

THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Vol. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1867.

No. 41.

ARGUS, 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 & STEENCKEN,
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, Tylee & Co.,

WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
3-1y 10 Hospital st.

GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,
(IMPORTERS,)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
46-1y Nos. 20 & 22 St. Francois Xavier st.,
MONTREAL.

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,
46 St. Peter Street,
opposite St. Sacrament Street
6-1y MONTREAL.

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

FURS AND HATS.
GREENE & SONS, 1-1y
See next Page.

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. I'OSS,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
IMPORTERS OF WOOLLENS TAILORS'
TRIMMINGS, &c., 5 and 7 Recollet Street, and
Oriental Block, 422 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.
Our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now
complete, and is well worth the attention of buyers
East and West. To meet the requirements of the
several Provinces, especially of New Brunswick and
Nova Scotia, Clothing is now manufactured on the
premises under the supervision of English and Amer-
ican Foremen. 83-1y

A. RAMSAY & SON,
IMPORTERS OF WINDOW GLASS,
Linsced 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
Works, Vieille Montagne Zinc Company, have removed
to Caverhill's Building, 61 St. Peter Street, Montreal
8-1y

EVANS, MERCER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
235 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 ALL KINDS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES, 521 526, and 628 St. Paul St.
Montreal, invite the attention of Merchants and Job-
bers, from all parts of the Dominion, to our large and
varied stock of Boots and Shoes, specially adapted
for Fall and Winter.
Our stock consists of Men's, Boys' and Youths',
Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' wear, in all about 200
different patterns; also, a large assortment of Fiancel
Lined Balmoral and Skating Boots, manufactured
from the best English and French Leathers.
Our extensive facilities, and long experience in
manufacturing, added to the fact that all our pur-
chases are made for cash, enable us to produce and to
offer to our customers, goods at the very lowest possi-
ble figures.
All goods warranted as represented
Orders personally or by Post, will have our prompt
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, Onocida, and Psyche, from Lon-
don and Liverpool, Queen of the Clyde and Heath-
park, from Glasgow; Canny Scot, from Farragona;
Schrs. Greek, Margaret and Mary, and Constance,
from Charrente, Trush, from Bourdeaux, Courrier 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,
882, 884, & 386 St. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 10-1y

JOHN B. GOODE,
WHOLESALE IMPORTER OF ELECTRO
PLATED WARES, JEWELLERY, FANCY
GOODS, CUTLERY, &c., No. 67 St. Sulpice Street
MONTREAL. 9-1y

FURS AND HATS.
GREENE & SONS, 1-1y
See next Page.

TO CHEESE VAT, MANUFACTURERS.
Large Tinned Iron Sheets 6 x 2 1/2 feet x 21 and 26 Wire
Gauge.

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

I. L. BANGS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FELT AND
COMPOSITION ROOFING, ENGLISH FELT
ROOFING, &c. Office No. 9 Place d'Armes Hill,
opposite City Bank, Montreal. 35-1y

W. J. STEWART, 420 St. Paul St.
Sole Agent For FINLAYSON, BOBBFIELD &
Co.—Shoe Thread, Gilling Twine, and all kind of
Machine and Linen Thread.
W. HOUNSELL & Co.—Seine Twines,
G & W WAILES—Colored and other Twines.
G & W CLARKE & SONS.—Needles, &c.
J & T JOLLY KY—Lancashire Files and Tools.
STEPHENS & Co—Sail Cloth, Twines, &c. 9-1y

FURS AND HATS.
GREENE & SONS, 1-1y
See next Page.

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. 6-1y

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS,
Importers of Window Glass, &c., N. 18 Lemoine
Street, facing St. Helen Street, Montreal. 1-1y

SMYTH & EDMINSON,
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTUR-
ERS AND DEALERS, 201 and 206 McGill
Street, Montreal. 9-1y

TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES.
Large additions to Stock receiving and to arrive.
Assortment full.
J. A. & B. MATHEWSON,
Montreal, Oct. 7, 1867. 1-1y McGill Street.

JULES FOURNIER,
IMPORTER OF GENERAL GROCERIES,
And Sole Agent in Canada for
Messrs. George Sayer & Co., Cognac,
" Charles Coran & Co., do.
" G. H. Mamm & Co., Reims,
Mr. H. More, Avize, Marne,
Mr. J. Savoye, do.
34 St. Sulpice Street.
(Next door to Messrs. Darling & Co.
Montreal. 40-8m

JAMES ROY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, including TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No 505 St. Paul st. near St. Peter. 1-ly

ETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED, A.D., 1820.
 Dividend for 1887, 50 per cent. of premium, thus reducing it one-half to those who pay all cash, and returning all notes given in 1863 by those who borrowed half the premiums of that year.

Dividends are paid down every year, not added to the policy by way of Bonus, payable only at death A 50 per cent. dividend paid down is equal to a Bonus of from 100 to 400 per cent. of the premium, according to the party's age.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE—20 Great St. James St. S. PEDLAR & CO., General Agents 2-ly
 Montreal, 1887.

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. 31 King Street East, Toronto. 9-ly

C. F. SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL. 507 St. Paul Street. Agent for Lyn Tannery. 46-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

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

FINDLAY & McWILLIAM,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS, No 516 St Paul Street, near McGill Street, MONTREAL.

O'HEIR'S
WHOLESALE CLOTHING AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT. 63 and 152 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL 83-ly. Country Orders executed with Despatch

JAMES ROBERTSON, 123, 123, 130 and 132, Queen Street, Montreal, METAL MERCHANT, Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Paints, and Putty. 1-ly

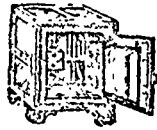
C. H. BALDWIN & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS, 8 St. Helen Street. 31-ly

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

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO., Importers of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, 253 & 260 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets. MONTREAL. 1-ly

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

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,
 ESTABLISHED YEAR 1833.



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

GREENE & SONS
HATS AND FURS, WHOLESALE. FALL STOCK COMPLETE. SPECIAL attention of the Trade is directed to our NEW AND LEADING STYLES.

HATS, **CAPS,** **FURS,** **GREENE & SONS,** 517, 519, 521, St. Paul Street, 1-ly 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, JATS, BARLEY, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE, &c., constantly arriving. Orders for these together with General Merchandize, 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

HEAVY FORGINGS AND PLATE WORK. **E. E. GILBERT,** CANADA ENGINE WORKS, MONTREAL.

Is prepared to furnish WROUGHT IRON PADDLE SHAFTS at 5 1/2c per lb. RAILWAY AXLES at 4 c per lb PLAIN ROUND BOILERS & STRAIGHT GIRDBERS at 6c. per lb., &c. The work warranted to be fully equal to the best imported or manufactured here. 23-ly

DUNCAN & FORSTER, IMPORTERS OF EAST & WEST INDIA PRODUCE AND GENERAL GROCERIES, 12 & 14 St. John Street, Montreal. 9-ly

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

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO., IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS WHOLESALE, NO. 376 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. 6-ly

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

HIBBARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, and Importers of Gusset Webs and Shoe Findings, Manufacturers and Importers of Rubber Goods, Manufacturers and Patentees of Clrcs Belting, MONTREAL. 9-ly

LADLAW, MIDDLETON & CO., Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, Montreal. 31-ly

MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE, (Successors to Fitzpatrick & Moore) IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c., &c. 2 Dominion Buildings, corner McGill and College Sts. 2-ly

JAMES MITCHELL, WEST INDIA AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, OFFERS FOR SALE:

Hhds } Prime Barbadoes Sugar
 Tierces }
 Funs do Cuba Molasses
 Funs do do Rum
 Hhds "United Vineyard" Brandy (very superior vintage, 1863)
 Barrels No. 1 Extra Split Herrings
 Boxes Smoked Herrings
 AND DAILY EXPECTED:
 Qts Prime Large Table Codfish
 Brs Pure Cod Oil, &c., &c.
 Montreal, Oct. 17. 1867. 1-ly

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. Bartoloni Vergara, Port St. Mary's. Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-ly

EVANS & EVANS, HARDWARE MERCHANTS, and Manufacturers' Agents, No. 7 Custom House Square Montreal. Sole Agents for the Provincial Hardware Manufacturing Company. 36-ly

LaRIVIERE & BOURDEAU, IMPORTERS OF SHELF & HEAVY HARDWARE, PAINTS, &c., (Sign of the Sun) 233 and 235 St Paul Street, MONTREAL. 38-3m

R. C. JAMESON & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF VARNISHES, JAPANS, and Dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine, Oils, &c., &c., No. 3 Corn Exchange Buildings, St. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL 60-ly

MORREAL, 16th May, 1867
IRONMASTERS' PRICE LIST
MONTREAL CUT NAILS.
 In 101 lbs. kegs inclusive a fair assortment with not over one-quarter, Shingles, under 25 tons \$3.22 1/2 per keg.
 25 tons and over \$3.12 1/2 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 allowed in assortment) 40c. per keg.
 Terms 4 months, or 3 per cent for cash.
H. W. IRELAND, BROKER. 18

BUFFALO ROBES CIRCULAR.

GREENE & SONS,
MONTREAL.

1867 BUFFALO ROBES. 1867

We have received our supply of
HUDSON'S BAY BUFFALO ROBES,
this year's collection of fresh skins.

TARIFF OF PRICES:

- No. 1. Regular assortment..... \$ 9.00
- 2. Selected10.00
- 2 Assorted..... 8.00
- 3. Fall and Summer..... 6.00

WHOLE ROBES:

- No. 1. Whole Robes\$12.00
- 2 " " 11.00

TERMS CASH.

Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS.

YEAR BOOK AND ALMANAC OF CANADA FOR 1868.

THE Year Book for 1868, edited by **ARTHUR HARVEY, Esq., F.S.S.,** (London), of the Finance Department, Ottawa, is now in the press, and will shortly be published.

The Year Book for 1868, if possible, will be made more perfect than that of 1867.

No figure or statement will be inserted which is not directly derived from, or verified at official sources. The object of the Publishers is to make the Year Book as absolutely correct as official records can be considered, for a reliance and guide for political and business men.

The Year Book will contain, besides the usual Almanac Department, Political, Vital and Trade Statistics, Tariffs, Excise and Stamp Duties, and a Record of all Public Events of Interest. In other words, it will be a Hand-Book of Common Information, for all the Provinces within the Dominion; also for Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, and the West Indies.

The Year Book, containing this most elaborate compilation, is sold at a nominal price, in order to furnish a Universal Medium of Communication throughout the Dominion.

From the very large circulation which we are enabled to guarantee in all parts of the Dominion, the Year Book offers the greatest advantage to advertisers. No other publication has a circulation so general.

For Merchants and Manufacturers who desire to extend their relations with the Maritime Provinces it offers particular advantages as an advertising medium.

Also, for Retail Dealers, as having a large circulation in this and other cities, as well as in the country.

All advertisements inserted in all editions, for one year, at a fixed price per square, half-square, or quarter-square. Advertisements that do not reach in time for the first edition of this year, will be inserted in the first edition of the following year.

All orders for the Year Book, from one copy and upwards, accompanied with the money, will be carefully executed by mail, in the order received.

All moneys sent by post, of which proof of mailing is furnished, will be at our risk. Postage or Bill Stamps may be sent for all orders under one dollar.

All letters must be pre-paid.

PRINTING HOUSE,
67 Great St. James Street, Montreal. **PUBLISHERS.**

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.

Trusting that the attention given to the interests of our consignors and which has brought our trade to its present magnitude, will merit us a still larger share of the patronage of our friends in the country. Parties writing or telegraphing for market quotations will be attended to, and our reports found reliable.

N.B.—All consignments carefully attended to, all charges as low as is consistent with a view to responsibility. Drafts accepted for two thirds value of consignment, when bill of lading is attached.

CAMERON & ROSS.

KINGSTON, TELFER & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, &c., 479 St. Paul and 397 Commissioners Streets, Montreal.
Best Southern Yarns and all kinds of Canadian Fabrics.

JAMES DONNELLY,

IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, 3 Dominion Buildings, McGill Street, Montreal. 36-3m

FOULDS & McCUBBIN,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS, 370 St. Paul Street, Corner St. Sulpice Street, Montreal. 36-1y

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, 1-1y Nos. 276 and 277 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.

CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST., Montreal. 50-1y

JAMES P. CLARK & CO.,

DRY GOODS IMPORTERS, 162 McGill Street, MONTREAL. 9-1y

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, 381 & 383 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL. 9-1y

JOSEPH MACKAY & BROS.,

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, 170 McGill Street. 9

JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, 480 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. 5-1y

W. & R. MUIR,

DRY GOODS IMPORTERS, 166 McGill Street, Montreal.
Our Stock of Fall and Winter Goods is now very complete, to which we invite the attention of Western Merchants 8-1y

DAVIS, WELSH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, No. 479 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL. 8-1y

WM. J. McMASTEE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, No. 16 Lemoine Street, 35-1y Montreal.

McLACHLAN BROS. & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, and Small Wares, No. 468 St. Paul St., Montreal. 35-1y

R. DUNN, FISH & CO.,

DRY GOODS COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, &c., 35-3m 470 St. Paul Street Montreal

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, 478 St. Paul, and 399 Commissioners Streets, MONTREAL. 1-1y
MONTREAL, 16th January, 1867.

JOSEPH M. KAY,

IMPORTER OF FRENCH DRY GOODS, 489 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. 51-1y

JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IMPORTING, FORWARDING,
Ship and Insurance Agents and Brokers,
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. 42-1y

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,

100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,
HAVE FOR SALE—
BOILER TUBES, Oil Well Tubes, Gas Tubes, Paints and Putty, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Flue Covers. DRAIN PIPES, Roman Cement, Water Lime, Portland Cement, Paving Tiles, Garden Vases, Chimney Tops, &c., &c.
Manufacturers of AMERICAN Sofa, Chair, and Bed SPRINGS. 12-1y

FOULDS & HODGSON,

IMPORTERS OF
Grey Cottons, White Shirtings, Regattas, Prints, Bod Ticks, Denims, Silesias, Cobourgs, Orleans, M de Laines, White Muslins, Jeans, Moleskins, Flannels, Blankets, Cloths, Tweeds, Vestings, Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Ribbons, Laces, Blondes, Launderchiefs, Fancy Dresses, Umbrellas, Parasols, Shawls, Hoop Skirts, Table Oil Cloths, Yarns, Battings, Silks, Velvets, Linen Threads, Playing Cards, Jewellery, Tea Trays, Snuff Boxes, Pipes, Toys, Bag Purses, Pencils, Spools, Pins, Needles, Tapes, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Hair Oils, Colognes, Soaps, Stationery, Brooches, Spectacles, Dolls, Mirrors, Razors, Pocket Knives, Table Knives, Chaplets, Crosses, Marbles, 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.
364, 366, 368 & 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-1y

CANADA VARNISH COMPANY

JOHN JAMIESON & Co., manufacturers of every description of Varnishes, Japans, &c., and dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine, &c., Factory: St. Patrick Street, Canal. Office: 309 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 9-1y

ROBERT WATSON,

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

1867 **IRELAND'S** 1867
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FROM
Montreal to Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines and vice versa.

ON opening of Navigation the following First Class Steamers will form a Line for the Transportation of Freight and Passengers, viz:

- OSPREY.....Capt. SMITH.
- AMERICA....." MOORE.
- BRANTFORD....." HANNA.
- (new composite steamer now building at Hamilton.....Capt. MALCOMSON
- CITY OF LONDON....." FOLLOCK.

The above steamers, having first class accommodation for passengers, will afford to families during the summer months, a cheap and comfortable mode of travelling, and give merchants quick dispatch in the transportation of Freight.

THE STEAMER CITY OF LONDON,

will be continued as last year in the Lake Erie trade, viz.—From Montreal to Forts Dover, Burwell, Ryerse, Bruce, and Stanley, calling at Hamilton and Toronto, as the trade may require.

Freights as Cheap as by any other Line.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. D. MACKAY.....MacKay's Wharf, Hamilton.
S. F. HOLCOMB.....Exchange, Toronto.
NORRIS & NERLON.....St. Catharines.
WM. BOWMAN.....London.

H. W. IRELAND,
409 St. Paul Street,
Montreal.

WADDELL & PEARCE,
 HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 AND IMPORTERS OF
 IRON 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 Reamed 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. Moutton & Co., Kingston India Rubber Mills, Bradford; Walker & Hall, Electro-Plate Works, Sheffield; Hookley Bolt, Nut, and Rivet Company, Birmingham; John Trippitt & 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 War-
 ranted Cast and Spring Steel, and "Cyclops" Files,
 constantly on hand.*

HIDES, WOOL, &c., &c.
J. H. MOONEY,
 55 GREY NUN STREET,
 DEALER IN HIDES, WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, &c.
 Highest Cash Price paid for the above Goods.
 Tanners and Woollen Manufacturers at a distance,
 supplied at short notice.

NORTHRUP & RUSSELL,
 Commission Agents & Shipping Brokers,
 Royal Insurance Building,
 MONTREAL, CANADA.
 Consignments of Produce and General Merchandise
 solicited. Returns promptly made, and
 incidental expenses avoided.
 Orders for the purchase of Produce or Merchandise
 of any description carefully attended to, and goods
 forwarded according to instructions.
 H. S. NORTHRUP. J. RUSSELL.
 31-32

C. DORWIN & CO.,
 BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
 46-ly 88 St. François Xavier st., Montreal

MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
 Corner of Notre Dame Street and Place d'Armes.
 A link in the Bryant & Stratton International Chain.
 The Course of Instruction includes Book-Keeping,
 Penmanship, Commercial and Mental Arithmetic,
 Telegraphing and Phonography. Circulars contain-
 ing full information as to terms, &c., on application.
 3m-32 J. TASKER, Principal.

PHENIX
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
 HARTFORD, CONN.
 ACCUMULATED FUND OVER \$2,000,000.
 ANNUAL INCOME \$1,200,000.
 ISSUES ORDINARY LIFE,
 TEN YEAR NON-FORFEITING LIFE,
 AND,
 ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

At the rates annually charged by responsible Com-
 panies, and returns all profits to the insured, who are
 now receiving a return of 60 per cent., or half their
 premium.
 Parties at a distance can insure from blanks, which
 will be furnished on application.
*Usual restrictions as to residence and occupation
 abolished*
 ANGUS R. BETHUNE,
 General Agent
 104 St. François Xavier Street.
 Active and Influential Agents and Canvassers
 wanted throughout the Dominion 40

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

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, Nova Scotia. 15-ly
 Montreal, Canada.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
 Established 1825.
 WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 Accumulated & Invested Fund - - \$18,008,690
 Annual Income - - - - - \$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 de-
 siring of taking out a Policy. Every information on
 the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Com-
 pany's Office, No. 47 Great St. James Street, Montreal,
 or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada. 12 ly

ROYAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
 Of Liverpool and London.
 FIRE AND LIFE.
 CAPITAL Two MILLIONS STERLING.
 H. L. ROUTII, Agent, Montreal.
HAVILLAND, BOUTH & CO.,
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND
 SHIPPING AGENTS,
 MONTREAL. 9-ly

THE ST. LAWRENCE GLASS COMPANY
 MANUFACTURE
 COAL OIL LAMPS, various styles and sizes.
 LAMP CHIMNEYS of extra quality.
 LAMP SHADES, plain, ground and cut glass.
 GAS SHADES, do do do
 Sets of TABLE GLASSWARE, consisting of
 GORLETS
 TUMBLERS,
 SUGAR-BOWLS,
 CREAM JUGS,
 SPOON-HOLDERS,
 SALT-CELLARS,
 CASTOR-BOTTLES,
 PRESERVE DISHES,
 NAPPIES,
 WATER PITCHERS,
 &c., &c.
 Hyacinthe Glasses, Steam Gauge Tubes, Glass Rods,
 Reflectors, or any other article, made to order in wt ito
 or colored glass.
 Kerosene Burners, Collars and Sockets will be kept
 on hand.
 FACTORY - ALBERT STREET Orders received at
 the office, 333 St Paul street.
 41 ly A. McR. COCHRANE, Secretary.

WM. STEPHEN & CO.,
 Importers of General
DRY GOODS,
 and Dealers in
 CANADIAN TWEEDS, COTTONS AND LINENS,
 10, 21, 23, & 25 LEMOINE STREET,
 AND
 2 4 & 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

WINNING, HILL & WARE,
 359 to 336 St. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL,
 Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS,
 &c., &c., &c.
 AND
 Manufacturers of Choice FRUIT SYRUPS,
TOM GINS, GINGER WINES, BITTERS, &c.
 For which the Paris Exposition of 1867 awarded a
 BRONZE MEDAL.
SOLE AGENTS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA
 FOR
 Ch. de Rancourt, Bordeaux, Brandier, Claret, &c.
 Gustavo Gibort, Reims (Marne), Prizo Medal Cham-
 pagne.
 Boord & Son, London, England, Distillers of Tom
 Gins &c., &c.
 S. & H. Harris, London, England, Manufacturers
 of Blacking, Polish, &c.
 Augustus Jenkinson, Esq., Manchester, England.
 James Kenyon & Son, Bury, England, Manufac-
 turers of Blankets, Flannels, &c. 37-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 Holland Gin,
 Dunville & Co.'s old Irish Whisky,
 R. Thorne & Co.'s fine Scotch Whisky,
 T. G. Sandeman's celebrated Port Wines,
 Mackenzie & Co.'s (Cadiz) Sherry Wines,
 J. & M. Mumm & Co.'s Champagne Wines,
 P. A. Mumm's Sparkling Hock and Moselle Wines,
 Guinness' Dublin Stout, bottled by Maehen & Co.
 McEwan's Sparkling Edinburgh Ales., &c. 1-ly

LIFE ASSURANCE—FIDELITY GUARANTEED

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

1867—OCTOBER 18th.—1867

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.
 ARE receiving about two hundred packages of newly bought goods. All will be sold at the lowest market prices.
 Large Lines of Staples.
 A full assortment of Fancy Goods.
 Orders carefully attended to.

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. (Manager Ontario Bank).

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances effected on all classes of Property at Current Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Amount of Special Reserve, \$9,252,463.

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

WM. McLAREN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES, 16 & 17 Lemoyne Street,
 Montreal. We invite the attention of Merchants and other dealers throughout the Dominion, to our large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes, especially adapted for Fall and Winter. In manufacturing for the Western markets, much care has been bestowed, and having made the width and proper form of the goods a speciality for years, enables us to produce and to offer to our customers Boots and Shoes of the best description. All goods warranted as represented. Personal or Letter Orders will have our prompt and careful attention. 33-ly

BLACK & LOCKE,
LEATHER & GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MONTREAL.
 Consignments solicited.
 Orders carefully executed. 33-ly

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

THE TRADE REVIEW

AND
Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1867.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.

It has been known for some time that the affairs of this Bank have not been in as satisfactory a condition as could have been wished, but at the examination recently made of these affairs by the Auditors of the Bank, they reported that the stock was worth sixty cents on the dollar, after making full allowance for all bad and doubtful assets, and the public at large were not quite prepared for the shock of the suspension so soon. After this report had been made public on Monday evening last, the following announcement was issued by the Directors of the institution:—

The Directors of the Commercial Bank of Canada deeply regret that owing to the continued drain upon the resources of the Bank by the withdrawal of deposits and their inability to obtain adequate assistance from any source, they have been compelled to determine upon a suspension of specie payments. The Directors, notwithstanding this untoward event, have every reason to adhere to their former opinion that all claims against the Bank will be satisfied in full, and a surplus realized for the shareholders; to which end their utmost efforts will be directed.

E. J. CARTWRIGHT,
 President.

Montreal, 21st October, 1867.
 We have every reason to believe that the Commercial Bank of Canada was obliged to close its doors because it was unable to obtain sufficient assistance in its hour of need from the other banks of the country, when those banks could, with safety, and without any very great inconvenience to themselves, have made the necessary advances to ward off the great evil and misfortune to the country of the suspension of so large a bank, and one with such widely extended connections as the Commercial. We have also every reason to believe that but for the refusal of the Bank of Montreal, through its manager Mr. King, to join the other banks in making such advances, this suspension would not have occurred.

On last Monday, a meeting of the representatives of a number of Canadian Banks was held at the Bank of British North America in this city, for the purpose of consulting together concerning the advisability of rendering assistance to the Commercial, and the way in which it could best be done. The necessity of such aid being given was generally understood, and it was equally understood what the alternative must be should

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
 WHOLESALE
IRON MERCHANTS,
 AND
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
 Offices and Warehouse 336 and 337 St. Paul Street
MONTREAL.
 Manufactories on Lachine Canal.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y.

19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON ENGLAND.
 CAPITAL £2,500,000 Stg.—INVESTED over £2,000,000
FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurance granted on all descriptions of property at reasonable rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The success of this branch has been unprecedented—90 PER CENT. of premiums now in hand. First year's premiums were over \$100,000. Economy of management guaranteed. Perfect security. Moderate rates.

Office 385 & 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
 General Agents for Canada.
FRED. COLE, Secretary.

Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON P.L.S. 9-ly

such aid be withheld. The entire amount needed at the time was only \$760,000, or about 6 per cent. on the capital stock of the Banks jointly, and it was proposed that they should each make advances in proportion to their respective capitals. All the banks represented were agreed to this except the Bank of Montreal; Mr. King, on his part, proposed in effect to lend money to the other banks, to lend to the Commercial Bank on the securities offered by that Bank, thereby acknowledging the ability of the Bank of Montreal to do its share towards preventing the impending catastrophe. Mr. King's proposal was, of course, refused by the others, who stated to him that they could see no reason why the Bank of Montreal should claim their guarantee for any moneys he might advance for the Commercial Bank, nor why he should look for exemption from the liabilities the other banks were willing to undertake. Mr. King reminded them that his bank had already advanced \$300,000 to the Commercial Bank, but the reply to this was that for that advance he held special securities; that if he would let these securities go along with those offered by the Commercial Bank, the other banks would not ask the Bank of Montreal to advance another dollar until they had made advances respectively in a similar proportion, according to the amounts of their capitals. This Mr. King refused to do, nor would he agree to retain his securities for the special loan of \$500,000, and then join the other banks in advancing on the principle laid down. We learn, too, that he would not even advance the \$50,000, which would have made up his proportion, but positively refused to advance a shilling to the Commercial Bank, and would not lend to the other Banks, who thus became guarantees of the amount. This he stated was his ultimatum, and prepared to withdraw, but on request, remained for further consultation with the Hon. Mr. Galt, who was sent for. That gentleman, we understand, pressed Mr. King very strongly not to refuse to do his part, but without effect; and when Mr. Cartwright, the President of the Commercial Bank, pointed out the calamitous effect which would be produced should the Bank of Montreal withhold its aid, and that it would be his duty to telegraph to all his offices to close their doors, Mr. King's answer was that he, too, could make use of the telegraph. Before leaving, Mr. Cartwright obtained Mr. King's promise that he would do nothing unfriendly to the Commercial Bank, or calculated to embarrass it, until the meeting had finally closed. It seems, however, that he immediately sent and demanded under protest his balance of over \$30,000, against the Commercial Bank here, which had to be paid at once.

The deliberations of the bank representatives were continued after the withdrawal of Mr. King, and had

the securities (bonds of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad at the rate of 50c. on the dollar) which the Commercial Bank offered, been of a more unexceptional character, the required advances would still have been made. The securities, however, were objected to, and nothing was done.

We can now but express our regret for what has happened, and we trust that though individual loss may be great, no serious results may follow to the country at large.

Concerning the Bank of Montreal, we have a few words to say in conclusion. Its conduct on this occasion appears to have corresponded exactly with its policy for years back. It is pretty well known that had the desire existed, the Bank of Upper Canada could have been carried over its difficulties; and many people, too, are aware of the very discreditable (to use a mild word) attempt on the part of the Bank of Montreal to break down or greatly embarrass the Merchant's Bank, some years ago, when that institution had but a small part of its capital called in, and consequently was limited in its means for carrying on its current business. There have been other instances where the Government Bank has used the power it possesses, and it would positively seem that nothing but the ability is wanting to break down all the banks of these Provinces, and for the Bank of Montreal to become the one huge monetary centre—the Bank of England on a Colonial scale. Whether Mr King acts with or without the advice of his Directors, we do not profess to know, but we imagine he is permitted to judge for himself and that he is responsible for all faults of omission or commission. The public, however, will not be likely to separate him from the Corporation he manages, and his course may raise up for the bank a host of ill-wishers when and where it might be much more desirable to have warm friends.

To many, the question will suggest itself whether it is advisable to allow of charters being granted to Companies to give them undue power. Some would make the maximum capital \$4,000,000, and we do not see but that it is quite large enough for any bank that does not wish to absorb more than its fair share of the business of the country.

DRY GOODS TRADE & THE MANUFACTURERS

NO branch of business in Canada has made more rapid strides, nor from small beginnings has grown to greater proportions than the manufacture and sale of woollen goods. It is, if not the most, one of the most important of our manufactures, and made so from the fact of being one in which we produce all our own material from the raw to the manufactured article. Every season we have noted with pleasure the improvement, not only in quality but also in style of our tweeds, which now in appearance compare favourably with the best imported, and in point of durability far surpass them.

A cause for dissatisfaction in the trade and a very general one from wholesale jobbers is that considering the amount of capital employed and quantity of goods turned over, the returns of profit have been out of proportion, small and altogether unsatisfactory.

This result is by dealers attributed in a great degree to the course pursued by many manufacturers in the disposal of their products. The first complaint (and it is a very general one) is that after having laid in their season's stock and commenced offering their goods to large retailers from the West, they find that their customers have been offered and in many cases have bought the same goods before visiting the commercial centres at the same price from the manufacturer as paid by the wholesale jobber.

We know that the manufacturers assert that they will not supply the retail except at an advance upon price paid by his larger customer, sufficient to allow the wholesale a reasonable profit.

But this we are informed, has not been in all cases adhered to, for first-class men in any place where a quantity can be got through with, constantly supply themselves from one factory or another.

The result of this is that the jobber to compete, has to sell without a profit, or with a very inadequate one a very large item in his season's trade, or to drop the line altogether. The latter course we find has been pursued by several large houses and more are certain to follow if this state of things is to continue.

We think the manufacturer will find it in the long run to his advantage, to confine himself to his larger customers, as they control a more extensive market, and are in a position to introduce and push a substi-

ture, which must have the effect of either reducing the quality of our own goods to compete in price, or of overcrowding the market. The prices at which summer Canadian goods were offered during the past will bear us out in this, we know that in June an article was offered at 65c. per yard and even lower, which had been sold earlier in the season at from 95c. to \$1. This must have entailed a great loss upon the early holder, and cause dealers during the coming season to operate very cautiously. We trust the future action of our manufacturers, will have the effect of reducing rather than increasing the quantity of woollens imported, and restoring to favor with our jobbing houses a branch of trade they at present view with disfavour for the foregoing causes.

NOTES OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

I PROPOSE in this paper to notice very briefly some of the most prominent objects of interest in the Provincial Exhibition just closed. The total area of the Skating rink, the car shed, and the Fine arts court, was 38,589 superficial feet, and as this large space was well filled with goods, it will be readily understood that much must be omitted. Commencing with the Skating rink, and passing two enormous stuffed moose deer, keeping guard at the entrance, we will begin with a collection of minerals exhibited by Mr. G. F. Mathews of St. Johns. This is in some respects one of the most important and interesting collections in the Exhibition. Here we find the minerals of the Province arranged in Geological order; also a collection of the useful minerals and clays, and another of combustible minerals. Among the latter are specimens of Albertite, from the celebrated Albert mines, and some from the East Albert mines. There are also specimens of Petroleum from an oil well at Memramcook in Westmoreland Co. and various kinds of oil produced from Albertite and from oil-bearing shales. On an adjoining stand is exhibited a splendid specimen of copper glance from Point Wolf, St. John Co., Bay of Fundy, said to be the richest in the world; the specimen shown contains 62 per cent. of pure copper. There are also some fine specimens of copper pyrites from Le Fete, in Charlotte Co., exhibited by David Janlon. These were taken from a vein from 9 to 14 in. thick, and are estimated to contain from 20 to 25 per cent. of pure copper. Some fine samples of manganese ore, from the Sussex mines, and of iron ore from the Woodstock mine are also exhibited. But perhaps one of the most interesting in this department is a small collection of gold and silver bearing quartz, and of gold taken from the drift. These specimens were exhibited by Mr. W. S. Shea of Woodstock, a gentleman who has had much practical experience in California, and who is besides possessed of sufficient scientific knowledge to give more than usual value to his researches. They were taken from the Shickotehano, the Beckaguimac, and the Serpentine rivers, all of which are tributaries of the Upper St. John, and it is worthy of remark that the Geological formation exactly corresponds with that of the Chaudiere and Du Loup regions. One piece of gold taken from the drift is of the value of \$640; and a piece of quartz taken from the Serpentine contains \$30 worth of gold. The Cold Brook Iron Works exhibit cut nails, a beautifully finished ship knee and specimens showing the various stages in manufacturing wrought iron from scrap. Near to these were railway and other carriage springs by Campbell & Fowler, and a fine collection of saws from Messrs. Lawton, of the Alexander Works. A splendidly finished oscillating steam engine by Messrs. Fleming & Humbert is, I believe, the same as was sent by the firm to the London Exhibition. In the same department we come upon a display of edge tools, which even in point of finish will compare very favorably with any of the far-famed Sheffield houses, and which in point of shape and adaptation to the purposes required of them are decidedly superior. Messrs. Broad and Messrs. Spiller were the exhibitors, Messrs. Spiller, very justly, as I think, taking the first prize. On the Messrs. Spiller's stand I noticed a case of razors of their manufacture which would do no discredit even to Rogers & Son. A fine lot of brass castings by McAvity of St. John, and specimens of tacks manufactured by S. K. Foster, must complete my notice of this department.

Passing to the opposite side of the building we come upon samples of the productions of the Golden Grove Woollen mills, and of the New Brunswick Cotton mills, both of which obtained a diploma. The cotton was exhibited in its various stages of manufacture, and

really formed a most interesting and instructive display. Domestic manufactures in the form of homespun cloth and knitted work were also well represented. I pass on to notice manufactures of wood, and considering that this is so pre-eminently a wooden country, they were neither as large or as varied as might have been expected. The most prominent objects in this department were the cabinet organs by Laurillard of St. John, which for general finish and purity of tone seem to be quite equal to the American articles. Some sets of bed room furniture manufactured from native wood also attracted a good deal of attention.

Reminding us of one of our most important branches of industry, and one too which could scarcely be adequately represented in any exhibition, are some figure heads of ships. Two of these by Cochrane & Rogerson, were really far above the common run of such things, possessing artistic merit of no ordinary character. One is a full length figure of the Goddess "Ceres," the other of an Indian chief in all the glories of war-costume, paint and feathers. The remaining specimens were as stiff and angular as figure heads usually are. In this department the sewing machines of the North American Manufacturing Company find a home. The Company exhibited all their various classes of machines, one of which was driven by a miniature steam engine, and attracted great attention. This engine (which by the way you could cover with your hat) is a fac-simile of the beam engine of Bolton & Watt, and is beautifully finished in every part. The cylinder is 1 in. in diameter, with a stroke of 2½ inches. It was made by W. D. Aiken of Fredericton, and carried off a first prize. I must not omit to mention the display of boots and shoes which was excellent, and seemed to afford satisfaction to every one.

Passing from the Skating rink to the car shed, we come upon agricultural productions and implements, carriages, stoves, &c.—and here also is a beautiful model of a full rigged ship, and a race gig built by Mr. Coyle of Carleton on the model of the winning boat at the Paris regatta. The display of agricultural productions was not very large, but sufficient was exhibited to give a favorable idea of the capabilities of the Province in this important particular. The specimens of root crops were remarkably fine, and the apples and grapes exhibited shew that in fruit culture a rapid advance is taking place. The grain was very good, and among it I noticed a large number of good samples of wheat. The best Spring wheat came from Richibucto, and weighed 63 lbs. to the bushel. The best Winter wheat came from Carleton, and weighed 69 lbs. to the bushel. The best rye, Indian corn, beans, and grass seed, also came from Carleton Co. The best sample of white oats weighed 4½ lbs. to the bushel, and black oats 44 lbs. The productions of the first New Brunswick cheese factory were also exhibited in this department. It is very gratifying to note that the wheat crop of the Province is gradually becoming more certain. Within the last three years the amount of wheat raised has probably doubled, and strong hopes are entertained that with improved varieties of seed, and more careful farming, it may again take its place as a staple crop. The domestic manufactured implements were all good of their kind, and the show of carriages and sleighs as well as stoves and ornamental castings was all that could be expected or desired. In one corner of the car shed, surrounded all day by a delighted crowd, was a veritable Potter's wheel, which was kept in motion turning out various useful articles of earthenware. In the immediate neighbourhood of St. John there is abundance of excellent clay, and the Pottery of Messrs. White & Sons on Courtney Bay, from which the wheel was sent, has been very successful. They also exhibit a good assortment of articles of their manufacture. Before leaving the car shed, I must notice that the New Brunswick Tobacco Factory exhibits the weed in its various stages of manufacture, and that a pyramid of soap of domestic manufacture diffuses quite a fragrance around. Neither must I omit mentioning that the samples of Enamelled, Patent, and other descriptions of leather were of excellent quality.

From the many homely and useful articles collected in the car shed, we will proceed to what is called the Fine Arts Court. Before entering we may observe that the Photograph collections have been forbidden its sacred precincts, and are condemned to an inferior position among cotton goods, sewing machines, and such like prosaic productions. I do not profess to know who was the judge of "high art" in the present instance, but to my untutored mind it seems at least strange, that such beautiful representations of river and forest scenery as are here collected, should be

excluded from any place where Berlin wool work is admitted; to say nothing of the wretched daubs which pass current as paintings. However we enter the fine arts court, passing on our way some capital specimens of native birds, and bring up opposite a head by Rubens. I cannot say whether this is an original, probably not, but any rate it is an excellent copy. There are also two Madonnas strikingly different in treatment and coloring; some good landscapes by Meadows and Stansfeld, and a capital picture of sheep, by Van Everdeck, a Belgian painter; it is perhaps rather deficient in tone, but the drawing is good. There is a good copy of the celebrated picture, "Covenanters in the Highlands." Of the productions of native artists, the most prominent are the oil paintings of Mr. J. W. Gray, of which there are a large number. They are all landscapes, and have all the same characteristics. They are sadly deficient in tone, the greens are excessively green, and the drawing is not always correct, yet some of them possess considerable merit, and are creditable specimens of native talent.

I pass by the Herlin wool of which there are a good many specimens, to notice some exquisite wreaths of sea-weed, and another of autumn leaves. There is also a picture constructed of birch bark, which conveys a capital idea of the interior of a ruined abbey. In the centre of the court is a model of a church constructed of sea shells; and some specimens of penmanship, from the commercial college of Eaton & Co. of Toronto, who have recently opened a branch establishment in St. John. In one of these specimens fame is apostrophised in the following elegant strain.

O! Fame to thee my prayer I bring
Craving a pinion from thy wing,
That I may teach admiring men,
The wondrous beauties of the Pen.

And in another place under an exceedingly uncomfortable looking portrait of a child, I find it declared that—

Your plastic pen by frequent use,
May fishes, birds, and beasts produce.

When one looks at the portrait we become profoundly impressed with the truth of the assertion.

I cannot conclude these necessarily imperfect notes without bearing testimony to the highly efficient labor of the committee of management. If all was not accomplished that could have been desired, much more was done than could reasonably have been expected and I have no doubt that the next exhibition will see a great advance even over this one just closed. At all events the Province has gained a valuable stand point from which to estimate its future progress, and an amount of general interest has been evoked which can but be productive of much good.
—St. John, N.B., Oct. 10th, 1867.

THE ST LAWRENCE GLASS COMPANY.

THE works of this company situated near the St. Joseph Street toll-gate, were formally opened on Monday last, but owing to unavoidable delays, they were not entirely finished, nor ready for the manufacture of glass, as was expected to have been the case. Quite a number of ladies and gentlemen assembled to witness the inauguration, and after examining the buildings and works as far as completed, partook of a Champagne lunch provided for the occasion. Toasts, usual at such a time, were given and responded to, after which the company separated.

For the information of our readers at a distance, we may state that the St. Lawrence Glass Company numbers among its stockholders, some of the wealthiest, most energetic, and enterprising capitalists of Montreal, such as Messrs. William Workman, Peter Redpath, A. M. DuLac, William Dow, and many others, and to secure the success of the undertaking, the Secretary, Mr. A. Mich. Cochrane, (who was the originator of the whole affair) and the Superintendent, Mr. Edgington, are admirably adapted for the positions which they respectively occupy. In one respect the stockholders of this company are in a better position than those of any other Limited Liability Company of which we have any knowledge. This consists in the fact that Mr. Cochrane guarantees a dividend of twelve and a half per cent. per annum to them, an amount for which his interest in the company we believe renders him quite responsible. This guarantee secures to the stockholders a more than ordinary return for the money they have invested, and shows the confidence entertained by Mr. Cochrane in the success of the undertaking. We learn that already, large orders are being offered, and that, to fill these orders, the works will be fully occupied for some time to come. We wish all success to the St. Lawrence Company and its operations.

A NEW RECIPROcity TREATY.

EVERY commercial man who understands the laws of trade, either in Canada or the United States, favours the abolition of the barriers which have lately been erected to the detriment of the commerce of the two countries. Why then, should we not have a new Reciprocity treaty? We are certain that no good and sufficient reason can be urged to the contrary. But it is not to be inferred from this, that there are no lions in the path. There are difficulties, and those are not to be very readily overcome.

In the first place, we of Canada do not feel much, if any injury, from the late Treaty's abrogation. Dreadful things were predicted by some, but all such ideas have been falsified, our people have prospered without the Treaty, whilst we have been taught an invaluable lesson of self reliance. Our Government has, besides, made one effort to negotiate a new Treaty, and some delicacy would doubtless be felt about taking steps to re-open negotiations. Indeed, this could hardly be done without loss of dignity on the part of the Canadian Government, and would certainly not meet the public approval, for the feeling is all but universal, that the American Government should now take the initiative, and that we can afford to wait until they do so. In other words, the feeling in Canada about a new Reciprocity Treaty is, that we are prospering very well without one—that the duties imposed by the American Government, fall mainly upon its own people—but that as freer commerce would conduce to the interests of both countries, and promote the good feeling between our respective people, any fair offer made by our neighbours for a new Treaty, should be frankly and promptly agreed to.

In the United States, there are another class of difficulties in the way of steps being speedily taken to open negotiations. These do not arise now, we think, from any doubt as to the advantages which the United States would reap from freer commercial intercourse with this country. That point seems to be pretty well settled, and there are few Americans conversant with commercial affairs, who do not admit that the abrogation of the Treaty of 1864 has hurt them more than it has us. In fact, there is reason to believe that there is a strong disposition at Washington for a new Treaty, or at least some arrangement by which International trade may be fostered instead of decreased. But *per contra*, there are a few who still think that our political future may be influenced by barricading their markets, more whom absurd protection notions sway adversely, and not a few who labour under the delusion that Canadian sympathy with the South during the rebellion is thus meeting retribution. A very large number hold that, whilst their farmers and other classes are so heavily taxed, it would be unfair to allow our productions to enter into competition with their own in their home markets, entirely free. There is a certain amount of plausibility in this objection, but it is not sound at the core. Nevertheless, it stands in the way of the Federal Government taking early action towards the proposal of freer commercial regulations. Notwithstanding the difficulties in the way, however, we believe the chances of a new Reciprocity Treaty are brightening. Such well informed gentlemen as Mr. E. H. Derby favour it, and we have it from pretty good authority that if Canada were to make proposals again, they would be received at Washington very differently from those made when Messrs. Galt and Howland were last there. We can not counsel this course, believing that it is Mr. Soward who should now make advances,—but the Canadian Government would do well to keep this important matter in view, so that no opportunity to secure a measure which would so much benefit both countries, may pass unimproved. To this end, when the successor of the late Sir Frederick Bruce arrives at Washington, he should be fully informed of the present position of the Reciprocity question, and requested to meet any proposals made by the American Government in the most cordial and friendly spirit.

In the interests, both of the United States and Canada, a new Treaty should be adopted. We do not doubt that both countries can prosper without one; but we are equally certain that both of them can progress faster with one. The objections on both sides are comparatively frivolous. Why then, should delay take place in commencing negotiations for a new Treaty? The time is opportune. The petty jealousies arising from the rebellion are rapidly dying out, both countries have just reaped excellent harvests, and the advantages which would arise from freer commerce are acknowledged by sensible men on both sides of the lines. We repeat—why then, should delay take place in commencing negotiations for a new Treaty?

A WORD ON FLAX CULTURE.

[To the Editor of the Trade Review]

SIR.—Permit me through the columns of your valuable paper, to mention a few hints which I trust may not be uninteresting to our agriculturists generally. We are all well that are since the culture of the flax plant has been introduced into Canada, and where it has been cultivated to any extent, the great difficulty of procuring sufficient hands in harvest time to pull the crop has been found the greatest drawback, and has retarded its growth very considerably. Now Sir, I am only too glad to be able to inform the farmers of the New Dominion generally, that this drawback has entirely been overcome in the invention of a *Flax Puller*. I have seen the machine at work, on the farm of the Rev. Dr. Farland, township of Moore, in the county of Simcoe, he was pulling at the time about three acres per diem. He with others who have used them this season, considers them a perfect success. Dr. Farland states he saved the price of the one he purchased, in the pulling of his crop of some fifty acres. The machines are built at Woodstock, by the Messrs. Oswald & Paterson, at a cost of only \$30, they are worked by two horses, similar to a reaper or mower, a boy will answer to them and the horses, and another to take the flax and place it on the ground ready for binding. The cost of pulling by the machine is estimated at \$1.65 per acre, while the cost by hand is from \$4 to \$5. The greatest advantage of all is being independent of hands at that hurried season of the year, when labourers are hard to be got, and at high wages. We now look forward to a large increase in the number of acres produced in future.

TORONTO,
21st. October, 1867.

I am, Sir, &c.
J. A. DONALDSON.

The traffic returns of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending Oct. 5, 1867, were \$160,333, an increase of \$16,113, as compared with the corresponding period of 1863.

PETROLEUM AS A FUEL.

SOME experiments were made yesterday at the Hudson River Railroad depot in Thirtieth-street, with petroleum as fuel, in place of coal or wood. A fire of crude petroleum and gasoline 10 quarts of the former to about 6 of the latter—was lighted in the furnace of a dummy engine, no blower being used, and in about 30 minutes vapor was given off through the lower gauge cock. In 45 minutes the gauge indicated 40 lbs. of steam; in 50 minutes 60 lbs. and in 55 minutes, 80 lbs. From this point it rapidly rose to 120 lbs. The engine was then driven about the yard for some time.

The method of burning crude Petroleum shown yesterday is the invention of Mr. Calvin Lepper. It has the merit of simplicity. The grate of the ordinary furnace is removed and in its place is substituted a pan filled with sand. The oil is conducted into this sand from a tank. Water is then let in, and the oil floats and is burned on the surface of the water, the water being at the same time decomposed and adding to the flame. A draft is created by a blower, and also by a steam jet from the boiler. Yesterday no blower was used, the inventor wishing to show that it could be done without. The fire burned brightly, and was easily controlled. Unfortunately just as the experiments were about concluding, the fireman, supposing the oil to be exhausted let on a fresh supply of water, when the oil flowed over, and burned fiercely for some time, enveloping the engine in clouds of smoke. The accident demonstrated that care is required in the management of petroleum as fuel, but it also showed that there need be no fear from an explosion.

The experiments were witnessed by several scientific gentlemen, who appeared to consider them satisfactory as far as they went. Whether petroleum can be used economically in locomotive engines is a question which yet remains to be solved, and it will require a number of very careful experiments to be made before any definite opinion can be expressed on that point.—N. Y. Times, (Oct. 5.)

NEW YORK STATE FAIR.—The State Fair just closed at Buffalo, was an unexampled success in nearly every department. The interest which usually centres upon sowing machines was not wanting. It was intensified, doubtless, by the angry (and not altogether reputable) dispute, which had arisen over the "medals" said to have been awarded to sewing machines at the Paris Exposition. But these medals counted for nothing here, for the judges insisted upon a thorough examination for themselves, of the several machines in competition, and the result was a unanimous report awarding the highest prize to the exhibitors of the "Singer" for the best family sewing machine, and also for the best manufacturing machine, and also for the best button hole machine. A clean sweep and a righteous judgment say those who are best informed. The Singer Manufacturing Company, whose sales of machines for the past year have exceeded forty-three thousand—more than any other company in the world care more for the "people's verdict," we apprehend, than for all the gold medals which were or could have been awarded at Paris.—*Utica Daily Herald, Oct. 9.*

MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of this influential Association took place on Saturday the 19th inst. Mr Ira Gould presided, and there was a large attendance of members.

The fifth annual report was submitted and adopted. It was as follows—paragraph relating to unimportant details being omitted—

Fifth Annual Report of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association

The Committee of Management have pleasure in submitting this, the fifth Annual Report of the Corn Exchange Association to the members assembled in Annual General Meeting

THE CENTAL SYSTEM

Among the incidents in the official year, to near the close of which the Association has now come, may be noticed the change in system of selling and buying Flour in bags, oatmeal, Cornmeal &c., from the quintal (112 lbs.) to the cental (100 lbs.). This arrangement commenced on 1st December 1866, in accordance with a resolution adopted at last Annual Meeting, and was soon generally adopted, to the convenience and advantage of parties interested.

At a General Meeting of the Association held in February last, the following resolutions were adopted—

1st.—That this Association approve of the Cental System as a mode of computing the quantity of all cereals, as well as the products thereof

2nd.—That it is desirable to secure the co-operation of the Boards of Trade of the British Provinces, as well as all dealers in these goods.

3rd.—That the secretary be instructed to open correspondence with the Board of Trade, and such other persons as he may deem proper to promote the object.

The correspondence which followed led to no practical result, and the whole question was left in abeyance—an unsuccessful effort having been made to bring the cental system in operation in the United States.

TRADE WITH NEWFOUNDLAND

Early in the present year, the Committee adopted the following resolution—

"That we deem it desirable to open a communication with the leading merchants of Newfoundland upon the subject of duty imposed upon Canadian Flour in that Province, and the importance to them as well as to Canada of a free and unrestricted trade between the Provinces, as the means of promoting an enlarged trade and more frequent communication between them"

A circular was therefore addressed to the principal men and others of that colony bringing especially under their notice facts connected with the growth of inter-Provincial commerce. The subject has also been submitted to the Chamber of Commerce of St. John, N.F., by the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade. The result of this movement was the eliciting of information to the effect that to remove the Customs duty from Canadian Flour and continue it upon Flour imported from the United States, would be discriminative legislation which would be disallowed by the Imperial Government.

INSPECTION OF FLOUR

Soon after the present Committee of Management entered upon the duties of office, the Flour Inspector (Hon. John Young,) drew their attention to the Inspection Act, and to the excessive penalties therein provided for the non-making and under-tarring of Flour barrels as well as for short weights. The matter had also been brought to the notice of the Council of the Board of Trade; and that body concurred with this Committee and the Inspector in thinking that, until legislation can be obtained to amend the law, a small charge, to cover the cost of labour involved might be adopted in lieu of the heavy penalties of the Act, with a better prospect of correcting the evils of under-tarring and short weights. The Inspector has governed himself accordingly, and this interim action is believed to have met the approval of the trade generally, a marked improvement in the tarring and weighing of Flour has been the result,—and the attention given to this important part of his duties, the holding himself responsible for the due weight, appears to be leading to an increasing inspection of the Flour received and manufactured in the city.

The following is a statement of Flour inspected from 1st January to 1st October, 1867, with comparative figures for 1866—

Table with 2 columns: Flour type (Superior Extra, Extra, Fancy, Superfine, Superfine No. 2, Fine, Middlings, Pollards, Sour, Rejected, Rye) and two columns of quantities for 1867 and 1866.

Increase of 1867 as compared with 1866, 140,257 or over 100 per cent.

GRINDING INDIAN CORNMEAL AND RYE FLOUR IN BOND

At a Special General Meeting of the Association held in May last the following resolution was adopted— That the members of the Corn Exchange Association viewing the high price and scarcity of Breadstuffs are of opinion that the present duty on Indian Corn

and Rye should be suspended for the period of four months.

A memorial embodying this action was immediately forwarded to Sir John Michel, K.C.B., Administrator of the Government, but the reply given was that it "is not considered to be in the public interest to grant the prayer of the petition."

A representation was afterwards made by a number of merchants and millers in this city to the Hon. the Minister of Finance, in favour of allowing the drying of Corn and the manufacture of Flour and Meal in bond from Rye and Corn, which was taken into consideration, and on the 1st of August an order was issued from the Customs Department providing for the drying of Corn, with an allowance of 4 per cent. for shrinkage, and permitting Meal and Flour to be manufactured while in bond and exported without the payment of duty. The order is defective, however, in that it reckons a barrel of Meal when exported, as only equal to the quantity of Corn used in manufacturing it. This matter should be followed up, and an amendment of the order procured.

In this connexion, the Committee deem it right to note the prompt and efficient aid rendered by Mr D. G. Collet, Collector of the Port, and his Deputy, Mr Low, in carrying out the arrangement.

THE GRAIN CROPS.

In the summer and early fall of the present year, the prospect of a most abundant harvest throughout Canada and the Western States was almost universally looked forward to. The season of harvesting operations has not fully realised anticipations; for, although the quality of all kinds of grain is indeed excellent, the yield is, on the whole, below the estimates. The approximate figures for Canada cannot be ascertained. The statistician of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, D.C., made a very high estimate in July of the cereal yield in the United States; but in August the estimate was lowered, and in September still farther reduced. Nevertheless, his latest report says—

The leading wheat-growing States reports the following per centage of increase at the close of the harvest: Ohio 130 per cent., Indiana, 60, Michigan, 33, Wisconsin, 17; Minnesota, 25, Illinois, 15, Iowa, 20, Missouri, 40, Kentucky, 34; West Virginia, 60; Virginia 50, Tennessee, 40, Georgia, 30; Arkansas, 45, New York, 16, and Pennsylvania, 50, while only Kansas and Texas show a falling off from last year, when the crops in those States were very large.

The prospect for a corn crop continues to improve, and if the frost holds off the general crop may be a fair one. While a number of the States return low estimates others, particularly the Southern States, show marked improvement over the yield of last year. Georgia promises to double her crop of 1866; Alabama reports an increase of 75 per cent.; Mississippi 80; Tennessee, 21, Louisiana, 40, South Carolina 64, and Arkansas, 100 per cent. Ohio falls 30 per cent behind last year, estimating from condition on 1st September, Indiana 17, Illinois, 14, Kentucky, 28, West Virginia, 15, and Virginia, 10.

The following table shows the quantity of flour and wheat in store, and in the hands of millers, in Montreal on 1st and 15th of each month in this and the preceding year:—

Table with 4 columns: Month, 1867 Flour (Brls, Bush), 1866 Flour (Brls, Bush). Rows for January through December.

PRICES OF FLOUR.

The report presented to the association last year took notice of the high price of flour in this city, and referred to sales of superfine from L.C. Spring Wheat which had been made in September previous at 38 to 38 25 per barrel, these rates being higher than had been obtained for extras from fall wheat. Since that time, much higher prices have been paid. In April last, the lowest and highest prices of super from Canada wheat were 38 10 to 38 70, in May, 38 55 to 39 45, and in June during the following four months, 38 75 to 38 00 the range since October last year being 36 70 to 39 45. The highest prices for Canada Superfines during the past ten years were—

Table with 2 columns: Year (1867-1858) and Price range (e.g., 39.25 to 39.45).

MOVEMENTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

The following table exhibits the shipments of produce from Montreal via River St. Lawrence, from

opening of navigation to 10th October, 1867—with totals for corresponding period of 1866:—

Table with 4 columns: Location (Lower Ports, Liverpool, Glasgow, London, Bristol & Gloucester, Penarth Roads, Southampton, Foreign Ports, Cork, West Indies), and 4 columns of quantities for 1867 and 1866 (Wheat, Corn, Peas, Oats).

The receipts of flour and grain in this city, from 1st of January to 10th October, 1867, as compared with preceding years, were—

Table with 4 columns: Year (1867-1863), Flour (bush), Wheat (bush), Maize (bush), Peas (bush).

The shipments during the same periods compare thus—

Table with 4 columns: Year (1867-1863), Flour (bush), Wheat (bush), Maize (bush), Peas (bush).

The following statement shows the shipments of flour, wheat, and maize from New York to ports in Europe, the comparison being for five years from 1st January to 30th September

Table with 4 columns: Year (1867-1863), Flour (bush), Wheat (bush), Maize (bush).

The figures in the following statement show the quantities of grain and flour imported into the United Kingdom from all countries during the first eight months of the past five years:—

Table with 4 columns: Year (1867-1863), Flour (bush), Wheat (bush), Maize (bush).

The following statement shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and maize imported into the United Kingdom from all countries during the first eight months of the past five years:—

Table with 4 columns: Year (1867-1863), Flour (bush), Wheat (bush), Maize (bush).

UNION OF CORPORATION.

The Committee of Management regard the question of uniting the Corporations of the Corn Exchange Association and the Board of Trade, as one that ought not to be lost sight of. Consisting as the memberships do to a great extent, of the same individuals, the consolidation of these two bodies would lead to economy of time in management—while the new Association, by whatever name it might be designated, would exert more influence in connection with the commerce of this city, than either the one or the other can do at present. Thus too, might be brought together commercial interests, which have not co-operated heretofore; and this would soon render practicable the suggestions of the predecessors of the present Committee in their report last year,—that it might be desirable for the Association to take some step under the Act of Incorporation, towards securing property, upon which, by and by, to erect a permanent building for the purposes of an Exchange commensurate with the importance of Montreal.

In any event, the Committee of Management recommend the immediate appointment of a Sub-Committee to revise the By-Laws of the Association. They also recommend that the Annual Subscription for Membership be increased from Ten Dollars as at present, to Twenty Dollars—the alteration to take effect on 1st November next.

The Committee have only further to bespeak for their successors in office that cordial support which it

essential to their successful administration of the affairs of the Association

Respectfully submitted,
IRA GOULD, President.

Montreal, October 18th, 1867

Mr THOMAS RIMMELT gave notice of the following resolutions which he wished to be referred to the Committee of Management:

1st. That the meeting recommend that the resolution passed by the Association on the 23rd Sept., 1863, namely, "that all gold bought by members of the Association shall be considered as held in trust for the seller until paid for," be printed on all contract notes of brokers who are members of this Association

2nd. That in case of goods sold for delivery, and found on delivery not equal to sample the buyer shall have the option of claiming a proportionate abatement of price or of rejection of the contract.

3rd. That members of this Association should have the privilege of claiming settlement of any dispute arising out of transactions with other members, by arbitration, if the Committee should approve of such method of settlement

Mr OLIVER asked whether any new act for inspection of flour was to be proposed, the present being a most unsatisfactory one.

Mr RIMMELT said such a bill was proposed and would probably be introduced to Parliament. The Board of Trade had not lost sight of it.

Mr OLIVER hoped the proposed Bill would be laid before the Corn Exchange, and by them gone over clause by clause.

Mr RIMMELT said this would be done.

Then Mr YOUNG said the present acts were very bulky. The whole matter had been repeatedly before the Board of Trade. There were several grave defects in the present law and it was most important a new bill should be obtained, the present being quite inoperative.

ENTERPRISE—The Messrs. Bourke launched from their shipyard, St. Martins a few days ago, a splendid schooner of about 210 tons register. She is in the matter of model, superior to most vessels of her class, and will doubtless sail rapidly, as well as carry in good condition a very considerable cargo. She is 80 feet in length of keel, 25 feet breadth of beam, and 9 feet 4 in depth of hold. She is named "Olivo L. Bourke." The builders of this fine vessel have certainly since their location in St. Martins displayed great energy, industry and business tact, and are now rapidly gathering in the rewards of their toil. They have at the upper end of the Creek which flows into Quaco basin and on which the schooner above noticed was constructed a fine saw mill driven by a water power that is inexhaustible, and save in two or three places in the County of St. John without a superior. Here the owners turn out lumber in large quantities of the best quality, and here the planing, etc. used in the construction of vessels is prepared for the work for which it is designed. The Messrs. Bourke employ quite a number of men, and bid fair to occupy a commanding position in business circles. We wish them success.—*Halifax Morning News.*

GOLD MINING INTELLIGENCE.

THE expediency of giving publicity to current doubts as to the reality of the numerous reported discoveries of gold and silver in various localities, is, we find called in question in some quarters. We do not view the matter in that light at all. The silence of the press on the subject would be of little avail, so long as individuals freely express an adverse opinion in conversation. Besides, all that may be said or written on the subject cannot affect the ultimate result. Either there is, or there is not, gold and silver to be found in paying quantities in this locality. If there is, the doubts of the incredulous cannot long delay the progress of mining enterprise, as very general attention is now being directed to the mineral resources of Canada, if there is not, all the exertions that may be made by speculators cannot succeed in keeping up the excitement long enough to pay them for fostering a delusion. In a word, we do not believe the question to be one that can either be written up or written down, but that it must stand upon its own merits, which can only be decided by actual experiment, and the employment of a sufficient amount of capital.

The doubts, so far as we can perceive, are entertained chiefly by those who have never had faith enough to invest anything in mining operations at all, and as yet we do not hear of any intention of a general abandonment of the work by those who have made a commencement; and of those who have suspended operations, it is rather from a want of means than from any lack of faith.

The chief topic of conversation in connection with the subject for the last few days has been about the remarkable difference in the result of assays of rock, taken from the same place, but assayed by different individuals. At present in the absence of some of the parties concerned, we shall say no more than this—namely, the assays, in some cases, have shown that the rock contained gold in quantities that would pay amply for working; and in others, that it contained no gold at all. Whether this difference arises from the unequal diffusion of the gold through the rock, or from the superiority in one case, and the inferiority in the other, of the assaying processes employed, is a matter for the respective assayers to decide between themselves. We see it so frequently stated in American papers that large quantities of gold have been obtained by new processes from ores from which a portion of gold had been extracted by other processes, and then thrown aside as intrinsically worthless, that there seems no reason to doubt, some assayers may be successful in finding gold where others may fail to do so. We find in the *American Journal of Mining*, of Sept. 23, an article reviewing the claims

of the "Stevens Flux," "a new process for separating gold and silver from the ores," by which, according to the proprietors of the flux, "a very much larger amount of gold can be obtained from the same quantity of ore, than could be had by any other process or means known in mining." The question is discussed scientifically and at considerable length by the reviewer, who does not give by any means an unqualified assent to the claim, but admits "it would not be strange, if experiments on a small scale should present results surprising to unskillful observers." As the proprietors of this flux assert that the mixture is invariably, universally, and in the hands of competent men, able to extract "five, ten and even twenty times" as much gold as the usual fluxes, it would appear that there is a good deal still to be learnt in the art of assaying for and extracting gold; and that there is a possibility of the precious metal being obtained by some processes in cases where its presence might fail to be even detected at all by its means.

Messrs. Scott & Taylor's crushing mill at Eldorado, will be in operation in a few days. Messrs. Gilbert & Turley's will also soon be ready to go to work again; and the building for the reception of the machinery is being rapidly pushed forward at the Richardson Mine, so that in a very brief period the general average value of the gold-bearing rock can be tested on a sufficient scale, and with more correct economic results than can be obtained by assays of small and selected specimens.

We have been shown by Mr. Mitchell a specimen of the rock containing gold obtained within the last few days from the Eldorado mine, the shaft of which is now nearly 40 feet deep.—*Judice Mercury.*

THE COTTON CROP OF 1866-7.

THE New York *Commercial Chronicle* has been able to figure up the total crop and movement of cotton in the United States for the year ending September 1, 1867. The receipts are very nearly as much as those of last year, being 2,019,271 bales, against 2,133,937 bales for the previous twelve months, which shows the usual decrease of 174,716 bales in the produce of the year ending August 31, 1867. From this aggregate of produce must be deducted that portion of the old crop not brought forward at the close of 1866-67—say 300,000 bales—which leaves about 1,700,000 bales as the whole product of last year. The stock in the interior, at this time is unusually small, and the receipts of cotton during the coming twelve months must be looked for from the new crop. The total cotton export for the United States for 1866-7 was 1,522,311 bales, against 1,522,457 bales in 1866, and (taking no note of the four years of rebellion) 3,127,565 bales in 1861. So, the present is about one-half of the former cotton export.

Our far out cotton crop was in 1859-60, amounting to 4,669,770 bales. It was 3,458,086 in 1861-2 of the crop during the rebellion only an estimate can be made, some authorities put it at 3,300,000 bales during the four years, others as high as 7,600,000 bales. In the first year after the war it was 2,193,957, and this year is very little less.

Of the crop of 1866-7, more than three-fourths were exported, leaving 468,961 bales for home consumption. Add to this what was on hand, there are 656,307 bales of cotton in the Northern States for the year—a Northern consumption of about 11,060 bales a week. As the largest crop was in 1859-60 (as much as 4,669,770 bales), so the greater home consumption (672,043 bales) also was in that year. The home consumption in 1861 was 843,740 bales. There is no exact record for 1861-5, but 867,292 bales were consumed in the Northern States in 1865-6, and 656,307 in 1866-7. There cannot be so great a home consumption in the coming year unless we import cotton, which was actually done last year, though not to any great extent.

THE WHEAT CROPS OF 1867.

THE wheat crop in Canada for the year 1867 is quite a full average, if not more. That of the United States is generally good, and probably bears about the same proportion to that of average years as the Canadian product. In Southern Russia, one of the finest grain-producing countries in the world, the crop is excellent. It was thence Great Britain drew her largest supplies last year. An abundant crop of wheat in Southern Russia has more effect upon the English markets than an extra crop in the United States. In Austria the harvest was very fine, the grain of good quality and above an average in quantity. In Hungary, the crop was well harvested, abundant and good. In Galicia, the crops suffered severely from heavy rains and floods, but with the exception the wheat was good and an abundant yield from Prussia the most favourable results are reported. There had been heavy rains and impenetrable floods, but these did little damage except in localities unfavorably situated. Taking all these facts into consideration, and admitting that, in England there is, after all, an average crop, we think that we may calculate with certainty on a very great reduction in the price of breadstuffs in the British markets during the present year ending next July.

STATE OF TRADE—Our merchants have prepared themselves for doing a large fall and winter trade. The amount of goods brought to town this fall, seems much larger than usual. The dry goods stores seem to be fairly packed with goods, and still they keep getting more. So far, the trade is not very promising; farmers do not bring out their produce, and very little business is being transacted. Prices of all kinds of farm produce are now very high, and we expect to see it brought out when seeding is over. We trust we shall then see our shopkeepers get as much work as they can attend to.—*St. Catharines Post.*

MANUFACTURE OF IRON IN BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

AT the Dundee Scientific Meeting, Mr. J. Lowthian Bell read a paper on the present state of the manufacture of iron in Britain, and its position, as compared with that of some other countries. The paper was suggested by the opportunity offered in the Paris Exposition of comparing the position held by English and foreign manufacturers, which had led many to believe that Britain was not advancing so rapidly as many continental nations. Mr. Bell, therefore, wished by a comparison of foreign and British iron-masters and their mechanical progress, to discover whether this opinion was well founded. He regretted that some of the English representations in the Exposition had exhibited specimens showing great slovenliness of workmanship; but, notwithstanding this, and the very fine specimens exhibited by foreigners, after careful investigation, in which he had received all possible assistance, he would maintain that British industry and enterprise had not fallen behind those of the Continent. Mr. Bell referred to the past history of the art as showing which nation had contributed most to its present advanced state. Beginning with the introduction of mineral fuel by Dudley, he spoke of Cort's rolling mill and Nilson's application of heated air, to aid in reducing ore as being really revolutions in the manufacture of iron. He further noticed the improvement of furnaces introduced by the Durham and Yorkshire iron-masters, which at once raised the temperature and effected a saving in fuel, the introduction of the steam-hammer for the manufacture of armor-plates; and the discovery by Sanderson that rolled plates would be more suitable. Such were the contributions of Britain, which other nations had turned to account. The chief difference between this and other nations consisted in the fuel. Foreign coal, not being so pure as our own, gave rise to various improvements in its cleansing, and in the production of coke. Similarly, in France they turned to account the excessive waste of heat, and also the combustion of the gases which burn at the top of the furnace, but home iron-masters were not less ready to adopt these improvements when the price of coal made it profitable for them to purify it, improve the coke, and turn the gases and waste heat to account. As to steel, Bessmer's improvements were a great asset to the iron-masters. Mr. Bell remarked that his personal acquaintance with the manufacture of iron at home and abroad for many years, led him to suppose that there had been no change in the relative position of England and other nations. The present state of trade had led many to suppose that more rapid mechanical progress was being made abroad than in his own country, but this, he was persuaded, was a mistaken conclusion. In his country, the royalties to be paid in connection with mines were excessive as compared with those of the Continent, but this was counterbalanced by the expense to which foreigners were put in procuring fuel. Nor was it true that foreign workmen were better educated than those of Britain—neither can be looked on as superior, scientifically, to the other. Again, in Britain there was a greater facility for reaching a seaport owing to its insular position, but the easier charge for royalty and the lower railway charges compensated for this. This did not, however, account for the disappearance of much of the trade, which was wholly due to the cheaper rate at which labor is obtained abroad. He concluded by showing that on examination of the economic position of the workmen they stood on almost perfect equality as to the cost of the necessities of life.

BEEHIVES AND HONEY AT THE RECENT EXHIBITION.

THERE has been about the usual competition in this department, G. Bennet of Cobourg, exhibited a hive in the Agricultural Hall, made on the Langstroth principle, though Mr. Bennet claims to have effected some improvement upon the original idea he has adopted. Directly in front of the main entrance to the Crystal Palace, so as to be the observed of all observers, Messrs. Henry, of Ottawa, and Thomas, from Brooklyn, located themselves and illustrated the merits of their hives, by showing the live bees occupying and working in them. Mr. A. N. Henry exhibited hives on the moveable comb principle, and, in fact, after the advance made of late years in the science of bee-keeping, it is of little use to exhibit any hive to intelligent apiculturists unless it be constructed with moveable frames. The chief peculiarity of Mr. Henry's hive consists of an inner lining of straw, which, he maintains, renders the hive warmer as a winter abode for bees, and also absorbs the moisture that collects within it. He has also in connection with his hive, a mat made of flags to put over the bees in winter, which answers the same purpose as filling the cap with clean straw. Mr. Henry also exhibited a stock of Italian bees and an observing hive containing several queen cells, which he shows to the crowd and explains to the curious and observant among them. He obtained a second prize for his hive. Not far distant, Mr. J. H. Thomas, of Brooklyn, was located with his bee palace, beehives, and stocks of Italian bees, making altogether quite an imposing appearance. The Thomas hive is so well known to our readers that it needs no minute description, all the advantages possessed by any other moveable frame hive, while it has some valuable features peculiar to itself, and for which its proprietor has obtained patents even in the United States over all other hives of the kind. Mr. Thomas exhibited the advantages of his hive, and his method of managing bees, taming them by smoke, and then removing the caps of comb, and handling the bees in a very scientific and masterly manner. During the whole day large crowds were gathered here listening to the information given by himself and brother concerning the nature and habits of the bee.

He also exhibited a very fine stock of Italians, supposed to contain 85,000 bees, and weighing over 100 lbs. This stock in a beautifully ornamented double-boarded hive, was entered as an extra, and was recommended by the judges as worthy of a first prize. He also showed in a glass hive containing a single frame, one of the brightest coloured Italian Queens we have ever seen. As heretofore, Mr Thomas was awarded a first prize for his hives, which really seem to comprise all the conveniences the most fastidious stock of bees or apiarian could do for.

There was a fine display of honey both in the comb and strained. The judges could not resist the temptation of opening the boxes and testing their luscious contents, a piece of policy which the exhibitors did not admire as it spoiled the tasteful appearance of the boxes and introduced a new principle of judging, viz. by taste rather than appearance. This course is also objected to by them, because it prevents the same boxes being exhibited at other fairs the present season. If honey in the comb is to be judged by tasting, notice to that effect should be given, so that exhibitors may prepare boxes that admit of access to their contents without marring the whole. There were six entries of honey in the comb, and seven of strained honey. The first prize for honey in the comb was awarded to C Gardine of Elizabethtown. This prize must have been given for richness of flavour, for in appearance it was the darkest and evidently the oldest in the lot. The second prize was obtained by Mr. F. H. Thomas, of Brooklyn; the third to Mr. G. Bennett, of Coburg; and the fourth to Mr. H. M. Thomas, of Brooklyn. For strained honey the first prize was awarded to Mr. F. H. Thomas, the second to Mr. C Gardine, the third to Mr. G. Bennett, and the fourth to Mr. H. M. Thomas. -Globe.

THE STRAWBERRY TRADE OF CHICAGO.

IN no way can a better idea be formed of the immense area of populous, rich, and prosperous territory which obtains its supplies from, and forwards its surplus products to, this city, than by a brief view of the strawberry trade which is concentrated here.

Early in May, about the 12th, fresh strawberries, the earliest of the year's first fruits, and, unquestionably, the best of them all, made their appearance here from Southern Illinois. The first receipts were pale and unripe, but by sorting over a considerable quantity, the city epicures were furnished a few quarts of very fine specimens, which were sold at the fashionable restaurants for the very moderate price of \$1 25 per quart. By the middle of the month receipts were large, and the quality very fine, prices rapidly receding to 25c a quart, box or basket, about 40 of which are required to make a bushel. By the 25th, this delicious fruit commenced arriving at the rate of four to six car-loads a day, or 16 to 20 tons, and prices ranged, according to quality, from 15c to 25c per quart. At a meeting of fruit-growers in Southern Illinois, just before the opening of the season, it was gravely but successfully proposed by one whose ideas of supply and demand had got somewhat queerly mixed up, to insist upon the citizens of Chicago paying 25c a quart, as the lowest price, and to donate all the fruit for which that rate could not be obtained to the Soldiers' Home. Had the resolution prevailed, and been fully carried out, the price of strawberries would not have been any higher, but the inmates of that noble institution would have revelled in a most abundant supply of this fruit, which it would have embarrassed them very much to find a place for in their stomachs.

In June, the receipts reached their maximum. Think of 25 car-loads or 100 tons a day, or 5,000 bush, or 200,000 quarts—more than a million a week—of this fruit coming into a single city! One commission house is said to have repeatedly received four car-loads a day—22,000 quarts. Prices receded rapidly till they got as low as 3c a quart, or about a dollar a bushel, for a common article. Though very choice specimens still commanded a good price. The supply was evidently beyond the power of the market to absorb, though no other locality in the country is so situated as to dispose of such truly enormous amounts of this perishable commodity. Large quantities went off in every direction, by every train, particularly North and West. Strawberries came 200 to 300 miles from Southern Illinois to be instantly despatched 200 or 300 miles further—to Council Bluffs, Omaha and elsewhere. On the whole, the season has not been a prosperous one, and at the lowest prices, with the expensive intervention of middle men to receive and sell the crop, a good deal of money must have been lost by the grower. Immense as were the supplies, they would have been much greater if the demand would have warranted. Large fields in Central Illinois are said to have been left ungathered. There was no market for them that would justify picking them. The season was in its prime about two months—from the middle of May to the middle of July,—and could have been prolonged several weeks by bringing supplies from the North; but in that time the people had become surfeited, and there was no demand for the fruit, cheap and abundant as it was.—Chicago Paper

EAST COLBORNE MINING COMPANY.—This company was organized in January last, and the directors are Arthur Elliott, Levi Turner, Henry Head, and R. Shannon—all men of good metal. The amount of stock is \$15,000, in shares of \$20 each, and has all been taken up. Immediately after organization prospecting was commenced in the township of Methuen, and shortly afterwards a mining lease was procured from the United States Commissioner. At a depth of 19 feet indications of gold were found, but on sinking 6 or 6 feet deeper silver was discovered, the quartz yielding according to an assay by Mr Wreckoff, \$10 to the ton. Encouraged by this result, the company, we are told, intend prosecuting the work with the utmost vigour. -Express.

MONEY MARKET.

THE suspension of the Commercial Bank early in the week did not tend to lessen the pressure on the money market, and rendered it even more difficult than before to obtain means to carry on any outside operations. A very uneasy feeling has existed for some days, and has not yet quite subsided, but we do not see any reason for alarm, or cause for panic on the part even of the timid. But little has been doing in Sterling Exchange. Some first class private bills have been negotiated at 107 1/2, and sales of Bank—60 days' sight—are reported for cash at 108 to 108 1/2.

Gold has receded a little from the high figure of last week, closing at 142 1/2. Greenbacks are rather abundant, and changing hands at 30 to 30 1/2 per cent discount.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Bank in London, 60 days sight... 108 to 108 1/2; Private, " 60 days sight... 107 1/2 to 107 1/2; Bank in New York, 60 days sight... 108 1/2; Gold Drafts on New York... par; Gold in New York... 142 1/2; Silver... 3, to 3 1/2.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Table listing various dry goods firms and their locations, such as Mackenzie, J. G. & Co., Mackay, Joseph, & Bro., etc.

QUIETNESS has been the prevailing feature of the past week, comparatively few buyers have been in the market, and they, with few exceptions evidently, only wanted small sorting up parcels. The sales of the week, we think, have been the smallest of the season. A number of circumstances combined have led to this result. Among these we notice as most prominent the very mild unseasonable weather, and the distrust and anxiety caused by the suspension of the Commercial Bank. From the first mentioned circumstance, the retail merchants have not been doing as much trade as was reasonably expected; winter goods have not yet been much in demand, and stocks of staples are still full; and from the second mentioned cause all buyers have been wisely cautious, not knowing to what extent this important stoppage (particularly important to Western traders) is likely to interfere with business generally. There is a gloomy feeling among business men generally, still the country never was in a better position to meet any difficulties than at present, and we hope that a few days will see things looking brighter and more satisfactory, and although this suspension will prove a heavy blow to many, yet we see no reason for despondency. The trade of the country never was in a more healthy state, and with high prices for what produce we have to sell, with undoubtedly a large surplus to dispose of, and with due caution for the coming season, we see no reason for anxiety or great uneasiness. Doubtless some of the country merchants who have kept their accounts with the Commercial Bank may be put to inconvenience by its stoppage, owing to their having their deposits where they cannot be used for the present. Still we think this inconvenience will not be serious in extent, and that some arrangement will be made, so that their deposits will be available at an early day.

Stocks continue finely assorted for the season; we can hardly say there is a scarcity in any one department, for if one house should be short in any line, other houses are sure to have an abundance. We also observe that some houses are adding considerably to their stocks by new importations; this will tend to keep the assortments moderately complete in Montreal.

Prices continue to droop, especially in cotton goods, in sympathy with the Manchester market. We are inclined to the opinion that cotton has reached its legitimate value, and unless some panic takes place we think prices will not fall much lower at present.

We quote trade quiet, with an increasing anxiety on the part of importers to close out their remaining stocks on hand.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Table listing various grocery firms and their locations, such as Baldwin, C. H., & Co., Childs, George, & Co., etc.

IN this department of trade, as well as in most other branches, business has been considerably checked by the money market, and by the suspension of the Commercial Bank.

TEA.—The principal business done has been at the general trade sales at which a large proportion of the quantities offered found purchasers at full rates. At private sale we hear of none but retail transactions at unchanged rates.

COFFEE.—Is quiet and unchanged. SUGAR.—Have been very inanimate during the week, but we have no change to make in our quotations.

MOLASSES.—Sales have been at 32c to 33c for Centrifugal; and 40c to 45c for Muscovado. FISH.—Labrador herrings continue to meet an active demand, with considerable sales at auction and privately at \$4.25 to \$4.50. Dried table cod are also wanted at our quotations.

FRUIT.—Currants are in good supply, with sales at 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 at auction. Raisins are not much wanted. There was a fair attendance at Messrs. Tiffin Brother, Tea and Grocery Sale on Wednesday, 3rd October, and, on the whole, prices were a good average. The following are the prices obtained:—

Table listing prices for various goods: Raisins, Currants, etc. Twankay—123 half-chests, 55c to 56c; Hyson—49 half-chests, 49c to 50c; Imperial—23 half-chests, 60c to 75c; Gunpowder—123 half-chests, 40c to 52c; Japan—Natural Leaf—148 do, 47 1/2 to 52c; Souchoing—79 do 40 to 60c; cattie, 45 to 46 1/2; Young Hyson—295 do, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2.

Table listing prices for various goods: Layer Raisins, Currants, etc. Layer Raisins, 100 bxs, 10 1/2c; Currants, 50 lb, 5 1/2c; etc.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Table listing various hardware firms and their locations, such as Crutcher & Carverhill, Evans & Evans, etc.

IN heavy goods, considerable quantities are still being pressed on the market, and prices are weak, transactions for round lots being at figures below our quotations. This desire to sell is attributable in part to the stringency of the money market, weak holders finding it more profitable to realize, even below market quotations, than to borrow money (supposing it possible) at present high rates of interest, with no certainty of better prices later on. Quotations are so some extent nominal, and may be considered as quite unsettled. With money less dis-

STATEMENT OF BANKS

Acting under Charter, for the Month ending September 30th, 1867, according to the returns furnished by them to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

Table with columns: NAME OF BANK, CAPITAL (Capital authorized by Act, Capital paid up), LIABILITIES (Promissory Notes, Balances due to other Banks, Cash deposits not bearing interest, Cash deposits bearing interest), TOTAL LIABILITIES.

Table with columns: NAME OF BANK, ASSETS (Coin, Bullion and Provincial Note, Landed by other property of the bank, Government securities, Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks, Balances due from other banks, Notes and Bills discounted, Other debts due to the bank not included under the foregoing heads), TOTAL ASSETS.

STOCK MARKET.

Table listing various financial instruments and their prices, including BANKS, RAILWAYS, MINES, BONDS, and EXCHANGE.

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN LONDON, Oct. 9th 1867.

Table listing various Canadian securities and their prices, including GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILWAYS, and MISCELLANEOUS.

AUDIT OFFICE, Ottawa, 17th October, 1867.

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL

Table showing receipts of produce for the week ending Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1867, compared to the corresponding period in 1866.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table showing average prices of various types of grain (Wheat, Flour, Corn, etc.) from Friday, Oct. 18, to Saturday, Oct. 26, 1867.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT—MONTREAL OCTOBER 24, 1887.

OCT. 10, 1887. HALIFAX. ST. JOHN.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for GROCERIES, Fruit, Meats, Beans, Tea, Coffee, and various oils and wines.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for Hardware, Iron, Lead, Powder, Charcoal, Cordage, and various types of nails and bolts.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for Glass, Soap and Candles, Boots and Shoes, and various types of ware and hardware.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for Coffee, Leather, Produce, and various types of goods and services.

MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for Montreal, Oct. 24, and various types of country produce like grain, meat, and dairy.

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