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THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOL. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1867.

No. 10.

ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 354 St. Paul st.
1-ly

H. W. IRLAND,
469 St. Paul Street.
GENERAL METAL BROKER.
1-ly 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-ly

CHAPMAN, FRASER & TYLEE,
Successors to Maitland, Tylee & Co.,
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
8-ly 10 Hospital st.

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

ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-
CERS, and General Commission Merchants, corner
McGill and Colleen streets, Montreal. 8-ly

DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON,
WINE, SPIRIT & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
19 St. Peter Street,
opposite St. Sacrament Street,
6-ly MONTREAL.

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

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

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

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

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

THOMAS MAY & CO.,
CAVERHILL'S BLOCK,
No. 63 St. Peter Street.
Montreal, Sept. 15, 1862. 9-ly

JULES FOURNIER,
IMPORTER OF GENERAL GROCERIES,
And Sole Agent in Canada for
Messrs George Sayer & Co., Cognac,
" Charles Coran & Co., do,
" G. H. Mumm & Co., Reims,
Mr. H. More, Avize, Marne,
Mr. J. Savoye, do,
31 St. SULPICE STREET,
(Next door to Messrs. Darling & Co.,)
Montreal. 49-50

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

Drugs and Chemicals,
Pharmaceutical Preparation-
Surgical Instruments,
Druggists' Sundries,
British and Foreign Perfumery
and all other articles required by Druggists, Surgeons
and Country Merchants 10-ly

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

LINTON & COOPER,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES
524, 525 & 523 St. Paul st., Montreal.
We invite the attention of Merchants, East and West,
to our large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes now
on hand, and in process of manufacture for the Fall
trade. Goods in every conceivable style will be found
in our establishment, from the finest Kid or Satin
Gaiter, to the strongest Stoga or Hungarian Boot.
Men's, Boys', Youths', Ladies', Misses' and Children's
wear, in over 200 different patterns. Special notice is
requested to the fact that all our goods are hand-made,
and of the very best material. The introduction of
Pegging Machines having thrown a large number of
workmen out of employment, and consequently re-
duced the cost of labor, we are thereby enabled to
manufacture neater and more substantial Boots and
Shoes, at no greater cost than if made by machinery;
and are prepared to offer the choicest goods at the
very lowest possible figures.
Orders personally or by Post, will have our immedi-
ate and most careful attention. 1-ly

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP which existed in this
City, under the name of "J. TIFFIN & SONS,"
expired this day by limitation of time. Either of the
partners of the late firm are authorized to manage
and settle the outstanding affairs:
- J. TIFFIN, SENR.
J. TIFFIN, JR.
H. J. TIFFIN.
-AND-
The business will be continued and carried on by
JOS. TIFFIN, JR., and HENRY J. TIFFIN, under the
name and firm of "TIFFIN BROTHERS." 1-ly

Established 1863.
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS OF LINSEED OIL,
Importers of
FOREIGN DRUGS, PAINTERS COLOURS, OILS,
DYE STUFFS, & AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,
332, 334, & 335 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 10-ly

C. L. RICHARDS,
DIRECT IMPORTER OF
ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND WEST INDIA
GROCERY GOODS,
Commission Merchant in Flour, Oils, &c., &c.,
40-ly North Wharf, ST. JOHN'S, N. B.

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

HALL, KAY & CO.,
YOUNG'S BUILDINGS, MCGILL STREET
Montreal.

HAVE FOR SALE—
Charcoal Tinsplates, Ingot Copper,
Coke Tinsplates, Ingot Tin,
Terne Tinsplates, Cake Spelter,
Galvanized Iron, Sheet Copper and Brass
Copper, Brass, and Malleable Iron Tubes
and every description of Furnishings suitable for Tin-
smiths, Plumbers, Brassfounders, and Gas-fitters
1-ly

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

W. J. STEWART,
Agent for
FINLAYSON, ROSSFIELD & CO.—Jinen Threads,
Machine Threads, Shoe Threads, and Gilling Twine,
GEO. & Wm. WAITES—Twines, Yarns, &c., &c.
Wm. HOUNSELL & CO.—Fishing Twines, Lines,
Nets, Sonnes, &c., &c.
STEPHENS & Co.—Sail Canvas and Twine. 9-ly

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

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

McMILLAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING.
WHOLESALE.
145 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. 5-ly

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

H. JOSEPH & CO.,
TOBACCO,
323, 325 & 327 ST. PAUL STREET.
Montreal, Aug. 30, 1860. 33-ly

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

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

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

**ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE
 COMPANY**

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

Applications for Agencies in Canada or the Maritime
 Provinces made to S. Pedlar & Co. Managers, and
 General Agents. Office, No. 85 St. Francois Xavier
 Street, Montreal. 28-ly

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

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

LIDLAW, MIDDLETON & CO.,
 Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,
 Montreal. 21-ly

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,
 Importers of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
 268 & 269 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets
 MONTREAL. 1-ly

WINN & HOLLAND,
**GENERAL COMMISSION
 MERCHANTS.**
 15-ly 84 RENAUD BUILDINGS, Foundling Street

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
 478 St. Paul, and 529 Commissioners Streets,
 MONTREAL.
 MONTREAL, 16th January, 1887. 1-ly

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,
**EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENE-
 RAL 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.
 Utard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-ly

J. MEYER & CO.,
 WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS,
 403 Broadway, 511 St. Paul st.
 New York. Montreal.
 Sole Agents for the Genuine Duchesse Gloves.
 10-ly.

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

JOSEPH BAWDEN,
 (Successor to the late Lieut. MacEwen, Esq.,)
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor of Patents of In-
 vention, &c. 19 Anchor Buildings, Kingston
 C.W. 47-ly

J. C. FRANCK & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.,
 25 Hospital Street.
 Montreal, Aug. 21, 1886. 32-ly

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,
 ESTABLISHED  YEAR 1833.

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

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

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

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

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

GREENE & SONS,
 1-ly Montreal.

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

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

EVANS & EVANS,
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
 MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.
 AGENTS FOR THE
**PROVINCIAL HARDWARE MANUFACTURING
 COMPANY,**
 7 Custom-House Square. 83-ly

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

E. E. GILBERT,
CANADA ENGINE WORKS,
 Is prepared to execute orders for
 Oil Boring and Pumping MACHINERY
 Portable and Stationary ENGINES
 BOILER WORK, SMITH WORK, and
 Heavy Furnace FORGING
 Hoisting MACHINES
 HYDRAULIC PRESSES, &c.
 —ALSO—
 Has on hand, several Second-hand
ENGINES AND BOILERS
 Which will be sold low. 23-ly

McCULLOCH, JACK & CO.,
 WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.
 426 & 428 St. PAUL STREET,
 corner St. Francois Xavier Street.
 MONTREAL. 3-ly

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS
 WHOLESALE,
 NO. 875 ST. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL. 62-ly

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

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

FITZPATRICK & MOORE,
**IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
 DEALERS** in Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wines
 Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c., &c.
 2-ly No. 4 Lemoine st.

EWART, SHE'NER & CO.,
 (Successors to RINGLAND, EWART & Co.)
CLOTHING, HOSIERY, &c.,
 423 ST. PAUL STREET.
 MONTREAL. 1-ly

SUGAR, HERRINGS, CODFISH, &c.
 SUGAR—Choice Porto Rico Barbadoes and Cuba in
 hhd's.
 HERRINGS—Extra Large Split, in barrels.
 Do. Smoked in boxes.
 CODFISH—Prime Large Table, in bundles and hhd's
 RCM—Cuba, in puns.
 Figs, Almonds, &c., &c.,
 For sale by
JAMES MITCHELL. 1-ly
 January 18, 1887.

THOMAS LEEMING & CO.,
**PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
 MERCHANTS,**
 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.
 Special attention devoted to the Sale and Shipments
 of FLAX, and liberal Advances made on consign-
 ments of either Fibre or Seed. 1-ly

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,
**IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE
 MERCHANTS,**
 419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL.
 YARD ENTRANCE, St. Frs. Xavier st. 1-ly

GAULT BROS. & CO.,
**IMPORTERS OF FANCY AND
 STAPLE DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, TAILORS'
 TRIMMINGS, SMALLWARES, &c., &c.,**
 44 AND 46 ST. PETER STREET, AND 1 & 3 RECOLLECT
 STREET,
 MONTREAL.
 Solicit an inspection of their Stock, which is now
 very complete in all the Departments. Their Stock of
 Cloths of every description and variety are unsur-
 passed in the Province. They also operate largely in
 all kinds of Canadian Manufactured Goods, and have
 now on hand a fine selection of Tweeds, Etuffs,
 Satinets, Flannels, Cottons, Cotton Yarn, &c., all
 which they offer at lowest prices. 33-ly

McINTYRE, DENOON & CO.,
**IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
 FANCY DRY GOODS.**
 38-ly Lemoine st., Montreal.

MONTREAL.

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CHAS. T. IRISH, *Exchange,*
11 Place D'Armes.

NICHOLS, ROBINSON & CO.,
Exchange, 531 Notre Dame Street.

ADVOCATES.

STRACHAN BETHUNE, Q.C.,
65 Little St. James Street.

WH. KERR,
8 St. Sacrament Street

LAFRAMBOISE & ROBIDOUX,
32 Little St. James Street.

LH. DAVIDSON,
41 Little St. James Street.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

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

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHAN ANDERSON & CO.

TM. CLARK & CO.,
6 St. Sacrament Street.

DONALD McLEAN,
97 Grey Nun and 82 McGill Streets.

PHILLIPS & CO.,
Cor. St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas Streets.

ENGRAVER.

THOS. IRELAND,
CARD AND SEAL ENGRAVER,
72 Little St. James Street.

FURS-WHOLESALE.

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

HARDWARE MERCHANTS-WHOLESALE.

BENNY, MACPHERSON & CO.,
392 St. Paul Street.

INSURANCE OFFICES.

BRIANNIA MUTUAL LIFE,
JOSEPH JONES,
41 Little St. James Street.

CITIZENS' FIRE AND GUARANTEE,
G. B. MEIR, Manager.
10 Place d'Armes.

COLONIAL LIFE,
See Standard.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE,
SIMPSON & BETHUNE,
104 St. Francois Xavier Street,

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE,
MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,
31 St. Francois Xavier Street.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL,
A. D. PARKER.
Toupin's Building, Place d'Armes.

STANDARD LIFE,
W. M. RAMSAY,
47 Great St. James Street.

MONTREAL.

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

NOTARY.

WA. PHILLIPS,
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PAPER BOX MANUFACTURER.

RJELLYMAN & CO.,
552 Craig Street.

GROCERS.

JA. & H. MATHEWSON,
1-ly McGill Street.

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,

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

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

GEORGE WINKS & CO.,
I MPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN,
FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, Wholesale,
70, 71, 72, and 73 Commissioners street, and Custom
House Square, Montreal. 8-ly

JAMES P. CLARK & CO.,

DRY GOODS IMPORTERS, 162
McGill Street, MONTREAL. 9-ly

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,

Importers of
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
351 & 353 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL. 8 ly

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. 6-ly

W. & R. MUIR,

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND
FOREIGN DRY GOODS
166 McGill street.
Montreal. 8-ly

DAVIS, WELSH & CO.,

Importers of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
No. 479 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL. 8-ly

R. C. JAMIESON & CO.,

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

MONTREAL.

JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,

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

F. H. SIMMS,

MONTREAL IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURES TO Order, and has
in Stock, Carriage Bolts of all sizes, Nuts and
Bolts of every description, Rivets, Lifting Jacks,
Ratchet Braces, Copying Presses, &c., &c. 8-ly

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-y

FOULDS & HODGSON

IMPORTERS OF
Grey Cottons, White Shirtings, Regattas, Prints, Bed Ticks, Denims, Silesias, Cobourgs, Orleans, M de Laines, White Muelins, Jeans, Molskins, Flannels, Blankets, Cloths, Tweeds, Vestings, Gloves, Braces, Ribbons, Laces, Blondes, Handkerchiefs, Fancy Dresses, Umbrellas, Parasols, Shawls, Hoop Skirts, Table Oil Cloths, Yarns, Bittings, Silks, Velvets, Linen Thread, 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.
285 and 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-ly

QUEBEC.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHAN ANDERSON & CO.
HENRY R. GETHINGS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND BROKERS, QUEBEC.

Particular attention paid to purchase and forward-
ing Salt and Coals.

PORT HOPE, C. W.

R. S. HOWELL,
Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and
Shipping Agent,
WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W. 3-ly

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

JOHAN BOLTON,
SHIP BUILDER AND MERCHANT.
10 King Street, St. Stephen, N.B.

HALIFAX, N. S.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

GEORGE J. PAYNE,
Commercial Wharf, Upper Water Street,
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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 Pontpool "Cold Rolled" Canada Plates and Metals, Best Refined Bar Iron, &c.; the Yorkshire Engine Company (limited), Sheffield; Green's Patent Tube Company (limited), Sole Manufacturers of Green's Patent "Solid Drawn" Brass Tubes; S. Mouton & Co., Kingston India Rubber Mills, Bradford; Walker & Hall, Electro-Plate Works, Sheffield; Hockley Bolt, Nut, and Rivet Company, Birmingham; John Trippett & Brother, Shipping Agents, Liverpool and New York; the Hart Manufacturing Company, (successors to Bliven, Mead & Co.,) New York.
N.B.—A stock of Charles Cammell & Co.'s Warrented Cast and Spring Steel, and "Cyclops" Files, constantly on hand.

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 Over one hundred different Styles and Sizes of
STOVES.
STEEL AND IRON PLOUGHS,
 adapted to all kinds of Soils, in great variety.
 A large variety of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES.
 Prices very low.
 Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.
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HAVE FOR SALE,—
 Boiler Tubes, Ingot Copper,
 Boiler Plate, Ingot Tin,
 Iron Gas Tubes, Cake Spelter,
 Tube Fittings, Antimony,
 Glass Tubes, Steel,
 Brass Tube, Steam Gauges,
 Lead Pipes, Water Goo.,

And supplies for Machinists and Steam & Gas Fitters.

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,
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 The very best articles of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
 made to order in any quantities.
 Our tools took First Prize at several Provincial Exhibitions in Canada, and at the World's Fair, London, England in 1862.
 All orders promptly attended to
A. S. WHITING & CO.,
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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.


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ENGLISH OAK SOLE LEATHER and STRAP
BUTTS for Belting
 Agents in Canada for sale of
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PRINTING HOUSE.
MESSRS. M. LONGMOORE & CO.,
 SINCE their removal into their new and much more extensive and commodious premises, have been enabled to make great additions to their printing machinery and stock of type.
 They have now FIVE STEAM PRINTING besides other kinds of PRESSES, which enable them to strike off a very large number of impressions with the greatest despatch.
 Any orders sent by mail from the country will be promptly attended to, and forwarded by mail or express.
 They have the newest styles of type for hand-bills and posters.
 They will give particular attention to the printing of

LEGAL,
MUNICIPAL,
 and **ASSESSMENT FORMS,**
 Guaranteeing at once despatch and correctness.
 They have recently purchased one of the
COUPON PRESSES
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THE ONLY ONE OF THE KIND IN CANADA!
 by means of which they are enabled to print,
NUMBERED CHEQUE BOOKS,
 perforated to tear off the Cheques as required, the side slips being numbered to correspond with the Cheques.
FORMS OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE
 and
PROMISSORY NOTES,
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NUMBERED CONCERT TICKETS,
STEAMBOAT TICKETS,
RAILROAD TICKETS,
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 Remittances from the country in duly registered letters will be at our risk.
M. LONGMOORE & CO.,
 Printing House,
 7, Great St. James Street.
MONTREAL.

WM. STEPHEN & CO.,
 Importers of General
DRY GOODS,
 and Dealers in
CANADIAN TWEEDS, COTTONS AND LINENS,
 19, 21, 23, & 25 LEMOINE STREET,
 AND
 2, 4 & 6 St. HELEN STREET,
MONTREAL. 5-ly

DRY GOODS.
OGILVY & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,
 455 St. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

Large stock now opening, which they offer low.

 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,
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ROBERT MILLER,
 (late R. & A. Miller)
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING STATIONER,
PUBLISHER AND BOOKBINDER,
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SCHOOL BOOKS, WINDOW SHADES & WALL PAPERS,
 AGENT FOR Lovell's Series of School Books, Canadian School Slates.
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 297 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL. 10-52

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

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

St. John and St. Alexis Streets, MONTREAL.

Their stock comprises every description of

TEAS, TOBACCOS, AND STAPLE GROCERIES,
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, ALES, &c.,

And a large and varied assortment of

GERMAN CIGARS.

Agents in the Province for Pinet, Castillon & Co.,
Cognac: T. G. Saudeman, Oporto, &c., &c., &c.
1-ly

LIFE ASSURANCE—FIDELITY GUARANTEE

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments.

CAPITAL..... £1,000,000 Sterling.

ANNUAL INCOME, over £300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

EDWARD BAWLINGS, *Manager.*

1867. SPRING. 1867.

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

HAVE received over 800 Packages
of IMPORTED GOODS.

STOCK LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE.

Now complete in every Department.

CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,

1-ly 59 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

S. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. B. of Montreal)
Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman, (Ch. Ontario Bk)
Henry Starnes, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank),
Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer.) R. S. Tylce, Esq., (mer.)
E. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk of Montreal.)
Capital paid up \$1,950,000; Reserved surplus Fund,
\$5,000,000; Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000; Un-
divided Profit \$1,050,000; Total Funds in hand
\$15,250,000.

Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000;
Life Premiums \$1,050,000; Interest on Investments
\$300,000; Total Income, 1863, \$4,750,000.

All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business trans-
acted on reasonable terms.

Head office, Canada Branch, Company's buildings,
PLACE D'ARME, MONTREAL.

1-ly G. F. C. SMITH, Res. Secretary.

REMOVAL.

WEST BROTHERS

Have removed to 144 McGill Street.

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

WHOLESALE. 1-ly

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

44 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,

MONTREAL. 1-ly

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Importers of East and West Indis and Mediterranean
Produce,

Have removed from St. Andrew's Buildings, St.
Peter Street, to 413 St. Paul Street, opposite the Cust-
tom House, premises so long occupied by William
Darling & Co.

Montreal, 20th April, 1864, 1-ly

REMOVAL.

W. McLAREN & CO. removed to Nos.
15 & 17 Lemolno Street.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to
the quality and prices of our Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

As our work is entirely HAND MADE, it is much
more durable than the Machine made work, and our
prices are as cheap as the cheapest. 33-ly

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,
PRODUCE, LEATHER AND GENERAL COM-
MISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 563 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

CONSIGNMENTS Carefully realized and returns
promptly made.

ADVANCES—Cash advances made, and Drafts au-
thorized on all descriptions of Produce consigned for
Sale in this or British Markets.

ORDERS—Personal and careful atention given to the
execution of orders for Flour, Grain, Leather, Provi-
sions, Oil, and General Merchandise.

HUNTER, DUFFY & JOHNSON,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

29 St. HELEN STREET,

MONTREAL. 49-ly

THE TRADE REVIEW

AND

Intercolonial Journal of Comm. &c.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1867.

Messrs. Galt and Langervin left England, on their re-
turn to Canada, by the Cunard steamer, on the 9th
inst.; and Messrs. MacDonald, Howland, and Mc-
Dougall were to leave on the 23rd—to-morrow. It is
understood that, immediately after the passage of the
Confederation Bill, it will be sanctioned by Royal
Commission.

The Westmoreland Bank, Frederickton, N.B., has
suspended payment. We have not learned as yet the
causes of the failure. At the date of our latest ad-
vices from St. John, the quotations were \$90 per share
of \$100. The paid up capital of this bank was \$600,000,
and it had a circulation of about \$90,000; its deposits
were upwards of \$25,000. Its dividends have been at
the rate of 6 and 7 per cent per annum.

A warrant has been issued under the Royal Sign
Manual, under which the decoration of the Victoria
Cross may be conferred on persons serving in the local
forces in any of the colonies. This honour has been
hitherto confined to the regular troops, but deeds of
gallantry by our militia or volunteers will now gain it
for them also.

The last Canada Gazette contains notice of applica-
tion for a charter to construct a railway from the
River Niagara to the Detroit River.

It also contains notice that application will be made
for an Act to incorporate the Canada Telegraph Com-
pany.

The Railway Traffic Returns for the month of Feb-
ruary, which we publish elsewhere, do not contain
any points of very particular interest. There is an
increase in the earnings of the Great Western of
\$12,000, and a decrease in those of the Grand Trunk
of \$14,000 last month, as compared with the same
month of 1866. All the other railways, whose state-
ments are published, except the Port Hope, Lindsay,
and Beaverton, shew decided increase this year over
last.

The following is a statement of the Provincial Notes
in circulation on the 6th inst.:

Notes in Circulation.	Specie held	
At Montreal.....	\$2,265,255	\$511,000
„ Toronto.....	894,415	243,833
	\$3,159,700	\$754,833

Debentures held by the Rec. General....\$3,000,000

The Specie held for redemption of these notes was
then 23 1/2 per cent. of the amount in circulation,

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

IRON MERCHANTS,

AND

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,

Offices and Warehouse, 385 and 387 St. Paul Street

MONTREAL.

Manufactories on Lachine Canal.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y.

10 & 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 pre-
miums now in hand. First year's premiums were
over \$100,000. Economy of management guaranteed.
Perfect security. Moderate rates.

Office 385 & 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,

General Agents for Canada.

FRED. COLE, Secretary.

Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON P.L.S.

The Austrian iron screw steamer of about 2,500
tons register, intended for the Montreal Ocean Steam-
ship Company's line of Transatlantic steamers, was
launched on the 1st March, from Messrs. Barclay,
Curle and Co.'s works at Whiteinch. The steamer
will be propelled by a pair of direct-acting engines
of 350 horse power, fitted with surface condensers,
which will be supplied by Messrs. Barclay, Curle, and
Company.

A meeting of lakeship-captains and others, was held
last Saturday at Toronto, at which resolutions were
passed condemning the Georgian Bay Canal project,
and declaring the sufficiency of the present canal
accommodation for the needs of the shipping trade.

A destructive fire occurred on the 15th inst., in Both
well, C.W., by which over one hundred buildings, em-
bracing the principal portion of the village, were
burnt down.

The S.S. "Great Eastern" is announced to sail from
Liverpool for New York to-morrow, the 23rd instant.
She is expected to take a large number of passengers
for the Paris Exhibition.

The following is the statement of the Provincial
Revenue and Expenditure for February:—

Customs.....	\$23,189
Excise.....	109,674
Bill Stamp Duty.....	7,222
Post Office.....	49,136
Crown Lands.....	51,331
Miscellaneous.....	130,133
Total for February.....	\$710,655
Revenue for January.....	757,992
Expenditure, February.....	\$709,780
Do., January.....	937,656
	\$1,647,476

The bill before the New York Legislature, providing
for the granting of aid to the Whitehall and Platte-
burg Railroad, to the extent of \$5,000 per mile, has
passed the Senate, and has been ordered to a third
reading in the House of Representatives. The com-
pletion of railroad connection on the Western side of
Lake Champlain will, it is stated, shorten the route
between Montreal and New York fifty miles, by which
a very important saving in cost of transport will be
effected.

The public debt of the United States on the 1st of
March, according to official returns, was as follows:—
Debt bearing coin interest.....\$1 464,855,192
Do. do. currency interest..... 787,028,880
Do. on which interest has ceased..... 14,576,689
Do. bearing no interest..... 424,125,528

\$2,690,587,289

Less in Treasury, Coin.....\$107,271,031
Currency 52,253,338

159,523,399

\$2,530,763,890
As compared with the statement for 1st February the
public debt has been increased by about five millions,
but the money in the Treasury has also increased more
than seventeen millions.

BANK RETURNS.

THE official statement of Canadian Banks for February is before us. It presents some changes worthy of notice, as compared with that for the preceding month.

The following is a comparison of the liabilities and assets:

	January.	February.
LIABILITIES		
Notes in Circulation	\$10,626,478	\$10,693,253
Balances due to other Banks	3,401,579	1,938,705
Deposits not bearing interest	13,723,246	12,851,226
Deposits bearing interest	12,853,471	13,251,779
ASSETS		
Specie and Provincial Notes	\$ 878,164	\$ 7,316,760
Landed property of Bank	1,513,519	1,514,409
Government Securities	9,373,311	6,199,118
Notes or Bills of other Banks	1,516,721	1,574,964
Balances due from other Banks	5,599,598	3,890,474
Notes and Bills discounted	44,400,876	46,799,476
Other debts	2,481,921	2,322,503

In circulation there is only a trifling increase. Deposits not bearing interest have again decreased, and permanent deposits still further increased. The most noticeable features, however, are the increase in discounts of \$2,338,531, and the decrease in specie and legal tenders of \$1,470,464.

The demand for money has been gradually increasing, and the banks have been meeting it in a very liberal spirit. The increase is distributed amongst all the banks, with the single exception of the Eastern Townships, the Quebec Bank showing the greatest actual expansion viz., \$199,067. The Commercial, Ontario, Toronto, British North America, Royal Canadian, Montreal and Gore are next in order, the increase in their discounts ranging from \$320,000 down to \$120,000.

We do not think this enlargement of facilities on the part of our banks, for the carrying on of the business of the country, either unwise or unsafe, if due care be only exercised in the selection of accounts. A good deal of competition and a feeling of rivalry doubtless exists between the different institutions, and there has been much eagerness to obtain new business; but although in some few instances advances may have been made on paper that could hardly be considered as even silver-edged, still in the majority of cases we have reason to believe the desire to increase business has not led our leading bankers to commit any imprudences, or to run any great risks with the hope of declaring handsome dividends at the end of the current half-year. The demand for money, however, still continues, and it will be well that traders should not, by too great care in obtaining accommodation, be led into extending their operations unduly, or tempted by hopes of profit be induced to go into speculations requiring capital beyond their own means. A worthy old banker of Wall Street, was accustomed to tell his young friends that "early intelligence and bank facilities will ruin any man," and there is no doubt that the unlimited command of money often has the effect of bringing financial ruin.

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS.

RESUMING our remarks on this subject, we take up the point at which we stopped in our issue of the 8th, viz., that warehouse receipts, even if they are not such as to hold property against an execution, may nevertheless be made use of for securing a loan.

If any person having mercantile property in possession, gives a receipt to the lender of money undertaking that such property shall be held for his account or to his order, although the property may not be safe against an execution, it cannot be made away with by the party himself, without subjecting him to a conviction for larceny. The penalty is sufficient to deter any man but a deliberate swindler from attempting any improper disposition of the property, and all that the lender of money has to consider is, first, the character of the borrower, and second, whether his circumstances are such as to render it likely that an execution will come in and take his property.

The security, of course is not of that absolutely safe character which would be given if a warehouse receipt were handed, which vested the property according to the terms of the Act. This renders it necessary that the character and circumstances of the borrower be considered; but other things being equal, it is probable that a warehouse receipt of the kind we have named, is about as good a security as is afforded by

most of the endorsers or promisers on paper discounted by the banks.

As the penalties imposed in cases of misdemeanour arising out of warehouse receipts are severe, and not perhaps as well understood as they might be, it will be as well to devote the remainder of this article to a consideration of what these penalties are, and of the circumstances under which they may be imposed.

1. The first case against which provision is made is that of a receipt being given, when there is no property to represent it. Formerly, it was no uncommon thing, for a warehouseman to give a receipt for flour purporting to be in his possession, which receipt was used by the miller to obtain advances to buy the wheat from which that very flour was to be manufactured. Not a barrel had the warehouseman to present his receipt, and if the miller chose to hold back the flour, to deposit it in another place, or to sell it, the property would never be in his hands at all.

The granting of such a receipt now, with intent to mislead or deceive (and the very fact that such receipt was issued, is surely *prima facie* evidence of misleading and deception) is a misdemeanour, punishable by imprisonment for one, two, or three years.

2. The same penalty attaches to the person who uses or imitates such a receipt, knowing that the same does not represent what it purports to do.

3. When a person holds any property as bailee or in trust for another, and takes or converts the same to his own use, or the use of any person other than the owner, he is held to have stolen the property, and is subject to imprisonment for one, two, or three years. Under this section, questions may arise affecting transactions previously referred to. The receipt of a commission merchant to a third party for goods sent him for sale by a second, and on which the third party is asked to lend money is obviously open to question; unless it is clearly apparent that such receipt is given for the purpose of raising money to be applied to the purposes of the owner—i. e. the second party—the commission agent lays himself under the suspicion of appropriating the property to his own use, and bringing himself under the penalty provided in the case. But if a commission agent be himself the owner of the property, as in certain cases he may be, or if a merchant or any other person give a receipt undertaking to hold certain property to the order of another such property being in his possession, he certainly becomes a bailee for the person to whom the receipt is given, and if he makes away with or appropriates the property, the penalties of the act will apply.

4. In the complicated transactions of the present day it frequently happens that a banker or money lender has to part with the bills of lading or warehouse receipts he has taken for security. Unless he go into the market himself and sell the property, or in another case, unless he go to a railway company, or vessel owner, to see after its shipment he must entrust his documents to an agent or broker, and sometimes to the party owning the property for whom the advance was made, for the purpose of sale or transmission. Any person receiving such property or the documents representing it, in trust, and converting the same to his own use, or pledging the documents for advances to himself, or acting in any way contrary to the intention of the person entrusting him with the property, is held to be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to imprisonment.

The Statute under which the above penalties are imposed is a general one and contains other clauses relating to breach of trust of various kinds, but these we have recited are all which have any bearing on warehouse receipts. In this, as in other matters, a banker ought to pay special regard to the honorable character of the person he is dealing with. It would be great folly in a country like this, where the facilities of escape beyond the jurisdiction are so great, for money to be lent with no other security than a warehouse receipt to persons of doubtful reputation. It is a good rule at all times to have nothing to do with such people in matters where credit of any description is involved, and the more thoroughly this rule is carried out by bankers and men of business generally, the more satisfactory business will become.

The Warehousing Act, on the whole, is very comprehensive and complete, but it might be as well were more power over the property given to the holder of a receipt, who can now only realize it after default of payment and after ten days' notice. If a banker were empowered to sell property at any time, on giving a week's notice, the owner would be sufficiently protected, and the banker's position would be rendered more secure,

IS FENIANISM A PRESENT DANGER?

THE effect of the recent risings in Ireland, ephemeral and unsuccessful though they have been, has been to quicken into a more noisy and lively existence the brotherhood who find shelter and encouragement beneath the wing of the "Bird of Freedom." The rumours with which the air has been full for some time, are gradually becoming more circumstantial in their nature, and very positive statements are made as to the sayings and doings of the green gentry; but so far, to the best of our knowledge, and from all the information direct and indirect, which has come to us, the avowedly contemplated attack upon these Provinces will not take place for some time to come. The arrangements are as yet immature; money and men are alike wanting, for the Fenian treasury is low, and the battalions of the invaders are numerically weak; arms too and ammunition are not yet provided in requisite measure, and, in fact, should the attack be made now, it would be a more miserable *fiasco* than its predecessor of last June. And we have another temporary defect of an almost insurmountable character in the state of the country itself during the spring thaws which have now set in; so that we may, while not suffering ourselves to be lulled into a state of security which would leave us open to surprise, permit ourselves to feel sufficiently secure to go on with our ordinary avocations untroubled by harassing fears.

That another attempt to invade Canada will be made during the course of the present year is possible, but that it will miserably fail is certain. Whether the attempt be made earlier or later will depend somewhat on Fenian finances, or the ability of Roberts and his colleagues to draw contributions from the already impoverished pockets of their dupes, but as they are doubtless aware of the danger involved in delay, they will endeavour to hurry matters and be prepared to pay us a visit by the end of May or beginning of June. If they mean to come at all, the sooner they make their appearance the better it will be for Canada, in putting an end to a state of suspense that at times becomes positively painful to very many. "Coming events cast their shadows before," but many times these shadows are exaggerated caricatures of the events they prognosticate, and the actual evil of a Fenian invasion promptly grappled with would soon be overcome, and be found to be much less dreadful in its consequences than uncertainty had portrayed it.

Probably there will be bloodshed, but will not every man, who is a man, be willing to shed his blood in ridding the soil of his country of the lawless wretches who will be found fighting beneath the green standard—fitting emblem of verdancy—of the Irish Republic. Will not every man fight for his country, for his family, for himself, till not a living man of the invading mob be left to tell the tale, and until it has been made plain to all the world that the road to Ireland, or to Canada, is a long, long journey, and not to be accomplished by any man in his lifetime.

Let our government then be watchful and vigilant, let our military authorities have their troops, regulars, volunteers and militia, ready to meet the foe at any moment, and then let unnecessary and unmanly fears be laid aside. Let us make up our minds not to be troubled by every baseless report and lying rumour that comes on the wind, to give no credence to stories fabricated to create a sensation, but to go quietly on until the signs of approaching danger are very much more apparent than they are at present.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

IF—which is contrary to the usually received doctrine—the Grand Trunk Railway Corporation had a soul on which, in a future state, punishment could be inflicted, we think that punishment must needs be very light, when the amount of scolding and abuse to which it has been subjected in this world is taken into account. Now, we are not going to become the apologists for the many—avoidable and unavoidable—shortcomings of the Grand Trunk, but we do want to ask those who seem to find sincerest pleasure in its vilification and abuse, what end they propose to themselves in running down an institution, the prosperity of which is intimately connected with that of the whole Province, and to which much of the progress, the increase in the internal and external commerce of the country, and more especially the rapid growth of this City of Montreal, is undoubtedly due.

The Grand Trunk Railway, as every one knows, though aided by Provincial money, owes its existence to English capital spent here abundantly, and for

which but little returns have ever been made in the shape of interest. The Railway has been of the greatest possible service to this country; to its proprietors it has been a loss—a delusion and a snare to the hundreds who invested their whole savings therein. Now, let us ask, is it just, or honorable, or generous, for us who have been largely the gainers to throw dirt on every occasion at those by whose means we have been so benefited? We know that infinite pains are taken by all the heads of departments to have the working of the road so managed as to give satisfaction to those who make use of it, and they do this not merely because they wish to please the public, but because the interests of the Company are thereby most effectually served, and because every delay in the moving of freight, every accident that occurs, in fact, everything that gives opportunity for fault-finding, is a direct money loss to the Company. Corporations may have no souls, but they have pockets, and very sensitive nerves centering in them, and a watchful Board of Directors are not apt long to continue in office those whose carelessness or mismanagement is decreasing the value of their property and diminishing their dividends.

The comparatively unprofitable nature of the undertaking has hitherto prevented the accumulation of funds to put the road in as thorough a state of repair as it undoubtedly should be; but the road must be kept working, and current expenses must first be met. It is a fact, too, that in proportion to its revenue, a larger amount of money is annually spent on repairs than in almost any other railway; and to such an extent has this been done that at public meetings held in London the shareholders have strongly expressed their dissatisfaction, and considered themselves in some measure defrauded of monies which ought to be divided amongst them. We may reasonably expect, in the course of a few years, that, with the growing prosperity of our country, (which will not be lessened under Confederation), and the increase in freight and passenger traffic which may be looked for, the earnings of this, in common with other railways, will sumarily increase, and whenever such shall be the case, that the road in all its parts, rails, ties, bridges, &c., &c., will be put and kept in such a state of perfect repair as will leave no room for fault-finding. Till then, we should all try, in every instance, to give the management of the railway the benefit of the doubt, and believe them innocent until they are proven to be guilty. Which of us, even in the conduct of our own private affairs, could stand the hydra-headed argus-eyed supervision to which a great railway is constantly subject, without falling to give any amount of dissatisfaction? Grumblers there are by nature, and they must have their grumble out, and those there are who must exhibit their venom; the public, however, should not allow themselves to be led by them, but while insisting on all possible carefulness and diligence, should condemn sparingly and only where there is clearly reason for condemnation.

FISH AND GAME.

WE are glad to see indications that more heed is being given to the enforcement of the game laws throughout Upper and Lower Canada. This is as it should be. Under the indiscriminate system of fishing and shooting, which formerly obtained, and does yet to a far greater extent than it should, our woods were fast being depleted of game, and our rivers and creeks of fish. In some of the older settled districts, this is actually the case already—few of the streams containing a fish worth angling for, and as for game, you may search the woods for it in vain. The principal cause of this state of matters, has been the fact that the spawn of the fish have been destroyed by allowing injurious substances to be put into the streams, and by persons systematically using the rod and the gun "out of season." Sporting during "the close season" must be put down with a strong hand, if Canada is to retain within its bounds anything worth hunting for, and every encouragement should therefore be given to the foundation of associations having this end in view. Since recent alterations in the game laws, not a few of these societies have been formed in various localities. Some of these perform their duties energetically, and do a great deal of good; but we fear that the larger number of them do not act with sufficient vigor in enforcing the Act to make their influence much felt. The cause of this is a dislike on their part to act as "informers." We can understand how an individual might have a repugnance to take part in bringing a neighbour to punishment. But a society in

its corporate capacity, should have no such feeling, and we hope that we will not much longer see the game laws set at defiance under the very nose of such organizations. It would be better to have no fish and game association at all in a locality, than that it should do nothing to effect the end had in view at its formation. The best way to ferret out delinquents who break the laws in question, is for societies to appoint some individual for that purpose, whose duty it will be to bring up such cases before the local magistrate. This is the only course which will effectually check the reprehensible practice of fishing and shooting out of season, and prevent our streams and forests from being completely depleted of their inmates. Those who desire to keep up our supply of fish and game—and who does not?—should lend every assistance in their power, to those who endeavour to see that the game laws are enforced.

THE BAY VERTE CANAL.

THE improvement of the means of communication between Canada and the Maritime Provinces, is of such paramount importance to the full development of Intercolonial trade, that we need offer no apology for calling public attention to the project for the construction of a canal from Bay Verte on the Gulf shore, to the head waters of the Bay of Fundy. If the reader will glance at the map he will find that the whole breadth of the isthmus connecting at this point the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, does not exceed 15 miles, and that the construction of this canal will at once open up direct water communication between Canada and the rich and productive region lying on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, which are now practically inaccessible, owing to the long and dangerous navigation through the Gut of Canso, and round the peninsula of Nova Scotia. This canal project has been long entertained, and we find that as far back as we believe the year 1853, a survey of the route was made by Capt. Crawley, (an officer of engineers, acting under instructions from the Canadian and P. E. Island governments), who seems to have found no insurmountable difficulties in the way of the undertaking. Capt. Crawley says: "The object of a canal to unite the waters of the Bay of Fundy with the Gulf of St. Lawrence is evidently to enable coasting and other vessels to pass from port to port, without the risk and delay incurred in navigating the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and making almost the entire circuit of Nova Scotia. The most natural position for a channel of communication is from the head of Cumberland Basin to Bay Verte." And he then goes on to consider the practicability of cutting a channel from water to water, leaving it to the action of the waters themselves to complete the navigation.

In Monro's "New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and P. E. Island," published in 1855, we find the following information on the subject. After adverting to the extent and importance of the Bay of Fundy trade, (even at that time) and the great advantage the construction of the canal would prove to the fisheries, Mr. Monro says: "On the Bay of Fundy side is the Misquash stream, and the chain of lakes at its head, in many of which the water is deep enough to admit 200 ton vessels, and being a distance of 10 miles require only a small outlay to render them navigable.

"On the Bay Verte side, the river merely requires clearing and dredging to enable schooners of this size to penetrate one mile towards the Bay of Fundy, so that in reality there would only be, at the outside, four miles of an undulating ridge to overcome. It was an observation of Capt. Crawley's, one of the engineers employed to survey the locality with a view to this object, that if a ditch were dug deep enough to admit the waters of the two bays, the action of the current thus created would soon wear a navigable passage.

"Vessels are nearly a fortnight, and sometimes more, according to the weather, in navigating the present dangerous and circuitous path, while if this communication were effected of only 15 miles across the isthmus, much danger would be obviated, the time shortened, and a vast amount of expense and wear and tear saved. We believe that if each vessel only paid one-half of what it costs her to go round Nova Scotia, as a toll for using this canal, ample remuneration would be received, and a great saving effected. We certainly think, judging from the great march of improvement that is everywhere manifesting itself, that the time is not far distant when a way, practicable as we believe it to be, will be thus opened, so that the increasing commercial fleets of the surrounding country may pass through this narrow neck, and thus not only

save time, risk, and money, but a vast amount of human life.

"Another consideration, incidental to this work, is its probable effect in draining a large tract of bog marsh and shallow lakes, and by its irrigation with the fertilizing waters of the Bay of Fundy, converting it into tillageable marsh. About 5000 acres, now worthless, might thus be reclaimed, and their value would not be less than \$30,000, besides the improving of much of the old marsh by the same means."

This is Mr. Monro's estimate of the importance of the work, written 12 years ago. Since that time the need of it has vastly increased. Whether such a canal as that indicated in the above extracts, would be best adapted for the purpose or not, is a matter of doubt, we incline to the opinion that the better policy would be to construct one of sufficient capacity to admit of the passage of vessels of the same draught of water as those passing through the Canadian canals. Of the great commercial importance of the work and of the facilities which it would give to the prosecution of Intercolonial trade, there can be no doubt. Not only would Canadian produce, destined for St. John, find its way by this route, without breaking bulk, (and the advantage of this is too well known to need comment), but the ports of St. Andrews, St. Stephens, Yarmouth, Windsor, and the numerous harbours in the Bay of Fundy would all be reached in the same way. The difficulty in the way of return cargoes would also be overcome. At the very head of the Bay and within a few miles of the proposed canal are the famous Albert Coal mines, the products of which only need some reasonably direct way of getting to Canada to ensure a constant and steady demand. There are also in the immediate neighbourhood large deposits of manganese, the best grindstones found in America, and close to the water's edge, a quarry of free stone, of the very first quality for building purposes, and besides these sources of traffic, there are the vast deposits of gypsum at and near Windsor. Here we have the necessary elements of a large and profitable trade, now lying dormant, and which the construction of the canal would start at once into life and activity. We hope the day is not far off when the necessary steps will be taken to carry out this project. It is one in which Canadians and New Brunswickers are equally interested, the cost cannot be large, and there are probably few undertakings in which the necessary expenditure would be followed by such immediate and satisfactory results.

THE CANADIAN FRUIT-CULTURIST.

THIS is the title of a pamphlet written by Mr. James Douglal, so well known as a practical fruit grower in connection with the Windsor Nurseries. The work is in the form of a series of twelve letters to an intending fruit-grower, and gives in a brief way the most necessary information as to sites, soils and aspects most suitable for fruit culture; planting and after-care of fruit trees, &c.; on the several leading kinds of fruit in detail; on packing and marketing fruit; and, finally, on the importance and profitability of fruit culture generally.

We have frequently, in these columns, inculcated the importance economically to Canada of the fruit crops which might be raised, and we are glad to see the public placed in possession of information which every farmer or owner of land may make exceedingly valuable to himself.

INDUSTRIAL PARTNERSHIPS.

A RATHER novel feature in business is beginning to manifest itself quite extensively in England. We call it "novel," because, while it is not new, it has been very seldom carried into practice. We refer to industrial partnerships. The idea, if we remember rightly, is of French origin, and under the name of *Fourierism* at one time excited a good deal of attention among our Yankee cousins. The philosopher of the *Tribune*, Horace Greley, was a chief disciple of the school, and manifested his sincerity in the principles he avowed, by turning the *Tribune* business into that of a vast company, shares in which could be secured by each and all—from the editor-in-chief down to the "devil." The establishment is professedly conducted on this principle to the present day, although the "shares," as might have been anticipated, are now principally held by a few persons. *Fourierism* made little progress among our go-ahead neighbours, and soon died out, covering its chief advocates with not a little ridicule.

English correspondents intimate that the system of industrial partnerships is making progress there. Not

a few large establishments have recently arranged their business so as to give all their employees a share in its profits. Among the large firms who have done this are Crossley & Co. engaged in the manufacture of woollens and carpets, Briggs & Co., who have extensive collieries, and employ a large number of workmen, a Manchester firm named Greenwood & Co., and many others. In some of the partnerships, every workman may become a shareholder, and obtain his fair share of the profits of the concern, whilst others are on a still more liberal scale, giving a share in the profits in proportion to the wages earned, even to those employees who do not seem fit to become members of the partnership. Several of these companies are reported to be doing well, and some of the leading commercial writers predict that the principles will have a large and rapid extension.

That this principle may work well in some cases, we will not deny. In England there are reasons why its practical application might be attended with greater success than on this continent. Nevertheless, we hardly think these industrial partnerships will be very extensively copied, or that they will be found to work harmoniously. "Too many cooks spoil the broth," is an old law, but it is one by no means inapplicable to business. Where a company is so large and its members so heterogeneous there is very apt to be discord in the management, and a want of that unity of design and effort so essential to success. A controlling power may, of course, be kept in the hands of one or two individuals who may manage as they please; but unless they consult the minor shareholders, unpopularity, jealousy and dissatisfaction are apt to arise. These are the sure precursors of disaster. Whatever may be said of absolute power in the government of a country, it is one of the first requisites of business success, whilst divided councils are very apt to result in failure.

The writer will be very happy to learn that his opinions of these industrial partnerships has been disappointed, after the English people have given them a trial. If they can be made the means of increasing the wages of skilled and unskilled workmen, and of raising their status in the community, it will be cause for rejoicing. Anything which can effect this desirable result, will meet our warm approbation and approval. But we fear such companies will prove too unwieldy, and impracticable. With steady prosperity in business, all might be smooth sailing for a certain time at least. But success would not always attend such partnerships any more than the business of private individuals, and in such cases, how would the minor shareholders get along? In such instances, they would be an injury, not a blessing, to the working community.

Whilst there is a considerable difference between these English companies and what is known as *Forresterism* still the principle is the same. They are excellent in theory, in practice we fear their excellence would not be found so great. These new-fangled business notions seldom bear the test. In nine cases out of ten the old mode, as at last found to be the best, both for workman and employer, and we hardly think industrial partnerships will prove any exception to the general rule.

FIRE AT BOTHWELL.

WE have not yet received full particulars of the fire which has laid the greater part of this flourishing village in ashes. The following account is taken from the correspondence of a Western contemporary:

THAMSVILLE, March 19.

I was in Bothwell two hours this morning. The great fire last night broke out about half-past eight in the Carrol House stables. A space of over four acres of the central and most costly part of the town is burnt up. The Carrol House, Martin House, Griffith's Royal Hotel, St. Lawrence Hotel, together with the Cerra block, in which were the Commercial Bank and Wilson & Baxter's Banking offices; also the fine building called the Exchange, the best in Bothwell are among those burnt. Two large squares lying between George and Oak streets are swept away, also between this and sixty buildings were burnt. Loss, including all from fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars. Five engines arrived from London at 11, and one from Chatham a little later, and helped to save some buildings. The fire had then about spent its strength. The liquor tumbled out of the hotels on the streets was seized upon by the powder, of whom there were not a few around, and the fighting, kicking and yelling that ensued is described as having made a perfect pandemonium of the place for a while. There are a few rumors of suspected incendiaries, and Colonel Leay holds a list of suspects at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The insurance are said to be with American Companies mostly. The Great Western station buildings took the several times, but were by great exertion saved. The night was calm, others see all Bothwell, but a few detached buildings would have been burned. The scene around the ruins to-day is a most extraordinary one.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND. COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

(Special Correspondence of the Trade Review.)

[PER AFRICA]

THERE is little change in trade this week. Trade continues dull, and money is cheap. The returns from the Bank of England exhibit few fluctuations of importance. The changes in the Bank of France returns are greater, and the "cash" has increased 4,500,000 francs. The funds and public stocks generally have been without much fluctuation, except in the case of Chilian loan, in which there have been large speculative transactions.

The report of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company has been issued. It is a very voluminous document, and public opinion seems not very decided as to whether it is to be looked upon as a favourable or an unfavourable one. The most unfavourable feature in it seems to be the small increase in the traffic.

The Board of Trade returns for 1866 have been issued. The exports of 1866 amount to £188,000,000, against £185,000,000 in 1875. Of this immense total the export of cotton yarn and cotton manufactures amounts to nearly £75,000,000, or about 40 per cent. of the entire trade of the country. The present dull state of the Manchester market is probably in part to be accounted for by these statistics, as the exports of manufactured cotton has increased in the year 32 per cent in value and 34 in quantity. So great an increase must have resulted in the accumulation of heavy stocks. The exports of breadstuffs in 1866 have been on a much larger scale than in 1865.

A bill has been brought into Parliament to remedy, if possible, the over-speculation in bank shares, which produced such disastrous consequences last year. It will be remembered that during the progress of the panic there were persistent attacks made upon all banks supposed to be weak, and by constant sales the price of the shares was very much lowered. Depositors and other creditors then got alarmed, and in more than one instance, concerns were ruined which might have weathered the storm and which were not insolvent. The remedy proposed is this—At present any person may sell shares in any bank, whether he has them or not; and upon settlement day, should he be so required, he can buy up shares to complete his contract. Of course, such purchases are not often required, and the difference in price is merely paid. In this way a gang of speculators may combine together, and effect sales to almost an unlimited extent. It is proposed that in all such transactions in future the number or numbers of the shares sold shall be mentioned, and in this way parties could be compelled to deliver the very shares they had sold. Of course, no speculator would run the risk of being compelled to do this, and thus all speculation in bank shares would be prevented. It may, however, be doubted whether the Legislature should interfere. No bank last year succumbed to these attacks which had not committed great blunders in management; and had these attacks not been made, it is probable, in a majority of cases, the error would have been persisted in, the concerns would have become irretrievably involved, and the ruin, when it did come, would only have been the greater. In truth as I have more than once pointed out, the effect of speculation is to steady prices, and any attempt to interfere is more likely to do harm than good.

You will see that the Confederation Bill having passed the Lords, has also passed its second reading in the Commons, and probably before this reaches you it will have become law. I only refer to it here on account of the general unanimity which prevailed, and the certainty that the Imperial guarantee will be given for the construction of the Inter-colonial Railway.

The returns from the Bank of England for this week present the following results:

	Amount	Increase	Decrease.
Public Deposits	£ 6,735,000	£ 631,000	£
Private Deposits	17,847,000		712,000
Government Securities	13,111,000	Unchanged	
Other Securities	18,046,000		155,000
Notes in circulation	22,376,000	80,000	
Bullion	19,320,000	79,000	
Reserve	12,014,000		1,000

The Bank of France returns are as follow—

	Increase	Decrease.
The Treasury Balance	3,333,000	
The Private Accounts		7,666,000
The Commercial Bills	20,000,000	
The Notes	41,000,000	
The Cash	7,500,000	

March 2, 1867.

NOVA SCOTIA SENDS GREETING.

A GENTLEMAN of Wolfville Nova Scotia, sending an order for a copy of *The Trade Review*, takes occasion to write as follows:

"Under Confederation, your paper will be a valuable medium of Intercolonial communication on commercial matters generally, and as I am one of those who have always been an advocate of that scheme, I hail with pleasure anything that will tend to make us know each other better, and school us in those principles of business and trade that are calculated to arouse us to take that stand in the world, which God and nature intended we should occupy."

TANNING IN VACUO.

It is well known that the absence of atmospheric air greatly facilitates the process of tanning, and in order to effect this the process must be carried on in *vacuo*. The vessel in which the tanning process is kept, as to be made air-tight, and at the same time no metal can be used but the expensive one, copper. Iron as well as zinc is affected by the tanning substances, and wood can only be used when its pores have been stopped by varnish, which effectually prevents the air from passing into the vessel.

The process known as Knoderers is thus described in a foreign journal. When the hides are taken from the wash all the water contained in them is expelled by a powerful press. They are then placed in a barrel having a rotary motion together with the necessary amount of tanning material, and enough water added to keep the contents of the barrel moist. The mat-hole is now closed, and the air pumped out as completely as possible, this being done, the stop-cock is closed, and a piece of lead pipe added to the conducting tube, this lead pipe communicates with a tank which contains the tanning fluid of proper strength. If the stop-cock is opened, the tanning fluid rushes rapidly into the barrel, and when a sufficient quantity has been admitted, the stop-cock is closed, and the barrel is now rotated for an hour, or half an hour, according to the quantity of hides contained in it. After two or three hours rest, the rotation is again continued to the end of the operation.

The advantages of this process are: First, by the air being rarified the pores of the skins are opened and thus more rapidly absorb the tanning principle and the tannic acid is not, in consequence of the absence of a large proportion of atmosphere, too rapidly converted into gallic acid, which is of no use in tanning; second, the rotary motion facilitates the extraction of the tannic acid from the bark, &c. Thus the hides are completely tanned in much less time than without the rotary motion, as will be seen by the following table, based on actual experiments.

	In <i>vacuo</i>	Without motion.	With motion
Calf skins	6 to 11 days.	4 to 7 days.	
Horse hides	35 to 40 ..	14 to 18 ..	
Light cow	39 to 35 ..	12 to 17 ..	
Cow middling	40 to 45 ..	18 to 20 ..	
Cow heavy	50 to 60 ..	22 to 30 ..	
Ox hides, light	50 to 60 ..	20 to 30 ..	
Do. first quality	70 to 90 ..	35 to 40 ..	

At the same time a large percentage of bark is saved. Tanning in *vacuo* is not carried on to any great extent in this country, nor has the rotary principle in connection with it been introduced, except in experimental tanning; but we have no doubt that the method described in the Knoderer process is productive of great advantages in time; whether it would give such results as are set forth above, those who have tried it here can answer. We believe Mr. Abraham Stevens has been thoroughly testing the exact value of the rotary process, but whether in *vacuo* we do not know. The rotary process in an ordinary vat would undoubtedly hasten the operations of the tanning principle, and if we mistake not there are parties now trying it.—*Hide and Lea her Interest.*

DIFFUSION—A REVOLUTION IN SUGAR-MAKING.

[From the London Produce Market Review.]

THE extraction of the maximum of saccharine matter from the cane or the beet, or other raw material, with the minimum of expense is a problem that has for a long time occupied the attention of some of the ablest chemists. We are inclined to lay the more stress on this circumstance, as it might not without some show of reason be imagined that all researches of this nature were simply of a mercenary nature, and were dictated by no higher considerations than those growing out of the ordinary temptations to make haste and grow rich. That the element of gain is an important constituent, and a most wholesome stimulus to exertion besides, is not gainsaid, but there can be no doubt that an incentive even more powerful than this is to be found in the attractiveness of the pursuit which can bind the most distinguished savans to the pursuit of science, when the result of their researches would seem to have brought large pecuniary gain within their grasp. To go no further than our own country for an example of the elevating character of their pursuit, we suppose that the profits arising from any one of his numerous scientific discoveries would have enabled any one less disinterested than Professor Wheatstone long since to have abandoned all further researches, and to have lived at ease, had such been

the ultimate object of his desires. But, fortunately for the general benefit of mankind, one discovery in science seems only to whet the mind for subsequent adventure, and to this happy law of nature we are indebted for the recent investigations on the subject of "diffusion," which have now enabled practical men to apply the principle to manufacturing purposes, and amongst others to that of sugar.

Our country is not so immediately engaged in the extraction of sugar as France and Germany, and our scientific men have not paid so much attention to the subject as the Continental savans. Still, as exists in certain parts of sacchariferous plants, pure and unaltered with other ingredients, but by all the processes until recently at work the saccharine juice was not extracted in its pure state, but mixed with salts and vegetable and other matters, which caused the juice to ferment rapidly, and in addition, made the sugar more difficult of manufacture. The problem, then, of sugar-making was to extract all the sugar contained in plants without the admixture of extraneous matters; and this great question, so important in its bearing on the comfort of the human race, has, so far as can yet be seen, been successfully solved by Herr Robert, of Soolowitz, in Prussian Silesia, by a happy application of the great natural law of "diffusion." Theoretically stated, the principle of "diffusion" is, according to M. Dubrunfaut, an attractive force taken to that of gravitation) developed in particles of matter at the moment of their being placed in juxtaposition. The principle appears to have been discovered, though not thoroughly carried out, by our own talented and illustrious Priestley. The allied phenomena of endosmosis and exosmosis were further investigated by Dutrochet, who found that fluids of unequal density are separated by an animal or vegetable membrane, the denser will attract the less dense through the membrane that divides them, this property he called endosmosis when the attraction is from the outside to the inside, and exosmosis when it operates from the inside to the outside of the body acted upon. By the endosmometer, an instrument for measuring the rapidity with which fluids of unequal density mix, M. Dutrochet also found that less dense fluids pass with greater rapidity into the more dense than vice versa. These phenomena were still further investigated by Mr. Graham, by means of his instrument, the dialyser, made by stretching parchment paper (to serve as a septum or membrane) over a gutta serena hoop, and pouring the liquid to be dialysed into the dialyser, which was then floated in a dish containing distilled water. By this instrument it was found that substances which diffuse readily are generally crystalline, and hence substances, according to their capability of being diffused, or the reverse, are termed crystalloids or colloids, from colloid, the scientific name for gelatine, which is an uncrystallisable substance. Crystalloids, moreover, have a much greater affinity for water than colloids. Now the great value of the principle of diffusion, as applied to the extraction of sugar-juice, arises from the circumstance that sugar, being a crystalloid will diffuse with much greater rapidity than uncrystallisable matters, which were mixed with it by the old process of extraction, and which, being colloids, diffuse very slowly if at all.

Diffusion in the factory of Herr Robert gives the most striking results. From the beetroot, so comparatively poor in saccharine matter, 10 per cent. of actual raw sugar is extracted, and the refuse left after manufacture hardly contains the slightest chemical trace of saccharine matter—in other words, all the sugar is extracted. A well-known East Indian manufacturer came to Europe some time since in order to see how the competition of the beet was to be met, and was at once struck by the suitability of diffusion for his purpose. In order fully to recognize the peculiar applicability of this principle to the manufacture of cane sugar, we must bear in mind the principal features in the structure and organization of the plant. A horizontal section of a portion of the sugar cane, which has arrived at the period of its maturity, placed under the microscope, presents the following appearance.—Its internal structure consists of a series of cells, generally hexagonal in shape, which touch each other in every direction. They are formed by a thin delicate tissue, which encloses them—not laterally merely, but both above and below, so that each is perfectly closed and separate from those adjoining. No communication, by pores or otherwise, can be discovered between them when examined under the highest power. This structure is called the cellular structure; interspersed through it are a number of vessels, running in groups of two, three or four, each of which is enclosed in a sheath of woody fibre; surrounding the whole stem is the cortex or bark, covered with its coating of silica.—(Dr. Evans on the Sugar Cane.) The cells and the vessels are quite distinct in their contents and in their functions; the former contain saccharine matter only, while the latter contain the sap, salts, and other matters necessary for the affluent of the aliment of the plant. By some action of nature, which we are unable to detect, but which is, to a certain extent, re-produced in the novel principle of diffusion, a transposition—in a modified and partial form, it is true—of these two liquids is constantly going on. "During life," says Dr. Evans, in the work quoted above, "there appears to be going on a constant exchange of principles between the contents of the cells and those of the vessels, by means of endosmosis and exosmosis. The cells absorb a portion of the water contained in the sap vessels, by which the crystallisation of their saccharine contents is prevented, and they in return give to the sap a certain amount of their sugar, which increases its richness and nourishing properties." The novel method of extracting the sugar juice by the process of diffusion is, therefore, only an imitation by chemical means of the lesson taught by nature, the main object being to extract the saccharine matter, freed, as far as possible, from any admixture of other ingredients. The principle is at once apparent, for it is nothing more than the absorption of the crystallisable bodies to the exclusion of other matters. It is true that certain other crystallisable matters contained in the cane are diffused as

well as the sugars, but they are also extracted by the present process, and they are easily eliminated in manufacture, and after all only form, according to Dr. Leary, 29 per cent. of the weight of the cane, while the sugar forms 18 3/8. It was the uncrystallisable matter which caused the fermentation and acidity, and worked so much mischief by the old process of extraction, and this would be left in the refuse by diffusion.

The principle of diffusion is thus applied to the sugar cane. The fresh cane is cut into thin slices, and a certain portion is put into closed iron vessels, called extractors, of which there are six arranged in what is called a battery. Into the first of these, No. 1, pure water, slightly warmed, is admitted by means of a stopcock from a cistern placed at some height above the "extractors." The liquid is allowed to rest half an hour, and then passed on to the next extractor, and so on to the last, from which it is passed on to the factory. It is found that when pure water is applied in the first vessel the quantity of a saccharine matter extracted from the cane is small, but when passed into the next the proportion becomes larger, and so on till it reaches the last, where all the sugar is extracted at the first operation. This fully bears out M. Dutrochet's statement that a less dense liquid will pass more rapidly into a more dense liquid than vice versa.

The specification of the patent is numbered 594 27th February, 1866, and is taken out by Mr. William Edward Gedge, for Mr. Frederick James Vivian Minchin, of Aska, Madras Presidency, India. The well-known excellence of the Aska sugar, made on the old plan, is a sufficient guarantee that the invention has found favor in thoroughly practical eyes, and we believe by the time of the great Paris Exhibition of this year that it will have been fully tested; and that samples of the sugars made by this beautifully simple process will be shown. We confess that we entertain sanguine hopes of the success of diffusion, as applied to the sugar cane from the experimental trials already made, but of course until the invention has been thoroughly tried, its commercial results remain open to question. The process of diffusion claims a distinct superiority over all other processes, in its capacity for extracting a much larger amount of juice than has heretofore been obtained by ordinary processes. It is confidently asserted that at least as much as 15 per cent. of saccharine matter can be obtained. In the next place, the expenses attending the extraction of the juice are about 50 per cent. less, and the cost of the machinery is about 40 per cent. less; thirdly, the machinery is comparatively simple and inexpensive in its management, and finally, the process excels not only in its simplicity and regularity, but the juice can be delivered to the factory diluted with but 15 per cent. of water. Diffusion is also said to be peculiarly applicable to the extraction of sugar from the sorghum and the maize.

Usury Laws abolished in Massachusetts.

The new interest law, making it lawful to contract to pay any rate of interest in the state of Massachusetts is a step in the right direction. The following is the text of the law:—

Sec 1. When there is no agreement for a different rate of interest of money, the same shall continue to be at the rate of 8% upon \$100 for a year, and at the same rate for a greater or less sum, and for a longer or shorter time.

Sec. 2. It shall be lawful to contract to pay or reserve discount at any rate, and to contract for payment and receipt of any rate of interest. Provided, however, that no greater interest than six per centum per annum shall be recovered in any action except when the agreement to pay such greater rate of interest is in writing.

Sec. 3. Sections 3, 4 and 5 of Chapter 53 of the General Statutes, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall not affect any existing contract or action pending, or existing right of action, and shall take effect on the first day of July next.

FREE TRADE MEETING AT GLENNMORRIS.—A public meeting of the farmers of South Dumfries called by Daniel Anderson, Esq., Reeve of the Township, in compliance with a numerously signed requisition, to consider the question of free trade, was held in the Township Hall, Glennmorris, on Friday, the 5th March, 1867.

Daniel Anderson, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. G. Fleming appointed Secretary.

It was moved by Mr. Chittenden, and seconded by Mr. Hiram Capron.—That in view of the abolition of the Reciprocity Treaty, and the Confederation of the North American Provinces, it is imperative that such a system of commercial policy should be adopted as shall best advance our common interests.—Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Chittenden, and seconded by Mr. Daniel O'Neil.—That it is for the interest of the Confederation that such policy shall approximate to the system of political economy which is bearing such magnificent fruits in the mother country, namely, that of free trade.—Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Chittenden, seconded by Mr. Hiram Capron.—That it is expedient to form an association to aid in resisting the unjust demands made by certain classes, namely, that the financial legislation of the country shall be such as to afford these special advantages at the expense of the mass of the people; an insinuation of which was obtained during

the last session of Parliament, when the Government were compelled to abandon part of their policy in consenting to impose a duty of fifteen per cent. on agricultural implements, and that, too, at the time when the farmers of Canada had just been deprived of the advantage of free access to the American market.—Carried.—*Brantford Expositor.*

THE NEW YORK WOOL TARIFF IN THE UNITED STATES.—The effect of the increased duties placed on foreign wool, has been already to drive trade away from the United States. The *New York Economist* says:—

"A ship which was loaded at Melbourne, with wool for this port directly, before the tariff was passed, will, it is expected, be immediately ordered to Havre on its arrival here, instead of being offered in this market. There is a cargo of Buenos Ayres wool now here on shipboard, which the owners are making arrangements to have shipped to England. Most of the wool now in bond here is being held with a view to a disposal in the same manner."

It also states in its report of the wool market: "The activity which characterized the market last week has not extended to this. The market for woolsens did not respond to the passage of the tariff in the manner which many expected. It is true that there is more confidence, more firmness and expectation, but as yet little has been realized. Goods could be sold very readily at former rates, but it is exceedingly difficult to obtain any material advance, and as a consequence, the wool market has been quiet, although firm, and if we say that wool is 2c. per lb. better than it was before the passing of the tariff, it is all that it will warrant. But as we have frequently said, all the tariffs in the world cannot manufacture a demand, and this is now being realized, and so little confidence have manufacturers that the demand will be seriously increased by the passage of the tariff, that none have yet increased the hours of labor at least none of those who have been running short time, and as it is almost impossible to obtain an advance on the price of woolsens which would pay the cost of manufacturing, and equally impossible to get down the price of wool manufacturers are now seriously considering the alternative of either a reduction of wages or of an entire stoppage of machinery. This is a sorry comment upon the tariff and protection. We suppose that the laborer was included in the question; but in place of an advance of wages, as the laborer might have expected, if the protection theory was sound a reduction was contemplated. It is true we have a slight advance in wool, we wish it was more. We should be glad to see an advance of wool and of labor arising from true grounds, an active demand, but that demand is still lacking. The large failure in Providence last week, has not improved things this week. It is true this was not a woolen establishment, but it has weakened confidence in manufacturers generally, and there is no doubt but wool dealers could sell more wool than they now do if they would give the indiscriminate credit they did a year ago. This want of confidence stendies business at the present time, and we think it is well for all concerned that such is the state of things, or we should certainly have in a very short time one of the most disastrous crashes that ever visited the business of this country."

PORK PACKING IN THE WEST.—The following table shows the number of Hogs packed in Milwaukee, Chicago and Cincinnati, for twelve seasons:

Seasons.	Milwaukee.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.
1855-6	40,000	80,380	405,896
1856-7	18,000	74,000	344,512
1857-8	10,000	99,282	446,677
1858-9	32,091	185,000	382,916
1859-60	51,687	167,918	431,499
1860-1	60,129	221,335	439,769
1861-2	99,461	544,118	474,167
1862-3	182,374	970,264	608,457
1863-4	141,091	904,658	370,622
1864-5	167,29	750,147	350,000
1865-6	87,853	501,462	354,079
1866-7	133,310	635,732	462,610

—*Milwaukee Journal of Commerce.*

IRON MANUFACTURES.—At the last regular meeting of the American Iron and Steel Association, the following table was presented, giving a complete statement of the iron manufactured in the United States during the past year:

	Tons of
Pig Iron of all kinds	2,600 lbs.
Rails, new and re-rolled	339,956
Iron advanced beyond blooms, slabs and loops but not beyond bars	339,764
Bars and Rods made from iron on which a duty of 53 has been paid	184,761
Blooms, slabs and loops	23,078
Band, hoop and sheet, all sizes	14,516
Plate iron, all sizes	142,829
Rivets, nuts, washers and bolts	57,771
Cut nails and spikes	29,281
Castings for bridges and other permanent structures	124,853
Castings exceeding 10 lbs. in weight	3,309
Stoves and hollow ware	349,643
Iron advanced beyond blooms, slabs, etc., the duty to which it was liable in the form of blooms, slabs, etc., not having been paid.	82,045
Wrought railroad chairs, etc.	18,855
	37,269

BLACK MORTAR.—The liability of mortar to the infiltrating action of rain and damp has always been a source of anxiety to those engaged in building. There never was a time when brick buildings, and every description of stone and brick erections, were constructed with so great rapidity. It was the usual custom to allow successive sections of the brick wall to settle before proceeding to add to its height, but this would be too slow for the present generation. We now build a house in less time than it used to take to get the foundation in. It is, therefore, tenfold a matter of importance to have sound and durable mortar; any method of rendering it impervious to the influences alluded to is worthy of consideration. M. Chevalier proposes to effect by adding a portion of coal to the usual ingredients, and obtains in this manner a most solid and impermeable material. One part of coal, ground fine, is mixed with two parts of sand and one and a half of slacked lime, and the whole treated with water in the ordinary manner. The only but nevertheless a very forcible objection to this mortar is its colour, although we see no particular advantage in mortar being of a dirty white colour in preference to a darker and more decided tint. The latter shade would certainly last much better than the former, which if clean looking when first laid very soon loses its fresh appearance.

WHEN TO CUT OAK BARK.—Oak bark contains more tannin when cut in Spring by four and a half times than when cut in winter; it is also more plentiful in younger trees than in old ones. At out 40 000 tons of oak bark are said to be imported into England annually from the Netherlands, Germany and parts in the Mediterranean. The quantity of English oak bark used we have no means of ascertaining. Our own tanners pay very little attention to the period when oak or hemlock is cut. We believe that as a rule, however, this work is done at the season when the bark will easily peel, which will be in June, or about that time. Sir H. Davy says that 84 pounds of oak bark are equal to 24 pounds of galls, 3 pounds of sumac, 74 pounds of bark of 1 cedar or low 11 pounds of the bark of Spanish chestnut, 18 pounds of elm bark, and 21 pounds of osmon willow bark. For a very long time oak bark only was used in England for tanning. Hemlock does not grow there. As the oak was being gradually consumed, (the case with the hemlock with us) other substances were introduced, hickory, myrtleleaves, wild Laurel leaves, birch tree bark, and even oak saw dust. The principles of tanning have not been correctly understood until since the year 1830, in consequence of the researches of Davy and others.—*Hide and Leather Inter.*

ST. JOHN TRADE REPORT.

St JOHN, N.B. March 9 1867

VERY little change has taken place in the general aspect of business since our last week's report; there is rather more activity observable than during the past two months, but generally speaking, things have a very quiet appearance. The stringency of the money market continues unabated, and many important branches of business are seriously incommenced in consequence. We believe that this state of things arises more from the want of the necessary banking capital (which is the only circulating medium,) than from any other cause. A large portion of the means of the existing banks is invested at the present moment in West Indian and other exchange, from which no immediate returns can be expected. And in the meantime the general business of the country is suffering almost as much as though we were in the midst of a commercial panic. Yet there have been no undue speculations, no failures of any consequence have occurred, and the trade of the Province is undoubtedly in a sound and healthy condition. Taking the imports and exports of the Province as affording the necessary basis for estimating the volume of trade, we find that in 1855 the total amount was in round numbers \$12,000,000 (this is exclusive of new ships), while the banking capital employed was about \$2,000,000. In Canada we find the figures stand nearly thus: imports and exports, \$100,000,000. Bank capital employed, \$23,000,000. Thus, allowing for the value of the new ships, New Brunswick has been forced to carry on its trade, with just about one-half the capital which Canada has found necessary for the same amount.

The shipping arrivals of the week have not been large, a schooner from New York with general cargo, one from Philadelphia with coals, and a few small vessels in ballast comprising the whole list.

EXPORTS.—The clearances of the week are represented by two vessels for Liverpool with deals, three for Havana, two for Matanzas, and two for Cardenas with boards and sugar shooks, and one for New Haven with boards. West India freights have experienced a further decline, and 19 to 21c. for shooks to North side of Cuba, is now about the average rate.

As far as we can learn the lumbering operations in the interior of the country have been carried on very successfully, and an unusually large production is likely to be the result of the winter's work.

FLOUR, &c. Since our last report the flour market

has become much firmer. No actual advance has yet taken place, but the tendency is decidedly in that direction. The large stocks which had accumulated here at the commencement of the winter have been gradually worked off, while the increased demand of the last two weeks has been fully maintained. Very little flour has been forwarded to the interior during the winter, and the stock in the country districts must be pretty well exhausted by this time, so that by the opening of navigation we may expect a brisk demand. The arrivals for the week have been limited to 700 bb a per steamer via Portland.

Strong superfine \$8.60 to \$9 70; Ordinary brands do. \$8 31 to \$9 60. Corn Meal \$1.50 to \$1.75. Oatmeal, per 100 lbs., \$3.00 to \$3.25.

PROVISIONS AND GRAIN.—The demand for provisions has improved, but prices continue low, and sales are mostly of a retail character. We quote Mess Pork (Am.) \$20 to \$21. Primo \$17.00 to \$17.50. Mess Beef \$12 00 to \$15 00. Butter varies very much in price. Roll butter being sold in the country market at 19c. to 20c., and single firkins at 17c. to 18c. No large quantities are taken, and inferior qualities are wholly unsaleable. In groceries there is but little doing. The stock of molasses is large, but holders are firm, expecting that prices will not recede below their present range. Porto Rico 40c. to 42c.; Cuenfuegos 35c to 38c.; St. Kitts 30c.

E. & N. A. RAILWAY.

St John to Shediac 108 miles. Traffic receipts for month ending 28th February, 1867.

Passengers, \$2,900.00. Freight, \$4,329.76. Mails and Sundries, \$419.00. Total \$7718 \$5. Decrease, as compared with corresponding month of 1866, \$601.27. This difference is entirely made by the interruption of freight traffic, caused by the recent break in the line near Sussex. The receipts for passengers and sundries show a slight increase.

The brig *Freel H. Parker*, of Harborville, N. S., which was abandoned over a year ago on a voyage from St. John, N. B., to Porto Rico, was passed on the 2nd inst. in lat. 41 N., lon. 11 W., by a vessel arrived at Falmouth. This makes nearly a dozen times we think that this vessel has been seen and reported since her abandonment, and it seems little less than miraculous that she should keep afloat such a length of time, and weather all the severe gales she must have since experienced, left as she has been, entirely at the mercy of the wind and waves.

Brigt. *Brill*, (Crowell, sailed from Shields, with a cargo of coal, for Newport, R. I., passing Swanage, (Dorsetshire), Nov. 9th, and has not since been heard of.

The barque *Ediza Young*, laden with deals, while attempting to sail out of the harbour yesterday morning, was caught in an eddy, and owing to some mismanagement went ashore on Navy Island Bar. She lies in a very dangerous position, and it is feared that if got off she will be so much injured as to be obliged to discharge her cargo.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. JOHN, N.B., March 20, 1867.

BUSINESS generally dull, no arrivals of flour since last report, demand steady and stocks much reduced; prices advanced about 2c. per bbl. Strong superfine, \$9.00 to \$9 20; ordinary brands, \$8 75 to \$9 30. Money market very stringent, 60 day bills on London, 10 1/2 premium. Montreal sight drafts 1 1/2. Reported suspension of Westmoreland Bank confirmed. meeting of stockholders called 25th inst. Provisions unchanged.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Ballie, James, Co. | May, Joseph. |
| Baskin, Joseph & Co. | Mac, Thomas, & Co. |
| Johnston, James, & Co. | McColloch, Jack & Co. |
| Clark, Lewis & Co. | Melnyre, Deacon & Co. |
| Clark, Jas. P. & Co. | Meyer, J., & Co. |
| Cattow, T. James, & Co. | Moss, R. H., & J. |
| Davis, Welch & Co. | Muir, W., & R. |
| Ewart, Robert & Co. | Munderloh & Strencher, |
| Foulds & Hueston. | Osley & Co. |
| Gault, Bro. & Co. | Pit, Wm, Aikin & Co. |
| Gilmour, J. Y., & Co. | Prinard, Amable, & Co. |
| Greenfield, N., Son & Co. | Robertson, A., & Co. |
| Houston, James, & Co. | Roy, Jas., & Co. |
| Lewis, Kay & Co. | Simpson, William, & Co. |
| Martinez, Andrew, & Co. | Sims, McCall & Co. |
| MacKenzie, J. G. & Co. | Thomas, Thibaudan & Co. |
| MacKay, Joseph, & Bro. | Winks, George & Co. |

SINCE our last there has been a continually increasing activity in this department, until now, when we write, the city is full of prominent Western merchants, and most of our importers have about as many customers as they can attend to; and, although buyers exhibit considerable caution, the sales thus far have been satisfactory. The parcels bought are fair, and in most instances quite up to expectations. Many of the travellers have returned, they have done well, having effected more sales than was anticipated. Stocks, we report never in better condition than at

present, being large and attractive, and competition more lively than usual, so that Western merchants have no difficulty in completing their orders at satisfactory prices and terms.

It is too early in the season for us to give an opinion as to whether stocks are likely to be too heavy for the wants of the trade: thus far all desirable goods are selling freely, and there is no apprehension of an over-stock, most of our importers having acted cautiously, and in our judgment, the imports will show a large weekly decrease for the future, as compared with those of the previous year, as we are assured by our merchants that most of their spring importations are forward.

We have no change to note in prices. In our Liverpool cotton reports, there is an advance quoted on the raw material, which has given a firmer feeling in the Manchester markets; should this advance be sustained, goods could not be imported at less prices than stocks now held in the market.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Anderson, John & Co. | Kincaid & Kinloch. |
| Haldwin, C. H., & Co. | Leading, Thomas & Co. |
| Chapman, Fraser & Tyloe. | Nichols, James. |
| Chapman H., & Co. | Plym, Joseph. |
| Childs, George, & Co. | Robertson & Denton. |
| Davis, Clark, & Layton. | Robinson, David. |
| Fitzpatrick & Moore. | Slighair, Jack & Co. |
| Fourier, Jules. | Tiffin, Jas., & Son. |
| Franch, J. C., & Co. | Thompson, Murray & Co. |
| Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. | Torrance, David, & Co. |
| Jedery, Brothers & Co. | West, E. Esq. |
| | Winn & Hellmut. |

THE past week has been one of marked inactivity in this line of business, little having been done either by importers or jobbers. A number of country merchants are now in town, however, making their purchases of dry goods, and it is expected that they will, many of them, be buyers of groceries before they leave the city, so that more animation in the market may be looked for.

SUGAR.—We have no change to notice in this article. The demand seems almost entirely to have fallen off, and transactions are of very trifling amounts. Holders, however, are very firm in their requirements, feeling confident that, unless prices recede in the West Indian markets, nothing can be imported below their asking rates. The following are extracts of a letter dated St. John's, Porto Rico, 2nd March:

"**SUGAR.**—But few lots have been offered during the past fortnight, which fetched prices ranging from \$3 1/2 to \$4 1/2 for refining to fair quality; to-day we quote \$3 1/2 to \$4 1/2 for extremes of current qualities in our market. The excited state of some of the markets at our outports which caused an unreasonable advance in prices, as high as \$5 1/2 having been granted for first quality, has somewhat subsided and a calmer feeling prevailing with a decline of about 1 1/2 to 2c. on the highest rates paid.

"**MOLASSES.**—No transactions have taken place, although several lots are offered, at 10c and 11c. The demand is brisk at 20 to 25 per 110 galls., exclusive of cask, &c."

TEAS.—Are without much inquiry, and sales very light. Prices, however, are firmly maintained.

Messrs. Ducaese, Claveau & Co., in their circular of 2nd inst., report the London Tea market as follows:—

"Contrary to expectation, the market for most descriptions of Black Teas has not further advanced, although a good business has been done in both red and black-leaf Congous of shipping qualities at about previous rates. Fine to finest may be quoted slightly lower in price. Sonchongs continue in demand at former quotations. Oologs are still very scarce, and the finest descriptions continue in great request. In the Green Tea market, in consequence of considerable orders having come forward from Canada, America, &c., prices have again advanced, and Young Hysons of fine quality may be quoted as fully 1d per lb. dearer, with an upward tendency. In Japan there have been no arrivals since our last, and the small stock at present held here is mostly of a poor quality, and scarcely worthy the attention of buyers."

RICE.—The stock is very light and in few hands. Sales have been made of choice Arracan at our outside quotations, and even higher figures are asked.

SALT.—Some 200 sacks were offered at auction on the 19th, and 200 sacks sold at 8 1/2c, the balance was withdrawn.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Not much doing. DeKuyper's Gin in bids is very scarce, and prices though not higher are very firm.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

Extra quality Cattle, none: First quality of Cattle, none: second and third quality, \$6 00 to \$7 00: Milch Cows, \$24 00 to \$30 00, Extra \$35 00 to \$45 00: Sheep, \$3 00 to \$3 00, Extra, \$3 00 to \$10 00. Lambs, \$3 00 to \$4 00. Hogs, live weight, \$5 00: Dressed, \$5 50 to \$6 00 silver. Hides, inspected and trimmed, 9c. per lb. Pelts, \$1 to \$1 50 each, Tallow, 6c. per lb.

MONEY MARKET.

STERLING Exchange is fractionally lower, the cash rate for 30-days mail having been 109 for 60 day bank drafts, and a fraction lower for round amounts. Gold drafts on New York are more abundant, and selling at par to 1/2 per cent. discount.

Gold in New York has been without much fluctuation during the week, closing at 131 1/2 a trifling advance on previous quotations. Silver is more plentiful, buying at 3 1/2 to 4, and selling at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 per cent. discount.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Brush, George
Carleho, A. & Co.
Cramlin & Carroll
Curre, W. & F. P., & Co.
Evans & Evans
Foster & Co.
Gibbert, F. E.
Hall, Kay & Co.

Ireland, W. H.
Kershaw & Edwards.
Mortland, Watson & Co.
Mullholland, & Baker
Robertson, Jas.
Rouch, John & Sons.
Sinclair, F. H.
Waddell & Pearce
Winn & Holland

WHILE few goods are being sold for present delivery, orders are fast coming for delivery next month and at open navigation. Most heavy goods are getting scarce, and prices consequently are firm.

PIG IRON—We have no alterations to quote in rates. Lots to arrive have been placed at prices ranging from \$23 to \$24 for No 1 Summerlee and Eglinton. In Gartsherrie there have been no transactions.

BAR IRON—Is offered to arrive at \$13 per ton for Scotch, without as yet resulting in any operations.

CUT NAILS—Are without alteration. The manufacturers, we understand, have decided to contract in future only for 100 lb kegs instead of 112 lbs. as heretofore but as the stock in hand consists of the latter entirely, we retain our present quotations until the new rule is more generally established.

CANADA PLATES—Are getting scarce, but are without alteration in price.

TIN PLATES—Are also becoming reduced in supply. Stock in hand is unchanged in price, but quoted to arrive at 25c. under.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Kirk & Kirkpatrick.
Cameron & Lees.
Crawford, James.
H. Leon, Thomas & Co.
Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.

Laidlaw, Middleton & Co.
Leaming, Thomas & Co.
Mitchell, Robt.
Raphael, Thomas W.
Stoddart, Jack & Co.
Seymour, C. H.

FLOUR—The receipts of the week have proved light, enabling holders to establish a farther advance on the leading grades. The higher grades have varied but little owing to the supply being ample for the limited local demand. Superfine has engaged chief attention, and for some days following the date of our last market was quite excited, prices steadily advancing, till for the more desirable brands of strong sponging flour \$3 to \$3 25 was paid, while ordinary samples ranged from \$7.75 to \$8; latterly rates have been stationary, with little changing hands, buyers contenting themselves with small lots to supply immediate wants. No. 2 and good fine have also met a fair enquiry at a corresponding advance; Middlings and Pollards, though in small supply and offered at prices relatively much lower than those generally ruling, are neglected. Eye flour—Receipts have been very small, and prices irregular, according to sample, choice and strong being especially in request, even at relatively high prices. Some parcels of inferior have been on the market for some time, and though offered considerably below inside quotations, are not taken.

BAR MEAT—Considerable sales may be noted, mostly for spring delivery at \$5.25 to \$5.30 for good Upper Canada brands, some few lots of Lower Canada have changed hands at \$5.95 to \$5.10.

WHEAT—Some few sales of Upper Canada spring may be noted latterly at \$1.70.

PEASE—Have engaged little attention, and are dull at quotations, few sales having transpired of late.

OATS—Little business can be noted on the spot, although operations for direct shipment to Portland continue brisk at different points on the lines of railway.

BARKER—Operations are confined to small parcels, and prices various according to sample, our quotations relate to the more presentable samples brought to market.

PORK—Continues firm and steady, and there is more enquiry beginning to be made by the wholesale dealers; and some few parcels have changed hands within the range of quotations. The principal packers and holders, however, are preferring to await the opening of navigation before putting their stocks

on the market. Lard—Is still very dull, but there is little pressing at present. Quotations are mostly nominal.

HAMS AND CUTMEATS.—No movement yet. BUTTER—Is still quite inanimate; and, beyond a few sales at low prices, there is little to record. There is still a good deal in the country—probably more than ample for any demand that can arise in the two months that must elapse before new begins to come forward—and a continuance of very low prices will be required to force the stocks on hand into consumption. In Britain this has been the case, as sometime ago we foresaw: Butter fell to a point at which it would enter into general, if not universal, consumption, and the consequence was the market was cleared before new began to come in.

SEEDS.—Clover is in active demand at about 12c. Timothy—Is less wanted, and is held at \$2 to \$2.30.

AGNES.—Both sorts remain steady, with a fair demand, at unchanged prices.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Hua & Richardson. Seymour, M. H.
Seymour, C. H. Shaw F. & Bro.
Synth & Edmiston.

WE are unable to report any marked increase in the transactions of the past week, on the contrary trade has been comparatively dull for the season.

SPANISH SOLE.—There has been rather more call for No. 2, and ordinary. Sales however have been only limited, and while we do not change quotations, prices are weak.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—Light is difficult to move, and heavy is not active, the call having materially diminished, English Oak being substituted.

HARNESS.—Prime stock is very scarce, and in demand at our highest quotations.

WAXED UPPER.—The stock lately held by one or two parties, we learn, has been taken up for manufacturing purposes, and in the absence of any considerable receipts, stocks in first hands are very light,—prices however remain steady.

BUFF AND PEBBLED.—Inferior of the former is more abundant with less inquiry, and extreme prices are only obtained for best descriptions; the latter is still in fair demand at recent rates.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED.—Continue as last noted—with no accumulation.

CALF SKINS.—Are still in poor supply, without any particular inquiry.

SKINS.—Light and medium are wanted—the supply continues very limited.

SHEEP SKINS.—Have fallen off in price, sales having been made of Russets at 30c.

HIDES.—Are very firm owing to the scarcity of stock, and prices favor sellers, though the quantity offering is very small.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

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

BUSINESS continues moderate, with no changes to note in prices or otherwise.

Comparative Statement of Duties collected at the Port of Montreal for the week:

	1865.	1866.	1867.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
15th	10,863.66	15,405.11	23,905.90
16th	18,610.14	17,125.63	11,859.76
18th	8,902.71	20,608.10	36,183.73
19th	8,692.20	21,494.67	19,314.68
20th	17,754.19	31,573.35	15,612.63
21st	21,331.55	20,523.39	30,553.54
	\$86,218.35	\$131,511.24	\$142,550.42

Ships Loading for the B. N. A. Provinces.

AT LIVERPOOL.—For Montreal: Lancaster, Onaida, Cavalier, Pericles, Mount Royal, Ardmillan, Forganhall, Ardenles, Psyche, John Ellis. For Quebec: McLeod, Trip Tree, Hope, Arthur. For Halifax: Joshua S., John S. Harris, Alice Roy, Liverpool, Regina. For St. John, N.B.: New Lampedo, Indomitable, Arthesa, British Queen, A. L. Palmer, Susan L. Campbell, Challenger. For St. John's, Nfld.: Constance, Cora Linn, Henriette Grieve, Alaud, Miranda. For Georgetown, P.E.I.: Fannie Gordon.
AT LONDON.—For Montreal: Chaudiero, City of Hamilton, John Bull, Laurel. For Quebec: Allan, Sunbeam, Planet. For Halifax: LaPlata, Forest King, Forest Queen, C. H. Trumbull. For St. John, N.B.: Eleanor, Scotia, Choice. For St. John's, Nfld.: Willow Crest, Glenlivet, Caroline Brown. For P. E. Island: Abeona, Lotus. For Newfoundland: Beagle.
IN THE Clyde.—For Montreal: Anglesa, Myrtle, Abeona, Glenlivet, Pericles, Clydesdale, Polly, Shandon, Queen of the Clyde. For Quebec: Cathberts, Tadmor, Camoo, Liverpool, Queenshill, Home, Imperial, Research. For Halifax: Rosemeath, David McNatt. For St. John's, Nfld.: Meteor, Balcombe, Florence.

STOCK MARKET.

	Closing Prices.	Last Week's Prices.
BANKS		
Bank of Montreal	126 a 126 1/2	125 1/2 a 126 1/2
Bank of N. A.	101 a 102	101 a 102
Commercial Bank	75 1/2 a 76	75 a 75 1/2
City Bank	102 1/2 a 103	102 a 103
Banque du Peuple	104 a 105	103 a 104
Solons Bank	111 1/2 a 112 1/2	111 a 112 1/2
Bank of Toronto	111 1/2 a 112	111 a 112
Quebec Bank	98 a 99	98 a 99
Bank National	116 a 117	106 a 107
York Bank	92 1/2 a 93	92 1/2 a 93
Banque Jacques Casler	102 1/2 a 103 1/2	102 1/2 a 103 1/2
Eastern Townships Bank	99 a 100	99 a 100
Merchants Bank	110 a 110 1/2	109 a 110
Union Bank	101 a 101 1/2	100 1/2 a 101
Mechanics Bank	92 a 92 1/2	90 1/2 a 91
Royal Canadian Bank	91 1/2 a 92 1/2	91 1/2 a 92 1/2
RAILWAYS		
G. T. R. of Canada	20 a 21	20 a 21
A. & S. Lawrence	102 a 103	102 a 103
G. W. of Canada	105 a 106	105 a 106
C. & S. Lawrence	105 a 114	105 a 114
Do. preferential	95 1/2 a 97 1/2	95 1/2 a 97 1/2
MINES, &c.		
Montreal Consols	\$2 00 a \$2 24	\$2 00 a \$2 20
Canada Mining Company	55 a 60	55 a 60
Huron Copper Bay	55 a 60	55 a 60
Lake Huron S. & C.	55 a 60	55 a 60
Quebec & L. S.	121 a 122	121 a 122
Montreal Telegraph Co.	130 a 131	130 a 131
Montreal City Gas Company	85 a 90	85 a 90
City Passenger R. Co.	107 a 109	107 a 109
Ribbellens Navigation Co.	100 a 102	100 a 102
Canadian Inland Steam S. Co.	100 a 102	100 a 102
Montreal Elevating Company	100 a 102	100 a 102
British Colonial Steamship Co.	100 a 102	100 a 102
Canada Glass Company	100 a 102	100 a 102
BONDS		
Government Debenture, 5 per cent.	87 1/2 a 90	85 a 87 1/2
Do. 6 per cent.	90 1/2 a 92 1/2	88 a 90 1/2
Montreal Water Works 6 per cent.	92 1/2 a 95	90 1/2 a 92 1/2
Montreal City Bonds, 6 per cent.	101 a 102 1/2	99 1/2 a 101 1/2
Montreal Harbour Bonds, 7 p. c.	101 a 102 1/2	101 a 102 1/2
Quebec City 6 per cent.	87 1/2 a 90	85 a 87 1/2
Toronto City Bonds, 6 per cent, 1860	80 a 85	80 a 85
Ottawa City Bonds, 6 per cent, 1860	85 a 90	85 a 90
Champlain R. R., 6 per cent.	85 a 88	81 a 85
County Debentures	85 a 88	81 a 85
EXCHANGE		
Bank on London, 60 days	109 a 109 1/2	109 a 109 1/2
Private do	108 a 108 1/2	108 a 108 1/2
Private, with documents	108 a 108 1/2	108 a 108 1/2
Bank on New York	24 1/2 a 25 1/2	24 a 25
Private do	24 1/2 a 25	24 a 25
Gold Drafts do.	3 1/2 prem.	3 1/2 prem.
Silver	3 1/2 a 4	3 1/2 a 4
Gold in New York	124 1/2 a	124 1/2 a

PRICES OF GRAIN.

	Average Prices on					Highest Price for week.	Lowest Price for week.	Contracting week 1866
	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday			
Flour, Superior Extra	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	98	96 1/2	97 1/2
Extra	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	98	96 1/2	97 1/2
Family	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	98	96 1/2	97 1/2
Superfine	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	98	96 1/2	97 1/2
No. 2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	98	96 1/2	97 1/2
Flour	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	98	96 1/2	97 1/2
Bag Flour, 112 lbs.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	98	96 1/2	97 1/2
Oatmeal, 50 lbs	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	11	9 1/2	10 1/2
Wheat, U. C. Spring	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Peas, per 56 lbs.	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
Barley, per 50 lbs.	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
Rate per 100 lbs.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

	For the week ending Wednesday, March 29, 1867.	From the 1st January to March 27, 1867.	To corresponding period 1866.
Wheat, bushels	2,450	68,115	23,550
Flour, barrels	3,600	87,769	47,014
Corn, bushels	1,200	37,760	2,750
Oats, "	2,500	7,450	20,200
Barley, "	2,500	11,514	11,672
Rye, "	50	4,201	3,100
Corn Meal, bbls	301	4,101	4,225
Asbes, barrels	306	4,672	6,400
Cheese, boxes	181	141	124
Peck, barrels	50	1,123	3,115
Lard	414	1,751	1,111
Tallow	25	645	404
High Whisky & Whiskey	15	772	2,568

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

(Including the Receipts of Montreal & Champlain and Buffalo & Lake Huron Railways.)

	Return of Traffic, Week ending March 9, 1867—
Passengers	\$31,640
Express, Freight, Mail and Sundries	5,250
Freight and Live Stock	79,773
Total	\$116,663
Corresponding Week, 1866	123,910
Decrease	\$7,247

NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	CURRENT RATES.	CURRENT RATES.	
GROCERIES.				Alc.					
Coffee.		English.	3 50 to 3 60	German.	per 100 lbs				
Java, per lb.	0 19 to 0 23	Montreal.	1 20 to 1 60	" 24 7/4 "	1 50 to 2 00				
Java, "	0 16 to 0 18	Porter.				" 24 7/4 "	1 50 to 2 00		
Java, "	0 23 to 0 28	London.	3 00 to 3 25	" 24 7/4 "	1 50 to 2 00				
Mocha.	0 27 to 0 30	Montreal.	3 00 to 3 25	" 24 7/4 "	1 50 to 2 00				
Ceylon.	0 17 to 0 20	Hardware.				" 24 7/4 "	1 50 to 2 00		
Java, "	0 20 to 0 23	Asshs.				" 24 7/4 "	1 50 to 2 00		
Fish.				Asshs.					
Herring, Labrador.	4 01 to 4 50	Asshs.	0 06 to 0 08	Asshs.	0 06 to 0 08				
Prime.	4 50 to 5 00	Asshs.	0 09 to 0 10	Asshs.	0 09 to 0 10				
Green.	4 00 to 4 50	Asshs.	0 11 to 0 12	Asshs.	0 11 to 0 12				
Mackerel, No. 3.	2 00 to 2 50	Asshs.	0 13 to 0 14	Asshs.	0 13 to 0 14				
Salmon.	2 00 to 2 50	Asshs.	0 15 to 0 16	Asshs.	0 15 to 0 16				
Iry Cod.	1 50 to 2 00	Asshs.	0 17 to 0 18	Asshs.	0 17 to 0 18				
Green Cod.	1 50 to 2 00	Asshs.	0 19 to 0 20	Asshs.	0 19 to 0 20				
Fruit.				Asshs.					
Malina, Layer.	2 25 to 2 40	Asshs.	0 21 to 0 22	Asshs.	0 21 to 0 22				
Malina, "	2 15 to 2 30	Asshs.	0 23 to 0 24	Asshs.	0 23 to 0 24				
Malina, "	0 07 to 0 08	Asshs.	0 25 to 0 26	Asshs.	0 25 to 0 26				
Malina, "	0 05 to 0 06	Asshs.	0 27 to 0 28	Asshs.	0 27 to 0 28				
Malina, "	0 03 to 0 04	Asshs.	0 29 to 0 30	Asshs.	0 29 to 0 30				
Malina, "	0 01 to 0 02	Asshs.	0 31 to 0 32	Asshs.	0 31 to 0 32				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 33 to 0 34	Asshs.	0 33 to 0 34				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 35 to 0 36	Asshs.	0 35 to 0 36				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 37 to 0 38	Asshs.	0 37 to 0 38				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 39 to 0 40	Asshs.	0 39 to 0 40				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 41 to 0 42	Asshs.	0 41 to 0 42				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 43 to 0 44	Asshs.	0 43 to 0 44				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 45 to 0 46	Asshs.	0 45 to 0 46				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 47 to 0 48	Asshs.	0 47 to 0 48				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 49 to 0 50	Asshs.	0 49 to 0 50				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 51 to 0 52	Asshs.	0 51 to 0 52				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 53 to 0 54	Asshs.	0 53 to 0 54				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 55 to 0 56	Asshs.	0 55 to 0 56				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 57 to 0 58	Asshs.	0 57 to 0 58				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 59 to 0 60	Asshs.	0 59 to 0 60				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 61 to 0 62	Asshs.	0 61 to 0 62				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 63 to 0 64	Asshs.	0 63 to 0 64				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 65 to 0 66	Asshs.	0 65 to 0 66				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 67 to 0 68	Asshs.	0 67 to 0 68				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 69 to 0 70	Asshs.	0 69 to 0 70				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 71 to 0 72	Asshs.	0 71 to 0 72				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 73 to 0 74	Asshs.	0 73 to 0 74				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 75 to 0 76	Asshs.	0 75 to 0 76				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 77 to 0 78	Asshs.	0 77 to 0 78				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 79 to 0 80	Asshs.	0 79 to 0 80				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 81 to 0 82	Asshs.	0 81 to 0 82				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 83 to 0 84	Asshs.	0 83 to 0 84				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 85 to 0 86	Asshs.	0 85 to 0 86				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 87 to 0 88	Asshs.	0 87 to 0 88				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 89 to 0 90	Asshs.	0 89 to 0 90				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 91 to 0 92	Asshs.	0 91 to 0 92				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 93 to 0 94	Asshs.	0 93 to 0 94				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 95 to 0 96	Asshs.	0 95 to 0 96				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 97 to 0 98	Asshs.	0 97 to 0 98				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	0 99 to 1 00	Asshs.	0 99 to 1 00				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 01 to 1 02	Asshs.	1 01 to 1 02				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 03 to 1 04	Asshs.	1 03 to 1 04				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 05 to 1 06	Asshs.	1 05 to 1 06				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 07 to 1 08	Asshs.	1 07 to 1 08				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 09 to 1 10	Asshs.	1 09 to 1 10				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 11 to 1 12	Asshs.	1 11 to 1 12				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 13 to 1 14	Asshs.	1 13 to 1 14				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 15 to 1 16	Asshs.	1 15 to 1 16				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 17 to 1 18	Asshs.	1 17 to 1 18				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 19 to 1 20	Asshs.	1 19 to 1 20				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 21 to 1 22	Asshs.	1 21 to 1 22				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 23 to 1 24	Asshs.	1 23 to 1 24				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 25 to 1 26	Asshs.	1 25 to 1 26				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 27 to 1 28	Asshs.	1 27 to 1 28				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 29 to 1 30	Asshs.	1 29 to 1 30				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 31 to 1 32	Asshs.	1 31 to 1 32				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 33 to 1 34	Asshs.	1 33 to 1 34				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 35 to 1 36	Asshs.	1 35 to 1 36				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 37 to 1 38	Asshs.	1 37 to 1 38				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 39 to 1 40	Asshs.	1 39 to 1 40				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 41 to 1 42	Asshs.	1 41 to 1 42				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 43 to 1 44	Asshs.	1 43 to 1 44				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 45 to 1 46	Asshs.	1 45 to 1 46				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 47 to 1 48	Asshs.	1 47 to 1 48				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 49 to 1 50	Asshs.	1 49 to 1 50				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 51 to 1 52	Asshs.	1 51 to 1 52				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 53 to 1 54	Asshs.	1 53 to 1 54				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 55 to 1 56	Asshs.	1 55 to 1 56				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 57 to 1 58	Asshs.	1 57 to 1 58				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 59 to 1 60	Asshs.	1 59 to 1 60				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 61 to 1 62	Asshs.	1 61 to 1 62				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 63 to 1 64	Asshs.	1 63 to 1 64				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 65 to 1 66	Asshs.	1 65 to 1 66				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 67 to 1 68	Asshs.	1 67 to 1 68				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 69 to 1 70	Asshs.	1 69 to 1 70				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 71 to 1 72	Asshs.	1 71 to 1 72				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 73 to 1 74	Asshs.	1 73 to 1 74				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 75 to 1 76	Asshs.	1 75 to 1 76				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 77 to 1 78	Asshs.	1 77 to 1 78				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 79 to 1 80	Asshs.	1 79 to 1 80				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 81 to 1 82	Asshs.	1 81 to 1 82				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 83 to 1 84	Asshs.	1 83 to 1 84				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 85 to 1 86	Asshs.	1 85 to 1 86				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 87 to 1 88	Asshs.	1 87 to 1 88				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 89 to 1 90	Asshs.	1 89 to 1 90				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 91 to 1 92	Asshs.	1 91 to 1 92				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 93 to 1 94	Asshs.	1 93 to 1 94				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 95 to 1 96	Asshs.	1 95 to 1 96				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 97 to 1 98	Asshs.	1 97 to 1 98				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	1 99 to 2 00	Asshs.	1 99 to 2 00				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	2 01 to 2 02	Asshs.	2 01 to 2 02				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	2 03 to 2 04	Asshs.	2 03 to 2 04				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	2 05 to 2 06	Asshs.	2 05 to 2 06				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	2 07 to 2 08	Asshs.	2 07 to 2 08				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	2 09 to 2 10	Asshs.	2 09 to 2 10				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	2 11 to 2 12	Asshs.	2 11 to 2 12				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	2 13 to 2 14	Asshs.	2 13 to 2 14				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	2 15 to 2 16	Asshs.	2 15 to 2 16				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	2 17 to 2 18	Asshs.	2 17 to 2 18				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	2 19 to 2 20	Asshs.	2 19 to 2 20				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	2 21 to 2 22	Asshs.	2 21 to 2 22				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	2 23 to 2 24	Asshs.	2 23 to 2 24				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	2 25 to 2 26	Asshs.	2 25 to 2 26				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	2 27 to 2 28	Asshs.	2 27 to 2 28				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	2 29 to 2 30	Asshs.	2 29 to 2 30				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	2 31 to 2 32	Asshs.	2 31 to 2 32				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	2 33 to 2 34	Asshs.	2 33 to 2 34				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	2 35 to 2 36	Asshs.	2 35 to 2 36				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	2 37 to 2 38	Asshs.	2 37 to 2 38				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	2 39 to 2 40	Asshs.	2 39 to 2 40				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	2 41 to 2 42	Asshs.	2 41 to 2 42				
Malina, "	0 00 to 0 01	Asshs.	2 43 to 2 44	Asshs.	2 43 to 2 44				
Malina, "									

CAMERON & ROSS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
443 Commissioners Street, Montreal, are regularly receiving and selling on Commission all kinds of country produce—such as Flour, Grain, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Pot at 1 Pearl Ashes, Leather, Wool, Clover, and Timothy and Flax Seeds; also purchasing on country account, Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and General Merchandise.

Last week we referred to the evil resulting to retail merchants from buying goods from too many different houses; and thus getting themselves embarrassed by spreading their accounts which prevents their position from being properly known by any of whom they purchase, neither can a proper confidence be placed in such accounts. Whereas if the account was only with two or three houses, the position of their customer would be well known to them, and they would repose in him the full confidence that his account would merit. If you should happen to fall behind in making some of your payments, let that by no means cause you to change your account, although very likely you may be received in a cooler manner than is pleasant to your feelings; let your purchases be light, only what is necessary to assort your stock properly; clear out the old stock as much as you possibly can; collect all you can of what you may have standing out in the country; by which means you will soon be able, if your expenses are kept within proper bounds, to reduce those arrears which created that cool atmosphere which surrounded you both in the counting room and warehouse when making your last purchase; and as they diminish so will you find the atmosphere of the counting-room and warehouse to be more genial to your feelings when you return to make your next purchase. If you have suffered any grievance by any undue pressure which may have been brought to bear on you in way of forcing payments from you; which cannot be otherwise amicably settled than by your removing your accounts; the best introduction you can have to any respectable house is a receipt in full from any other houses which you have been in the habit of dealing with to considerable amounts for any length of time; there is nothing in his business in which the wholesale merchant is so much interested as in the welfare of his customers; and wherever this principle is found to prevail invariably do we find a class of customers worthy of the interest taken in their behalf.

We will from time to time as opportunity affords, place before our customers such suggestions as we think might be of use to them.

In our next we will refer to a very injurious practice which prevails throughout the country trade.

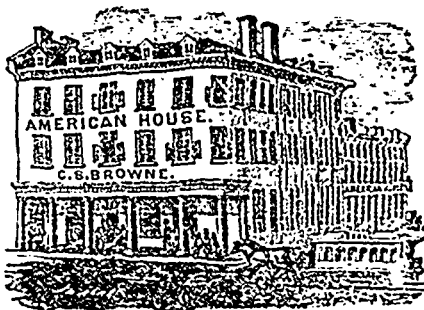
DR. GOODS.—Although stocks are large, in the majority of instances it cannot be said that the assortments are as yet quite complete, about the end of the present month they will be in their best assortment. Not many country merchants have as yet been in the market; we would recommend them to exercise caution in making their purchases, as there are no indications of a lively spring trade, nor is it very likely that the trade of the country in general will be very brisk till May and June.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.—Owing to the high prices prevailing, transactions are limited chiefly to present wants, there being not much disposition to engage in operations based on the uncertainty of the future in face of such prices as now prevail. For quotations we refer you to those contained in the *Revue*.

BUTTER.—During the week there has been a better demand for the finer qualities for local trade, and a fair price is likely to be realised for all good parcels, allowed to be absorbed by the regular city trade. The large quantities placed by country merchants, in so many different hands not engaged in the trade, who are pressing and making sales at any price to meet payments operated materially against the trade this season. Sales for the week were from 12c. to 15c. per pound according to quality. Our city trade being considerable, we are enabled to work off to good advantage any choice parcels that may arrive for local trade.

LARD, 9c. to 9½c. per lb.
EGGS, 15c. per dozen.
SEEDS.—Clover 12c to 12½c per lb. Prices not quite so firm, a larger quantity being in the country than was supposed to be earlier in the season. Timothy, 4c to 4½c per lb. Flax Seed, \$1.00 per bushel.
ASHES, per 100lbs—First pots, \$5.00 to \$5.65; seconds, \$4.75 to \$4.80; thirds, \$4 to \$4.05; First pearls, \$5.90 to \$7.
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.



AMERICAN HOUSE,
Corner of St. Joseph and St. Henry Streets,
MONTREAL.
C. S. BROWNE, Proprietor.

The above well known house having been enlarged by the addition of the large house heretofore known as the Exchange Hotel, and entirely refitted and newly furnished in first class style, will be kept as a First Class House in every respect, except as regards price, which will be as moderate as possible.

JESSE THAYER,
WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
640 St. PAUL STREET,
(opposite Albion Hotel)
MONTREAL.

Orders for Flour, Oatmeal, Tobacco, Cheese, Hams, Brooms, Pails, Leather, or any description of Merchandise, promptly attended to.

Consignments of Fish, Cod and Seal Oils, Wool, &c., respectfully solicited and returns promptly made.

References kindly permitted:
HENRY STARNES, Esq., Manager Ontario Bank.

Messrs. Greene & Sons. | Messrs. J. L. Cassidy & Co.
" Starko, Smith & Co. | " Hummer, Gunn & Co.
" Henry Joseph & Co. | " L. Chaput, Son & Co.

JOHN RHYNAS,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANT,
MONTREAL.

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