deposits.....	519.6	25.0	515.0	37.0
	549.6		538.7	
<b>Due to Other Banks:</b>				
To National Banks.....	91.1	6.2	96.7	7.0
" Other Banks.....	23.1	1.5	23.8	1.7
	114.2		120.5	
	592.6	60.1	922.4	
<b>Capital:</b>				
Paid-up.....	418.8		407.3	29.0
Reserves.....	60.2		31.0	3.0
Profits.....	31.0		22.0	2.0
	510.1	34.9	474.3	
	1,462.7	100.0	1,397.7	100.0
<b>ASSETS.</b>				
<b>Legal Tenders &amp; Sp. etc:</b>				
Legal Tenders.....	92.6	6.3	90.0	6.3
Sp. etc.....	10.4	0.7	16.0	1.1
	103.0		106.0	
<b>Due from other Banks:</b>				
From National Banks.....	14.0	7.0	91.2	6.6
" other Banks.....	10.7	0.8	11.6	0.7
Notes.....	13.7	1.0	20.4	1.4
	118.4		123.2	
<b>Government Securities:</b>				
U. S. Bonds for Circuln.....	338.5	23.0	298.0	21.2
" Deposits.....	38.4	2.6		
" in hand.....	40.0	3.1	1.2	10.0
Comp'd Intere. Notes.....	81.0	6.0	91.0	7.0
	507.7		527.0	
<b>Advances &amp; Discounts:</b>				
Loans and Discounts.....	567.1	40.0	498.8	36.2
Stocks and Mortgages.....	20.2	1.3	17.5	1.2
Real Estate.....	19.6	1.1	15.4	1.1
Cash Items, &c.....	87.9	5.8	89.8	6.2
	724.7		621.5	
<b>Expenses, &amp;c.....</b>	14.0		5.5	1.9
	1,467.9	100.0	1,508.2	100.0

(1) NEW YORK STATE—Condition of "National" Banks in April, 1867, as compared with "State" Banks in Dec., 1862, prior to passing of National Bank Act, Feb. 25, 1863.

LIABILITIES.	National Banks.		State Banks, (318.)	
	April, 1867.	Pr. et.	Dec., 1862.	Pr. et.
<b>Circulation.....</b>	Mins. \$		Mins. \$	
Deposits.....	64.6	13.0	39.3	9.1
Government.....	5.3			
Private.....	231.3			
	236.6	45.0	299.8	47.0
<b>Due to other Banks.....</b>	71.2	13.5	37.4	13.4
<b>Other Liabilities.....</b>	11.4	2.0	19.0	4.3
	247.8	73.5	316.4	73.8
<b>Capital paid up.....</b>	138.0	21.5	103.7	26.2
	525.8	100.0	425.1	100.0
<b>ASSETS.</b>				
Cash Reserves.....	6.0		37.8	
Specie.....	71.2	13.5	37.4	13.4
Legal Tenders.....	39.5			
Cash Items.....	72.1		33.1	
	117.6	20.0	70.9	16.7
<b>Due to other Banks.....</b>	39.2	5.4	44.7	10.2
<b>Government Securities.....</b>	119.8	21.6	119.0	28.0
<b>Advances and Discounts.....</b>	247.2	43.2	179.0	43.0
<b>Real Estate.....</b>	7.4	1.3	9.6	2.0
<b>Other Investments.....</b>	3.4	1.2	2.1	1.1
	525.6	100.0	425.3	100.0

(K) Distribution of 1466 "State Banks" in Dec., 1862, and of 1649 "National Banks" in Dec., 1866.

Six East'n States.	Nat'l Banks		Five Middle States.	State Banks	
	Bank No.	Pr. et.		Bank No.	Pr. et.
Maine.....	69	61	New York.....	398	313
New Hampshire.....	52	39	New Jersey.....	52	51
Vermont.....	40	39	Pennsylvania.....	91	291
Massachusetts.....	183	208	Delaware.....	5	11
Rhode Island.....	88	42	Maryland.....	32	32
Connecticut.....	75	83			
	507	492		491	611
<b>Nine North West'n States.</b>			<b>Five Southern States.</b>		
Illinois.....	25	82	Virginia.....	66	35
Indiana.....	37	71	North Carolina.....	31	5
Ohio.....	55	135	South Carolina.....	20	2
Michigan.....	4	42	Florida.....	28	9
Wisconsin.....	61	37			
Iowa.....	11	45			
Minnesota.....	7	15			
Kansas.....	1	4	<b>Five South West'n States.</b>		
Nebraska.....	1	3	Alabama.....	8	3
			Louisiana.....	6	3
			Tennessee.....	14	10
			Kentucky.....	44	15
			Missouri.....	42	15
	2.7	434		114	46

THE BANK FISHERIES.—The Bank fishing is mostly over. The Gloucester Telegraph says that nearly all the vessels are now entering upon the mackerel fishery, though a few will continue on George's. The Gloucester George's fleet has been larger than ever before, 229, and all have returned in safety—a very rare occurrence, three men only being lost, two washed overboard, and one drowned in the harbour. One vessel made eight trips; twenty-one, seven; twenty-seven, six; forty-two, five; thirty, four; thirty-five, three; thirty-six, two; and forty-seven but one trip each. Twenty-eight vessels have pursued the Western Bank Fishery from Gloucester, and have met with excellent success. All but six of these vessels also belonged to George's fishery the greater part of the season. Twenty-two vessels made but a single trip, five made two trips, and one made three, and one four trips to the Western Banks. Some four or five vessels have made trips to the Grand Banks this spring, and have brought home good fares. The only accidents have been the loss of four men washed overboard from one vessel, and two men missing in a dory from another. These figures show that eight hundred and seventy-one trips of fish have been landed at Gloucester from George's Bank alone, this season, and forty-six fares from other banks, making nine hundred and seventeen trips in all, which will give some idea of the extent of the bank fishery from that town. *Halifax Colonist.*

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.—Wheat is now nearly 20s. per quarter higher than it was in May, 1866. The average per quarter in the 15 years ending 1865 inclusive was as follows: (at present it stands at about 65s per quarter):—1851, 38s 6d; 1852, 40s 9d; 1853, 58s 3d; 1854, 72s 5d; 1855, 74s 8d; 1856, 69s 2d; 1857, 56s 4d; 1858, 44s 2d; 1859, 43s 9d; 1860, 53s 3d; 1861, 55s 4d; 1862, 55s 5d; 1863, 44s 9d; 1864, 40s 2d; 1865, 41s 10d. Here we see that wheat has not been so high for some 10 years as it is at present. Many causes might doubtless be assigned for this state of things. The two principal influences at work we believe to be first, the mediocre crop of wheat obtained in France last year, (and to some extent in England also), and secondly, the disturbance of agricultural industry in the United States by reason of the civil war. In the first quarter of 1866 we received from France 1,282,140 cwt. of wheat and 1,689,482 cwt. of wheat-meal and flour; in the first quarter of this year the totals sank to 224,073 cwt and 315,182 cwt respectively. On the other hand, the United States, which could only spare us 124,426 cwt of wheat in the first quarter of 1865, and 290,980 cwt in the first quarter of 1866, sent us in the first quarter of this year 508,244 cwt. Agriculture in the United States is accordingly now reviving, and probably in a year or two the supplies received from that quarter of the world will again be considerable. In homely phraseology, our farmers had better "make hay while the sun shines," for it is scarcely probable that present prices can be maintained. The dearth or cheapness of wheat in the British Isles is contingent upon the supplies received from Russia or the United States. In 1854, 1855, and 1856, our corn relations with Russia were interrupted by the Crimean war and up went our wheat averages. Ten years later we began to feel the loss of the American supplies which would have come to hand but for the terrible struggle between the North and South; and now such farmers as managed to secure a good crop of wheat last year have been realising a famous return for their exertions.—*Pull Mall Gazette.*

sent it will merely act as the agent of the General Government, not entering into the discount business until the necessary legislation can be perfected for obtaining uniformity in matters of currency and commercial law

The shipping arrivals of the week have not been large, those with cargo being confined to one vessel from Liverpool, and two from Philadelphia with coals, one from New York and one from Baltimore with general cargoes, one from the West Indies, and the screw steamship "Acadia" from Glasgow, via Halifax with 350 tons of pig iron, some rigging, and 87 packages of general merchandise. The "Acadia" also brought a few emigrants. The steamers of the International Company are now making three trips per week each way, and bringing considerable numbers of passengers. The hotels are full and accommodation is often difficult to be obtained.

The reports from the country speak in the most glowing terms of the prospect of abundant crops. Notwithstanding the lateness of the spring, a large breadth of land has been sown, and the rapidity with which vegetation has progressed during the last month is described as being extraordinary.

LUMBER.—The clearances of lumber for the week show eleven vessels for ports in Great Britain with deals, and four for United States ports with boards. Late advices from the English market are not considered very satisfactory, but the low freight is a favourable circumstance for shippers, and no change has taken place in quotations either of logs or deals.

Freights are firmer than last week, and in some few instances an advance has been obtained. There is not a great amount of tonnage offering, and a further advance is not at all improbable. We quote:

Deals to Liverpool.....	60s 0d to 62s 6d per standard.
" to London.....	60s 0d
" to Bristol Channel.....	60s 0d
" to Cork Quay.....	67s 6d
West Coast of Ire.....	72s 6d
Boards to Boston.....	\$4 00
	to Providence or New York, \$5 00.
<b>Exchange Bank Rates—</b>	
On London, 60 days.....	10 per cent. premium.
" " " " " " " "	sight " " "
New York sight, (gold).....	" " " "
Montreal " " " " " "	" " " "
Halifax " " " " " "	" " " "
	2 1/2 discount.

FLOUR.—The flour market still continues in a very unsettled state, and though a greater degree of firmness is apparent than last week, yet it is far from being in a satisfactory condition. Holders of good sound flour are asking for Strong Superfine \$8 25 to \$8 50, and Ordinary brands of the same description are quoted at \$7 50 to \$8 00. A very large proportion of the flour in the market is hard and sour, and is being slowly disposed of at almost any price that can be obtained. A considerable quantity of the lately arrived parcels has also soured, and under these circumstances the demand is necessarily very limited; small lots for immediate use being the only sales practicable. Yesterday, at auction, 100 bbs "Ailsa Craig Mills" sold for \$70. Some time ago we called attention to this subject, and pointed out that sour flour was useless in this market. Heavy losses must have been incurred lately from this cause alone, and what is worse the reputation of Canadian flour has suffered in a corresponding degree. Some means should be taken either by kiln-drying the grain, or in some other way to prevent a repetition of the story of the last few weeks. Oatmeal in good supply at \$6 50 to \$7 00. Cornmeal, \$5 00 to \$5 25. Rye flour, nominal. Oats, 55c. to 60c. Barley, 80c. Receipts for the week, flour, via Portland, 1400 bbls; do, via Shediac, 2000 bbls; cornmeal, 1300 bbls.

PROVISIONS, & C.—In this department there is little to notice, prices continue without any material change. A cargo of molasses (218 hhd) arrived from St Kitts yesterday, which is offered at 80 cents from vessel.

During the present season a number of spruce logs, marked BEAR, came dropping one by one into the Glazier boom. They were shortly followed by their duz ky owner, Ambrose Bear, one of the Tobique Indians, who has made a lumber operation on the Odell, a branch of the Tobique, during the past season. His crew were composed of Indians, and he is reported to have been very successful in his undertaking. Dreading that his logs might be confounded with others, he has taken the precaution of marking his name in full on each.—*Freem'n.*

There are four hundred men now at work on Western extension. Seventy came from Nova Scotia by the last boat and another large number is expected to-night. It is hoped that about a thousand will be at work by the end of the month.—*Globe.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

St. John, N.B., July 13th, 1867.

ST. JOHN TRADE REPORT.

St. John, N.B., July 13, 1867.

THERE is not much change to report in the general aspect of business. In most departments a fair trade is being done, but it seems to be generally admitted that the volume of transactions is less than last year. Fortunately the importations have been considerably less, and whatever business is doing is of a perfectly healthy and legitimate character. The agent of the Bank of Montreal (Mr. Thos. Christian) has arrived in the city to make the necessary arrangements for opening a branch of that institution here: Mr. King is expected by the next steamer. It is understood that the notes of the Bank will be issued, redeemable in gold at St. John, and that for the pre-

FLOUR market still very unsettled. Stocks of sound flour in all good brands strong; Super \$8 50 to \$8 75. Much unsound or doubtful qualities yet in the market and difficult to sell at any price. At auction to-day five hundred barrels sold at prices ranging from \$4.20 to \$6 60. Oatmeal \$7 to \$7 50. Provisions unchanged.

The Bank of Montreal has commenced business. To-day it advertized to pay four per cent. on deposit, the example is followed by the other banks.

Counterfeit Five dollar notes on Bank of New Brunswick are in circulation. They are well executed but the paper is shorter and narrower than the genuine notes.



THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

Ames, Millard & Co. Linton & Cooper.
Hunter, Duffy & Johnson. Smith & Cochrane.
Smuth & Edinison.

BUSINESS is still slack, manufacturers being principally engaged in getting up coarse goods for the fall and winter trade.

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, 3rd July, 1867.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Table listing Canadian government securities including Canada 6 per cent. Jan. and July, 1877 to 100, and various other bonds.

RAILWAYS.

Table listing railway securities such as Atlantic and St. Lawrence, Buffalo and Lake Huron, and Grand Trunk of Canada.

BANKS.

Table listing British North America banks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table listing miscellaneous items like Atlantic Telegraph, British American Land, and Canada Company.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table with columns: NAME OF INSOLVENT, RESIDENCE, NAME OF ASSIGNEE.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, DATE.

WRIT OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

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

BOSTON CATTLE MARKET.

Cambridge, Tuesday, July 16, 1867.

AMOUNT OF LIVE STOCK AT MARKET.

Table showing amounts of live stock at market for Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.

NUMBER FROM EACH STATE.

Table showing the number of cattle, sheep, and swine from various states like Maine, N. Hampshire, Vermont, etc.

There were - cars over the Boston & Maine Railroad, -over the Eastern, 44 over the Boston & Lowell, and 160 over the Fitchburg Railroad, Total 204.

PRICES OF MARKET BEEF.—Extra, \$13.00 to \$13.50; first quality, \$12.00 to \$12.50; second quality, \$11.00 to \$11.50; third quality, \$10.00 to \$10.50.

PRICES OF STORE CATTLE.—Working Oxen—Sales at \$150, 20 to \$325 per pair.

MILK COWS AND CALVES.—\$50, \$65, \$80, \$100 to \$105.

YEARLINGS.—\$20 to \$30; two year old, \$40 to \$50; three year old, \$60 to \$75.

VEAL CALVES AT \$3.00 to \$13.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Prices in lots, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.00 to \$4.00 each; extra, \$4.50 to \$5.00 each, or from 4 to 6c. per lb.

HIDES—9 to 10c. per lb. Tallow 7c. to 7 1/2c. per lb.

SKINS.—Lamb Skins 50c 62c each. Calfskins 20c to 25c. per lb.

Sheared Lamb Skins 25c to 37 1/2c each.

N. B. BEEF.—Extra and first quality includes nothing but the best, large, fat, stall-fed oxen; second quality includes the best grass-fed oxen, the best stall-fed cows, and the best three-year old steers; ordinary consists of bulls and the refuse of lots.

SHEEP.—Extra includes Cossets, and when those of an inferior quality are thrown out.

REMARKS.

CATTLE.—The Beef Cattle at market this week were generally of good quality, with more small stock among them than there has been of late. The demand was active and the sales quick.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The sheep that were sold early went at 1/2 to 1c per lb less than what was received by those who held their stock until later, which is seldom the case.

HAVANA PRICES CURRENT.

The following is the last (Lawton Brothers,) Havana Prices Current of Imports, dated July 5, 1867:

Table listing Havana prices for various goods like Wheat, Flour, Corn, Beans, etc.

Table listing prices for various types of flour and other goods.

EXCHANGE.—London 60 days - - - 12 1/2 to 12 3/4 per cent premium. New York - - - 27 to 30 per cent discount.

STOCK MARKET.

Table showing stock market prices for various banks and companies.

Table showing railway stock prices.

Table showing prices for Montreal Consols and other securities.

Table showing bond prices.

Table showing exchange rates for various locations.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Table showing receipts of produce via Grand Trunk Railway and Canal.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table showing average prices on for various types of grain.

CAMERON & ROSS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 435 Commissioners Street, Montreal, are regularly receiving and selling on Commission all kinds of country produce—such as Flour, Grain, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Leather, Wool, Clover, and Timothy and Flax Seeds; also purchasing on country account, Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and General Merchandise.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL JULY 18, 1867.

JULY 13, 1867. HALIFAX. ST. JOHN.

Main table containing multiple columns of market prices for various goods such as Groceries, Hardware, Soap and Candles, Boots, Shoes, Produce, and Fowls and Game. Each column lists the name of the article, current rates, and other relevant details.

MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE. MONTREAL, July 18.

Table listing market prices for country produce, including categories like Grain, Fowls and Game, and Dairy Products. It includes sub-sections for 'GRAIN', 'FOWLS AND GAME', and 'DAIRY PRODUCTS'.

**CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,**  
 PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION  
 MERCHANTS,  
 Tea Dealers and Importers of Groceries,  
 LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.  
 Corner Hospital and St. Bennett's Wharf,  
 John Streets, Halifax,  
 Montreal, Canada. Nova Scotia. 15-1y

**CARVELL BROTHERS,**  
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
 CHARLOTTE TOWN, P. E. I.  
 REFERENCES:  
 CHARLOTTE TOWN.—The Hon. T. H. Haviland,  
 President Bank of Prince Edward Island; Charles  
 Palmer, Esq., President Union Bank of Prince Edward  
 Island.  
 St. John, N. B.—Messrs. Daniel & Boyd, Merchants;  
 George Thomas, Esq.  
 BOSTON.—Messrs. Wise and Russell, Merchants;  
 Messrs. Franklin, Snow & Co., Merchants,  
 HALIFAX.—Messrs. Maclean, Campbell & Co 15-6

**RUTHERFORD BROTHERS,**  
 HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND.  
 REFERENCES.  
 Messrs. Esson & Co., Merchants, Halifax, N S  
 Messrs. Wm. Tarbet & Son, Merchant, Liverpool.  
 Messrs. Henry Bannerman & Sons, Merchants, Man-  
 chester  
 Messrs. Wm. McLaren, Sons & Co., Merchants,  
 Glasgow.  
 Messrs J S. Farlow & Co., Boston. 14-3m

**W. C. WILLIS,**  
 COMMISSION MERCHANT, SHIP-  
 PING AGENT, &c, No 11 City Exchange  
 BOSTON. 11

**JAMES CRAWFORD,**  
 PRODUCE COMMISSION MER-  
 CHANT, and Agent for the Purchase of TEAS,  
 SUGARS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,  
 18 ST. JOHN STREET.  
 8- MONTREAL.

**SULPHURIC ACID.**  
 THE Subscriber as Agent for THE  
 CANADA CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING  
 COMPANY is now prepared to execute orders for  
 SULPHURIC ACID at lowest market rates.  
 H. W. IRELAND. 23-6  
 Montreal, June 20, 1867.

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 News says:—

The Montreal Gazette.—Our cotemporary comes to  
 us clothed in a new dress, and in a complete change  
 of typographical appearance. The proprietorship has  
 lately been merged into a joint-stock company, though  
 Messrs. Lowe & Chamberlin remain the leading  
 spirits of the enterprise. It is now, as it has been  
 all along, one of the ablest conducted sheets in the  
 Province, and is, without exception the only newspa-  
 per in the proper sense of the term, that we can boast  
 of. Its typographical appearance is really beautiful,  
 and the very large quantity of reading matter it con-  
 tains will make it most acceptable to its patrons. We  
 doubt, however, if Montreal has sufficiently advanced  
 in wealth and intelligence to make such an enterprise  
 a success. We have been anxious to try the experi-  
 ment all along but found it wouldn't pay. We wish  
 our cotemporary every prosperity, and hope it is the  
 beginning of a new era in Journalism in the Dominion.

The London Evening Advertiser is very nearly as  
 complimentary thus noticing The Gazette in its new  
 form:—

The Montreal Gazette appears in an entirely new  
 dress, and is, we think, the handsomest sheet in the  
 Dominion of Canada. As the type is small, though  
 sharp and distinct, a very large amount of reading  
 matter is given in each issue. Placard types are  
 eschewed, the advertisements being set up in a neat,  
 compressed style. The typography of the paper has a  
 thorough English appearance. We have often  
 thought of adopting a stringent rule with regard to  
 the hand-bill advertisements which disfigure news-  
 papers, and probably shall do so ere long. Where all  
 announcements are displayed in black letter, what ad-  
 vantage has one merchant over another? Where all  
 the advertisements are neatly and compressedly dis-  
 played, no person can complain, and the advertise-  
 ments are certain to be more widely read. The Ga-  
 zette is about the size of the Evening Advertiser,  
 which is another proof—if proof were needed—that a  
 superfluity of waste paper is no indication of influence  
 or status. The Gazette is published under the auspices  
 of a joint-stock company, numbering among its mem-  
 bers leading capitalists, literary men, heads of the me-  
 chanical departments, etc. The Gazette has long  
 been the leading paper of Montreal, and under the  
 present arrangements will take a first place among the  
 press of the Dominion. We wish our cotemporary  
 every success, and we hope its enterprise may prove  
 abundantly remunerative.

The Dundas Courier wishes success to the new en-  
 terprise in the following handsome terms:—

Montreal Gazette.—Quite a transformation has late-  
 ly taken place in the appearance and general conduct  
 of this well-known Journal. In the first place, the  
 hand-bill form of displaying advertisements is entirely  
 discarded, and the old country style adopted, of con-  
 densing them in the smallest space, and, at the same  
 time, so classifying them that they are much easier  
 found out. By this means more room is given for  
 general reading matter. In the second place, it is  
 published on the co-operative system, under the name  
 of the "Montreal Printing and Publishing Company."  
 The company comprises the firms of Lowe & Cham-  
 berlin, Longmoore & Co., together with "assistant  
 editors, reporters, the heads of the printing and press  
 departments, a number of literary men and a few  
 friends" By this combination the Gazette must be-  
 come a power in the new Dominion and will, in all  
 probability, prove to be in Canada what the Times is  
 in England, the leader of public opinion. In addition  
 to all these advantages, the price has been reduced to  
 a penny, and arrangements are to be such that the  
 paper can be had at all the principal points in the Do-  
 minion To mail subscribers, the advance price of the  
 Daily has been reduced to \$6. The Gazette has always,  
 in dealing with public questions, taken a higher tone  
 than most other leading Journals in the Province, and  
 we doubt not that under the new order of things no  
 falling off in this respect need be feared. We wish  
 the new enterprise the greatest possible measure of  
 success.

These are only a few of the notices which have ap-  
 peared in the papers all over the British Provinces,  
 but may be taken as a sample of the others.

Registered letters at the risk of the Publishers.

All business communications to be addressed to the  
 Secretary of the Montreal Printing and Publishing  
 Company, Montreal.

All newspapers copying this advertisement for three  
 months will be furnished with the Daily Gazette for  
 the same time as an exchange, on receipt of the paper  
 containing the notice.

**A. R. McMASTER & BROTHER,**  
 (Successors to Wm. McMaster & Nephews)  
 IMPORTERS OF GENERAL DRY GOODS and  
 Dealers in all Canadian Manufactures,  
 32 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.  
 Established in 1841. 13-1y

**JOHN B. CAMPBELL & CO.,**  
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
 AND  
 WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
 ANDERSON'S BUILDING,  
 (Old Merchants' Exchange.)  
 Corner Bedford Row and Prince Street  
 HALIFAX, N. S.

**MAYFLOWER TOBACCO FACTORY.**—Celebra-  
 ted Prize Medal Mayflower, and other choice brands,  
 Flat and Twist Tobacco.  
 JOHN B. CAMPBELL & CO.,  
 Proprietors,  
 Halifax. 17-1y

**BLACK WALNUT LUMBER.**  
 THE Subscriber has a limited quantity of  
 Choice BLACK WALNUT LUMBER for sale.  
 Address, EDWD. WALL, JR.,  
 24 Oshawa, C.W.

**C. & W. WURTELE,**  
 ST PAUL STREET, QUEBEC.  
 IRON AND GENERAL MERCHANTS  
 Importers of Tin and Canada Plates, Sheet Lead,  
 Pig Iron, Chains and Anchors, Wire Rope, Paints  
 and Window Glass, &c. Manufacturers of Cut Nails.  
 19-1y

**JOHN B. GOODE,**  
 WHOLESALE IMPORTER OF ELECTRO-  
 PLATED WARES, JEWELLERY, FANCY  
 GOODS, CUTLERY, &c., No. 57 St. Sulpice Street  
 MONTREAL. 9-1y

**CAMPBELL BRYSON,**  
 LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
 9 and 11 LEMONE STREET,  
 MONTREAL. 18-1y

MONTREAL, 16th May, 1867.  
**IRONMASTERS' PRICE LIST**  
**MONTREAL CUT NAILS.**  
 In 100 lbs kegs inclusive a fair assortment with not  
 over one-quarter, Shingles, under 25  
 tons ..... \$3.22 per keg.  
 25 tons and over..... \$3.12 per keg  
 Shingle Nails, when sold alone, EXTRA  
 over assortment..... 20c. per keg.  
 2 lb. and 5 lb. Nails, when sold alone (five  
 per cent being a loss in assortment) 40c. per keg.  
 Terms 4 months, or 3 per cent for cash.  
 H. W. IRELAND.  
 BROKER. 16

**ROBERT WATSON,**  
 ASSIGNEE, ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR,  
 Commissioner for taking Affidavits for Upper Canada  
 OFFICE—MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,  
 immediately over the Reading Room,  
 Montreal, May 30, 1867. 17

**GEORGE P. BLACK,**  
 COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
 DOMINION WHARF, HALIFAX, N. S.  
 SOLICITS Consignments from Canada;  
 also, orders for West India and Nova Scotia  
 Products.  
 Acting for the Agent at Halifax of the Grand Trunk  
 Railway, he is enabled to offer facilities for Storage,  
 &c. which are equal, if not superior, to what can be  
 found any where else in Halifax. Consignments to  
 him via Grand Trunk Railway will be free from Dray-  
 age and consequent Extra Coopersage.  
 He can furnish Storage, if necessary, at all times for  
 20,000 bbls. at moderate rates.  
 He refers to Honble. Benj. Wier, Agent of Grand  
 Trunk Railway at Halifax. 22-6 mo





**A** MES, MILLARD & CO.,Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in  
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

No. 23 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

Now on hand one of the largest and best assorted stocks ever offered to the trade, warranted to give satisfaction in wear, and at prices as low as the lowest.  
August 3, 1868. 29-ly**C. DORWIN & CO.,****BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,**  
48-ly 36 St. François Xavier st., Montreal**FRANCIS FRASER,****HARDWARE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,** Agent for Manufacturers Birmingham and Sheffield Goods of every description, 23 St. Sulpice street, Montreal. 1-ly**JOSEPH MAY,**  
IMPORTER OF**FRENCH DRY GOODS,**  
489 ST. PAUL STREET,  
MONTREAL. 61-ly**ANDREWS, BELL & CO.,****COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
AND  
**SHIPPING AND INSURANCE AGENTS,**  
7 INDIA BUILDINGS, Fenwick Street,  
LIVERPOOL. 42 1y.**THOS. ADCOCK,**Importer and Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of  
**ELECTRO-PLATED WARES, &c.,**  
301 COMMISSIONERS STREET,  
MONTREAL. 27-3m**JAMES HINGSTON & CO.,****IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c.,** 476 St. Paul and  
397 Commissioners streets. 48-1y**W. F. LEWIS & CO.****WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,**  
St. Peter st., Montreal. 2-ly**CANADA VARNISH COMPANY.****JOHN JAMIESON & Co.,** manufacturer-  
Jers of every description of Varnishes, Japans, &c.,  
and dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine, &c.  
Factory St. Patrick Street, Canal. Office 409 St.  
Paul Street, Montreal. 9-ly**HOPS! HOPS!! HOPS!!!****A LARGE supply** always on hand received  
direct from Growers, for Sale at lowest rates.  
**CHAS. D. PROCTOR.**  
Montreal, Sept. 1, 1868 34-ly**ROBERT MITCHELL,****COMMISSION MERCHANT AND**  
**BROKER,** 24 St. Sacrament st., Montreal.  
Drafts authorised 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. 1-ly**W. R. DIXON,****LONDON, ENGLAND,**  
(Late of Montreal.)**COMMISSION MERCHANT,****BEGS** respectfully to inform his numer-  
ous friends who favoured him with the sale of  
their Produce and Livestock when in Montreal, that  
he is now settled in London, receiving consignments  
on Commission of Produce, &c., and is prepared  
to transact any business intrusted to his care properly.  
Having also a knowledge of General Merchandise,  
and the relative value of Manufactured Goods in the home  
markets, he is in a position to purchase carefully select,  
and ship to order, every description of Goods  
suitable for Canada, will also effect sales from samples  
forwarded to him of Canadian Manufactures.  
5 Monmouth Terrace,  
Victoria Park, London N E.Bankers,—London and County Bank, 21 Lombard  
Street.  
Montreal Referee and Correspondent.—Messrs. Cam-  
eron & Ross, 345 Commissioners Street. 12-4m**MARTIN & FERGUSON,****BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS**  
AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,  
CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.Office—Corner of King and James streets,  
HAMILTON, C.W.N B.—Collections and Insolvency Matters promptly  
attended to.  
R. MARTIN. J. W. FERGUSON.  
32-ly**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, Thibaudeau & Co., Montreal.  
" James, Oliver & Co., Montreal.  
" Thibaudeau, Thomas & Co., Quebec.  
Hon. Wm. McMaster, Toronto, 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. 20-**SMITH & COCHRANE,***Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers*

IN

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

Corner St. Peter and St. Sacrament sts.,

47-ly MONTREAL.

**BAKER, FOPHAM & CO.,****WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,**

No 514 ST PAUL STREET.

MONTREAL.

J. R. BAKER.  
E. FOPHAM.

23-ly

**POPULAR SCIENCE.****THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN**  
TO BE GREATLY ENLARGED.**T**his widely circulated and Popular Journal of the  
Industrial Arts and Sciences enters its twenty-  
second year on the 1st of January next, and the  
Publishers propose to signalize the occasion by en-  
larging it to the size of the most costly Scientific  
Journals of Great Britain, without, however, in-  
creasing the subscription price.It is almost superfluous to speak of the great value  
of this Popular and Useful Journal to all classes, and  
especially to Mechanics, Manufacturers, Inventors,  
Engineers, Chemists, Agriculturists, and all who love  
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and many of the best writers in this country and  
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imen numbers sent free, also, a pamphlet of advice to  
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No. 37 Park Row, New York City.

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MONTREAL,**PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,****A**T TEND personally and promptly to  
the proper disposition of all Consignments of  
FLOUR, PORK, ASHES, TALLOW, LARD,  
BUTTER, and all other descriptions of Produce.Sales effected with every possible promptitude, con-  
sistent with the solid interests of our consignors, and  
returns made at the earliest moment.If long experience in the Produce Trade, and care-  
ful personal attention to the interests of our friends,  
will avail us, we are confident that every satisfaction  
will be given. 1-ly**GAULT BROS. & CO.,****IMPORTERS OF FANCY AND**  
**STAPLE DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, TAILORS'**  
**TRIMMINGS, SMALL WARES, &c., &c.,**  
44 AND 46 ST. PETER STREET, AND 1 & 3 RECOLLET  
STREET,  
MONTREAL,Solicit an inspection of their Stock, which is now  
very complete in all the Departments. Their Stock of  
Cloths of every description and variety are unsur-  
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all kinds of Canadian Manufactured Goods, and have  
now on hand a fine selection of Tweeds, Etoiles,  
Satinets, Flannels, Cottons, Cotton Yarn, &c., all  
which they offer at lowest prices. 83-ly**JOHN BOUND & SON,**

TUDER WORKS, SHEFFIELD,

**CANADIAN BRANCH,**

609 and 611 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

**MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRO-**  
**PLATED AND NICKEL SILVER GOODS,** im-  
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and Cast Steel; Harrison, Brother & Howson, Shef-  
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