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THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOL. V.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1869.

No. 27.

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

H. W. IRELAND & CO.,
 403 St. Paul Street.
GENERAL METAL BROKER.
 1-ly Agent for Iron and Nail Manufacturers.

CHAPMAN, FRASER & TYLER,
 Successors to Macdonald, Tyler & 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.,
 1-ly MONTREAL.

TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES.
 Fresh Goods regularly received. Stock and assortment large and attractive.
J. A. MATHEWSON,
 202 McGill St., Stores in rear 41 to 47-Longueuil Lane.
 Montreal, May, 1869. 1-ly

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

GREENE & SONS—SILK HATS.
 See next Page. 1-ly

CEATHERN & SAVERHILL,
 61 St. Peter Street,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
IRON STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c., WINDOW
GLASS, PAINTS and OILS.
 AGENTS:—Victoria Rope Walk.
 Vieille Montagne Zinc Company, 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.

THOS. D. HOOD,
FIRST PRIZE
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER,
 MONTREAL.

Show Room:—79 Great St. James Street.
 Factory:—82 Champ-de-Mars Street.
 Constantly on hand, a superior assortment of Pianos,
 Square and Cottage.
 Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Repairing
 and Tuning promptly attended to. 52

CARGO OF MOLASSES FOR SALE.
THE Subscribers are now receiving, and
 offer for sale, the cargo of the
 Brig "B. L. GEORGE."
 (Just arrived from Trinidad)

CONSISTING OF:
 Hhds } Choice Bright Trinidad Molasses.
 Tierces }
 Bbls }
 ALSO IN STOCK.
 8,000 packages of new fresh Green and Black Teas.
 Ex Pallas, Annie, and "Chinaman," from
 Yokohama and Shanghai.
 With our usual and general assortment of Groceries.
TIFFIN BROTHERS.
 Montreal 20th May 1869 21

A. GIBERTON,
 No. 7 Custom House Square,
 MONTREAL,
IMPORTER of GILLING, WRAPPING & SHOP
TWINES, Patent Seamless Hemp Hose, Saddlers'
and Harness-makers' Tools, British and French
Plate Glass, &c., &c. 27

JONNY WATSON & CO.,
 Importers of
GLASS, CHINA AND EARTHENWARE
 WHOLESALE,
 5 and 7 Lemoine Street,
 MONTREAL. 21-ly

ROBERT MITCHELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
BRIDGE, 21 St. Sacrament, Montreal.
 Drafts authorized and advances made on shipments
 of Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce,
 on my address here.
 Advances made on shipments to Europe.
 The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will
 receive prompt attention. 1-ly

JAMES ROY & CO.,
IMPORTERS of DRY GOODS, in-
 cluding TABLE LINEN, SHEETING &c
 have removed to the Corner of McGill and St. Joseph
 Streets, Montreal. 1-ly

KINGAN & KINLOCH,
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Mer-
chants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets,
 Montreal.
WM. KINLOCH. W. S. HINDSAY. D. L. LOCKHEAT.
 8-ly

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS,
 Importers of
WINDOW GLASS, &c.,
 No 18 Lemoine Street, facing St. Helen Street.
 MONTREAL. 1-ly

DAVID BEES & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 MONTREAL.
 Consignments of Flour, Grain, Leather, Ashes
 Butter, &c., receive personal attention. 8

GREENE & SONS—FELT HATS.
 See next Page. 1-ly

HALL, KAY & CO.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
 MONTREAL.
 Sole Agents in the Dominion of Canada for the
 following Manufacturers:
 Wm Allaway & Sons, Tin and Canada Plates, Works
 at Lydney, Parkend & L.B.
 Mosswood & Co., Lyon Galvanizing Works, Bir-
 mingham.
 A. & A. Stewart, Boiler Tubes, Clyde Tube Works,
 Glasgow.
 W. N. Baines, Engineers' Brass Work, Lanchester
 Brass Foundry, Glasgow.
 S. H. Dobbie & Co., Tinned Holloware, Park
 Foundry, Glasgow.
 Geo. Fairbairn & Co., the F Horse Nails, Camelon
 Park, Falkirk.

ALWAYS ON HAND
 A large and well-assorted stock of Stamped and
 Japanned Tinware and General Furnishings, for
 Ironsmiths, Plumbers, and Brass Founders. 1-ly

I. L. BANGS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FELT
COMPOSITION and GRAVEL ROOFING,
 and all kinds of Roofing Materials, Office: 783 Craig
 Street, (West) Montreal. 85-ly

JOHN H. B. MOLESON & BEES,
BREWERS and SUGAR REFINERS,
 OFFER FOR SALE:
 REFINED SUGARS
 SYRUPS—Standard Golden and Amber
 INDIA PALE ALE } in Wood & Bottle
 MILD ALE }
 PORTER }
OFFICE:
 117 St. Francois Xavier Street, (Opposite the Post
 Office), MONTREAL. 18-ly

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,
IMPORTERS of TEAS & GENERAL
GROCERIES, No. 133 McGill Street, Montreal.
 B. HUTCHINS. 6-ly EWD LUSHER.

GREENE & SONS—STRAW GOODS
 See next Page. 1-ly

NELSON, WOOD & CO.,
IMPORTERS and WHOLESALE DEALERS in
European and American FANCY GOODS,
 Paper Hangings, Clocks, Looking Glasses, and
 Plates, Stationery, Combs, Brushes, Mats, Toys
 &c., &c., &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF
 Brooms, Matches, Painted Pails, Tubs, Wash-
 Boards, and Dealers in
WOODEN-WARE of every description.
 23 St. Peter Street, Montreal.
 AND
 74 York Street, Toronto. 36-3m.

W. & F.J.P. CURRIE & CO.,
 100 GRAY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,
 Importers of
PIG AND BAR IRON,
 BOILER TUBES, BOLLER PLATES, Gas Tubes, Horse Nails, Paints & Putty, Fluo Covers, Fire Clay, Fire Bricks.
 DRAIN PIPES, Roman Cement, Quebec Cement, Portland Cement, Paving Tiles, Garden Vases, Chimney Tops, &c., &c., &c.
 Manufacturers of CROWN Sofa, Chair, and Bed SPRINGS. 12-1y

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
 Established 1825.
 WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Accumulated & Invested Fund - - \$18,009,350
 Annual Income - - - - - 3,376,953
 This Company continues to do Business under the Insurance Act lately passed by the Dominion Parliament.

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager.
RICHARD BULL, Inspector of Agencies.
 ASSURANCES effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a lengthened experience, so as to suit the means of every person desirous of taking out a Policy. Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's Office, No. 47 Great Street, Montreal; or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada. 12-1y

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 Chief Office: Company's Building, Leadenhall Street, LONDON.
 Directors, Canada Branch, Montreal.
WM. WORKMAN, Esq., President City Bank.
JOHN REDPATH, Esq., Vice-President Bank of Montreal.
ALEX. M. DELISLE, Esq., Collector of Customs.
LOUIS BRAUDRY, Esq., Manager New City Gas Company.
 Every description of Life Assurance business transacted at moderate rates. Claims promptly settled. Special attention is drawn to the 10 year non-forfeiting plan on the half loan system.
 Office: 104 St. Francois Xavier Street.
 1-1y **THOMAS SIMPSON,** General Agent.


MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.
MONTREAL BRANCH:
 102 . Francois Xavier Street, (Up-stairs.)
 Risks taken against loss and damage by Fire, and Marine risks on Hulls and Cargoes at customary rates of premium. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
 1-1y **A. R. BETHUNE,** Agent.

PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.
 ACCUMULATED FUND . . . OVER \$2,000,000.
 ANNUAL INCOME \$1,200,000.
 ISSUES ORDINARY LIFE,
 TEN YEAR NON-FORFEITING LIFE,
 AND,
 ENDOWMENT POLICIES.
 At the rates annually charged by responsible Companies, and returns all profits to the insured, who are now receiving a return of 60 per cent, or half their Premium.
 Parties at a distance can insure from blanks, which will be furnished on application.
 Usual restrictions as to residence and occupation abolished.
ANGUS R. BETHUNE, General Agent
 104 St. Francois Xavier Street
 Active and Industrious Agents and Carvers throughout the Dominion. 40

GREENE & SONS
STRAW GOODS & FELT HAT MANUFACTURERS.
 We are now prepared with our New Styles, in all descriptions of
MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S FELT and STRAW GOODS,
SILK HATS, CLOTH CAPS &c., &c
 Close buyers will find strong inducements to purchase of us.
TERMS LIBERAL.
 617, 10, 521 and 523 St. Paul Street,
 1-1y Montreal.

THE YEAR BOOK AND ALMANAC OF CANADA For 1869 IS NOW PUBLISHED.
 Contains 161 pages of reading matter, of the greatest interest. Contains facts necessary for the whole Dominion to know of the separate Provinces.
PRICE 12 1/2 CENTS.
 Edition on Superior Paper with Cover 25 cts. Will be sent by post to any address. Liberal discount to Booksellers. 50


GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.
 Thursday, 24th day of June, 1869.
PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.
 ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under and in virtue of the authority given in the 58th section of the Act St Vie Cap. 12, intituled: "An Act respecting the Public Works of Canada," His Excellency has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered, that *Crude Brimstone*, heretofore chargeable, as an unenumerated article in the existing Tariff of Canal-Tolls, with the rates fixed for the sixth class, shall be and the same is hereby placed in the fifth class thereof, and made chargeable with the Tolls of that class.
WM. H. LEE, Clerk Privy Council.
 3-27

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.
OUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,
 Montreal. 50-1y

STIRLING, McCALL & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,
 Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets,
 7-1y MONTREAL.

C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS,
 8 St. Hel Street. 81-1y

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,
 Importers of
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
 331 & 333 St. Paul Street,
 MONTREAL. 8-1y

ROBERTSON, STEPHEN & CO.,
 MONTREAL,
 Are now receiving their
FALL IMPORTATIONS,
 which will be fully completed by the 20th INSTANT.

When they will be prepared to exhibit a large and varied selection of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS. 5-1y

PLIMSOLL, WARNOCK & CO.,
 Importers of
STRAW AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
 Joseph's Block,
 18 St. HELEN STREET,
 MONTREAL. 9-1y

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS 1869
LEWIS, KAY & CO.,
 Have now received the bulk of their Spring Goods, and from the 10th to the 16th will be prepared to show one of the
BEST STOCKS IN THE DOMINION.
 March 8, 1869. 1-1y

OGILVY & CO.,
 Importers of
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
 435 St. Paul, Corner St. Peter Street,
 MONTREAL.

Sayer's Brandy; Bernard's Ginger Wine and Old Tom; Stewart's Scotch Whisky. 6-1y

EUTHERLAND, FORBES & CO.,
 Importers of
BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS
 450 St. Paul Street,
 Montreal. 18-1y

JAMES MITCHELL,
 IS NOW RECEIVING AND OFFERS FOR SALE:
 Hhds. Extra Bright Porto Rico and Barbadoes SUGAR.
 Pnds. Choice Demerara MOLASSES (New Crop).
 Brls. } Choice Labrador & Casco HERRINGS
 Hf-Brls. } Spl's and Round.
 Choice Newfoundland Green CODFISH.
 54gs. Brls. } Primo Jamaica COFFEE
 Boxes LOBSTERS, and ARROWROOT, in tins.
 Hhds. United Vineyard BRANDY. Vintage 1863.
 Very fine.
 No. 7 St. Helen Street.
 Montreal, Feb. 25, 1869. 1-ly

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
 OF LONDON.
 (Established in 1783.)
 Insurances effected at current rates.
 JAMES DAVISON, Manager.
 GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO., General Agents
 for the Dominion. 6-ly.

J. D. ANDERSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR
 AND
 GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHER,
ALBION CLOTH HALL,
 No. 124 Great St. James Street,
 MONTREAL. 12-ly

FRANCIS FRASER,
HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 28 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal.

Agent for French and German Manufacturers of
 Window Glass, Glass Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., Bir-
 mingham Hardware, Sheffield Electro-Plate Goods,
 Tools, Cutlery, Files, Steel, &c. 83-ly

WHEELER & WILSON,
 Awarded, over eighty-two competitors, at the Paris
 Exhibition, 1867, the HIGHEST PREMIUM, the
GOLD MEDAL,
 For perfection of

SEWING MACHINES.
S. B. SCOTT & CO., Agents,
 245 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

ALSO,
 AGENTS for the celebrated **LAMBE KNITTING**
MACHINE. 5-ly

REFRIGERATORS & ICE CHESTS
HEILLEUR & CO., Manufacturers,
 625 CRAIG STREET,
 Also IMPROVED COOKING RANGES,
 Family and Hotel Sizes. 15-5

W. OLENDINENG,
 (Late Wm. Rodden & Co.)
FOR UNDER, & MANUFACTURER OF STOVES, &c.
 Works, 165 to 179 William Street,
 City Sample and Sale Room, 118 and 120 Great St.
 James Street,
 and 332 Craig Street
 MONTREAL, P.Q. 9

THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPAN.
 (OF CANADA)
 AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000
 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000
DIRECTORS:
 HUGH ALLAN, President.
 GEORGE STEPHEN. C. J. BRIDGES.
 ADOLPHE ROY. HENRY LYMAN.
 EDWIN ATWATER. N. B. CORSE.
 Life and Guarantees Department:
 Office 71 Great St. James Street.
 This Company—formed by the association of nearly
 100 of the wealthiest citizens of Montreal—is now pre-
 pared to grant Policies of LIFE ASSURANCE and
 Bonds of FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
 Applications can be made to the Office in Montreal
 or through any of the Company's Agents.
 EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.

JAMES ROBERTSON,
 126, 123, 120 and 132, Queen Street, Montreal,
METAL MERCHANT,
 Manufacturer of Shot, Lead-pipe, Paints, and Putty
 1-ly

NELSON, WOOD & CO.,
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE
 DEALERS in European and American FANCY
 GOODS, Paper Hangings, Clocks, Looking Gla. sea,
 and Plates, Stationery, Combs, Brushes, Mats, Toys,
 &c. &c. &c.
 MANUFACTURERS OF

Brooms, Matches, Painted Pails, Tubs, Wash-
 Boards, and Dealers in
WOODENWARE of every description.
 29 St. Peter Street, Montreal.
 AND
 74 York Street, Toronto. 36-3m

THE TRADE REVIEW
 AND
Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.
 MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1869.

Purchasing Department of the **TRADE**
REVIEW. See Advertisement.

BANK RETURNS.
THE Bank Statement for the month ended May
 31st, 1869, containing the full returns only for the
 Quebec and Ontario Banks, is published and appears
 in other columns.
 The following is a comparison of the total Assets
 and Liabilities of these banks for the months of April
 and May, 1869:—

	LIABILITIES.	April.	May.
Circulation.....		\$ 8,132,444	\$ 7,462,421
Balances due other Banks.....		1,146,051	1,339,631
Deposits not bearing interest..		13,643,824	14,659,911
Do. bearing interest..		21,213,943	21,018,236
Total Liabilities.....		\$44,141,262	\$44,480,249
	ASSETS.		
Coin, Bullion, and Prov. Notes \$		7,882,806	\$12,512,820
Landed or other property of			
Bank.....		1,693,629	1,696,694
Government Securities.....		2,035,136	3,059,633
Notes of other Banks.....		1,626,202	1,761,737
Balances due from other Banks.		8,333,012	6,715,477
Discounts.....		51,233,612	50,394,853
Other Debts.....		3,223,820	2,893,830
Total Assets.....		\$77,725,184	\$78,340,674

Bank note circulation, it will be seen, continues to
 decline, the reduction from April to May amounting
 to \$570,000. This steady decline in the circulating
 medium indicates a very inactive trade throughout
 the country, and this is still further made manifest by
 the increase of nearly a million dollars in the de-
 posits.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
IRON & HARDWARE MERCHANTS
 MONTREAL,
 PROPRIETORS OF THE
 Montreal Saw Works,
 Montreal Axe Works,
 Montreal Horse Nail Works,
 Montreal Tack Works.
 MANAGING DIRECTORS:
MONTREAL ROLLING MILLS COMPANY,
 Comprising
 Montreal Rolling Mills,
 Montreal Nail Works,
 Montreal Lead Works.
 AGENTS OF THE
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y.
 (of London, England)
 CAPITAL \$2,500,000 Stg. 1-ly

That trade is stagnant we know: that there will be
 much improvement before the condition of the crops
 is fully ascertained we do not think; and until then
 we expect to see slow circulation of money and large
 accumulations.
 The increase in the item of "Coin, Bullion and Pro-
 vincial Notes," is very noticeable, amounting to
 nearly four millions and a half, the Bank of Montreal
 contributing over three millions, partly obtained, as
 it would appear, from increased public deposits, and
 partly drawn from its balances in the hands of its
 foreign agents.
 Discounts have been reduced \$850,000, and will prob-
 ably still further decline during the summer.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.
STATEMENT of the Post Office Savings Banks ac-
 count, for the month of May, 1869, published
 in accordance with the Act 31 Vic., cap. 10, sec. 72.
 In hands of the Eec. Gen. as per \$ 5
 last statement (April 30th)..... 729,308 22
 Amount received from
 depositors during May \$84,831.60
 Interest paid..... 519.72
 Amount of withdrawal cheques 43,289 11
 \$6,850.72
 42,081.61
 In hands of Eec. Gen., May 31.... \$771,339.83
 Bearing interest at 4 per cent. 422,409 05
 Bearing interest at 5 per cent. 339,000 00
 Bearing no interest, being the
 amount in the hands of the Eec.
 General, to meet outstanding
 cheques..... 2,989.78
 771,339.83

JOHN LANGTON,
 Auditor.
 Audit Office, June 18th, 1869.

THE PATENT ACT OF 1869.
WE publish elsewhere at length the principal pro-
 visions of this Act. The following is a brief
 summary.
 Any person who has been a resident of Canada for
 one year or his assign or heir may obtain a patent for
 any *bona fide* invention or discovery. In making ap-
 plication for a patent the applicant must make oath
 or affirmation as to his belief that he, or the person
 whose assignee he is, is the true inventor or discoverer
 of the invention or discovery. All descriptions and
 specifications must be full and complete, and where
 possible drawings and models must accompany the
 application. Patents shall be valid for five years,
 renewable for five years more, and again renewable
 for a third term of five years. The Government of
 Canada shall always have the right to use any inven-
 tion or discovery, giving the patentee such compensa-
 tion as the commissioner may report to be reasonable.
 All former Patent Acts of the several Provinces are
 repealed, but patents issued under them are to remain
 in force in the Province for which they were issued,
 and are to be capable of extension, under certain for-
 malities, over the whole Dominion. The right to file
 a caveat is given, but if application be made by
 another person for a patent for the same invention,
 the party filing the caveat is notified, and he must
 then within three months of the mailing of the notice,
 file his petition and take the necessary steps for ob-
 taining a patent. In all cases, a caveat becomes void
 at the end of four years from the filing thereof.

THE WORK OF THE SESSION.

The work of the Parliamentary Session which closed last week at Ottawa, may be glanced at under two heads—What has been done, and what has been left undone. Examined from either or any stand point, the Session has been one of marked importance—one which must ever be memorable in Canadian annals.

Few Parliaments of any Nation ever had questions of higher magnitude submitted for their consideration. The purchase of the North-West Territory, the admission of Newfoundland into the Union, the measure for the pacification of Nova Scotia and the Banking Bill, were all questions of the greatest moment. The English House of Commons or the American House of Representatives—imposing as these Legislative bodies are—would have been honored by the consideration of any of them, but particularly by that of the Annexation of the magnificent Territory which has been so long a *terra incognita* under the Hudson Bay Company's rule. It is not every day that a Nation's representatives are called upon to consider the purchase of a rich and fertile Territory large enough to make a dozen or more kingdoms such as exist in Europe. But such has been the distinction of the representatives of British America during the late Session, and the future will alone reveal the momentous importance of the question so quietly disposed of.

But what has been done? That is the first question we proposed to answer in beginning this article. Well—a great deal has been done of one kind and another. A large stride has been made towards rendering uniform the Criminal Laws of the Dominion. Some seven or eight of such Bills were passed. The Dominion may be said to have extended its bounds immensely both East and West, for the formal admission of Newfoundland and the North-West is reduced to a question of months. The preliminary steps towards the annexation of Prince Edward Island have also been taken, and in all probability our Legislators will be called upon during next Session to adopt the basis of Union with that small but spirited people. The friends of Confederation have reason to rejoice at the rapidity with which the whole programme adopted at Quebec in 1864 is being fulfilled, and our only fear now is that our Legislators may be led to undertake responsibilities too fast. We hope the Nova Scotia concessions will have the desired effect, and completely reconcile that valuable Province to the Union. We confess that we regret, on Constitutional grounds, the mode in which the Government has met the demands of Nova Scotia; but now that it is done, let us hope our fellow citizens at the last will admit the generous manner in which Parliament has acted, and that the precedent established will not be made use of in excuse of any further assaults on the Dominion exchequer. Supplies have been granted to open up the mixed land and water route to Fort Garry, recommended by Mr. Dawson. The work will be proceeded with rapidly, but it is quite evident a railroad will soon be required if we are to divert the trade of the North-West towards our cities. The Insolvency Bill is also an important feature of the Session. We regard this measure as a wise piece of Legislation. Under the old law a great deal of fraud was being perpetrated, and although we did not favor its total abolition, we are glad that such changes have been made as will check the wholesale white-washing process which was going on among delinquent debtors. Such acts as that on Immigration, the settlement with the Great Western Company, and the subsidy to the Allan steamers are worthy of mention, but do not call for special notice at our hand.

Among the more important private Bills agreed to are the incorporation of the Dominion Bank and the Merchants' Bank of Halifax; the Royal Canadian Bank Bill, extending the time for specie payments, or to enable it to amalgamate with any other institution; the Act to unite the Beaver and Toronto Mutual Insurance Companies; and the incorporation of the Canadian and European Telegraph Company.

But in the second place (as the orators say), what has not been done? Well, the Banking Scheme of the Government was not adopted. The country feels very little sorrow at that. Indeed there can be no question of the fact that the people generally looked upon the whole scheme with extreme disfavour. The powerful opposition of the Banks may have contributed to produce this feeling; but that the feeling pervaded almost every class of the Province of Ontario, which would have been most deeply affected

had the measure become law, there can be no doubt. The independence shown by the House on this question was strictly in accordance with public opinion out of doors. In withdrawing the scheme the Government acted wisely, and placed themselves in a position to bring it forward at some future time. The Election law for the Dominion did not pass, mainly, we suppose, because there was not time to consider it as it deserved to be considered. This is a measure which, on account of the new machinery which has to be called into use to make out the voter's lists, as well as the qualification of voters, and whether the ballot or open voting shall prevail, deserves attentive consideration, and the delay till next Session will be advantageous instead of the reverse. The measure to re-enact the old-fashioned Usury Laws was killed off at one of the preliminary stages, apparently as much to the satisfaction of some of the Ministers themselves as sensible people in general. This sort of legislation is more than useless. Laws can not make water run up hill, nor make uniform the price of wheat or any similar commodity. The prices of such articles are regulated by the law of supply and demand, and so it is also with money. We hope the Statute-book of our New Dominion may never be disfigured by such legislation, for so long as it remained it would be a standing reflection upon the intelligence of our people.

In the future before British America our statesmen will undoubtedly have important subjects to grapple with. But we venture to express the opinion that there will not be many sessions of the Dominion Parliament which will surpass that of 1869. As regards the amount of money voted, that of last year may rival it, as the cost of the Intercolonial Railway and of the projected fortifications was provided for; but the amount in the Supply Bill just passed is also large, much larger, in fact, than we like to see it. Indeed, we feel called upon to raise our warning voice as we have done frequently before, against running the Dominion into debt too fast, for that is the principal danger which lies in our path. The principal expenditures of this Session, however (the purchase and opening up of the North West) will soon pay good interest upon the capital invested. We wish we could say as much for some of those of last year.

THE BANKING SYSTEM OF THE DOMINION.

No. 1.

THE London *Economist* of June 12th states that the failure of the Royal Canadian Bank "has naturally drawn attention to the financial system of the New Dominion; and it appears that Mr. Rose has introduced a general bank law, applying to all future charters or renewals, giving Canada a system very closely resembling that of the United States, both as to banking and currency." After giving a very brief and not altogether accurate synopsis of the proposed law, the *Economist* closes by saying: "This looks like as if Canada was going to imitate the Union in the bad as well as the good features of the present system. Why should the New Dominion 'issue greenbacks at all'?"

The failure of the Royal Canadian Bank cannot be attributed to any defect inherent in the present banking system. Bad management, if not corrupt management; disagreement between members of the Board of Directors; some known unfortunate transactions in which loss was suffered; these and other causes led to a withdrawal of public confidence, and the Bank having lent its funds where they could only be gradually realized, found itself so weak in coin as to be obliged to suspend specie payments. But it must be remembered that this was only a suspension—not a failure. The Bank not merely had assets ample to pay dollar for dollar of its indebtedness, but its paid-up capital was nearly if not quite intact. An early resumption of specie payments will in all probability take place. The old Board of Directors has to make way for the new one, chosen at a general meeting last week. The unpaid capital is being called in, and everything betokens an intention of placing the Bank in such a position as to command all the public confidence with which it first started, and which it had so shamefully lost during the few years of its existence.

We repeat that the failure of the Bank in question cannot be attributed to any defect inherent in the present banking system. At the same time we cannot close our eyes to the fact that this system is not altogether perfect, and that there exists a necessity for

such a re-modelling at least of it as will remedy its most obvious deficiencies. And as the consideration of the Government resolutions has been postponed for another year, ample time is given for the most careful study and fullest discussion of the entire question. We trust it will continue to receive both from the press and the people all the attention its importance claims for it, and that when the matter comes up—as it probably will next session—for final decision, the matured judgment of the country may have been declared on Mr. Rose's scheme, its good as well as its weak points, and on any other schemes which may be put forward for adoption.

We consider that the one great point to be attained, in so far as it is attainable, is safety to the public as creditors of the Banks. The increase of banking facilities and banking capital is of immense importance to a young and progressive country, where enterprise exists, but cramped for want of the necessary means. In no way, not even by the prospect of large returns in the shape of interest, is money so surely attracted as by the goodness of the security offered. The mode by which increase of banking capital may be expected to take place in this country is two-fold. The first and greatest source of supply is the yearly savings of the country, coming to the Banks in the shape of deposits, and from time to time furnishing the capital of new banks. The other and less important source of supply is foreign capital, invested in bank stock.

Much stress has been laid on the large credit obtained by means of bank circulation, and its value as a means of moving the crops to market. That this is altogether over-estimated becomes apparent when we compare the circulation of the banks with the deposits. By reference to the statement published in other columns, showing the condition of the banks at the 31st of May, it will be seen that the total circulation amounts only to \$7,806,443, while deposits foot up \$38,822,737, the latter being 80 per cent of the total liabilities, whereas the former are less than 17 per cent. This disparity increases from year to year. In January of 1861, Circulation was \$12,222,657, and Deposits \$16,292,253. In January of 1862, Circulation had decreased \$200,000, while Deposits had increased over two millions and a half. In 1863, '64 and '65 Circulation decreased, while Deposits were steadily increasing, amounting in August, 1865, to three times the circulation. While the business of Canada has been growing rapidly, the circulation of money has not increased in anything like the same ratio. It has been found possible, by means of cheques, drafts, letters of credit, &c., &c., to dispense with the handling of much money that would otherwise be necessary. And the more the country advances, the more banks we have, the less will it be necessary to depend on circulation, and the credit obtainable by means of it.

The all-important point then is to secure increased capital, and that can be done in two ways, namely, by making banking safe, and by making it profitable. The public must have a certain amount of confidence in a bank before they will risk their means by even keeping their current balances with it, and much more before they will leave their money on permanent deposit. It becomes necessary then to secure a system with such safeguards that only downright dishonesty can cause loss either to depositors or note-holders. There must be a sufficiently large paid up capital, there must be liability—and immediate liability, in case of suspension—on the part of the shareholders, and there must be always in the vaults of the bank a reserve of coin and cash securities large enough to secure confidence on the part of the public. Government inspection, at irregular periods and without due notice to the Banks, would suffice to determine whether the published returns were, as they too often are now, prepared; and such inspection should be insisted on. The returns, all are agreed upon this, should be fuller, and convey more definite information than they now do; and it should be possible from them for any intelligent man to form a correct estimate of the position of a bank, making only due allowance for the proportion of bad debts which every bank must make. Any system of banking, to be what it should be, must, we think, provide such safeguards as we have enumerated; and with them, complete confidence on the part of the public will be commanded, and deposits will increase even more rapidly than they have done in the past.

The Knoxville *Press* and *Herald* says that present indications are that there will be at least one-third more corn planted this season in East Tennessee than there has been since the war.

PATENT LAW FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

THIS Act, which is to commence and take effect on the first day of July, 1869, after constituting the Patent Office, attached to the Department of Agriculture, the Minister of which is to be the Commissioner of Patents of Invention, goes on to enact:—

WHO MAY OBTAIN PATENTS.

6. Any person having been a resident of Canada for at least one year next before his application, and having invented or discovered any new and useful improvement on any art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, not known or used by others before his invention or discovery thereof, or not being at the time of his application for a patent in public use or on sale in any of the Provinces of the Dominion, with the consent or allowance of inventor or discoverer thereof, may, on a petition to that effect presented to the Commissioner and on compliance with the other requirements of this Act, obtain a Patent granting to such person an exclusive property therein; and the said Patent shall be under the seal of the Patent office and the signature of the Commissioner, or the signature of another member of the Privy Council, and shall be good and avail to the grantee, his heirs, assigns or other legal representatives for the period mentioned in such Patent but no Patent shall issue for an invention or discovery having an illicit object in view, nor for any mere scientific principle or abstract theorem.

7. An original and true inventor or discoverer shall not be deprived of the right to a Patent for his invention or discovery by reason of his having, previously to his application, taken out a Patent therefor in any other country, at any time within six months next preceding the filing of his specification and drawing as required by this Act.

8. The Patent may be granted to any person to whom the inventor or discoverer, entitled under the sixth section to obtain a Patent, has assigned or bequeathed the right of obtaining the same, and the exclusive property in the invention or discovery in Canada, or in default of such assignment or bequest, to the executor or administrator of the deceased inventor, or discoverer, or other legal representative.

9. Any person, having been a resident of Canada for at least one year next before his application, and who has invented or discovered any improvement on any Patented invention or discovery, may obtain a Patent for such improvement, but shall not thereby obtain the right of vending or using the original invention or discovery, nor shall the Patent for the original invention or discovery confer the right of vending or using the patented improvement.

10. In cases of joint applications, Patents shall be granted in the names of all the applicants; and in such cases, any assignment from one of the said applicants or patentees to the other shall be registered in the manner of other assignments.

CONDITIONS AND FORMALITIES.

11. Every applicant for a Patent, before he can obtain the same, shall make oath, or when entitled by law to make an affirmation instead of an oath, shall make an affirmation that he verily believes that he is, or that the person whose assignee or representative he is or was the true inventor or discoverer of the invention or discovery for which the Patent is solicited, and that he, or the person whose assignee or representative he is, was a resident of Canada for one year next before the application, or in case of death of the inventor or discoverer, for one year next before such death. Such oath or affirmation may be made before any Justice of the Peace in Canada; but if the applicant is not at the time in Canada, the oath or affirmation may be made before any Minister Plenipotentiary, *chargé d'affaires*, consul or consular agent holding commission under the government of the United Kingdom, or any Judge of the country in which the applicant happens at the time to be.

12. The Petitioner for a Patent shall for all the purposes of this Act elect his domicile at some known or specified place in Canada, and mention the same in his Petition for a Patent, and he shall in the same petition state the place or places in Canada, at which he, or, if his application be assigned or representative of the person whose assignee or representative he is, was resident during the year of residence required by this Act, and the period of residence at each such place.

13. The applicant shall in his petition for a Patent, insert the title or name of his invention or discovery, its object, and a short description of the same, and shall distinctly allege all the facts which are necessary under this Act to entitle him to a patent therefor, and shall with the petition send in

a written specification, in duplicate, of his invention or discovery, describing the same in such full clear and exact terms as to distinguish it from all contrivances or processes for similar purposes.

14. The application shall correctly and fully describe the mode or modes of operating contemplated by the applicant—and shall state clearly and distinctly the contrivances and things which he claims as new, and for the use of which he claims an exclusive property and privilege—it shall bear the name of the place where it is made, the date, and be signed by the applicant and two witnesses—in the case of a machine the specification shall fully explain the principle and the several modes in which it is intended to apply and work out the same; in the case of a machine or in any other case where the invention or discovery admits of illustration by means of drawings, the applicant shall also, with his application send in drawings induplicate showing clearly all parts of the invention or discovery; and each drawing shall bear the name of the inventor or discoverer and shall have written references, corresponding with the specification, and a certificate of the applicant that it is the drawing referred to in the specification; but the Commissioner may require any greater number of drawings than those above mentioned, or dispense with any of them, as he may see fit; one duplicate of the specifications and of the drawings, if any drawings, shall be annexed to the Patent, of which it forms an essential part, and the other duplicate shall remain deposited in the Patent Office.

15. The applicant shall also deliver to the Commissioner, unless specially dispensed from so doing for some good reason, a neat, working model of his invention or discovery, on a convenient scale, exhibiting its several parts in due proportion, whenever the invention or discovery admits of such model, and shall deliver to the Commissioner specimens of the ingredients, and of the composition of matter sufficient in quantity for the purpose of experiment, whenever the invention is a composition of matter, provided such ingredients and composition are not of an explosive character or otherwise dangerous, in which case they are to be furnished only when specially required by the Commissioner, and then with such precautions as shall be prescribed in the said requisition.

The Act next contains a provision that every patent granted shall recite briefly the substance of the petition on which it is granted, and shall grant to the patentee or his legal representative the usual rights of manufacture and sale. It then provides that Patents shall be valid for five years, renewable for five years more, and finally renewable for a third term of five years. If any mistake has been made in the description or specification on which the patent is obtained, if made through inadvertence or accident, the Patentee may, by surrender of his patent and payment of a certain fine, obtain a new patent in accordance with an amended description.

The following sections contain the regulations concerning the

ASSIGNMENT AND INFRINGEMENT OF PATENTS.

21. The Government of Canada may always use any patented invention or discovery, paying to the patentee such sum as the Commissioner may report to be a reasonable compensation for the use thereof.

22. Every Patent for an invention or discovery whensoever issued shall be assignable in law either as to the whole interest or as to any part thereof, by any instrument in writing; but such assignment and also every grant and conveyance of any exclusive right to make and use and to grant to others the right to make and use the invention or discovery patented within and throughout the Dominion of Canada, or within and throughout any one or more of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, or any part of any of such Provinces or of the Dominion shall be registered in the office of the Commissioner; and every assignment affecting a Patent for invention or discovery shall be deemed null and void against any subsequent assignee unless such instrument is registered as herein before prescribed, before the registering of the instrument under which such subsequent assignee may claim.

23. Every person who, without the consent in writing of the Patentee, makes, constructs or puts in practice any invention or discovery for which a Patent has been obtained under this Act, or procures such invention or discovery from any person not authorized to make or use it by the Patentee, and uses it, shall be liable to the Pa-

tentee in an action of damages for so doing;—and the judgment shall be enforced and the damages, and costs as may be adjudged, shall be recovered in like manner as in other cases in the Court in which the action is brought.

24. An action for the infringement of a Patent may be brought before any Court of Record having jurisdiction to the amount of damages asked for and having its sittings within the Province in which the infringement is said to have taken place, and being at the same time of the Courts of such jurisdiction within such Province the one of which the place of holding is nearest to the place of residence or of business of the defendant; and such Court shall decide the case and determine as to cost. In any action for the infringement of a Patent, the Court if sitting, or any Judge thereof in Chambers if the Court be not sitting, may, on the application of plaintiff or defendant respectively, make such order for an injunction, restraining the opposite party from further use, manufacture or sale of the subject matter of the patent, and for his punishment in the event of disobedience to such order, or for inspection or account, and respecting the same and the proceedings in the action, as the Court or judge may see fit;—but from such order an appeal shall lie under the same circumstances and to the same Court, as from other judgments or orders of the Court in which the order was made.

25. Whenever the plaintiff fails to sustain his action, because his specification and claim embrace more than that of which he was the first inventor or discoverer, and it appears that the defendant used or infringed any part of the invention or discovery justly and truly specified and claimed as new, the Court may discriminate, and the judgment may be rendered accordingly.

26. The defendant in any such action may specially plead as matter of defence any fact or default which by this Act or by law would render the Patent void; and the Court shall take cognizance of that special pleading and of the facts connected therewith, and shall decide the case accordingly.

NULLITY, IMPEACHMENT AND VOIDANCE OF PATENTS.

27. A Patent shall be void, if any material allegation in the petition or declaration of the applicant be untrue, or if the specification and drawings contain more or less than is necessary for obtaining the end for which they purport to be made, such omission or addition being wilfully made for the purpose of misleading; but, if it shall appear to the Court that such omission or addition is simply an involuntary error, and it is proved that the Patentee is entitled to the remainder of his Patent *pro tanto*, the Court shall render a judgment in accordance with the facts, and determine as to costs and the Patent shall be held valid for such part of the invention described, and two office copies of such judgment shall be furnished to the Patent Office by the Patentee, one to be registered and to remain of record in the office, and the other to be attached to the Patent and made a part of it by reference.

28. Every Patent granted under this Act shall be subject and expressed to be subject to the condition that such Patent and all the rights and privileges thereby granted shall cease and determine and the Patent shall be null and void, at the end of three years from the date thereof unless the Patentee shall within that period have commenced and shall after such commencement carry on in Canada the construction or manufacture of the invention or discovery patented in such manner that any person desiring to use it may obtain it or cause it to be made for him at a reasonable price at some manufactory or establishment for making or constructing it, in Canada, and that such patent shall be void if after the expiration of eighteen months from the granting thereof, the patentee or his assignee or assignees for the whole or a part of his interest in the Patent, imports or causes to be imported into Canada, the invention or discovery for which the Patent is granted.

Sections 29, 30 and 31 provide for the obtaining of certified copies of documents by persons desiring to impeach any patent, and the filing of them with the Clerks of the proper Courts in the different Provinces; for recording in the Patent Office a certificate of the judgment, voiding any patent, and for appealing to the higher Courts.

Sections 32 and 33 provide that patents under previous Acts of the several Provinces shall remain in force, and may be extended under this Act over the whole Dominion, after proper application and payment of fees, and that all the records of the

Provincial Patent Offices shall be handed over to the Commissioner of Patents for the Dominion.

TARIFF OF FEES

The following fees shall be payable to the Commissioners before an application for any of the purposes hereinafter mentioned shall be entertained, that is to say —

On a petition for a patent for five years.	\$20 00
On petition for extension from five to ten years	20 00
On petition for extension from ten to fifteen years	20 00
On lodging a caveat	5 00
On asking to register a judgment <i>pro tanto</i>	4 00
On asking to register an assignment	2 00
On asking to attach a disclaimer to a patent	4 00
On asking for a copy of patent with specifications	4 00
On petition to re-issue a patent after demands, and on petition to extend a former patent to the Dominion, the fee shall be at the rate of	4 00
For every unexpired year of duration of such patent	
On office copies of documents, not above mentioned the following charge shall be exacted.	
For every single or first folio of certified copy	50
For every subsequent hundred words (fractions) from and under fifty not being counted, and over fifty being counted for one hundred	25

33. For every copy of drawings the party applying shall pay such sums as the Commissioner considers a fair remuneration for time and labor expended therein by any officer of the department or person employed to perform such service.

36. The said fees shall be in full of all services performed under this Act in any such case by the Commissioner or any person employed in the Patent Office.

37. All fees received under this Act shall be paid over to the Receiver General, and form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, except such sums as may be paid for copies of drawings when made by persons not receiving salaries in the Patent Office.

38. No fee shall be made the subject of exemption in favor of any person; and no fee once paid shall be returned to the person who paid it except:

1. When the invention is not susceptible of being patented;
 2. When the petition for patent is withdrawn, and in every such case the Commissioner may return one-half of the fee paid;
- And in case of withdrawal a fresh application shall be necessary to revive the claim, as if no proceeding had taken place in the matter.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

39. An intending applicant for a patent who has not yet perfected his invention or discovery and is in fear of being despoiled of his ideas, may file in the Patent Office a description of his invention or discovery so far, with or without plans, at his own will; and the Commissioner on reception of the fee hereinafter prescribed, shall cause the said document to be preserved in secrecy, with the exception of delivering copies of the same whenever required by the said party or by any judicial tribunal—the secrecy of the document to cease when he obtains a patent for his invention or discovery, and such document shall be called a *caveat*. Provided always that if application shall be made by any other person for a patent for any invention or discovery with which such *caveat* may in any respect interfere, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner forthwith to give notice by mail to the person who has filed such *caveat*, and such person shall within three months after the date of mailing the notice, if he would avail himself of the *caveat*, file his petition and take the other steps necessary in an application for patent, and if in the opinion of the Commissioner the applications are interfering, like proceedings may be had in all respects as are by this Act provided in the case of interfering applications, provided further that unless the person filing any *caveat*, shall, within four years from the filing thereof, have made application for a patent the *caveat* shall be void.

40. The Commissioner may object to grant a Patent in the following cases.

1. When he is of opinion that the alleged invention or discovery is not patentable in law;
2. When it appears that the invention or discovery is already in the possession of the public with the consent or allowance of the inventor;
3. When it appears that the invention or discovery has been described in a book or other printed publication before the date of the application; or otherwise in the possession of the public.
4. When it appears that the invention or discovery has already been patented or discovered, where the case is one within the seventh section of

this Act; or one in which the Commissioner has doubts as to whether the patentee or the applicant is the first inventor or discoverer.

41. Whenever the Commissioner objects to grant a Patent as aforesaid, he shall notify the applicant to that effect and shall state the ground or reason therefor, with sufficient detail to enable the applicant to answer, if he can, the objection of the Commissioner.

42. Every applicant who has failed to obtain a Patent by reason of the objection of the Commissioner as aforesaid, may at any time within six months after notice thereof has been addressed to him or his agent, appeal from the decision of the Commissioner to the Governor in Council.

43. In cases of interfering applications for any Patent, the same shall be submitted to the arbitration of three skilled persons, one of whom shall be chosen by each of the applicants, and the third person shall be chosen by the Commissioner, or by his Deputy or the person appointed to perform the duty of that office.—And the decision or award of such Arbitrators, or any two of them, delivered to the Commissioner in writing, and subscribed by them, or any two of them shall be final as far as respects the granting of the Patent.

44. If either of the applicants refuses or fails to choose an Arbitrator when required so to do by the Commissioner, the Patent shall issue to the opposite party.—And when there are more than two interfering applicants, and the parties applying do not all unite in appointing three Arbitrators, the Commissioner or his Deputy, or person appointed to perform the duty of that office, may appoint the three Arbitrators for the purposes aforesaid.

45. All specifications, drawings, models, disclaimers, judgments and other papers, except *caveats*, shall be open to the inspection of the public at the Patent Office, under such regulations as may be adopted in that behalf.

46. Clerical errors happening in the framing or copying of any instrument of the Patent Office, shall not be construed as invalidating the same, but when discovered they may be corrected under the authority of the Commissioner.

47. In case any Letters Patent shall be destroyed or lost, others of the like tenor, date and effect may be issued in lieu thereof, on the party paying the fees herein before prescribed for office copies of documents.

48. No Letters Patent shall extend to prevent the use of any invention or discovery in any foreign ship or vessel, where such invention or discovery is not so used for the manufacture of any goods to be vended within or exported from Canada.

49. Every person who before the issuing of a Patent has purchased, constructed, or acquired any invention or discovery for which a Patent has been obtained under this Act, shall have the right of using and vending to others, the specific art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter patented, so purchased, constructed or acquired before the issue of the Patent therefor, without being liable to the Patentee or his representatives for so doing; but the Patent shall not be held invalid as regards other persons by reason of such purchase, construction or acquisition or use of the invention or discovery by the person first aforesaid, or by those to whom he may have sold the same, unless the same was purchased, constructed or acquired or used for a longer period than one year before the application for a patent therefor.

50. Every Patentee under this Act, shall stamp or engrave on each patented article sold or offered for sale by him, the year of the date of the Patent applying to such article, thus, "Patented 1869,"—or as the case may be; and any such Patentee selling or offering for sale any such patented article not so marked, shall be liable to the punishment of a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, and in default of the payment of such fine, to imprisonment not to exceed two months.

51. Whosoever writes, paints, prints, moulds, casts, carves, engraves, stamps or otherwise marks upon anything made or sold by him, and for sole making or selling of which he is not the Patentee, the name or any imitation of the name of any Patentee for the sole making or selling of such thing, without the consent of such Patentee, or without the consent of the Patentee writes, paints, prints, moulds, casts, carves, engraves, stamps or otherwise marks upon anything not purchased from the Patentee the words, "Patent," "Letters Patent," "Queen's Patent," "Patented," or any word or words of like import, with the intent of counterfeiting or imitating the stamp, mark or device of the Patentee, or of deceiving the public and inducing them to be-

lieve that the thing in question was made or sold by or with the consent of the Patentee,—shall be deemed to have committed a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction be punished therefor by fine or by imprisonment or both, in the discretion of the Court before which the conviction shall be had, but the fine shall not exceed two hundred dollars, nor shall the imprisonment exceed three months.

52. Any person wilfully making or causing to be made any false entry in any register or book, or any false or altered copy of any document relating to the purposes of this Act, or who shall produce or tender any such false or altered document knowing the same to be such, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment accordingly.

53. Chapter thirty-four of the Consolidated Statutes of the late Province of Canada, respecting Patents for Inventions,—Chapter one hundred and seventeen of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, (third series),—Chapter one hundred and eighteen of the Revised Statutes of New Brunswick, and any Act amending any of the said Chapters, or any other Act, are hereby repealed, in so far as they or any of them may be inconsistent with this Act, or make any provision in any matter provided for by this Act, except only as respects all rights acquired and penalties or liabilities incurred under the said laws or any of them, before the coming into force of this Act.

54. When citing this Act it shall be sufficient to call it "The Patent Act of 1869."

55. This Act shall commence and take effect on the first day of July, 1869.

MEETING OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.

A GENERAL Meeting of this Bank was held in Toronto last Friday. The following statement was read by Mr. Metcalfe, the Chairman:—

STATEMENT FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING JUNE 19th, 1869.

CAPITAL.	
Capital authorised by Act	\$2,000,000 00
" paid up	1,172,513 34
LIABILITIES.	
Prom. notes in circulation not bearing interest	505,430 00
Balances due other banks	33,248 94
Cash deposits not bearing int	202,162 46
" bearing interest	422,869 57
Total liabilities	\$1,163,711 34
ASSETS.	
Coin, bullion and Provincial notes	173,220 91
Landed or other property of banks	13,461 65
Government securities	128,911 00
Prom. notes or bills of other banks	47,453 19
Balances due from other banks	51,939 49
Notes and bills discounted	1,853,308 82
Total assets	\$2,268,298 96

The Chairman, in reply to a question, stated that the debt of Hughes, of Brampton, was \$20,000, for which the Bank had good security. Their loss could not possibly exceed \$2,000, and they might recover the whole amount. Reports had been circulated far and wide by the press, and by parties who had had an object in injuring the Bank, of the enormous losses which they had sustained, which were in most cases utterly unfounded. In fact, when he considered the extent to which these injurious rumours had been circulated throughout the Province, he was astonished the Bank had lasted one-half the time it did. He regretted to say many of the shareholders had lent themselves to these efforts to destroy the Bank.

The Chairman then proceeded to read a detailed statement of the position of the amount at the various agencies of the Bank throughout the Dominion. The reading of this statement elicited comment from numerous delegates at various stages, which comment was not unfrequently accompanied by considerable confusion and uproar. The fol-

lowing is a list of the losses at the various agencies as read by the chairman:—Bowmanville, \$1,000; Brampton, \$2,000; Chatham, \$1,500; Clinton, \$1,104.58; Cobourg, \$89,084; Fergus, \$250; Goderich, \$1,952; Hamilton, \$4,493; Kingston, \$32,331; Montreal, \$3,900; Newmarket, \$3,119.29; Paris, \$14,322; Perth, \$1,497; Peterborough, \$1,160; Seaford, \$586.24; St. Catharines, not ascertained; Stratford, \$2,600; Whitby, \$2,851; Woodstock, \$7,000; Toronto, \$70,087; Ottawa, \$2,084.

Total amount of bills discounted	\$41,960,698
“ losses	300,962
“ profits	704,078
“ Stock paid up	1,170,488
“ expenses	230,244
“ net profits	167,834

The chairman, in reading the above figures, accompanied many of them by running comments, which educed a discussion in some instances. With reference to the Cobourg agency, he explained that the agent of the Bank at that place, named Wallace, had given advances to one W. Dewe, to a very large extent. These advances were made against the positive instructions of the officers of the Bank, and, therefore, they would not be held responsible for them. The way in which the agent had acted at that locality was shameful in the highest degree; but it was not the fault of the management that they had been unfortunate to employ a dishonest servant. Wallace had proved irrestrainable.

Long and stormy discussions took place with reference to various transactions and losses made at the different agencies, and on other points.

Mr. Reesor proposed the following list of Directors: Peleg Howland, President; J. H. Dumble, J. Cranby, K. Chisholm, J. Taylor, Joseph Gould, and J. McGee.

And the motion was carried.

LONDON METAL MARKET.

THERE has been a decidedly improved feeling in the Metal Market during the past week, and the amount of business transacted has increased. A very much better enquiry also exists, and there now seems good reason to hope that much more animation will be manifested in the metal trade than has been the case for some weeks. The orders from India also have been more abundant, and are, we trust, an earnest of a much improved trade being done with that portion of the empire.

COFFEE.—Advices have been received from Valparaiso, dated May 10, which state that since the report of the 2nd of that month no charters had been entered into. This intelligence has had the effect of causing rather more firmness in the market, and prices have become a little stiffer. The demand, however, is not at present active.

IRON.—In Staffordshire there has been fully as good a demand during the week, and orders, though still only small in amount have come to hand from the United States, India and the Continent. The home demand remains quiet at present, but there is an expectation that a gradual recovery is being experienced. The demand for rails is the great feature of the trade, and its extent is illustrated by the fact that the value of the railway iron exported in April was nearly double what it was in the corresponding month of '67, and 50 per cent in advance of that of '68, and this in spite of the great decline in the export of that class of iron to India. In Welsh, home requirements keep below expectations, although there is some improvement as compared with three months ago.

LEAD.—A little better demand has existed during the week, but still the market shows no activity; prices are still rather easier.

TIN.—The market for Straits has become more quiet and the price ruling last week has not been maintained. Business has been done at £134 cash, and more recently at £133 cash, which may now be considered the quotation.

FURTER.—The demand has considerably improved during the week, and a good business has been done at advanced prices. The market is now firm at £21 for parcels on the spot.

TIN-PLATE.—The works continue in regular employ, and coils especially are in good request.

SPEL.—For Foreign the demand has rather improved.

QUICKSILVER.—In limited request only.—Mining Journal.

The various velocipede manufactories in New York city and vicinity are working night and day, in order to fill contracts for the machines which pour in from all quarters. Many of these orders come from foreign parts. Our manufacturers in this city having recently constructed a large number of machines for parties in Monte Video, Jamaica, West Indies and Mexico.

WESTERN EXTENSION RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the European and North American Railway Company for Extension Westward, was held on the 16th inst., in St. John, N.B., in the Court House. The report was read, and is as follows:—

Report of the President and Directors of the European and North American Railway Company for Extension from St. John Westward, for the year ending 16th June, 1868:—

To the Stockholders of the said Company:

GENTLEMEN.—The President and Directors of the European and North American Railway Company for extension from St. John Westward, have great pleasure in submitting for the information of the Stockholders of the said Company, a report of their proceedings during the past year, in which time the works and operations of constructing the whole line of this road from the City of St. John to the Eastern Boundary line of the State of Maine, has been pushed forward with great vigour and success, in proof of which we beg to lay before you the following facts and figures. The total length of the road from the west bank of the River St. John at the Suspension Bridge to the State of Maine is about 88 miles; nearly the whole of this distance is graded and ready to receive the rails as soon as they arrive from England. On the 31st of May last, 23½ miles of track had been laid continuously from Brundage's Point, and at the present time a train can be run from the latter place up to the Junction of the Fredericton Branch Railway. Tracklaying from Brundage's Point towards St. John, and from the Stations at Fairville towards Brundage's Point has also been commenced, and the Directors believe that by the end of July or early in August the track will be laid so that a train can proceed from the Station at Fairville, to the Junction of the Fredericton Branch Railway.

Sleepers sufficient for laying track on the whole line have been delivered, and 4½ miles of double fencing has been put up.

The rails for the whole length of the road have been purchased, and it is calculated that it will require about 9,000 tons; of this quantity about 4,020 tons were received during the season of 1868, about 1,820 tons have already arrived this spring, and the balance about 3,206 tons are reported afloat. Two vessels loaded with iron for this Company were unfortunately lost, one off the coast of Nova Scotia and the other of Cape Cod. Information of these disasters was immediately telegraphed to England, and the parcels have been repeated, so that the delay of the receipt of these cargoes is the only loss that the Company will sustain.

Three locomotives and fifty flat cars for ballasting and other purposes have been procured, and are kept constantly occupied in the construction of the road.

Temporary bridges have been constructed, or are in course of construction over all the large streams, and will be used only until the permanent superstructures can be brought from the United States; all bridges over 40 ft. span are to have iron superstructures. For further detail of the work done and materials furnished on the road, the Directors beg to refer the Stockholders to the Engineer's Estimate up to the 31st ult., which is herewith submitted.

The Stations which the Company propose to establish are as follows:—

1. Fairville, (near Suspension Bridge);
2. Lancaster, (Jewett's Mills, South Bay);
3. Westfield, (near Brundage's Point);
4. Nerepis, (near McKenzie's);
5. Welsford, (near Junc. of Fredericton and Douglas Valley Roads);
6. Clarendon,
7. Gasperaux, } Roads from Back Settlement;
8. Enniskillen,
9. Blissville, (South Branch Oromocto);
10. Fredericton Junction;
11. Oromocto, (Tracey's Mills);
12. Cork, (Settlement);
13. Harvey, (crossing road to Fredericton and St. Stephen);
14. Magaguadavic, (at outlet of Lake);
15. Woodstock Junction (crossing of N.B. and Canada Railway);
16. St. Croix, (Woodstock Road);

Station Buildings have been erected at the following places, viz.:—At Fairville, where the passenger and freight houses, and car and wood sheds are completed, and an engine house very nearly so; at Welsford a wood shed is in course of construction, and is about three quarters completed; at the Fredericton Junction the engine and passenger houses and wood shed are finished; at Oromocto (Tracey's Mills), and at Enniskillen, materials for station houses have been delivered, and considerable progress has been made on some of the buildings; an estimate of the work done and materials furnished for the construction of the station buildings up to the 31st ultimo is submitted herewith.

At a special meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held on the 2nd of November, 1867, the Directors of the company were authorized and empowered to execute a mortgage on the road, and to procure and issue first mortgage sterling bonds, by the sale of which bonds they would procure means to complete the road. The bonds were to be like the form submitted, and an issue of about \$2,000,000 was ordered. The mortgage was duly executed and 2,065 first mortgage sterling bonds, of £200 each, amounting in all to \$411,000 stg. were prepared.

On the 3rd of December, 1867, Wm. G. Case, Esq., of Columbia, Pennsylvania, U.S., was appointed the Agent of this Company to proceed to England and negotiate and sell these bonds. On the 6th of May following he concluded an agreement with Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., Bankers, London, to introduce

these Bonds in the London Stock Market, and under this arrangement Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., disposed of £38,800 for the net sum of £26,431 15s. 1d., and £41,000 were subsequently sold by Mr. Case for £27,913 6s. 2d. stg. On the 12th of December last, the Directors of this Company sold and transferred to the International Railway Construction and Transportation Company, an Association organized in the United States, £180,000 of these bonds, at 71 per cent. of their par value, for which this Company were to receive £40,000 sig. in cash by monthly instalments, 5,000 tons of railroad iron, and the balance is to be paid by them in two years from the date of the same.

Eleven thousand four hundred pounds of these bonds have been used in procuring Rolling Stock, and £6,600 of them have been paid on account of Station Buildings on the road. Of the whole amount of Bonds authorised, only £278,200 have been issued, which leaves £132,800 still under the control of the Directors.

By the provisions of the Act of Assembly, 27th Vic. Cap. 3, intitled "An Act to aid in the construction of Railways," a subsidy of \$10,000 per mile is granted to assist in constructing this line of railway. The whole length of this road is about 88 miles, so that the total amount arising from this source is about \$880,000. Twenty instalments, or \$600,000 of this amount, has been called for, which leaves a balance of \$280,000 still available.

The total amount of stock subscribed for, and owned by individuals principally resident in St. John is \$198,750. Of this amount \$116,760.56 has been collected, leaving a balance of \$76,989.45 due and unpaid. The Treasurer's accounts were duly audited by the Hon. A. McL Seely and James U. Thomas, Esq., whose report thereon is herewith submitted. The Treasurer's accounts shewing the total cash receipts of the Company up to the 31st May last, to be \$1,131,517.88 and the total expenditure up the same period to be \$1,130,476.15, and also a general balance sheet of the Company's accounts are also submitted, all of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. PARKS, President.
A. JARDINE,
WM. B. ROBINSON,
LEWIS CARVELL, } Directors.

European and North American Railway Company for Extension from St. John Westward.
General Balance to 31st May, 1869.

Dr.	
To European and North American Co. of Maine:	
Construction	\$1,068,252.78
Iron	148,538.86
Stations	32,119.36
Rolling Stock	58,006.98
Discounts, Stamps, Com-	
missions Printing, and ex-	
penses on Bonds issued	416,428.17
Board Expenses	17,382.98
C. N. Skinner	1,026.47
Charges	1,288.03
	\$1,743,037.06

Due by:—	
International Railway Con-	
struction and Transporta-	
tion Company	537,169.59
J. S. Morgan & Co.	13,411.86
London and Asiatic and	
American Banking Com-	
pany	11,680.01
William G. Case	5,328.61
	567,590.07

Subsidy called for	25,000.00
Bank of Montreal	1,041.73
	26,041.73

Subscriptions unpaid:—	
By Individuals	76,989.45
By Associate Contractors	250,000.00
By St. John City	12,000.00
	338,989.45

\$2,675,658.31

By General Account:—	
Individual stock subscribed	\$ 193,750.00
Associate Contractors do	250,000.00
Government Stock, do	300,000.00
St. John City, do	60,000.00
Twenty instalments Provin-	
cial subsidy	500,000.00
Bonds disposed of viz:—	
£278,200 stg. at 94 per cent	
prem. equal to	1,353,907.58
	2,657,657.58
Bills payable	18,000.00
Commercial Bank	73
	\$2,675,658.31

Memo: of Bonds:	Stg.
In possession of Treasurer	£ 15,500
In Bank Vault	80,800
In possession of J. S. Morgan & Co.	86,800
Total	183,800
Disposed of	278,200

Total authorised issue £411,000
Memo: of Subsidy:—
88 Miles Railway at \$10,000 per mile \$880,000
Less Subsidy Instalments certified 500,000
Balance still available \$380,000
Western Extension Railway Office,
St. John, N.B., 15th June.
T. B. ROBINSON,
Treasurer.

ROUTE TO THE NORTH-WEST.

ANOTHER REPORT BY MR. DAWSON.

M. E. S. J. DAWSON, who has been employed by the Government to explore the route by which communication can be opened between Canada and our new acquisition in the North-West, has made a very voluminous report upon this subject. Like all technical documents of this kind it goes into details in which the general public will have very little interest. The facts which it is important for such persons to know may be condensed into a comparatively short space, and they will be found set forth in the remaining portion of this notice. Mr. Dawson decides that for the present the only means of easy access to the Red River Settlement from Canada, within the financial means of the country, must be mainly by water, the connection, however, between the line of navigation and the head of Lake Superior on the one hand, and the Red River Settlement on the other being made by railway. Thus the route is divided into three different sections, which may thus be stated:—

From Lake Superior to the Eastern extremity of the waters which are to be made navigable.....	40 miles
Waters now partially navigable which are to be made navigable throughout their length, extending westward to the North West angle of the Lake of the Woods.....	311 miles
From the Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry.....	90 miles
Total.....	441 miles

The whole may be summed up therefore into 180 miles of railway and 311 miles of navigation. The first railway, and the shortest of the two, is that at the eastern end of the route, and on Lake Superior its terminus is intended to be at the head of Thunder Bay. Thence it is to strike the height of land or water shed between the streams which flow eastward by Lake Superior and the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic, and those which flow westward by Lake Winnipeg into Hudson Bay. The summit of this plateau is just on the eastern side of a large basin known as Lac Mille Lacs and 70 miles of broad and deep navigation could be made by connecting the waters of a series of lakes which are found on the plateau. The country between them and Lake Superior over which the railway of 40 miles must pass, is very rocky and difficult; but it is believed that an available line has been found, by striking the Matawin River and following its valley up to the place where it is proposed to make a dam, so as to raise the waters of one of the lakes of the series already mentioned. The method of adapting these lakes to the purposes of a continuous navigation is discussed at some length, but the subject is entirely technical, and the opinions expressed are, moreover, to a great extent provisional. A gully runs through the ridge of about 50 chains in width which separates the eastern from the western waters and this it is believed may easily be excavated to a sufficient depth to serve as a canal. The passes in the dividing region vary in height from 840 to 1,100 feet above the level of Lake Superior following the water courses; but the general elevation of the country is considerably greater, and the summit of the dividing ridge being only 45 miles from Lake Superior at Pigeon River, and 70 from Thunder Bay, the waters have a course so rapid as to make it impossible to fit them for navigation, except at an expense which present circumstances will not warrant—hence the recommendation of a railway. On the western side of the water shed, on the contrary, the descent of the waters is very gradual; the difference in levels between Lac des Milles Lacs and the western extremity of the Lake of the Woods being only some 450 feet in 300 miles. Between the height of land and Rainy Lake, the lakes are so numerous and so large as to make it difficult to say whether land or water predominates. Hence the facility for making a good navigation through them. From the foot of Rainy Lake to the western side of the Lake of the Woods, there are but two small rapids, easily overcome, to interrupt the navigation. At this north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods it is proposed that the second railway should begin. The country over which it is to run to Fort Garry is said to be low and level, swampy, but at the same time quite practicable for railway purposes. All this work cannot, Mr. Dawson says, be done for many years to come. In the meantime he would make a good wagon road to the waters of the dividing plateau, improve the navigation as well as it can be rapidly done, and make another wagon road from the Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry. With regard to a future continuous railway from Canada to Fort Garry, Mr. Dawson says that there are two necessary conditions which must be kept in mind:—First, that it must be carried far enough to the north of Lakes Huron and Superior to keep clear of the rugged country lying on the coast of those lakes, and must also pass north of the Lake of the Woods. But no road answering these conditions could touch Lake Superior at any place west of Nipigon Bay, so that it must be understood that the advantages claimed for the railway which is to start from Thunder Bay has reference only to a connection to be made with the interior navigation. The detour to the north of Lake Superior, which will be necessary in order to place the railway upon practicable ground, is stated at from 80 to 60 miles from the coast. Mr. Dawson speaks of it as very doubtful whether the best method of continuing the route westward from the Red River Settlement to the Pacific, will be by railway or by water, for which latter course ample facilities are offered by the abundance of lakes and rivers which exist east of the Rocky Mountains. The country, he says, is well adapted for railroads between the Red River Settlement and the Saskatchewan and Athabaska Rivers. But after passing the summit of the Rocky Mountains through some of the

passes, the country becomes one sea of mountains, though explorers have persevered until they have discovered a possible line of route. But till the country is better known, nothing can be done beyond pointing out the probable course of such a road. If the Athabaska Pass were adopted, which Mr. Dawson thinks likely a railway from Edmonton House, on the Saskatchewan, to Bute Inlet, on the Pacific, would be 654 miles in length. From Montreal to Bute Inlet, the distances are set down thus:—

Montreal to Fort Garry.....	1,367 miles
Fort Garry to Edmonton House over the Prairies.....	325 "
Edmonton House to Bute Inlet.....	654 "
Total.....	2,346 miles

The course would be by the Ottawa River, and its tributary the Montreal River, to the 82° of western longitude, from thence north-west to the outlet of Lake Nipigon, where it would join the line above suggested. The line might be tapped by the extension of the Toronto and Nipissing railroad.

Mr. Dawson says that there is something grand and vast in the idea of a railway thus crossing the country, and forming a highway for the trade of India and China. But it is proper to count the cost, and for the purpose of showing what that cost may be like, he quotes from Mr. Sanford Fleming, substantially, as follows:—

"The construction of 2,000 miles of railway, implies the performance of labourers' work sufficient to give employment to 10,000 men for five or six years; the delivery of 5,000,000 cross ties, and over 200,000 tons of iron rails for the permanent way, the erection of 50,000 poles hung with 1,000 tons of wire for the telegraph; the creation of motive power equivalent to over 50,000 horses concentrated in 400 locomotives. It involves the production of from 5,000 to 6,000 cars of all kinds, which, coupled with the locomotives, would make a single train of over thirty miles in length. And it implies a gross expenditure of not less than \$100,000,000."

"For operating the line, the fuel required each year would exceed 200,000 cords of wood. For keeping the road in repair, a regiment of 2,000 trackmen would be employed; there would, on an average, be annually required 600,000 new cross ties, as well as nearly 30,000 tons of new or re-rolled iron rails. The annual repairs of rolling stock would not cost less than \$1,000,000. Over 5,000 employes of all kinds would be under pay, and not far short of 20,000 souls subsisting by the operation of the road. The aggregate amount of wages in each year, would swell to nearly \$2,000,000, while the gross expenditure would annually exceed \$8,000,000."

"If to the last sum be added the interest on first cost, it becomes evident the gross earnings of the railway in each year come up to the enormous sum of \$14,000,000; it could not pay interest on the capital."

By combination of railway and water communication, navigation might be made continuous from Fort Garry by way of Lake Winnipeg and Saskatchewan, a distance of 1,060 miles to Edmonton House, which is only 500 miles from the Pacific, which distance might be surmounted by a railway 654 miles, or using the Upper Fraser River by a railway of 5 1/2 miles, and 309 miles of water. This method, which is quite practicable, would give an uninterrupted navigation, from a point 40 miles west of Lake Superior to the base of the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. Dawson goes, at great detail, into estimate of the expense which, especially as to detail, must be in a great degree merely guess work. The summary, however, of the whole is as follows:—

40 miles of railroad, Lake Superior to navigable water of the interior.....	\$1,600,000
311 miles of continuous navigation improved by locks and dams.....	1,500,000
90 miles railroad, north west angle of Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry.....	2,700,000
Total.....	\$5,800,000

Mr. Dawson also estimates the probable cost of transport, and compares it with the cost by way of St. Paul as follows:—

94 miles railroad, Toronto to Collingwood, at 1 1/2 mills a ton per mile.....	\$1.18
584 miles by lakes, from Collingwood to Fort William, at 2 mills per ton a mile.....	1.07
40 miles by rail from Fort William to navigable waters of interior section, at 17 mills per ton a mile.....	0.68
311 miles lake and river navigation, from terminus of Lake Superior Railroad to north-west angle Lake of the Woods, at 4 mills per ton a mile.....	1.25
90 miles rail, north-west angle to Fort Garry, 15 mills per ton a mile.....	1.35
Total.....	\$5.48

The distance from Toronto to Fort Garry, by way of Detroit, Chicago and St. Paul, is 1,572 miles, and supposing the railway communication to be complete, the cost per ton, reckoned at 12 mills per mile, would be \$19.65. Nothing could show more clearly the superiority of the Canadian line in point of natural advantage.

The report then goes on to mention the propriety of reserving land at several places for public works or for towns. For the latter the sites likely to be found best adapted are Fort Frances or Rainy Lake, Oak Point, and Fort Garry. He suggested also that a definite treaty for right of way should be made with the Indians in that part of the country which is still in their hands. The people are warlike, and believe themselves masters of the country, and they are able, as well as willing, to resent encroachments.

The number of hogs in the United States is estimated at 88,000,000.

ST. JOHN, N.B., MARKET REPORT.

ST. JOHN, N.B., June 23, 1868.

MONEY.—The market has quite recovered the transitory depression existing when we last reported: and this week there has been more than an average business doing.

Sterling Exchange remains firm at 109½ for 60-day's sight bills, short sight 110½. Our latest New York advices note first class bank 60-day's sight bills as steady and in good demand at 109½.

We quote:—

BUYING RATES.	
Sterling Bills, 60-days sight.....	8½ premium.
Do. 90-days sight.....	8½ "
Drafts on Canada.....	8½ dis. to par
Do. Halifax.....	8½ dis.
Drafts on New York and Boston.....	par
Currency do. do.....	28 discount.
Nova Scotia Notes.....	3 "
Prince Edward Island Notes.....	5 "
St. Stephen Bank Notes.....	7 "
Commercial Bank Notes.....	10 "

SELLING RATES.	
On London, 60-days.....	9½ premium.
On London, short sight.....	10½ "
New York and Boston, sight.....	10½ "
Halifax, sight.....	2½ discount.
Canadian Cities.....	3½ premium.
Currency drafts on N. Y. and Boston.....	29½ discount.
Nova Scotia Notes.....	2½ "

COAL.—The "Mary Givan," with 325 tons Sydney and the "Mary Baker," with about 70 tons Newcastle gas coal, are the only arrivals we notice. We do not alter our quotations.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—No arrivals have taken place for some time, but our market is fairly supplied, as very little is selling except in a retail way. The trade is dull as usual at this season, but we do think prices will lower any, as importers have now but a small margin.

FREIGHTS.—There is little worthy of notice with reference to freights this week; though firm they are inactive. There have been but few transactions in Deal and Coastwise, and none in West India freights this week. We quote the following deal charges:—"Mary A. Marshall," Dublin, 68s 3d; "DeHoop," Hull, 65s; "Althea," Bay Verte to Cork for orders, 72s 6d; "Ennedale," Whitehaven, 70s and the "Augusta," and steamship "Delaware," for Liverpool, the former at 62s 9d, the latter at 62s 6d.—*News.*

HAVANA MARKET REPORT.

HAVANA, June 18, 1868.

SUGAR.—The market has been very inactive during the week under review, and closes with no improved demand. Offers are made for good lots of *Clayed* on a basis of 8½rs. for No. 12 D. S.; but holders desire them increased to 8½ and 8½rs. *Centrifugals.*—We quote nominal, some fair lots remain, and last sale was at 7½ and 7½rs. for No. 12 *Muscovadoes.*—We quote on a basis of 7½ and 7½rs for fair to good. *Refining and Molasses Sugars* at 6½ to 7rs. for Nos. 8 to 10. Warehouse returns show stock of all classes in Havana to be at date 322,822 boxes and 7,206 hhdts against 398,632 boxes and 8,938 hhdts on June 16, 1868. Total shipments from this port from January 1st to date, 324,348 boxes and 22,872 hhdts. During the same period last year the shipments were 835,447 boxes and 17,888 hhdts.

MOLASSES.—We report the same in our Circular under date of 11th inst.

FREIGHTS.—Although there have been moderate arrivals of vessels during the week, most of them have inward cargoes to discharge before being ready for business, so that the amount of disposable tonnage is even less than last week. There is but little enquiry for the United States, while rates to Europe have advanced somewhat, and close firmly under a fair demand. We quote for N. Hatteras to load here 11½ per box, and 7 per hhd sugar; 4½ per hhd molasses; from N. Coast \$8 per hhd sugar, and 55 per hhd molasses. Falmouth to load here, 47s. to 50s., and from North Coast 52s. 6d. to 55s.

LAWTON BROS.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Grain is looking fine in Moravia.

The orange crops of Florida will be very large.

The Cashmere goat is being extensively introduced in Utah.

A reward is offered by Western farmers for a grass-hopper trap.

California shipped \$1,000,000 worth of wheat and flour this year.

It is said that 1,500 miles of railroad are under contract in Indiana.

The grower of cotton gets a profit of 1c for every 5c profit by the manufacturer.

There are over 2,000 varieties of peas, but only 70 or 80 that are considered valuable.

Texas has more than 3,000,000 head of cattle, and can export annually 1,000,000 head.

Four villages in Maine, make two-thirds of the spoils for the whole United States.

STATEMENT OF BANKS

Acting under Charter, for the Month ending May 31st, 1889, according to the returns furnished by them to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

NAME OF BANK.	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.					TOTAL LIABILITIES.
	Capital authorized by Act.	Capital paid up.	Promissory Notes in circulation not bearing interest.	Balance due to other banks.	Cash deposits not bearing interest.	Cash deposits bearing interest.	Cash deposits bearing interest.	
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$	
Bank of Montreal	6,000,000	6,000,000	270,954	221,559	7,165,514	8,071,297	15,729,235	
Quebec Bank	3,000,000	1,478,800	575,218	27,519	386,256	931,108	2,122,112	
City Bank	1,000,000	1,200,000	293,513	35,868	614,201	836,325	1,759,325	
Gore Bank	1,000,000	809,880	102,015	2,158	42,049	46,394	192,607	
Bank of B. N. America	4,866,666	4,866,666	975,447	15,625	1,38,884	2,538,220	4,569,176	
Banque du Peuple	1,600,000	1,600,000	70,060	3,145	334,217	166,764	582,768	
Niagara District Bank	400,000	307,331	132,728	67,164	133,346	113,577	447,116	
Molson Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	85,984	84,158	191,230	474,541	846,078	
Bank of Toronto	2,000,000	800,000	673,973	108,855	354,757	1,110,758	2,548,343	
Ontario Bank	3,000,000	2,000,000	933,364	171,021	1,022,319	1,036,810	3,165,617	
Eastern Townships Bank	400,000	400,000	105,433	8,812	75,104	79,518	268,868	
Banque Nationale	1,000,000	1,000,000	138,174	59,734	251,941	298,771	748,611	
Banque Jacques Cartier	1,000,000	1,000,000	94,540	10,078	228,830	675,580	1,010,038	
Merchants Bank	8,000,000	3,581,491	1,176,424	169,232	1,189,868	1,766,796	4,252,321	
Royal Canadian Bank	2,000,000	1,165,338	804,873	47,480	364,848	479,168	1,536,390	
Union Bank of L. C.	2,000,000	1,027,386	76,981	240,261	203,774	291,641	812,878	
Mechanics Bank	1,000,000	309,506	.....	411	104,319	146,666	251,827
Bank of Commerce	1,000,000	998,815	983,436	76,983	807,355	1,639,914	3,506,738	
NOVA SCOTIA.								
Bank of Yarmouth	200,000	129,460	150,100	7,121	13,290	6,955	177,467	
Merchants Bank	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
People's Bank	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Bank	1,000,000	400,000	104,820	9,223	154,489	331,016	610,748	
Bank of Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
Bank of New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Bank	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Stephens Bank	200,000	200,000	88,102	19,484	59,081	79,537	246,225	
People's Bank	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Liabilities	38,966,666	30,274,014	7,805,443	1,386,460	14,866,972	21,435,815	45,514,690	

NAME OF BANK.	ASSETS.								
	Coin, Bullion and Provincial Notes.	Landed or other property of the Bank.	Government Securities.	Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks.	Balance due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted.	Other debts due to the Bank not bearing interest.	TOTAL ASSETS.	
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bank of Montreal	6,061,901	350,000	92,469	432,965	4,426,792	12,042,274	218,090	24,276,494	
Quebec Bank	291,509	86,943	148,433	73,708	136,859	2,724,516	292,567	3,758,549	
City Bank	383,790	41,470	158,939	61,729	81,540	2,307,461	94,093	3,129,984	
Gore Bank	106,891	17,920	76,116	9,969	30,619	305,585	462,470	1,010,590	
Bank of B. N. America	982,291	243,332	741,840	123,878	31,644	5,712,839	12,812	7,968,137	
Banque du Peuple	231,924	55,317	160,364	35,158	71,595	1,764,771	34,509	2,353,521	
Niagara District Bank	49,971	12,879	46,720	11,516	23,428	608,314	45,238	797,259	
Molson Bank	158,273	86,137	100,253	56,568	80,876	1,327,505	234,764	2,027,775	
Bank of Toronto	529,011	49,289	147,135	90,280	179,684	2,774,919	11,789	3,776,020	
Ontario Bank	615,647	156,033	206,899	118,646	184,646	4,284,316	133,142	5,606,469	
Eastern Townships Bank	80,413	17,150	67,833	37,040	51,329	508,311	5,000	737,016	
Banque Nationale	99,021	23,518	114,430	111,349	18,139	1,426,811	40,201	1,836,470	
Banque Jacques Cartier	67,384	.....	101,236	29,162	17,970	1,917,179	.....	2,153,123
Merchants Bank	840,165	360,568	833,606	238,078	208,135	5,385,239	1,169,999	8,673,790	
Royal Canadian Bank	119,665	16,348	126,311	36,760	109,317	9,599,999	.....	2,993,271
Union Bank of L. C.	115,263	.....	130,206	59,213	49,361	1,654,294	.....	1,978,336
Mechanics Bank	43,313	29,556	.....	65,137	3,923	393,195	31,567	578,994
Bank of Commerce	977,149	50,397	104,340	179,119	105,464	3,205,021	.....	4,711,392
NOVA SCOTIA.									
Bank of Yarmouth	11,891	7,901	.....	224	4,323	226,359	77,244	327,553
Merchants Bank	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
People's Bank	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Bank	204,540	24,000	63,200	7,166	12,468	692,545	65,260	1,086,980	
Bank of Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEW BRUNSWICK.									
Bank of New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Bank	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Stephens Bank	1,418	4,394	.....	15,698	86,597	326,946	86,605	484,354
People's Bank	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Assets	12,542,793	1,642,388	3,148,637	1,737,852	5,769,076	52,230,308	3,125,940	80,241,467	

AUDIT OFFICE, Ottawa, June 11, 1889. JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS, FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1889.	NAMES OF THE RAILWAYS.			Passengers.	Mails and sundries.	Freight.	Total.	
							1869.	1868.
							\$	\$
	Great Western Railway			117,183	10,017	167,458	594,658	280,992
	Grand Trunk Railway			260,449	32,000	444,468	736,917	646,824
	London and Port Stanley Railway			1,718	1,071	1,548	3,271	3,642
	Welland Railway			1,226	1,624	6,341	9,201	10,793
	Northern Railway			14,281	5,084	62,691	81,906	74,671
	Port Hope, Lindsay, & Beaverton Railway } and Peterborough Branch }			3,487	247	20,779	24,463	27,273
	Cobourg and Peterborough Railway			36	.....	6,109	6,140	3,867
	Brookville and Ottawa Railway			4,411	101	14,822	19,344	16,656
	St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway			7,010	1,078	6,800	14,688	10,268
	Carleton and Grenville Railway*			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Stanstead, Bedford, and Chambly Railway*			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	St. Lawrence and Industry Railway			889	.....	600	989	1,027
	New Brunswick and Canada Railway			1,718	.....	10,806	12,324	11,273
	European and North American Railway			7,030	621	9,539	17,190	14,746
	Eastern Extension Railway*			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nova Scotia Railway			10,204	120	13,228	23,681	23,118
	Total			429,060	51,008	764,694	1,244,762	1,125,026



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, 25th day of June, 1889.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by Section 55, Cap. 6, 31st Victoria, the Governor in Council is authorized to make regulations respecting Warehousing Ports and Bonding Warehouses,— His Excellency in Council on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the authority aforesaid, has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered that in each of the Ports of Hamilton, London, Toronto and Kingston, in the Province of Ontario, in Montreal and Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, in St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, and in Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, each person obtaining or having the right and privilege of using any store or building, or part of such store or building, as a Bonding Warehouse shall, for such privilege, pay to the Collector of Customs, on the first day of September in each year, the sum of forty dollars, and if the same shall remain unpaid for the term of one month thereafter, then the privilege of using such store or building as a Bonding Warehouse shall be cancelled.

WM. H. LEE, Clerk Privy Council.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, 25th day of June, 1889.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and the Report of the Honorable the Board of Treasury, His Excellency has been pleased to make the following Regulation under the provisions of the 8th and 54th Sections of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs:—"

On, from and after the First day July next, the Port of Three Rivers, in the Province of Quebec, now an Out Port under the Survey of the Port of Quebec, shall be and the same is hereby constituted and declared to be a Port of Entry and a Warehousing Port for all the purposes of the Act above referred to.

WM. H. LEE, Clerk Privy Council.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 7th day of June, 1889.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it has been represented to His Excellency in Council that it is advisable and expedient that no Tolls should be levied or collected on Coal passing upwards through the St. Lawrence, Chambly, St. Ours, Burlington Bay or Ottawa Canals, or St. Ann's Lock, or either of them;

And whereas by the 58th section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 12, intitled: "An Act respecting the Public Works of Canada," it is in effect enacted, that the Governor may, by Order in Council, impose and authorize the collection of dues or tolls on Canals and other Public Works vested in Her Majesty, and from time to time, in like manner, may alter or change such dues or tolls, and may declare the exemptions therefrom,—

His Excellency on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under the authority aforesaid, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after this day, Coal passing upwards through the Public Works of this Dominion, known as the St. Lawrence Canal, the Chambly Canal, the St. Ours Canal, the Burlington Bay Canal, the Ottawa Canals or St. Ann's Lock, or the several sub-division or sections of the same respectively, shall be, and is hereby declared to be exempt from the payment of Canal Tolls.

And it is further ordered that the Order in Council of the 24th day of May, 1889, be and the same is hereby cancelled.

(Certified.)

WM. H. LEE, Clerk Privy Council.

IRELAND'S LINE FOR THE SEASON OF 1869.

The Line for LAKES ERIE and HURON, is composed of Propellers
CITY OF LONDON and GEORGIANA,
which will run regularly on the route.

The Line for LAKE ONTARIO is composed of five
first class Propellers, between
MONTREAL, TORONTO, HAMILTON
and ST. CATHERINES.

H. W. IRELAND, & Co.,

Agents.

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,

Importers of

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES
CANADA PLATES, GLASS, &c., &c.

419 & 421 St. Paul Street.

Side Entrance—St. Francois Xavier Street.

McINTYRE, BENOON & FRENCH,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY
GOODS,

Are in constant receipt of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

177 ST. PAUL STREET,

Montreal.

1-ly

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.

**EAST AND WEST INDIA
MERCHANTS.**

Exchange Court,

1-ly

MONTREAL.

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.

GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS

42 St. Sacrament Street

MONTREAL.

Sole Agents in Canada for

J. Dims, Henry Moume & Co., Brandies

F. Motreau & Co.

1-ly

DOMINION METAL WORKS,

(ESTABLISHED 1858)

CHARLES GARTH & CO.,

Manufacturers and Importers of

PLUMBERS, ENGINEERS & STEAMFITTERS,

BRASS, COPPER & IRON WORK,

GAS-FITTINGS, &c., &c.,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK FOR

SUGAR REFINERIES, DISTILLERIES,

BREWERIES, GAS, WATER WORKS, &c., &c.,

Warming of Public and Private Buildings.

CONSERVATORIES, VINERYS, &c., &c.,

By Hot-Water, Steam, or Warm Air.

Office and Manufactory - Nos. 522 to 542 Craig Street,

MONTREAL.

15-17

COAL OIL.

200 Barrels favourite brands, in lots to suit
purchasers.

Cash Orders from the Country executed at lowest
wholesale rates.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK.

47

Corner Commissioners and Port Streets

N. S. WHITNEY,

IMPORTER of Foreign Leather, Elastic
Webbs, Prunellas, Linings, &c.,

14 St. Helen Street,

MONTREAL

1-ly

P. D. BROWNE,

BANKER & EXCHANGE BROKER

and Dealer in U. S. Securities

No 18 St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

Cash advanced on all kinds of negotiable securities.
Silver, Greenbacks, and all kinds of Uncurrent
Money, bought and sold at most liberal prices
Collections made on all parts of the Dominion.
1-6m

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

COR. COMMISSIONER & PORT STREETS,

MONTREAL.

EXCLUSIVE application is given to the
COMMISSION BUSINESS, and personal atten-
tion bestowed on each transaction. The utmost
promptness in sales and returns is uniformly observed.
The lowest scale of Commissions consistent with re-
sponsibility is adopted, and due care taken to avoid in-
cidental charges when practical. Consignors are kept
regularly advised by letter, circular and telegram, of
all matters of commercial interest. Consignments
designed for sale in any of the several British or
American markets will be forwarded to strictly re-
liable agents, and advances granted without expense
beyond actual outlay.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 2 Ontario Chambers,

CORNER CHURCH AND FRONT STREETS,

TORONTO.

TO afford extended facilities to our numer-
ous correspondents, we have opened a branch
of our business at the above central stand. Con-
signments of the several descriptions of Country
Produce will have prompt and careful attention.
Sales will be effected with all prudent despatch, and
returns made with promptness and regularity. Com-
missions will be on the most liberal scale, and all
needless expenses carefully avoided. Advances made
in the customary form. Orders for Grain, Flour,
Provisions, &c. are respectfully solicited, for the ju-
dicious execution of which our experience and stand-
ing afford the amplest guarantee. Reliable infor-
mation respecting markets, &c., regularly supplied.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

COR. COMMISSIONER & PORT STREETS,

MONTREAL.

Consignments of the several descriptions of Leather
carefully realized to best possible advantage, and re-
turns made with promptness and regularity. Com-
missions granted are the lowest adopted by any of the
houses of the trade.

**THE ETNA LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.**

RELIABLE, PROMPT, ECONOMICAL.

Incorporated 1820.—Commenced business in Montreal
in 1850.

Accumulated Funds, over	\$10,000,000
Policies issued in 1867	16,231
Amount insured in 1867	44,728,522
Receipts for 1867	5,123,447
Surplus Fund (over all liabilities)	1,524,763
Deposited with Canadian Government	100,000
Daily income in 1868, nearly	20,000

The best facilities for the Insurance of Healthy Lives.

Head Office for the Dominion—20 Great St.
James Street, Montreal, with Agencies in very
city and town.

S. FIDLAR & CO., Managers.

Montreal, 15th August, 1868.

25-ly

FERRIER & CO.,

IRON & HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

St. Francois Xavier Street,

MONTREAL.

Agents for:

Windsor Powder Mills.

La Tortu Rope-Walk.

Durrill's Axe Factory.

Sherbrooke Safety Fuse.

1-ly

A. RAMSAY & CO.,

IMPORTERS of WINDOW GLASS,

Linseed Oil, White Lead, Paints, &c.,

37, 39 & 41 Beccollet street, MONTREAL.

And Agents for

A. Fourcalt, Frison & Cie, Glass Manufacturers,
Dampremy, Belgium.

Joseph Lane & Son, Varnish Manufacturers, Birming-
ham and London.

Sharratt & Newth, Makers of all descriptions of
Glaziers' Diamonds, London.

Hansmann & Steiner, Patenters of Magnesia Green
and Manufacturers of Colours, New York and
Germany. 1-1y

EAGLE FOUNDRY, MONTREAL,

GEORGE BRUSH, Proprietor.

Builder of Marine and Stationary

STEAM ENGINES,

STEAM BOILERS of all descriptions

MILL and MINING MACHINERY,

All kinds of CASTINGS in BRASS and IRON
LIGHT and HEAVY FORGINGS, &c.

PATTERNS AND DRAWINGS FURNISHED.

33-ly

LARIVIERE & CIE.,

IMPORTERS OF SHELF AND
HEAVY HARDWARE, PAINTS, &c.,

(SIGN OF THE SUN.)

233 AND 235, ST. PAUL STREET,

12 & 14 St. Amable Street.

MONTREAL.

WHOLESALE FUR MERCHANTS.

JAMES CORISTINE & CO.,

Successors to

G. LOMER & CO.

471, 473, 475, 477, St. Paul Strt.

Specialties of our own Manufacture.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh Robed-lined
Buffalos, Buck, Kid, and Sheep Hides and loves,
Cloth Caps, &c.

Dealers in Buffalo Hides.

Importers of European Furs.

Exporters of American Peltries

We have introduced into Canada the most ap-
proved machinery for Dressing and Dyeing purposes,
and now dress and dye on our own premises most
of the leading goods heretofore imported from
Europe, thereby effecting a large saving, and on
that account can offer superior inducements to our
customers.

**M. H. SEYMOUR,
LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT**

537 St. Paul street, Montreal

References:

Wm. Workman, Esq., Montreal, Trust Co. City Bank

Henry Starnes, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank

Hon. L. H. Holton, Montreal.

Messrs. Thomas, Hubbard & Co., Montreal.

" James, Oliver & Co., Montreal.

" Thibault, Thibault & Co., Quebec.

Hon. Wm. McLaughlin, Toronto, C. W.

Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass.

Austin Sumner, Esq., Boston, Mass.

Henry Young, Esq., 22 John street, New York

Samuel McLean, Esq., Park place, do. 25-

MONEY MARKET.

P. D. Brown.

THE banks have been gradually strengthening themselves, and are now well-supplied with funds, for which the demand is not very active in the present dull state of trade.

Sterling Exchange is firm at about previous quotations, 100) being the closing rate for Bank Drafts on London at 60-day's sight. Best bills on New York are quoted at 102 1/2.

Gold Drafts on New York are not much wanted, and are selling at 1/2 per cent. discount.

Gold in New York has been comparatively steady, closing at 137 1/2. Greenbacks are dealt in at 73 1/2 to 73c.

Silver is not in large supply, and now sells at 1/2 to 1/4 per cent. discount.

Royal Canadian Bank notes are sparingly offered, with buyers at 95c. to 96c., and sellers at 97c.

The following are the latest quotations of Sterling Exchange, &c.:-

Bank on London, 60 days sight.....	100 1/2	100 1/2
Private, " 60 days sight.....	102 1/2	103 1/2
Bank in New York, 60 days sight.....	103 1/2	103 1/2
Gold Drafts on New York.....	102 1/2	discount.
Gold in New York.....	137 1/2	
Silver, large.....	4 1/2	to 4 1/4

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Greenhills, S., Son & Co. | Orlitz & Co.
Lewis, Kay & Co. | Flinnell, Wainwright & Co.
McIntyre, Deane & French. | Boy, Jas., & Co.
MacKenzie, J. G. & Co. | Robertson, Stephens, & Co.
Sutherland, Forbes & Co. | Sellsinger, McCall & Co.

NO change has taken place in this branch of business, and the inactivity previously noted exists, if possible, in an intensified form.

The prospects for the Fall Trade are, we fear, not overbright; and unless importers act very cautiously in making their purchases for this season, we think they will again find themselves compelled to winter over heavy stocks of goods. They have had warning enough from the experience of the past eighteen months, and if they refuse to profit by it, they will be sure to suffer themselves and entail much loss on the country.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Cuthbert & Cavendish, | McLeod, Watson & Co.
Fraser, John Henry. | Mitchell & Baker.
Frier & Co. | Robertson, Jas.
Hall, Kay & Co.

THE business of the past week in general and shelf goods has been fair for this season of the year, and the sales for the month of June will probably foot up to a larger amount than for the corresponding month of last year. Heavy goods however, have been neglected. In Pig Iron no transactions are reported, but prices have not been altered. Bar Iron is a slow sale, and is offering at \$2 per 100 lbs. Tin Plates are also lower, there being less firmness in the English markets.

The following are the shipments of Iron, Hardware, &c., from Liverpool for Montreal, for the week ended June 19th:-

1 cask 1 cask cutlery; 33 boxes window glass; 324 tons bar and bolt iron; 17 do hoop iron; 31 do sheet iron; 2 do plate iron; 34 do iron wire; 23 do sheet lead; 2 small wares; 80 tons steel; 124 boxes tin plates.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Anderson, T. H., & Co. | Mitchell, James.
Chapman, Fraser & Tyle. | Robertson, David.
Coffin, George & Co. | Tiffin, Bros.
Hutchins, B. & Co. | Thompson, Murray & Co.
Wing & Killock. | Torrance, David, & Co.
Hathorn, J. A.

BUSINESS has been exceedingly flat during the past week, more so, if possible, than during any previous week. Few sales of any amount to report, although prices, as a rule, have been so low that goods have hardly realised cost. The trade are, however, looking for better demand and better prices later in the season.

TEAS—Of all grades have been in small demand. Prices are unchanged, although holders are more disposed to meet the views of buyers, the latter, however, filling their wants very sparingly.

COFFEES—Is inactive, and quotations are unchanged.

GRAIN—Raw has had a very small enquiry. Holders, however, are not pressing sales, and although stocks are now large of all grades, prices have given way but little. In fact, in the absence of any but retail transactions, quotations may to some extent be considered nominal. The Refiner's have been doing

a fair business at slightly easier prices, nominally, however, unchanged.

MOLASSES—Is quiet, holders not caring to sell largely except at an advance on current rates, and buyers are unwilling to accede to their terms. Few round-lots have changed hands, intending purchasers looking forward to reduced prices later in the season, without any present apparent warrant for entertaining such expectation. Syrups are unchanged.

FRUIT—Has had fair attention, prices continuing about the same as last week, the tendency being to improvement on recent auction prices.

RICE—Has been quiet. We quote for round lots, Rangoon from \$3 50 to \$3 60; Arracan \$3 60 to \$3 75, according to quantity and sample. Pockets and half bags in good supply at a shade over these quotations.

SALT—Liverpool Coarse continues to be wanted at 72 1/2c. to 73c. Fine is quiet at quotations.

SPICES—Have been for the most part neglected, and prices are unchanged.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

A GOOD business continues to be done in summer stocks, notwithstanding wet weather. We also note some sales of coarse goods, in anticipation of a probable rise in prices caused by increasing scarcity of labour. Quotations at present, however, are unchanged.

MONTRÉAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Alex. & Kirkpatrick. | Mitchell, Doct.
Barnes Brothers & Co.

THE excitement in flour and grain, which existed at date of our last report has subsided, and prices generally have reacted.

FLOUR.—Following the excited state of the market, as reported last week, there were several days with little doing, prices in the meantime falling off, and buyers holding aloof. Little was done until rates had reached \$4.50 to \$4.40 for Canada Supers, since when there has been a steady though limited local demand, strong brands commanding \$4.60 to \$4.70 according to sample. Extras have gradually receded, until at the close \$4.65 and it is believed in one instance \$4.60 was accepted. Few holders being willing to accept these rates, the market has slightly rallied, and quotations may now be given as \$4.70 to \$4.75. No reported transactions in Fancy, beyond a single sale at \$4.65. Asking rate about \$4.60 but no buyers. Western Supers have been forced, and sales made at prices ranging down to \$4.40. No recent sales of Wellar, Caval or City brands, holders declining to do business at the reduced figures, the nominal asking rate being about \$4.75. Sales of Western No. 2 have been made at \$4 1/2 to \$4 5/8, and of Canada at \$4.10 to \$4.20; the latter moved with difficulty, on account of the low prices accepted for the same grade of Western. Fine and the lower grades have been in demand to a limited extent at a proportionate decline. Bags have kept pace with the decline in Supers, and close heavy at quoted rates. No change to note in Oats or Oatmeal, demand restricted hitherto to broken lots for local use.

GRAIN.—Few transactions in Wheat during the course of the week. Latest sales of U. C. Spring have been of a few car loads from track and in store at \$1.65; shippers not operating at these prices, there are only purchasers for local and milling use. White Wheats are nominal at \$1.65 to \$1.66, very little offering. No recent transactions in Western. Oats are sparingly supplied, and latterly met more enquiry. Rates at the close would be given for any desirable parcels available. A few parcels of Oats have changed hands at from 41c to 42c, both from store and adroit. Nothing doing in Barley. Corn unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—Pork continues to meet a steady consumptive demand, and stocks being light, former rates are well sustained. Canned irregular Lard has no wholesale demand, but former rates still rule. Butter.—Supplies have been small and a few parcels having been taken for export, the market is somewhat bare of good butter, and 15c to 15 1/2c would now be paid for table sorts in retail lots; 15c to 15 1/2c may be considered the ruling price for fair to good store packed. During the warm weather, little wholesale demand may be looked for, and only parcels arriving in good order will find satisfactory sale.

ANISE.—Pots have met less competition, and prices are somewhat lower. Peas having been sparingly supplied, have been all freely taken, and a small advance on last week's prices established. Latest rates have been at \$3 65.

The sheep in Lyme and Warren, N. H., are dying largely. In Warren some hundred and fifty have died of a disease called "grub in the head." Calvin May, of Warren, has lost twenty-five, Ira M. Weeks, fifty-five, and Henry Kimball seventy-five.

The Secretary of the Treasury now states that it is not his intention to put recovered bonds upon the market again. His object is to reduce both the principal and interest of the public debt, and arrangements are being made to establish a sinking fund, in conformity with the act of 1852.

A new cattle disease has appeared in Marion county, Oregon. Upon opening the cattle after death it is found that the arteries of the lungs are filled with worms from one and a half to two inches long, thick as a dining needle and sharp at both ends, of a dull opaque color.

The accounts from Northern Vermont of cattle starvation are fearful. One farmer has had six of his cows die of starvation, and others have had to feed on flour potatoes, &c. Hay is \$30 per ton, and the roads are so bad that it cannot be carried to the farms except in small bundles.

The co-operative movement is making great progress in England. A few days ago at Leeds, there was a convention of representatives of 400 associations. The parent society at Rochdale has 1,800 members, and requires a public hall for its meeting. They carry on milling, baking, butchering, all branches of clothing, dry goods and groceries. Every member participates in the profits, and every purchaser is sure of a good article and an honest price. They have a library and news-room, savings' bank and mutual assurance.

STOCK MARKET.

	1000	1000	1000
	price.	price.	price.
BANKS.			
Bank of Montreal.....	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of N. A.....	103 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
City Bank.....	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Bank of Montreal.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Montreal Bank.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Ontario Bank.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Bank of Toronto.....	117 1/2	118	Books closed
Quebec Bank.....	100	101	101
Bank Nationale.....	103 1/2	102	104 1/2
Quebec Bank.....	102 1/2	102	102
Bank Jacques Cartier.....	102	103 1/2	102 1/2
Eastern Townships Bank.....	98	98 1/2	97 1/2
Merchants Bank.....	110	110 1/2	109 1/2
Union Bank.....	104	103	Books closed
Mechanics Bank.....	99	98	98
Royal Canadian Bank.....	90	90	90
Bank of Commerce.....	90	90	Books closed
RAILWAYS.			
G. T. R. of Canada.....	14	15	14
A. & E. of Canada.....	11	11	11
G. W. of Canada.....	10	11	10
C. & St. Lawrence.....	10	11	10
Do. preferential.....	60	60	60
MIXED.			
Montreal City & N. Co.....	\$3 25	\$3 75	\$3 00
Canada & N. B. Co.....	30	30	30
Huron Copper Bay.....	50	45	50
Lake Huron S. & C.....	50	50	50
Quebec & N.....	50	50	50
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	100	100	100
Montreal City Gas Company.....	100	100	100
City Passenger R. Co.....	110	117	110
Richelle Navigation Co.....	120	125	120
Case, Bland & Son, St. City.....	100	100	100
Montreal Fishery Company.....	100	100	100
British Colonial Steamship Co.....	60	60	60
Canada Glass Company.....	60	60	60
St. Lawrence Glass Co.....	60	60	60
BONDS.			
Government Debentures 5 p.c. 1880.....	90	92 1/2	80
" " 4 p.c. 1880.....	90	92 1/2	80
" " 3 p.c. 1880.....	90	92 1/2	80
" " 2 p.c. 1880.....	90	92 1/2	80
Montreal & per cent. stock.....	105	104	107
Montreal W. & W. 6 p.c. 1880.....	105	104	107
Montreal City Bonds, 6 p.c. 1880.....	105	104	107
Corporation 7 per cent. stock.....	105	104	107
Montreal Harbour Bonds, 6 1/2 p.c. 1880.....	105	104	107
Quebec City 6 per cent.....	80	80	80
Toronto City Bonds, 6 per cent. 1880.....	90	94	94
Kingston City Bonds, 6 per cent. 1880.....	90	94	94
Ottawa City Bonds, 6 per cent. 1880.....	90	94	94
Champlain R. R., 6 per cent.....	70	80	70
County Debentures.....	.....	.....	.....
EXCHANGE.			
Bank on London, 60 days.....	100 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2
Private.....	108	103	103
Private, with documents.....	108	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bank on New York.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Private.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Gold Drafts do.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Silver.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Gold in New York.....	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Traffic for the week ending June 4, 1893

Passengers.....	523 917 83
Freight.....	41,825 91
Mails and sundries.....	2,731 45
Total receipts for week.....	578,625 89
Corresponding week, 1892.....	70,407 22
Increase.....	\$ 3,117 40

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Traffic receipts for week ending June 17, 1893.

Passengers.....	\$ 2,040 52
Freight and live stock.....	14,445 55
Mails and sundries.....	225 53
Total.....	\$17,625 05
Corresponding week, 1892.....	15,424 45
Increase.....	\$ 2,201 40

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, JULY 1, 1869.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for Groceries, Fish, Meats, and Wines.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for Tobacco, Hardware, Soap and Candles, Boots and Shoes, and Drugs.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for Glass, Candles, Soap and Candles, Boots and Shoes, and Produce.

MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Table with columns: MONTREAL, July 1. Includes sections for Grain, Poultry and Game, Meats, Dairy Produce, Vegetables, Sugar and Honey, and Havana Prices Current.

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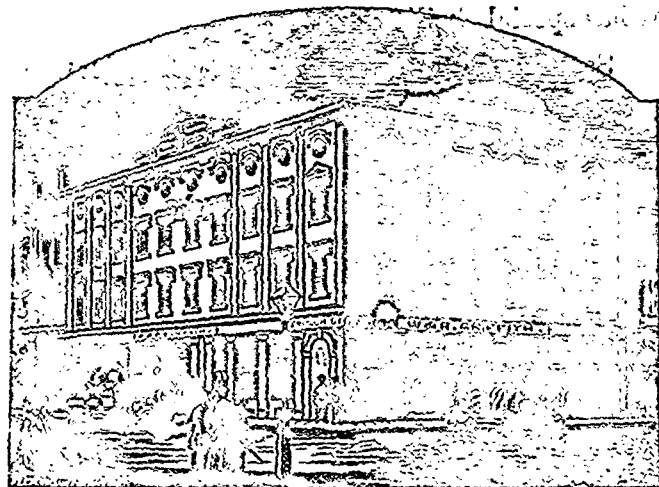
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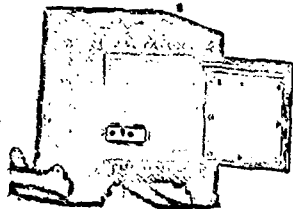
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