

STATEMENTS

RELATING TO THE

HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE

OF THE

Dominion of Canada :

ALSO,

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMERCE OF MONTREAL

FOR 1872.

[TENTH PUBLICATION.]

BY WM. J. PATTERSON,
SECRETARY BOARD OF TRADE, AND CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION.

MONTREAL :

THE GAZETTE PRINTING HOUSE, CORNER ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER AND CRAIG STREETS.

1873.

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HUGH McLENN

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M. P. RYAN, E

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PREFATORY.

HUGH McLENNAN, Esq., *President,*

And the COUNCIL of the Board of Trade;

AND

M. P. RYAN, Esq., M.P., *President,*

*And the COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT of the Corn Exchange
Association:*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the pleasure of submitting the Tenth Annual Report relating to the Trade and Commerce of Montreal,—including, as heretofore, statements regarding the general commercial relations of the Dominion, &c.

The portion of the present publication which embraces the commercial statistics of our City, is as full and varied as usual,—there being a preliminary chapter containing many locally interesting particulars, which shows its rapid expansion, and the steadily progressive augmentation of its material wealth. Details of the increasing commerce of the City, will be found in the various tabular statements relating to importations of dutiable and free goods, and also to general exportations.

It seems necessary to state here, that, in speaking of Harbor improvements and extension, at p. 42, the remarks refer to operations now under contract, or in immediate prospect,—no reference being intended to the very comprehensive project which has been brought into public notice since the paragraphs in the text were written.

As regards the introductory chapter on the "Commercial Progress of the Dominion since Confederation," I need scarcely say that it does not,—in fact, could not,—contain more than brief notes on a few of the natural products and manufacturing enterprises, upon which it could have been a very easy matter to enlarge. Remarks on other equally important topics are necessarily left for some future opportunity.

The publication of this Report has been unavoidably delayed beyond the usual time. The credit of the typography is due to Messrs. T. & R. WHITE; and their enterprise again provides for a circulation of 10,000 copies as a *Supplement to the Gazette*,—of which over 2,000 will be circulated in Great Britain, a considerable distribution being also made in the United States, while by far the larger proportion is to be circulated in the Dominion.

Permit me to express the hope that this Tenth Report may be found as interesting and useful as its predecessors,—that it may aid in drawing attention to our City as a commercial and manufacturing centre, as well as an ocean port,—and that it may assist in dispelling some of the misconceptions which exist regarding the Dominion.

Thanking you, and the Boards you represent, for many kindnesses shown to me during the past ten years,—and assuring you of my earnest desire to merit future confidence,—

I have the honor to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient servant,

WM. J. PATTERSON.

MONTREAL, 20th June, 1873.

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Banks Ontario and

COMMERCIAL PROGRESS

OF THE

DOMINION SINCE CONFEDERATION;

ALSO, STATEMENTS RELATING TO

NATURAL RESOURCES, MANUFACTURES, &c.

TRADE AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

It has been said, with a good deal of truth, that the statistics of the Post Office Department of a nation are perhaps a fairer index of the progressive intelligence and enterprise of the people, than are the more direct records of expanding commerce. As introductory to the general commercial summaries which occupy this first preliminary paper, it may be apposite to quote the following statement made by the Postmaster-General of the Dominion,—the information, it will be noticed, having reference to the five fiscal years which have elapsed since the Confederation of the Provinces in 1867:—

	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
No. of Post Offices.....	3,638	3,756	3,820	3,943	4,135
Miles travelled by mail.....	10,622,216	11,261,897	11,695,726	11,992,898	12,548,389
No. of letters by post in year.	18,100,000	21,920,000	24,500,000	27,050,000	30,600,000
No. of newspapers by post in the year.....	18,830,000	18,700,000	20,150,000	22,250,000	24,250,000
No. of registered letters posted in the year.....	704,000	850,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,277,000
Amount of postal revenue....	\$1,024,710	\$ 973,056	\$1,010,767	\$1,079,767	\$1,193,062
Amount of expenditures.....	\$1,053,570	\$1,079,828	\$1,155,261	\$1,271,006	\$1,369,163
Amount Money Order issues.	\$3,342,574	\$3,551,552	\$3,898,747	\$4,537,902	\$5,123,551
Amount Post Office Savings Banks Ontario and Quebec.....		\$ 856,814	\$1,588,848	\$2,497,259	\$3,096,500

Speaking of the material wealth and progress of the Dominion in his recent Budget-speech, the Minister of Finance (Hon. S. L. Tilley, C.B.) said:—

“Nothing could show more satisfactorily the increase in the wealth of our people than the facts to which I am about to direct attention. Let me first refer to the paid-up capital of the Banks for 1867, and as I do not desire to weary the House, I will not give the figures for the intermediate period. The paid-up capital of the Banks in February, 1867, was \$28,692,980; and at the same period in 1873, it was \$49,189,969; the deposits in 1867 were \$26,103,004; and in 1873, \$59,560,003; thus showing a net increase in the ordinary Banks of the country, including Savings Banks, of nearly \$37,000,000 within the space of five years; and an increase of paid-up capital of the Banks in Ontario and Quebec alone (the Banks in the other Provinces not being included, as some of them have not sent in their returns) of \$20,497,000.

“I will now state the whole increase in the public debt since 1867. In that year the net debt was \$75,728,641, and in 1872 it was \$82,187,072, making the net increase of the debt \$6,458,431. Now, sir, what have we had in return for this increase? We find that the increase of the debt of the Dominion is just the same as the increase in population during the period mentioned, and no more; that the net debt in 1872, as compared with the population shown by the census returns, is just the same in proportion to the population as it was in 1867. And what have we done in that period? We have expended half the money necessary for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and half of that great work has been completed. We have purchased the North-West Territory, for which we paid £300,000 sterling, and we have paid another £300,000 sterling for opening up the country and establishing a Government; we have expended \$1,500,000 for public works chargeable against capital—works that it was understood by this House should be chargeable against capital; we have expended \$480,000 for the survey of the Pacific Railway, which, however, will be paid back by the Company out of its subsidy, and we have assumed the debt of the Province of British Columbia, amounting to \$1,666,200; and this is represented by a population equal in proportion to the populations with which the other Provinces came into the Dominion. But after doing all this, the debt of the Dominion to-day is not one cent greater in proportion to the population than it was five years ago.

“The interest may be stated in precisely the same way. It is just about the same as in 1867, being \$1.22 per head of the population.”

The following statement shows at a glance the progress of the Import and Export Trade of Canada during five fiscal years, since 1st July, 1867:—

	1867-	1868-'6
	1868-'7	1869-'7
Increase in	'69-'7	
	1869-'7	1870-'7
Increase in	'70-'7	
	1870-'7	1871-'7
Increase in	'71-'72	

An examination for consumption of those of 1867-'68. The aggregate fiscal year ended against \$129,553.

It will be observed the period embraced the first year,—augmentation during in 1871-'72 show preceding year. of Finance said: “sumption, was 1 “the third year, v “increased to 13 “following year, “of the current y “the revenue was “reduction of taxa “reduction occasi “and coffee.”

The proportions of the Provinces was
 Ontario,.....
 Quebec,.....
 Nova Scotia,...

	Entered for consumption.	Amounts of duties.	Total Value of Exports.
1867-'68	\$ 71,985,306	\$ 8,819,431	\$ 57,567,888
1868-'69	67,402,170	8,298,909	60,474,781
	\$ 4,583,136	\$ 520,522	\$ 2,906,893
1868-'69	\$ 67,402,170	\$ 8,298,909	\$ 60,474,781
1869-'70	71,237,603	9,462,940	73,573,490
Increase in '69-'70	\$ 3,835,433	\$ 1,164,031	\$ 13,098,709
1869-'70	\$ 71,237,603	\$ 9,462,940	\$ 73,573,490
1870-'71	86,947,482	11,843,655	74,173,618
Increase in '70-'71	\$ 15,709,879	\$ 2,380,715	\$ 600,128
1870-'71	\$ 86,947,482	\$ 11,843,655	\$ 74,173,618
1871-'72	107,709,116	13,045,493	82,639,663
Increase in '71-'72	\$ 20,761,643	\$ 1,201,838	\$ 8,466,045

An examination of these figures will show that the value of imports for consumption in 1871-'72 exceeded by \$35,723,810, or 49·62 per cent., those of 1867-'68,—the excess of exports being \$25,071,775, or 43·55 per cent. The aggregate import and export trade of the Dominion, in the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1872, amounted in value to \$190,348,779, against \$129,553,194 in 1867-'68, or an increase of 46·93 per cent.

It will be observed that imports and duties in the second year of the period embraced in the foregoing statement decreased as compared with the first year,—there being a considerable increase in exports. The augmentation during the last three years was steady, the Customs duties in 1871-'72 showing an increase of 10·15 per cent. as compared with the preceding year. Speaking on the subject of Customs duties, the Minister of Finance said:—"The percentage in 1867, on goods entered for consumption, was 12·25, which was increased in the next year to 12·31. In the third year, when Parliament again imposed additional duties, it was increased to 13·28, and in the next year it was raised to 13·62. In the following year, however, it went down to 12·11; and for the first half of the current year (on \$72,841,668 of goods entered for consumption,) the revenue was \$6,903,010, or 9·47 per cent. This has arisen from the reduction of taxation which took place in 1871, and from the still further reduction occasioned last year by the withdrawal of the duties on tea and coffee."

The proportion of Customs duties in 1871-'72 collected in each of the Provinces was as follows:—

Ontario,.....	29·64 per cent.	New Brunswick,.....	9·78 per cent.
Quebec,.....	47·34 "	Manitoba,.....	0·36 "
Nova Scotia,.....	10·25 "	British Columbia,.....	2·63 "

According to the official returns for 1871-'72, the shipping employed in these award commerce of the Dominion, representing 5,945,704 tons, as follows:—

		INWARDS.		OUTWARDS.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
With Cargoes...	{ British	5,158	1,514,004	7,712	2,099,148
	{ Foreign	1,033	442,752	1,687	688,024
In Ballast.....	{ British	3,056	674,286	214	68,225
	{ Foreign	1,111	358,751	285	101,514

Ship-building in the Dominion is represented in the following table:—

	BUILT.				REGISTERED.			
	1871.		1872.		1871.		1872.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Ontario.....	55	7,777	55	10,289	84	9,070	66	10,843
Quebec.....	80	20,664	74	14,200	126	28,247	139	25,896
Nova Scotia.....	146	44,307	188	52,882	203	47,670	224	45,784
New Brunswick.....	108	33,353	93	36,464	127	36,737	127	43,654
British Columbia.....	.....	.....	4	230	.....	.....	7	1,194
Total.....	389	106,101	414	114,065	540	121,724	563	127,371

The following table shows the values of goods entered for consumption during past two fiscal years, and the countries whence imported:—

WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUES OF QUANTITIES ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	1870-71.	1871-72.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	Proportion from each country in 1871-72.
Great Britain.. ..	\$ 49,168,170	\$ 61,900,702	25.89 inc.	59.00
United States	29,022,387	34,217,969	17.09 "	32.62
France.....	1,265,183	1,809,244	43.00 "	1.72
Germany.....	576,332	936,757	62.53 "	0.90
Spain.....	430,364	429,951	0.09 dec.	0.41
Holland.....	173,210	193,658	11.08 inc.	0.19
Belgium.....	171,584	204,344	19.00 "	0.20
British N. American Provinces..	1,937,432	1,968,587	1.06 "	1.87
British West Indies.....	839,523	1,128,236	34.39 "	1.07
Spanish	2,018,930	1,276,739	36.08 dec.	1.21
French	25,922	35,906	38.05 inc.	0.03
Other West India Islands.....	10,745	6,934	35.04 dec.	0.01
South America.....	79,207	81,176	2.05 inc.	0.07
China and Japan.....	442,401	386,612	12.06 dec.	0.36
Other countries.....	499,755	345,061	30.09 "	0.34
Total for four Provinces.....	86,661,145	104,921,876	21.07	
Add Manitoba	286,337	1,020,172		
" British Columbia.....	.....	1,767,068		
(Imports of both these Provinces, chiefly from U.S. and G. B.)...				
Grand Total.....	86,947,482	107,709,116	23.87	

According to Navigation Sectia, and during 1871 States. The Germany, and the Spanish of that count The fol America whi value of the years:—

Export

Great Britain...
United States...
France.....
Germany.....
Spain.....
Holland.....
Belgium.....
British North A...
British West In...
Spanish "
French "
Other West Indi...
South America...
Other countries.

Total

Estimated amount at Inland Ports

Total the Produce Goods not the Pr exported to G States and other

Total for fo

Add Manitoba (to only)

British Columbia

Grand Total

The table each country:—

According to these figures, summarized from the Official Trade and Navigation Returns, the four older Provinces (Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick,) took 59 per cent. of all their importations during 1871-'72 from Great Britain, and 32·62 per cent. from the United States. There are gratifying indications of increasing trade with France, Germany, and the British West Indies,—the falling off from Spain and the Spanish West Indies being accounted for by the unsettled condition of that country and its colonies.

The following table shows the various countries in Europe and America which have been the customers of Canada, indicating also the value of the traffic, and the extent of the increase, during the past two years:—

EXPORTED TO.	VALUES OF QUANTITIES EXPORTED.			
	1870-71.	1871-72.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	Proportion to each country in 1871-'72.
	\$	\$		
Great Britain.....	24,173,224	25,637,996	6·05 inc.	31·79
United States.....	30,975,642	31,896,816	3·00 "	39·55
France.....	76,376	102,242	34·00 "	0·13
Germany.....	16,235	36,232	123·00 "	0·05
Spain.....	117,079	25,084	78·05 dec.	0·03
Holland.....	6,835	6,376	6·07 "	0·01
Belgium.....	57,467	60,777	6·00 inc.	0·07
British North American Provinces	1,439,704	1,726,175	19·08 "	2·15
British West Indies.....	2,104,062	2,319,702	10·02 "	2·87
Spanish ".....	1,498,854	1,632,681	9·00 "	2·02
French ".....	194,596	273,547	40·05 "	0·34
Other West India Islands.....	79,884	100,222	25·04 "	0·12
South America.....	720,681	671,031	6·09 dec.	0·83
Other countries.....	380,758	521,953	37·00 inc.	0·65
Total.....	61,841,397	65,010,834		
Estimated amount short returned at Inland Ports.....	2,448,668	2,887,056	17·09	3·58
Total the Produce of Canada....	64,290,065	67,897,890	05·61	
Goods not the Produce of Canada exported to Great Britain, U. States and other countries.....	9,853,033	12,744,125	29·34	15·81
Total for four Provinces....	74,143,098	80,642,015	08·76	
Add Manitoba (to G. B. and U.S. only.).....	30,520	85,541		
British Columbia.....		1,912,107		
Grand Total.....	74,173,618	82,639,663	11·41	

The table on next page shows the aggregate volume of trade with each country:—

WITH WHAT COUNTRIES.	AGGREGATE VOLUME OF TRADE.			
	1870-71.	1871-72.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	Proportion with each Country in 1871-72.
	\$	\$		
Great Britain.....	73,341,394	87,538,698	19.35 inc.	47.17
United States.....	59,998,029	66,114,785	10.19 "	35.63
France.....	1,341,559	1,911,486	42.49 "	1.03
Germany.....	592,567	972,989	64.19 "	0.53
Spain.....	547,443	455,035	16.88 dec.	0.25
Holland.....	180,045	200,034	11.10 inc.	0.11
Belgium.....	229,051	265,121	15.74 "	0.14
British North American Provinces	3,377,136	3,694,762	9.40 "	1.99
British West Indies.....	2,943,585	3,447,938	17.13 "	1.86
Spanish ".....	3,517,784	2,909,420	17.29 dec.	1.57
French ".....	220,518	309,453	40.33 inc.	0.16
Other West India Islands.....	90,629	107,156	18.23 "	0.06
South America.....	799,888	752,207	5.96 dec.	0.40
China and Japan.....	442,401	386,612	12.61 "	0.21
Other Countries.....	880,513	867,014	1.53 "	0.46
Estimated amount short returned at Inland Ports.....	2,448,668	2,887,056	17.09 inc.	1.56
Goods not the produce of Canada exported to Great Britain, United States and other Countries..	9,853,033	12,744,125	29.34 "	6.87
Total trade for four Provinces.	160,804,243	185,563,891	15.39 "	.....
Add Manitoba.....	316,857	1,105,713	.....	.....
" British Columbia.....	.....	3,679,175	.....	.....
Grand Total.....	161,121,100	190,348,779	18.14 "	.....

This table discloses some interesting facts, viz., that 47.17 per cent. of the whole external trade of the Dominion in 1871-'72 was with Great Britain, and 35.63 per cent. with the United States, the remaining 17.20 per cent. being with all other countries. It is also note-worthy that the trade with the British North American Provinces outside the Dominion (that is, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland), is third in magnitude, the British West Indies ranking next in order, showing an aggregate of British trade amounting to \$94,681,398.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS.

It has been deemed important to continue here the analytical statement relating to the magnitude and value of the importations of Dry Goods, since the 1st of July, 1867,—a statement for nearly twenty years previous being given on p. 39. The following tables show the values of

yearly importations:—

	Kil
1867-'68....	\$1
1868-'69....	1
1869-'70....	1
1870-'71....	2
1871-'72....	2

1867-'68.....	.....
1868-'69.....	.....
1869-'70.....	.....
1870-'71.....	.....
1871-'72.....	.....

1867-'68.....	.....
1868-'69.....	.....
1869-'70.....	.....
1870-'71.....	.....
1871-'72.....	.....

An examination of Dry Goods that department

1867-'68.	.....
1868-'69.	.....
1869-'70.	.....
1870-'71.	.....
1871-'72.	.....

Annual av

yearly imports for each Province, specifying also the imports at principal cities:—

ONTARIO.

	Kingston.	Toronto.	Hamilton.	London.	All other Ports.	Total for Province.
1867-'68...	\$162,267	\$3,319,069	\$1,486,552	\$392,081	\$1,022,414	\$6,392,273
1868-'69...	151,258	3,205,806	1,419,673	413,970	872,064	6,072,767
1869-'70...	168,243	3,553,608	1,320,716	482,442	1,108,793	6,623,808
1870-'71...	222,169	5,121,519	1,763,619	757,853	1,446,613	9,311,773
1871-'72...	245,480	6,606,396	2,017,028	879,456	1,805,262	11,535,822
	\$949,417	\$21,806,398	\$8,007,588	\$2,925,802	\$6,255,146	\$39,936,443

QUEBEC.

	Montreal.	Quebec.	All other Ports.	Total for Province.
1867-'68	\$9,894,409	\$1,343,856	.....	\$11,016,265
1868-'69	8,352,279	1,511,268	\$107,257	9,969,543
1869-'70	8,502,434	1,617,686	132,176	10,252,296
1870-'71	11,756,771	1,670,081	169,633	13,596,485
1871-'72	14,483,819	1,917,377	215,128	16,606,327
	\$52,989,712	\$8,060,268	\$624,194	\$61,440,916

	NOVA SCOTIA.			NEW BRUNSWICK.		
	Halifax.	All other Ports.	Total for Province.	St. John.	All other Ports.	Total for Province.
1867-'68	\$1,475,595	\$ 501,576	\$ 1,977,171	\$1,287,338	\$ 270,984	\$ 1,557,541
1868-'69	1,784,002	136,333	1,930,405	1,637,996	348,882	1,986,887
1869-'70	1,858,542	275,500	2,134,643	1,694,336	402,559	2,096,875
1870-'71	2,447,555	279,158	2,725,813	2,103,688	500,520	2,604,208
1871-'72	2,427,866	292,353	2,720,220	2,601,193	512,576	3,113,905
	\$9,993,560	\$1,484,920	\$11,488,252	\$9,324,551	\$2,035,521	\$11,359,416

An examination of the foregoing summaries shows the percentage of Dry Goods imported at Montreal, in relation to the importations in that department of trade for the Dominion, to have been as follows:—

	Values of Annual Importations.		
1867-'68	\$20,943,250	entered at Montreal,	47.24 per cent.
1868-'69	19,959,602	"	41.85 "
1869-'70	21,107,622	"	40.28 "
1870-'71	28,356,495	"	41.46 "
1871-'72	34,705,127	"	41.73 "
Annual average,	\$25,014,419	"	42.37 "

CHEESE FACTORIES.

The establishment of Cheese-Factories in Canada may be said to date no farther back than the year 1863; and up to the close of 1865, there were only 10 in operation in Upper, and 2 in Lower Canada. At the close of 1866, there were 60 and 12 respectively, using in the aggregate the milk of 21,600 cows, and producing about 6,480,000 lbs. of Cheese. At the close of 1867 it was reckoned that there were 180 Factories in Ontario, with an annual productive capacity of 12,000,000 lbs.,—which at 9c. @ 10c. per lb. yielded \$1,080,000 @ \$1,200,000. In that year, the number of Factories in the Province of Quebec amounted to 17, with an estimated capacity of 1,530,000 lbs. per annum, valued at \$137,700 @ \$153,000. The number of Factories did not continue to increase proportionately from 1868 to 1872, as in the earlier years of the movement; but the success of the enterprise has steadily augmented,—there being numerous Factories connected with different District and Provincial Associations. The most important of these is the "Dairymen's Association of Ontario," the Secretary of which has furnished some important particulars which will be found in the body of this Report, in Section V., entitled "The Trade in Dairy Produce,"—see pp. 88, 89.

THE LUMBER TRADE.*

There is good authority for stating that the manufacture of sawed lumber in Ontario and Quebec employs over 2,000 mills, many of them having cost \$30,000 to \$40,000, some as much as \$300,000. According to the census of 1861, the quantity of lumber produced was 982,060,145 feet, board measure, (exclusive of square timber,) the value being \$8,243,735; the cost of the raw material was \$3,516,695, and the capital invested \$8,621,149. The tonnage employed in this trade at the Port of Quebec includes about 1,200 vessels, with a capacity of 673,507 tons. There are about 15,000 men employed in lumbering operations in the forests; 10,000 more engaged at the mills and otherwise, in preparing the product for market; the number of seamen and others required to transport the timber and lumber to markets in the United States and Europe being 25,000,—making in all, say, 50,000 men.

The values of the exports of the products of the Forest, (exclusive of Ashes,) during a period of 10½ years immediately preceding Confedera-

* The Census Returns for 1871,—from which more recent information might have been obtained,—not being published yet, the compiler has had to be content with a repetition of the statements given in the text, which were first printed a number of years ago.

tion, amounted
average annual
Quebec, and
years, amount
particulars are

Oak, average
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Ash, "
Birch, "
Tamarac, "
White Pine, "
Red Pine, "

Sawed Planks
"
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tion, amounted to \$109,541,342, or a yearly average of \$10,432,509. The average annual quantities of timber and lumber arriving at the port of Quebec, and manufactured for other markets, during a period of five years, amounted to over one million and three-quarters of tons. The particulars are:—

Oak, average yearly quantity,.....	Cubic feet.
Elm, " "	1,585,866
Ash, " "	1,438,706
Birch, " "	149,930
Tamarac, " "	92,714
White Pine, " "	987,062
Red Pine, " "	17,665,675
	2,566,350
	<hr/>
Sawed Planks, 250,000,000 feet, b. m.	24,486,303
" " home consumption, 250,000,000 feet, b. m.	20,833,333
" " American market, 250,000,000 feet, b. m.	20,833,333
	<hr/>
	86,986,302

For further information relating to Forests, Lumber, &c., see Section IV. in body of this Report, entitled "The Lumber Trade," at pp. 76-82.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.

It would be impossible to recapitulate here the manufactures which have sprung up, or the mechanical industries which are being prosecuted within the Dominion,—almost all of them commencing within the past 20 or 25 years. The water-power which abounds, and the vast deposits of coal which exist upon the Atlantic and the Pacific sea-boards, will make it easy for the Dominion to become hereafter a great manufacturing country.

As an example, Montreal (as noticed on p. 40) may be said to be the seat of Boot and Shoe manufactures. As another illustration, Hamilton, Ont., is the emporium whence are sent out thousands upon thousands of Sewing-Machines annually, to almost all parts of the world.

D. B. Chisholm, Esq., M.P., in a recent speech in the House of Commons, said:—

One of the principal articles of manufacture in Hamilton was that valuable, and he might add, almost indispensable article—the Sewing-Machine. They had not less than six large manufactories of this kind turning out many thousands of machines annually. These machines formed a large item in their exports, and were sold in all parts of Europe, and in fact in almost all parts of the civilized world. And when they considered that very much of the material used in the manufacture of these articles had to be imported, it was a strong argument in favor of the manufacturing advantages of this country when these machines could

be made here and sold at a good profit in the very countries whence the raw material had been imported. One of these companies had circulars for the use of its agents, printed in twenty-six different languages. It employs nearly three hundred operatives, and turns out about thirty-six thousand machines annually. In this branch of manufactures Hamilton exceeded that of any other place in the Dominion, or in fact in the world, unless it might be some of the great manufacturing centres of the United States. Then the next in importance were the iron foundries, of which they had many, and he thought they exceeded any other place in Ontario; and recently they had established a very extensive malleable iron foundry that was doing a very large business.

THE PETROLEUM TRADE.

The following comparative statement from the records of the Department of Internal Revenue shows the quantities of Petroleum manufactured, entered for consumption, and exported, during two years and a half:—

	Fiscal year 1870-'71.	Fiscal year 1871-'72.	Half year ended 31st Dec., 1872.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Total quantity manufactured.....	11,689,761	12,323,991	7,947,234
Entered for consumption:			
Ex manufactory.....	2,983,270	2,528,775	2,023,327
Ex Warehouse.....	1,462,439	1,869,540	907,636½
Used for lighthouses.....	20,014	77,238½	46,943
Total.....	4,465,723	4,475,553½	2,977,906½
Exported.....	5,531,780	8,085,794	4,981,744½

These figures show a steady increase, and afford an idea of the extent and value of the Petroleum Trade of Canada, the quantities *manufactured* during the period embraced in the table, representing 1,331,708 barrels of crude oil. Another statement shows that the product of the oil-wells at Petrolia, Enniskillen, and Lambton, in 1870, was 300,000 barrels.

For the information of those who are not familiar with this great and increasing branch of Canadian industry, it may be remarked generally, that the region in Ontario whence crude Petroleum has been, and is obtained, is of very considerable area. The oil was discovered about seventeen years ago, issuing from a spring, and is said to have been collected in a somewhat primitive way by Indians, who soaked their blankets in it, and then wrung them! It was soon after found in the gum beds near what is now the town of Oil Springs; and although at first the

springs or wells beneath the surface now designated permanent supply. years without decreasing to be worked.

For a year or more the consumption in the province impetus was given in 1862, one of the wells per day; and in 1863 discoveries became numerous, — the crude oil the merest nominal yield over 100 to 200 barrels. The production very from 10,000 to 200 wells, of which many have been abandoned.

The Oil-Trade Association Producers and an Annual Meeting of the Association to the effect that notwithstanding that the quantity of oil produced Association in 1872.

January.....
February.....
March.....
April.....
May.....
June.....
July.....
August.....
September.....
October.....
November.....
December.....

It was also stated at the Association — for the purpose of the Pension Bridge, and

springs or wells were soon drained, and did not seem to extend far beneath the surface,—oil was subsequently found in and around what is now designated Petrolia, at a depth of from 400 to 500 feet, with permanent supply. Some of the present wells have been pumping for five years without diminution, although several elsewhere have for the present ceased to be worked.

For a year or two after the oil discoveries, all of it that was used for consumption in Canada was manufactured at Hamilton. But an immense impetus was given to the trade by the striking of flowing wells in 1861 and 1862, one of which is said to have yielded thousands of barrels of oil per day; and in subsequent years the excitement incident to further discoveries became intense, oil-lands offering great attractions to speculators,—the crude oil, however, becoming so plentiful that it declined to the merest nominal rate per barrel. At present the largest wells do not yield over 100 to 125 barrels per day—many not averaging more than 10 barrels. The present aggregate production of crude oil is supposed to vary from 10,000 to 12,000 barrels per week. There are altogether about 290 wells, of which say 240 are in operation, and 50 "dead" and abandoned.

The Oil-Trade in Canada is at present regulated by an Association of Producers and a Refiners' Association. A statement was made at the Annual Meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade, held in January last, to the effect that nineteen-twentieths of the Producers are associated, and that the quantities and values of the crude oil sold to the Refiners' Association in 1872 were as follows:—

	Quantities sold.	Amount paid.	Average price per Barrel.
	Barrels.		
January	46,668	\$64,310	\$1.37
February	38,217	45,860	1.25
March	32,663	39,165	1.15
April	11,796	14,155	1.15
May	43,857	49,408	1.12
June	32,749	37,038	1.13
July	23,751	24,121	1.01
August	37,660	40,443	1.08
September	59,020	77,185	1.30
October	33,326	97,881	1.54
November	83,397	153,218	1.86
December	57,238	103,925	1.81
	530,342	\$746,769	

It was also stated that a considerable quantity of oil was sold outside the Association—further, that the exports of refined oil in 1870, via Suspension Bridge, amounted to 6,904,081 gallons.

The great drawback experienced by the oil-men up to 1869-'70 was the difficulty attending deodorization, but that has been satisfactorily overcome. There have been 32 Refineries in Canada of one kind and another, 26 of which are now defunct, those in operation being nearly all located in Ontario; and the art of refining has kept pace with the demand. The following are the products of a first distillation of Canadian crude oil of 860 specific gravity:—

Benzine	5 per cent.
Standard White Illuminating Oil, 803 sp. gr.	60 "
Parafine Oils (rich in wax) 850 "	25 "
Coke	5 "
Gas and loss	5 "
	100 "

As already indicated, the manufacture of Canadian illuminating oil has been carried on at a distance of about 500 miles from the principal distributing points, and this circumstance limits the treatment of Crude to the production of Standard White Oil, the large remainder (say 35 per cent.) being mostly consumed at the refineries. A careful investigation of all the conditions led to the establishment of refineries at New York, Boston, Portland, and Montreal,—where, by transporting the crude article in bulk, and in consequence of cheapness of fuel, &c., upwards of 90 per cent. of the products are rendered marketable.

By the most approved method of refining, the unctuous and disagreeable odor supposed to be inseparable from Canadian Crude is completely removed, and the commercial value of the refined product is so enhanced that it is now placed side by side with Pennsylvania oil in most of the European markets. It is also capable, at a slightly increased cost, of being rendered absolutely colorless, and as white as the purest water.

Regarding the other products of Crude Oil, the spirit (Benzine) in the above analysis is a good substitute for Turpentine in many instances, and is frequently used by painters. The heavy oils are largely used as lubricators, and also mixed with Resin, Seal, Castor, and other animal or vegetable oils, improving their properties and preventing their gumming. Parafine wax, from which candles are made, is obtained to the extent of 10 per cent., by chilling and freezing the heavy portions, submitting the scales thus formed to pressure, thereby separating the free oil. There is only one establishment yet in Canada for the manufacture of Parafine Wax and Candles,—the demand will no doubt increase; Canadian scales, however, are in demand in England, being superior to those obtained from Pennsylvania Crude or English Oils.

Arrangements are in progress for an extension of the operations of the Refining Works in Montreal.—with good prospects of success and profit in utilizing all the products.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the various products of the Dominion Fisheries, by Provinces, during three years:—

	1870.		1871.		1872.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
NOVA SCOTIA.						
Godfish.....	399,809 qtls.	\$1,699,188	447,168 qtls.	\$1,900,464	525,249 qtls.	\$2,232,308
Mackerel.....	85,254 brls.	1,023,048	298,152 brls.	0 207,034		
Herring.....						

The following table shows the quantities and values of the various products of the Dominion Fisheries, by Provinces, during three years:—

	1870.		1871.		1872.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
NOVA SCOTIA.						
Codfish.....	399,809 qtls.	\$1,699,188	447,168 qtls.	\$1,900,464	525,249 qtls.	\$2,232,308
Mackerel.....	85,254 brls.	1,023,048	228,152 brls.	2,737,824	115,833 brls.	1,624,894
Herring.....	125,863 brls.	503,452	202,875 brls.	811,500	170,657 brls.	682,628
Salmon.....	6,730 brls.	125,205	6,462 brls.	125,087	6,677 brls.	144,078
Other Fish and Fish Oils.....		668,531		995,864		1,332,927
		<u>\$4,019,424</u>		<u>\$6,570,739</u>		<u>\$6,016,835</u>
QUEBEC.						
Codfish.....	155,874 qtls.	467,622	217,773 qtls.	653,319	217,741 qtls.	911,845
Mackerel.....	3,677 brls.	36,770	7,638 brls.	76,380	1,759 brls.	17,590
Herring.....	26,419 brls.	79,258	27,539 brls.	82,617	29,069 brls.	87,206
Salmon.....	5,840 brls.	93,440	3,728 brls.	59,648	4,050 brls.	64,800
Other Fish and Fish Oils.....		484,461		220,648		238,748
		<u>\$1,161,551</u>		<u>\$1,092,612</u>		<u>\$1,320,189</u>
NEW BRUNSWICK.						
Codfish.....	21,167 qtls.	86,243	9,292 qtls.	43,268	81,420 qtls.	346,035
Mackerel.....	3,282 brls.	39,384	4,636 brls.	56,603	2,217 brls.	32,728
Herring.....	105,736 brls.	422,946	150,871 brls.	603,484	124,157 brls.	496,628
Salmon.....	7,496 brls.	176,945	8,042 brls.	201,062	8,000 brls.	207,767
Other Fish and Fish Oils.....		405,917		674,278		882,301
		<u>\$1,131,435</u>		<u>\$1,578,695</u>		<u>\$1,965,459</u>
ONTARIO.						
Whitefish.....	14,974 brls.	119,792	13,317 brls.	106,536	17,490 brls.	143,520
Trout.....	10,396 brls.	83,168	7,477 brls.	59,816	7,586 brls.	60,688
Herring.....	6,550 brls.	39,300	5,875 brls.	35,250	6,974 brls.	41,844
Other Fish.....	7,516 brls.	22,722	1,891 brls.	11,575	4,466 brls.	21,581
		<u>\$264,982</u>		<u>\$213,177</u>		<u>\$267,633</u>
Total Values.....		<u>\$6,577,392</u>		<u>\$9,455,223</u>		<u>\$9,570,116</u>

NOTE.—Salmon, Mackerel and Herring are uniformly reduced to barrels from the numbering by pieces, cans, boxes, &c.

THE COAL FIELDS OF THE DOMINION.

The excitement which existed about eight or ten years ago in some parts of Great Britain relative to the duration of the coal-supply, induced the compiler of the present series of Annual Reports to gather up some of the best authenticated statements, not only as regards the coal-fields of the United Kingdom, but others throughout the world, and an epitome of results was published in the Report for 1866. Much additional important information has been made public in England since that time by scientific authorities,—as well as by the Commission appointed by the British Government to enquire into the subject,—which it would be interesting to summarize; but as there is neither time nor space at present for such purpose, the writer contents himself by referring the reader who feels an interest in the inquiry, to the Report above-mentioned,—meaning here only to give a few particulars relating to the Coal-fields of the Dominion.

The total area of the coal formation in British North America,—now all included in the Dominion of Canada, except Newfoundland,—is believed to embrace 18,000 square miles; the known profitable working area is about 2,200 square miles; the number of workable acres in the coal area is estimated at 1,408,000; the contents of each acre have been calculated at 30,000 tons; and the estimated total available supply at the enormous amount of 42,240,000,000 tons. By another authority the workable coal area in the Maritime Provinces has been tabulated as follows:

	Square Miles.
New Brunswick.....	1,000
Nova Scotia,—Cape Breton.....	200
Pictou.....	350
Cumberland.....	250
Newfoundland.....	250
Prince Edward Island.....	150

In 1866, a friend of the writer's in Halifax wrote as follows:—
 “ I have with considerable care calculated the available quantity of coal
 “ in the Cape Breton field, and feel certain that it cannot exceed
 “ 300,000,000 tons in beds of workable thickness,—this is, not less than
 “ 2' 10" or 3' 0" thick. The coal deposits in Nova Scotia proper, that
 “ may be profitably worked, are also very limited,—and the product can
 “ hardly exceed 300,000,000 tons. Hence their great value, taken in
 “ connection, with their accessibility, and lying principally on the direct
 “ line of commerce.”

Professor Leslie has made the following statement:—“ The Albion
 Mines beds are very extraordinary deposits; they form an exception to
 all the phenomena of coal in all the British Provincial coal regions.

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 beds of Cape Bre
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 square mile, after

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 been conducted, it
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 been raised since t

From the year
 the Cape Breton M
 ing years were:—

1858.....	1
1859.....	1
1860.....	1
1861.....	1
1862.....	1
1863.....	2
1864.....	3

The following
 is collated from the

South Head Coll
 Tracey's Colliery
 Gowrie Mines, C
 Block House Mi
 Acadia Colliery,
 Clyde Colliery, C
 Caledonia Collier
 Glace Bay Colli
 International Mi
 Victoria Mines, I
 Ingraham's Colli
 Collin's Colliery,
 Matheson's Colli
 Black Rock Colli
 New Campbellto
 Chimney Corner
 Broad Cove Area
 Mabou Area, Gul

Nothing like them has been discovered in the Provinces. The thickest beds of Cape Breton, East Coast, are never over 12 feet, and usually under 9 feet; but here we have one bed (the main seam) 38 feet 6 inches thick, of which 24 feet are good coal, the other half being poor coal and black shale in intermediate layers. The enormous quantity of coal here presented can only be estimated properly by those who have been used to the vast operations on the grey ash part of the anthracite region, where the regular 30-foot vein yields at least twenty millions of tons to the square mile, after all deductions have been made."

The Sydney Mines have been worked for about 90 years. From 1785 to 1827, however,—as Richard Brown, Esq., says in his "Coal Fields and Coal Trade of the Island of Cape Breton,"—"the operation was worse than useless, as the property, instead of being improved, was seriously damaged. About 75 acres of the main seam had been worked out, leaving the pillars behind, which, owing to the settling of the roof, could not be recovered. To show the wasteful, reckless way in which the works had been conducted, it need only be stated that from 75 acres of a 6-foot seam, which ought at least to have yielded 500,000 tons, only 275,000 tons had been raised since the mine was commenced."

From the year 1827 to 1857 the aggregate quantity of coal sold from the Cape Breton Mines was 1,819,899 tons. The sales during the following years were:—

	LARGE.	SMALL.		LARGE.	SMALL.
1858.....	98,465	8,514	1865.....	401,459	23,093
1859.....	115,772	7,438	1866.....	355,046	16,174
1860.....	135,941	7,463	1867.....	318,995	15,506
1861.....	146,455	7,767	1868.....	256,317	18,647
1862.....	177,016	5,567	1869.....	298,478	19,547
1863.....	208,555	7,620	1870.....	306,624	27,179
1864.....	327,268	13,075			

The following list of coal-mines opened in Cape Breton since 1858, is collated from the volume by Mr. Brown, before referred to:—

	Estimated contents of Mines. tons
South Head Colliery, Cow Bay.....	262,500
Tracey's Colliery, Mira Bay.....	3,520,000
Gowrie Mines, Cow Bay.....	11,872,000
Block House Mine, Cow Bay.....	9,750,000
Acadia Colliery, Schooner Pond.....	
Clyde Colliery, Glace Bay.....	12,500,000
Caledonia Colliery, Glace Bay.....	25,605,000
Glace Bay Colliery, Little Glace Bay.....	43,900,000
International Mines, Bridgeport.....	47,600,000
Victoria Mines, Low Point.....	55,640,000
Ingraham's Colliery, Bras d'Or Road.....	
Collin's Colliery, Little Bras d'Or.....	750,000
Matheson's Colliery, Little Bras d'Or.....	
Black Rock Colliery, Great Bras d'Or.....	2,700,000
New Campbelltown Colliery, Great Bras d'Or.....	9,000,000
Chimney Corner Colliery, Margarie.....	
Broad Cove Area, Gulf Shore.....	
Mabon Area, Gulf Shore.....	

	Estimated contents of Mines.
Port Hood Colliery, St. George's Bay,	—————
Richmond Colliery, Little River.....	—————
Sea-Coal Bay, Gut of Canso,	—————
New Mines in progress.....	9,633,000 tons.

The mines in the above list for which no estimate is given, were either of small extent, or it was believed that the working of them had not been, or would not likely be, profitable.

A Report by the Chief Commissioner of Mines for Nova Scotia, published a few years ago, showed the quantity of coal raised in the whole of that Province, (including Cape Breton,) from 1855 to 1866 inclusive, amounted to 4,308,574 tons. According to a measurement made by Sir Wm. E. Logan in 1843, the total thickness of the Carboniferous rocks of Nova Scotia, at the Joggins, was about 14,700 feet. Recent examinations, by him and others, of the Pictou series, calculate them at 10,840 feet,—containing 5,567 feet of productive coal measures; and Sir William remarks,—“it seems probable that the volume assigned to the Carboniferous rocks at the Joggins will be fully maintained in the Pictou region.”

The latest “Report of Progress” published by the Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, contains a number of tabular “Records of Mines and Mineral Statistics,” compiled by Mr. Charles Robb,—from which the following summary of the production of coal in each county in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton is taken:—

COUNTIES.	YEARS.	Quantity raised.	Quantity sold ¹
	1869	15,066 tons.	8,515 tons.
Cumberland.....	1870	9,053 “	7,884 “
	1871	12,332 “	11,737 “
	1869	218,673 “	198,212 “
Pictou.....	1870	248,880 “	226,525 “
	1871	285,994 “	245,800 “
	1869	343,399 “	304,320 “
Cape Breton.....	1870	367,373 “	333,578 “
	1871	370,948 “	338,431 “
	1869	895 “	749 “
Inverness and Victoria....	1870	463 “	290 “
	1871	4,018 “	450 “
	Total annual average yield.....	625,698	558,830

It is matter for regret that so little is known respecting the coal-fields of New Brunswick. The Albert mine produces a highly bituminous coal, (*Albertite*, as it has been designated,) the opinion being entertained that it is a mere deposit of asphalt. Professor Bailey's theory is, that the bituminous shales are misnamed,—that they are neither “shale” nor “schist,” but a true “cannel coal;” unlike the Scotch cannel coal, however, to which they are supposed to be analogous, they leave a very large residuum. Before the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, nearly all the *Albertite* raised was sent to the United States.

The quantity of *Albertite*, from Brunswick in the

It has long been known that the coal-fields of Columbia, and of the Pacific coast, from time to time have been discovered, contained in a Report of Progress, the recent “Report of Progress” of the reader is referred to.

The following is a list of the Hon. H. L. Langford.

“The coal-mines of Nanaimo, at the present time, are being worked, and vessels can be loaded on the eastern coast at Departure Bay, at the end of the Island of the Pacific coast. Mr. Langford, as follows in his Report, of coal on the Pacific coast, the distribution of the coal, know where coal is raised, quality and cheapness, in Borneo there is a coal trade. On the coast of Diego, and Monte Plata, coal, but in no great quantity, of inferior anthracite, for a time at least, was raised on Island, and New South Wales, and most powerful labor which Vancouver, Pacific Railroad; and upon the good quality for the coal, dirtily and too fast. The yield of the Coal Mining Co., is

The quantity of coal produced from the Grand Lake Mines in New Brunswick in three years (1869 to 1871) was 22,050 tons,—the quantity of Albertite, from the Albert Mines in the same period, being 19,267 tons.

It has long been known that rich coal deposits exist in British Columbia, and casual statements respecting them have been published from time to time. The latest and most authoritative information is contained in a Report on the Coal-fields of Vancouver Island, embodied in the recent "Progress-Report" before mentioned,—and to which the reader is referred.

The following extract is from the Report on British Columbia, by Hon. H. L. Langevin, C.B.:—

"The coal-mines of Columbia are very valuable and numerous. The mines of Nanaimo, which yield bituminous coal, are those which, at the present time, are the most worked. They are very easy of access, and vessels can be loaded from them without difficulty. This coal abounds on the eastern coast of Vancouver Island, not only at Nanaimo, but also at Departure Bay, Bayne's Sound, Isquash, and at Moskeemo, near the end of the Island. This coal is, in fact, the only good coal found on the Pacific coast. Mr. Dilke has probably this in his mind when he remarked as follows in his 'Greater Britain':—'The position of the various stores of coal on the Pacific, is of extreme importance as an index to the future distribution of power in that part of the world; but it is not enough to know where coal is to be found, without looking also to the quantity, quality and cheapness of labor, and facility of transport. In China and in Borneo there are extensive coal-fields, but they lie the wrong way for trade. On the other hand, the California coal at Monte Diablo, San Diego, and Monterey, lies well, but is bad in quality. Tasmania has good coal, but in no great quantity, and the beds nearest the west are formed of inferior anthracite. The three countries of the Pacific, which must, for a time at least, rise to manufacturing greatness, are Japan, Vancouver Island, and New South Wales; but which of these will become wealthiest and most powerful, depends mainly on the amount of coal which they respectively possess, so situated as to be cheaply raised. The dearness of labor which Vancouver suffers will be removed by the opening of the Pacific Railroad; but, for the present, New South Wales has the cheapest labor, and upon her shores at Newcastle are abundant stores of coal of good quality for manufacturing purposes, although for sea use it burns dirtily and too fast."

The yield of coal in 1869 to 1871 from the mines of the Vancouver Coal Mining Co., in British Columbia, was 110,645 tons.

Quantity sold
8,515 tons.
7,884 "
11,737 "
98,212 "
126,525 "
145,800 "
104,320 "
333,578 "
338,431 "
749 "
290 "
450 "

558,830
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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

EASTERN BLOCK, OTTAWA CITY.

Name and Address of Superintendents on Public Works of the Dominion of Canada.

NAME.	WORKS.	ADDRESS.
W. F. Biggar.....	Welland Canal.....	St. Catherines.
J. W. Ranney	Trent Works.....	Belleville.
Horace Merrill.....	Ottawa Works.....	Ottawa.
F. Wyse.....	Rideau Canal.....	Do
Wm. B. Forbes.....	Carillon & Grenville Canals.	Carillon.
Isaac N. Rose.....	Williamsburg Canal.....	Morrisburgh.
D. A. McDonnell.....	Cornwall Canal.....	Cornwall.
Michael Conway.....	Lachine Canal.....	Lachine Canal Office, Montreal.
	Beauharnois Canal.....	Beauharnois.
Jno. G. Sippel...	Superintending Engineer...	Montreal.
Levi Larue.....	St. Ours Locks & Dam.....	St. Ours.
C. Préfontaine.....	Chambly Canal.....	Chambly.
H. B. Symmes.....	St. Maurice Works.....	Three Rivers.
D. Boulanger.....	Saguenay Works.....	Chicoutimi.
L. Carvill.	Genrl. Supt. Intl. Railway....	Moncton, N. B.

T R A I

I.—WEATHER, C

The rain-fall in there being also Scotland, which tity and quality by torrents of r crops in England was a reported f under wheat in increase of 27,06 compared with 1 Towards the and Japan, Italy, *Economist* has the

“The rain-fall The average rain 1872 has been 46 inches, and in 1 seasons of severe c will do little more those dry years. there fell on each average—or taking of the average fall natural phenomena

The following lished under the di

CITY.

minion of

Montreal.

RETROSPECT OF 1872,

RELATING TO THE

TRADE IN BREADSTUFFS.

I.—WEATHER, CROPS, AND THE CORN TRADE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The rain-fall in North Britain during the year 1872 was extraordinary, there being also frequent heavy rains in England. The grain crops in Scotland, which had early in the summer given promise, both as to quantity and quality, were extensively damaged, in some cases destroyed, by torrents of rain in August and September,—but on the whole, the crops in England were well gathered in, the yield being good. There was a reported failure of the potato crop in Ireland. The extent of land under wheat in Great Britain in 1872 was 3,598,957 acres, showing an increase of 27,063 acres as compared with 1871,—and of 98,414 acres as compared with 1870.

Towards the close of the year, great floods were reported in China and Japan, Italy, Germany, France and England. In this connection the *Economist* has the following definite remarks:—

“The rain-fall of 1872 has been the largest of any year since 1852. The average rain-fall in England and Wales is (say) 24 inches—that of 1872 has been 46½ inches—or nearly double. In 1860 the fall was 41 inches, and in 1866 it was 40 inches. The years 1863 and 1870 were seasons of severe drought, and it is certain that the large rain-fall of '72 will do little more than restore the equilibrium which was effected by those dry years. The calculations of the meteorologists that in 1872 there fell on each square acre an excess of 2,000 tons of rain water over the average—or taking the total area of England, 66,000 million tons in excess of the average fall—suggest faintly the inconceivably vast scale on which natural phenomena operate.”

The following table, collated from the “Agricultural Returns” published under the direction of the British Government, shows the extent of

land under Grain crops in the United Kingdom during the past five years:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	3,951,018	3,981,989	3,773,663	3,831,054	3,839,532
Barley or Bere...	2,348,068	2,483,277	2,623,752	2,616,965	2,543,581
Oats	4,469,387	4,480,125	4,424,536	4,362,139	4,340,748
Rye	54,827	72,986	74,527	81,222	75,849
Beans and Peas..	836,555	981,734	858,575	941,863	898,535
TOTALS	11,659,855	12,000,111	11,755,053	11,833,243	11,698,245

Mr. Valpy, of the British Statistical Department, who this year presents the "Agricultural Returns" to the Lords Commissioners of the Privy Council for Trade, gives much valuable information elucidatory of the Tables, from which the following are selected as interesting to Agriculturists and Statists in all countries:—

"The extent of land returned as under Corn crops in 1872 exhibits the following variations from the corresponding figures in 1871 and other previous years. In 1872 there was less land under all kinds of Corn in Great Britain by 102,000 acres than in 1871, and in Ireland there was a decrease of 34,000 acres. The aggregate of land under Corn in Great Britain has alternated between an increase and a decrease in the four years from 1869 to 1872; in Ireland there was a falling off in each of the years 1870, 1871 and 1872.

"The total acreage of the Wheat crop in 1872 was larger in Great Britain by 27,000 acres than in 1871, and smaller in Ireland by 18,000 acres. In the five years, 1868 to 1872, the largest Wheat acreage in Great Britain was in 1869, and the smallest in 1870,—the difference amounted to 188,000 acres; 1872 showed 90,000 fewer acres under Wheat than in 1869. The acreage of the Wheat crop in Ireland decreased in each year from 1868 to 1872, the last of these years showing 58,000 acres, or 20 per cent. less than the first.

"By comparing the extent of land under Wheat with the population in 1872, it will be found that the following were the average number of acres of Wheat grown per 100 individuals in different parts of the United Kingdom:—In England, 15.5 acres; in Wales, 10.4; in Scotland, 4.0; in Ireland, 4.2; in the Isle of Man, 16.3; in Jersey, 4.8; and Guernsey, 2.8. As regards the supply for the population of home-grown Wheat, the relative production, computed at 28 bushels per acre upon these averages of the land under Wheat, would be 4.3 bushels per individual person in England, 2.9 in Wales, 1.2 in Scotland, 1.2 in Ireland, and 4.5 in the Isle of Man. At the higher estimated average yield of 35 bushels per acre, the production per individual would be 1.7 bushels in Jersey, and 1.0 in Guernsey. [In the ten years from 1863 to 1872, the quantities of foreign wheat and flour returned for consumption in the United Kingdom, show a variation in the supply per individual of the population of 1871, of from 1.5 bushels, the lowest quantity in 1865, to 2.6 bushels, the highest quantity in 1869.]

"In the Australian Colonies during the year ended 31st March, 1872,

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The followi
Gazette average price
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AFTER

1872.....
1871.....
1870.....
1869.....
1868.....
1867.....
1866.....
1865.....
1864.....
1863.....

Remarking
Economist says:—
"The price i
Table, and the av
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the total acreage under all kinds of Corn crops amounted to 1,980,087 acres. Of that quantity 1,388,000 acres, or 70 per cent. were under Wheat; 61,000 acres, or 3 per cent., under Barley; 364,000 acres, or 18 per cent., under Oats; and 142,000 acres, or 7 per cent., were under Maize. The cultivation of Wheat in Australia increased in 1871-'72 over 1870-'71 by 187,000 acres, or 15 per cent. The Wheat crop of Australia in 1871-'72 produced about 14,316,000 bushels. The harvest was bad in South Australia, and allowing four million bushels for this deficiency, the ordinary average yield of Wheat in the whole of Australia, including Tasmania and New Zealand, may be stated at about 18 million bushels. This, upon a population of nearly two millions, would give an average production per head of about 9 bushels. The exports of Wheat to foreign countries in 1871-'72 amounted to about 1,100,000 bush.

"The acreage for the several crops in different countries, at the date of latest returns, shows that the quantity of land used for growing Wheat was nearly 20 million acres in the United States; upwards of 17 million in France,—about 7½ million in Spain,—2¼ million in Austria (proper),—three quarters of a million in Belgium, as compared with rather less than 4 million acres in the United Kingdom. Compared with the population, there would be under Wheat, per 100 individuals, 51 acres in the United States, 45½ in France, 44 in Spain, 11¼ in Austria (proper), 14½ in Belgium, and rather less than 12¼ in the United Kingdom. Computed upon these proportions of acreage to population, it would appear that in the United States, an average of 11·6 bushels per acre, the yield of Wheat would be 5·9 bushels per head of the population; in France, with a yield of 17·1 bushels per acre, there would be 7¾ bushels per head; in Spain an average of 23·3 bushels per acre would give 10¼ bushels per head; in Austria, at an average of 15·2 bushels per acre, there would be 1¾ bushels per head; in Belgium, at 20·3 bushels per acre, nearly 3 bushels per head would be produced; and in the United Kingdom an average of 28 bushels per acre would give rather more than 3¼ bushels per head of the population."

The following are the comparative prices of 1872 and former years:—
Gazette average prices of Wheat (per Imperial quarter) in the United Kingdom, immediately after the harvest 1863 to 1872, and total average of each calendar year.

AFTER HARVEST.		TOTAL AVERAGE.	
	s. d.		s. d.
1872.....	58 6	1872—Whole year.....	57 0
1871.....	56 3	1871— "	56 8
1870.....	48 6	1870— "	46 11
1869.....	46 2	1869— "	48 2
1868.....	53 4	1868— "	63 9
1867.....	70 8	1867— "	64 6
1866.....	52 6	1866— "	49 11
1865.....	42 4	1865— "	41 10
1864.....	38 6	1864— "	40 2
1863.....	40 0	1863— "	44 9

Remarking upon these comparative figures, the reviewer in the *Economist* says:—

"The price immediately after harvest (58s. 6d), is the highest in the Table, and the average of the calendar year 1872 (say 57s.) is the highest since 1868, when it was 63s. 9d. The authorities quoted estimate the yield of *Wheat* at 24 bushels per acre, or 6 bushels under average;

quality inferior, and weight per bushel 3 lbs. below average; *Barley*, 10 per cent. below average; *Oats*, decidedly over average; *Beans*, 15 per cent. above average; *Peas*, very abundant; *Potatoes*, largely a failure; *Root Crops*, nearly all good, and *Hay* decidedly above average. Mr. Caird estimates that in the twelve months ending September, 1873, we shall require an importation of 12 millions of quarters of foreign wheat and flour, costing nearly 30 millions sterling, to say nothing of the inferior kinds of grain."

The following Table of Grain Averages per Imperial Quarter (from the Official *Gazette*), shows the rate of the particular kinds of Grain mentioned, covering a period of 33 years:—

Average	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5 years—1840-4	57 10	31 11	21 3	34 3	35 10	36 0
5 " 1845-9	54 0	34 5	23 4	33 9	38 9	39 9
5 " 1850-4	48 9	29 0	20 6	31 8	35 0	33 9
5 " 1855-9	57 8	36 11	25 5	38 9	43 6	41 10
1860.....	53 3	36 7	24 5	36 3	44 8	40 6
1861.....	55 4	36 1	28 9	35 9	42 5	41 2
1862.....	55 5	35 1	22 7	36 4	39 11	40 2
1863.....	44 9	33 11	21 2	32 5	37 5	36 0
1864.....	40 2	29 11	20 0	30 10	36 1	34 7
Average...	49 9	34 4	22 4	34 4	40 1	38 6
1865.....	41 10	29 9	21 10	No return		
1866.....	49 11	37 5	24 10	—		
1867.....	64 6	40 2	26 8	—		
1868.....	63 9	43 0	28 1	—		
1869.....	48 2	39 5	26 0	—		
Average...	53 8	38 0	24 11	—		
1870.....	46 11	34 7	22 10	No return		
1871.....	56 8	36 2	25 2	—		
1872.....	57 0	37 4	23 2	—		

COMPARATIVE AVERAGES OF GRAIN—1866 to 1872.

Statement for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872, of the quantities sold and average price of British Corn in the towns from which returns are received under the Act of the 27th and 28th Victoria, cap. 87.

YEARS.	QUANTITIES SOLD.			AVERAGE PRICE.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1866.....	3,134,557	1,723,316	254,722	49 11	37 5	24 7
1867.....	2,724,673	1,575,733	284,776	64 5	40 0	26 0
1868.....	2,679,907	1,665,506	249,867	63 9	43 0	28 1
1869.....	2,816,105	1,388,195	161,706	48 2	39 5	26 0
1870.....	3,398,655	1,841,678	206,901	46 11	34 7	22 10
1871.....	3,274,885	1,767,298	197,122	56 8	36 2	25 2
1872.....	2,582,108	1,592,553	184,375	57 0	37 4	23 2

The following Table shows the returns for the past three years. Flour were d Returns, the

WHEAT.

From Russia ...
" Denmark ..
" Germany ..
" France ...
" Austrian T
" Turkey &
chia & Mo
" Egypt.....
" United Stat
" Chili
" B. N. Ameri
" Other Coun

Total ...

Barley
Oats
Peas
Beans
Indian Corn or Ma

WHEAT, MEAL & FLOUR.

From Germany ...
" France
" United States
" B. N. Americ
" Other Countr

Total

It will be seen that the Kingdom, during

Wheat	16,
Wheat Flour ...	2,
Barley	3,
Oats	3,
Peas	3,
Beans	8,
Indian Corn	8,

The following Table shows the quantities of Grain and Flour imported into Great Britain during the past three years; indicating also the different Countries whence supplies of Wheat and Flour were derived. The quantities are given in Cwts., as in the British Board of Trade Returns, the last column showing the differences in 1872 as compared with 1871:

WHEAT.	1870.	1871.	1872.	DIFFERENCES IN 1872.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
From Russia	10,269,198	15,629,435	17,840,640	Inc. 2,211,205 or 14.15 " p.ct.
" Denmark	327,919	130,370	431,176	" 300,806 " 230.73 "
" Germany	3,348,214	3,049,031	3,887,746	" 838,715 " 27.50 "
" France	253,644	134,841	2,843,016	" 2,708,175 " 2,008.42 "
" Austrian Territor's	60,472	239,147	54,732	Dec. 184,415 " 77.11 "
" Turkey & Walla-				
chia & Moldavia.	489,421	1,418,886	838,073	" 580,813 " 40.93 "
" Egypt	104,950	884,396	2,337,208	Inc. 1,452,812 " 164.27 "
" United States	12,371,922	13,405,057	8,606,403	Dec. 4,798,654 " 35.80 "
" Chili	599,337	549,529	1,434,125	Inc. 884,596 " 142.79 "
" B. N. America	2,838,361	3,279,264	1,719,378	Dec. 1,559,886 " 47.57 "
" Other Countries ...	237,791	687,690	1,997,731	Inc. 1,310,041 " 190.35 "
Total	30,901,229	39,407,646	41,990,228	Inc. 2,582,582 or 6.55 p.ct.
Barley	7,217,327	8,589,059	15,078,140	Inc. 6,489,081 or 76.73 p.ct.
Oats	10,830,630	11,007,106	11,567,058	" 559,952 " 5.09 "
Peas	1,799,354	1,021,950	1,290,076	" 268,126 " 26.24 "
Beans	1,505,798	2,975,651	2,937,514	Dec. 38,137 " 1.28 "
Indian Corn or Maize ...	16,756,783	16,832,499	24,563,334	Inc. 7,730,835 " 45.93 "
WHEAT, MEAL AND FLOUR.				
From Germany	911,108	967,892	1,054,574	Inc. 86,682 or 8.96 p.ct.
" France	645,181	37,150	1,341,465	" 1,304,315 " 3,510.94 "
" United States	2,148,251	1,794,805	743,412	Dec. 1,051,393 " 58.19 "
" B. N. America	451,463	403,989	339,300	" 64,689 " 16.01 "
" Other Countries ..	647,906	780,802	917,308	Inc. 136,506 " 17.48 "
Total	4,803,909	3,984,638	4,396,059	Inc. 411,421 or 10.33 p.ct.

It will be seen from the following table that the receipts in the United Kingdom, during the first six months of the present crop-year, were:—

	QUANTITIES of CORN and WHEAT FLOUR imported in the Six months from					
	1st September, 1870, to 28th February, 1871.		1st September, 1871, to 29th February, 1872.		1st September, 1872, to 28th February, 1873.	
	Cwts. =	Qrs.	Cwts. =	Qrs.	Cwts. =	Qrs.
Wheat	16,228,943	3,745,138	21,877,967	5,048,761	25,966,927	5,992,367
Wheat Flour ...	2,275,443	656,376	1,618,068	462,305	3,692,664	1,055,047
Barley	3,095,372	866,703	6,181,897	1,730,931	9,014,547	2,524,073
Oats	3,992,984	1,451,994	5,703,066	2,073,842	4,811,994	1,749,816
Peas	382,607	85,023	440,917	97,981	720,477	160,106
Beans	841,049	196,245	1,840,452	429,439	1,365,796	318,685
Indian Corn	8,025,030	1,872,506	9,745,912	2,274,046	11,418,272	2,664,263

Barley, 10
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Mr. Caird
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of Grain

Peas.
s. d.
36 0
39 9
33 9
41 10

40 6
41 2
40 2
36 0
34 7
38 6

the quantities
received under

ICE.
Oats.
s. d.
24 7
26 0
28 1
26 0
22 10
25 3
23 1

Breadstuffs imported into Great Britain,—1853 to 1872.

YEARS.	Equivalents of Flour and Wheat Imported into Great Britain.	Highest and Lowest Prices of Wheat.				From the United States.	From British North America.
		Per Qr.					
		s.	d.	s.	d.		
1853..	50,543,881	80	0	46	0	12,869,433 or 25·46 p. c.	1,365,595 or 2·07 p.c.
1854..	36,263,325	80	10	56	0	9,376,905 " 25·09 "	415,216 " 1·02 "
1855..	26,021,934	80	11	67	0	3,609,667 " 13·09 "	143,354 " 0·06 "
1856..	42,208,260	76	0	59	0	17,096,109 " 40·05 "	1,614,094 " 3·08 "
1857..	32,891,598	64	0	48	0	8,681,900 " 26·04 "	1,346,410 " 4·01 "
1858..	43,308,423	48	0	41	0	8,927,865 " 20·06 "	1,311,964 " 3·00 "
1859..	40,129,103	51	0	40	0	803,607 " 2·00 "	318,866 " 0·08 "
1860..	59,438,262	60	9	44	10	17,388,233 " 29·03 "	2,446,550 " 4·03 "
1861..	70,273,849	61	0	51	0	29,139,548 " 41·05 "	6,324,005 " 9·00 "
1862..	93,412,469	61	0	47	8	40,628,161 " 43·05 "	9,554,903 " 10·02 "
1863..	57,657,398	47	11	40	3	22,155,801 " 38·04 "	5,969,949 " 10·04 "
1864..	53,829,446	44	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	37	10	18,811,205 " 34·09 "	3,419,541 " 7·00 "
1865..	48,241,297	46	11	38	2	2,797,347 " 5·08 "	986,451 " 2·00 "
1866..	54,827,134	61	7	44	5	1,840,961 " 3·04 "	111,255 " 0·02 "
1867..	73,055,323	70	5	59	3	9,504,568 " 13·00 "	1,558,677 " 2·13 "
1868..	68,144,617	74	7	49	5	12,792,993 " 18·77 "	1,490,543 " 2·19 "
1869..	82,969,174	53	1	43	5	28,504,479 " 34·35 "	6,340,153 " 7·64 "
1870..	69,151,604	54	11	40	9	28,122,480 " 40·67 "	6,422,936 " 9·29 "
1871..	73,980,739	60	0	52	6	26,080,939 " 35·25 "	6,307,083 " 8·52 "
1872..	88,639,240	60	3	53	11	17,799,911 " 20·08 "	4,001,206 " 4·51 "

The aggregate importations of Wheat and Flour (the latter reduced to grain) into Great Britain during a period of twenty years, 1853 to 1872, as shown in the preceding table, were 1,164,987,076 bushels,—of which there came from the United States, 316,932,112 bushels, or 27·19 per cent. From British North America, 61,447,751 bushels, or 5·27 per cent. The average quantity of Wheat consumed in the United Kingdom during each of five years (1862 to 1866) has been estimated at 184,000,000 bushels; the average yearly imports from the United States, according to the table, amounted to 15,846,606 bushels, or equal to 8·61 per cent. of that consumption; and the average annual imports from British North America to 3,072,388 bushels, or 1·67 per cent.

It may be remarked here that a series of elaborate tables have been prepared with great care for the present Report, containing weekly prices of Canada Flour and United States Wheat and Corn in the Glasgow market, during a period of twelve years, with other interesting particulars. Attention is specially requested to them, on pp. 12—17. The authority consulted in their preparation was the weekly circular of D. Bannerman, Esq., of that city.

Quantity Sold, and Comparisons, 150 Market T

DATE.

January	.....	1
February	.....	2
March	.....	3
April	.....	4
May	.....	5
June	.....	6
July	.....	7
August	.....	8
September	.....	9
October	.....	10
November	.....	11
December	.....	12

RETROSPECT OF THE YEAR 1872.

Quantity Sold, and Average Prices of Wheat, in each Week of the Year 1872, and also Comparisons for the Two Preceding Years. Compiled from the Government Returns of 150 Market Towns.

DATE.		WHEAT.					
		1872.		1871.		1870.	
		Qrs.	£ Qu.	Qrs.	£ Qu.	Qrs.	£ Qu.
January	6	32,662	54 11	49,799	52 6	38,773	44 5
	13	45,796	55 1	67,782	53 1	49,626	44 1
	20	56,892	55 8	71,132	52 9	58,492	43 6
February	3	59,369	55 10	79,114	52 6	54,014	42 8
	10	52,043	56 0	78,059	52 10	62,115	42 2
	17	47,307	55 4	77,990	53 7	64,260	41 9
	24	45,746	55 7	73,735	53 11	51,039	40 8
March	2	48,814	55 9	76,592	53 9	54,503	40 7
	9	57,644	55 10	70,090	53 2	67,856	41 0
	16	49,829	55 8	74,159	53 8	66,475	40 9
	23	46,530	55 5	78,657	54 7	66,971	41 9
	30	41,678	54 6	76,057	55 2	58,235	42 5
April	6	49,931	54 2	78,040	55 9	61,330	42 5
	13	49,379	54 2	78,399	56 7	59,869	42 8
	20	46,536	53 11	66,115	57 6	62,046	42 10
	27	43,576	54 5	71,913	58 11	59,212	42 7
May	4	52,031	54 6	77,067	59 7	66,339	42 7
	11	55,727	55 1	56,742	58 11	75,750	43 3
	18	53,762	56 0	48,040	58 7	70,154	44 5
	25	63,584	56 4	52,883	58 10	69,377	45 3
June	1	58,807	57 9	64,338	59 11	65,457	45 4
	8	53,704	58 11	58,608	60 0	57,545	45 3
	15	63,046	59 1	42,076	59 9	63,273	46 1
	22	56,340	58 8	41,722	59 7	58,547	48 0
	29	56,561	59 0	48,719	59 11	51,206	50 5
July	6	38,975	59 2	38,624	59 1	46,632	51 6
	13	30,204	58 4	31,258	59 0	43,497	50 7
	20	24,976	58 4	29,263	58 6	38,318	49 8
	27	23,536	58 6	30,419	58 10	40,672	49 9
August	3	30,827	59 1	29,214	58 0	48,518	52 10
	10	32,601	59 5	27,732	58 0	48,470	54 11
	17	36,564	59 5	35,108	58 5	48,690	54 10
	24	30,432	59 10	33,780	57 10	47,377	54 7
	31	27,172	60 3	27,269	57 4	57,251	51 3
September	7	42,184	59 6	30,491	57 2	79,858	49 1
	14	56,233	57 5	57,244	56 6	95,253	48 1
	21	57,001	58 0	71,419	56 7	91,811	36 4
	28	63,108	58 9	98,742	57 7	84,307	45 4
October	5	77,248	59 2	113,694	57 3	84,169	46 1
	12	73,802	58 10	110,188	56 3	86,232	46 5
	19	76,737	58 9	98,399	56 5	86,106	47 0
	26	62,961	58 8	73,767	56 6	86,786	47 3
November	2	51,434	57 11	85,318	56 7	81,321	48 6
	9	53,667	57 4	72,622	56 8	76,059	49 9
	16	47,021	56 9	64,023	56 5	71,049	50 5
	23	48,071	56 8	64,054	55 11	73,662	49 10
	30	46,984	56 9	68,652	55 10	77,637	50 5
December	7	53,085	57 0	68,300	56 7	73,817	52 5
	14	54,058	57 0	70,254	56 10	72,579	52 2
	21	54,768	56 6	67,053	56 5	84,196	52 5
	28	53,276	56 3	69,214	55 8	67,006	52 7
		47,965	56 4	47,935	55 4	55,031	52 3

STOCKS IN THE PRINCIPAL PORTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, DEC. 31st, 1872, 1871, AND 1870.

PORTS.	WHEAT.			FLOUR.						MAIZE.		
	1872.	1871.	1870.	1872.	1871.	1870.	1872.	1871.	1870.	1872.	1871.	1870.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Sks.	Sks.	Sks.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
London	312,731	508,635	370,200	168,609	104,492	109,846	76,720	115,860	108,760	117,804	15,666	71,327
Liverpool	381,370	513,481	363,364	23,266	41,154	20,879	36,144	82,949	109,515	332,775	152,491	53,966
Hull	80,000	60,000	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	.....	13,000
Gloucester	39,371	74,424	29,918	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,736	.....	11,619
Bristol	61,271	69,749	28,688	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,833	6,019	16,273
Newcastle	31,835	34,471	39,259	12,217	11,928	.....	.....	.....	15,470	.....	.....	.....
Glasgow	314,717	259,685	272,746	54,553	43,419	36,136	55,035	71,762	56,903	180,969	108,066	38,179
Leith	100,000	115,000	55,000	.....	.....	5,650	.....	.....	.....	9,600	6,250	2,100
Dublin	130,000	98,479	88,673	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,000	33,897	19,231
Belfast	41,111	53,257	32,533	7,040	12,040	12,326	700	2,792	3,384	110,600	67,331	6,897
Londonderry	7,000	.....	19,600	.....	.....	2,000	3,000	.....	2,000	90,000	.....	23,330
Total	1,499,406	1,787,18	1,349,921	216,723	218,133	177,847	171,599	273,363	286,972	1,004,317	389,124	255,313

PORTS.	BARLEY.			OATS.			BEANS.			PEAS.		
	1872.	1871.	1870.	1872.	1871.	1870.	1872.	1871.	1870.	1872.	1871.	1870.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
London	57,430	49,036	37,312	389,048	481,976	598,966	12,761	6,331	9,315	11,342	3,780	25,523
Liverpool	6,889	6,458	1,601	8,654	15,315	19,939	22,364	53,161	7,966	18,166	8,438	8,330
Hull	28,000	20,000	15,000	25,000	40,000	15,000	9,000	20,000	1,750	5,000	1,000	7,000
Gloucester	24,259	41,364	30,617	13,524	17,551	25,788	3,996	*	4,405	1,039	*	385
Bristol	11,457	11,501	13,217	4,692	10,988	13,591	.....	4,601	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle	6,650	3,982	3,403	15,179	18,887	15,110	2,338	816	750	1,951	1,987	553
Glasgow	9,996	24,174	13,414	35,075	40,861	19,385	23,954	24,051	11,734	2,036	4,353	20,827
Leith	23,000	8,600	5,300	19,500	27,000	3,200	6,050	5,750	1,050	2,494	3,500	1,850
Dublin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belfast .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Londonderry .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	167,681	164,515	119,864	510,672	652,578	701,919	80,463	114,650	36,070	42,019	22,078	61,463

* Beans and Peas 6,511 qrs.

BRITISH TRADE IN BREADSTUFFS.

DATE.	NO. 1 CANADA SUPERFINE FLOUR. @ 196 lbs.				CANADA OATMEAL. @ 240 lbs.				CANADA SPRING WHEAT. @ Cental.				CANADA PEAS. @ 504 lbs.				CANADA OATS. @ 48 lbs.			
	1872.		1871.		1872.		1871.		1872.		1871.		1872.		1871.		1870.		1871.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
January .. 3	27 6	22 9	26 0	27 6	28 6	29 6	26 0	27 6	11 4	@ 11 8	10 2	@ 10 9	41 0	@ 41 6	39 6	40 0	3 0	@ 3 3	3 1	@ 3 2
..... 10	28 0	29 0	26 0	27 6	28 0	29 6	26 0	27 6	11 6	11 10	10 2	10 9	41 0	42 0	39 6	40 0	3 0	3 3	3 1	3 2
..... 17	28 0	30 0	27 0	28 6	28 0	29 6	26 0	27 6	11 6	11 10	10 4	11 0	41 0	42 0	40 0	40 6	3 0	3 3	3 0	3 1
..... 24	27 6	29 6	27 6	28 6	28 0	29 6	26 0	27 6	11 4	11 9	10 9	11 3	41 0	42 0	41 6	42 0	3 0	3 3	3 0	3 1
..... 31	27 6	29 6	27 6	28 6	28 0	29 6	26 0	27 6	11 4	11 9	10 6	11 6	41 0	42 0	42 0	42 6	3 0	3 3	3 0	3 2
February .. 7	27 6	29 6	28 0	29 6	28 0	29 6	26 0	27 6	11 4	11 9	10 6	11 3	41 0	41 6	42 0	42 6	2 11	3 3	3 0	3 2
..... 14	27 6	29 6	27 6	29 0	28 0	29 0	27 0	28 0	11 4	11 9	10 6	11 3	41 0	41 6	42 0	42 6	2 11	3 3	3 0	3 2
..... 21	27 6	29 6	27 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	27 0	28 0	11 6	11 11	10 6	11 3	41 0	41 6	42 0	42 6	2 11	3 3	3 0	3 2
..... 28	27 0	29 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	27 0	28 0	11 6	12 0	10 6	11 3	41 0	41 6	42 0	42 6	2 11	3 3	3 0	3 2

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE PRICES OF MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO SPRING WHEAT, &c., IN LIVERPOOL.

DATE.	MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO SPRING WHEAT, No. 2. Ψ Cental.						MIXED INDIAN CORN. Ψ 480 lbs.						BUTTER. Ψ 112 lbs.						CHEESE. Ψ 112 lbs.						ASHES-POTS. Ψ 112 lbs.						ASHES-PEARLS. Ψ 112 lbs.						
	1872			1871			1872			1871			1872			1871			1872			1871			1872			1871			1872			1871			
	s.	d.	s. d.	s.	d.	s. d.	s.	d.	s. d.	s.	d.	s. d.	s.	d.	s. d.	s.	d.	s. d.	s.	d.	s. d.	s.	d.	s. d.	s.	d.	s. d.	s.	d.	s. d.	s.	d.	s. d.	s.	d.	s. d.	
January .. 3	10	10	11 3	10	2	10 3	31	6	31 9	31	9	32 6	46	11	0	70	116	0	52	58	0	56	71	0	44	0	0	32	9	33 0	48	0	0	38	0	0	
.....10	11	0	11 5	10	2	10 3	31	6	31 9	31	9	32 3	46	11	0	70	120	0	52	0	58	0	56	71	0	43	0	0	33	0	33 3	48	0	0	37	6	0
.....17	10	10	11 3	10	2	10 6	31	0	31 3	32	6	33 0	46	11	0	80	120	0	53	6	59 6	56	71	0	42	6	0	33	3	33 0	45	0	46 0	37	6	0	
.....24	10	10	11 3	10	5	10 10	30	0	30 6	34	6	35 0	46	11	0	80	122	0	54	0	60 0	56	71	0	41	0	41 6	32	9	33 0	48	0	0	37	6	0	
.....31	10	10	11 3	10	8	11 0	30	0	30 3	36	6	37 0	46	11	0	85	122	0	56	0	61 0	56	71	0	41	6	41 0	33	0	33 6	48	0	0	37	6	0	
February 7	10	10	11 3	10	7	10 10	29	6	29 9	35	6	36 0	46	10	0	85	124	0	58	0	68 0	56	71	0	41	6	42 0	33	0	33 6	46	0	48 0	36	6	0	
.....14	11	3	11 6	10	7	10 9	29	6	29 6	36	0	36 0	46	10	0	85	126	0	58	0	69 0	56	71	0	42	0	44 0	33	0	33 0	47	0	0	36	6	0	
.....21	11	3	11 7	10	5	10 7	29	6	29 6	35	0	35 6	42	9	0	85	122	0	58	0	70 0	56	71	0	44	6	45 0	33	0	33 0	46	0	0	36	6	0	
.....28	11	2	11 5	10	8	10 10	28	6	28 6	35	6	36 0	42	9	0	85	118	0	58	0	70 0	56	71	0	44	6	45 0	33	0	33 6	48	0	0	36	6	0	
March .. 6	10	9	11 2	10	9	11 0	28	0	28 0	36	0	36 3	42	9	0	80	115	0	58	0	70 0	52	70	0	45	0	44 9	33	6	33 3	48	0	0	36	6	0	
.....13	10	8	11 0	10	9	11 0	27	6	27 9	35	6	36 0	42	9	0	75	110	0	58	0	70 0	52	70	0	44	0	44 0	33	3	33 6	48	0	0	37	0	40 0	
.....20	10	6	10 10	10	9	11 1	27	9	28 0	35	0	35 0	40	9	0	60	110	0	58	0	70 0	52	70	0	44	0	44 0	33	6	33 6	48	0	0	40	0	40 0	
.....27	10	6	10 10	10	9	11 0	28	0	28 3	34	0	34 0	40	9	0	56	108	0	58	0	69 0	50	68	0	44	0	43 0	33	6	33 6	48	0	0	40	0	40 0	
April .. 3	10	6	10 10	10	10	11 2	27	6	27 6	33	9	34 0	40	9	0	54	106	0	58	0	69 0	50	68	0	43	0	43 0	33	6	33 9	48	0	0	40	0	40 0	
.....10	10	6	10 10	11	0	11 4	28	0	28 0	33	6	33 0	40	9	0	54	106	0	58	0	68 0	50	66	0	42	0	41 6	33	9	33 9	48	0	0	40	0	40 0	
.....17	10	6	10 9	11	0	11 3	27	3	27 6	33	0	33 0	40	9	0	54	106	0	58	0	68 0	50	66	0	41	6	40 0	33	9	33 9	48	0	0	40	0	40 0	
.....24	11	0	11 3	10	10	11 2	28	0	28 0	32	6	32 9	40	8	0	85	0	.....	58	0	68 0	50	63	0	40	0	40 0	33	3	34 3	48	0	0	40	0	40 0
May .. 1	11	0	11 3	10	8	11 0	28	9	29 0	32	3	32 6	40	8	0	85	0	.....	55	0	66 0	50	63	0	39	0	38 9	33	6	34 6	48	0	0	39	0	39 0
.....8	11	3	11 6	10	16	11 3	28	3	28 6	34	3	34 9	40	7	0	70	0	.....	55	0	64 0	50	63	0	40	6	40 0	33	6	34 0	49	0	0	39	0	39 0
.....15	11	6	11 9	10	10	11 4	29	0	29 6	34	6	34 9	40	7	0	70	0	.....	55	0	62 0	50	63	0	40	6	40 0	34	0	33 6	48	0	0	38	6	38 0
.....22	11	6	11 8	10	10	11 3	29	0	29 3	33	9	34 0	40	7	0	70	0	.....	55	0	62 0	50	63	0	39	0	39 0	33	6	33 6	48	0	0	37	6	38 0
.....29	11	6	11 9	10	10	11 3	28	6	28 9	33	0	33 0	40	7	0	70	0	.....	55	0	62 0	50	63	0	39	0	39 0	33	6	33 6	48	0	0	38	6	38 0
June .. 5	11	6	11 9	10	9	11 0	27	6	27 9	32	6	32 9	40	6	0	60	0	.....	55	0	64 0	50	63	0	40	0	39 0	33	0	33 6	48	0	0	38	6	38 0
.....12	11	0	11 10	10	8	11 0	27	0	27 3	31	6	31 9	40	6	0	60	0	.....	55	0	64 0	50	63	0	39	6	39 3	33	0	33 3	48	0	0	38	0	38 6
.....19	11	0	11 6	10	6	10 9	27	0	27 3	31	0	31 6	40	6	0	60	0	.....	50	0	62 0	50	63	0	39	6	39 0	33	0	33 3	48	0	0	40	0	40 0
.....26	11	0	11 6	10	6	10 9	26	6	26 6	31	0	31 6	40	6	0	60	0	.....	50	0	62 0	50	63	0	39	6	39 0	33	0	33 3	48	0	0	40	0	40 0
July .. 3	11	0	11 6	10	3	10 5	26	6	26 6	29	6	30 0	40	6	0	60	0	.....	45	0	58 0	50	63	0	38	6	39 0	33	0	33 3	48	0	0	40	0	40 0
.....10	11	0	11 6	10	4	10 6	26	6	26 6	31	3	31 6	38	4	0	40	0	.....	48	0	54 0	50	63	0	38	6	39 0	33	0	33 3	48	0	0	44	0	44 6
.....17	11	0	11 5	10	0	10 4	27	3	27 6	31	0	31 3	36	4	0	40	0	.....	48	0	52 0	50	63	0	37	9	38 3	33	0	33 9	48	0	0	44	0	44 6
.....24	10	10	11 3	9	10	10 2	26	9	27 0	31	0	31 3	36	4	0	40	0	.....	49	0	56 0	50	63	0	37	0	37 0	35	6	36 0	48	0	0	45	0	45 0
.....31	10	6	11 0	9	10	10 1	27	3	27 9	31	0	31 3	36	4	0	40	0	.....	49	0	56 0	50	63	0	37	0	37 0	35	6	36 0	48	0	0	45	0	45 0
August .. 7	10	6	11 1	9	9	10 2	27	3	27 6	30	3	30 9	35	4	0	40	0	.....	50	0	58 0	50	63	0	36	0	35 6	48	0	0	52	6	50 0	45	0	47 6
.....14	11	0	11 7	9	8	10 0	27	6	28 0	30	0	30 6	35	4	0	40	0	.....	45	0	56 0	50	63	0	36	0	35 6	48	0	0	49	0	47 6			
.....21	10	9	11 3	9	10	10 2	27	0	27 3	29	6	29 9	36	4	0	40	0	.....	47	0	58 0	50	63	0	34	6	35 0	48	0	0	49	0	47 6			
.....28	11	0	11 10	10	0	10 3	28	0	28 3	29	6	29 9	35	4	0	40	0	.....	48	0	62 0	50	63	0	34	9	34 9	48	0	0	49	0	47 6			
September 4	12	2	12 6	10	3	10 6	28	9	29 0	30	0	30 0	35	4	0	40	0	.....	46	0	60 0	50	63	0	34	9	34 9	48	0	0	49	0	47 6			
.....11	12	2	12 9	10	11	11 1	29	0	29 3	32	6	33 0	35	4	0	40	0	.....	46	0	60 0	50	63	0	35	0	35 0	48	0	0	49	0	47 6			
.....18	12	0	12 6	10	8	10 11	29	0	29 3	32	9	33 0	35	4	0	56	95	0	46	0	61 0	50	63	0	35	0	35 0	48	0	0	49	0	47 6				
.....25	11	8	12 1	11	0	11 3	29	6	29 9	32	3	33 0	35	4	0	56	98	0	46	0	60 0	50	63	0	38	0	38 0	48	0	0	49	0	47 6				
October .. 2	10	9	12 2	11	2	11 5	30	6	30 9	33	9	34 3	35	4	0	103	0	.....	48	0	62 0	50	63	0	38	6	38 0	48	0	0	49	0	47 6			
.....9	11	6	11 10	11	0	11 3	30	0	30 3	33	0	33 6	35	4	0	105	0	.....	48	0	62 0	50	63	0	37	9	38 0	48	0	0	49	0	47 6			
.....16	11	5	11 9	11	2	11 5	29	6	29 6	33	0	33 6	35	4	0	105	0	.....	48	0	64 0	50	63	0	37	9	38 0	48	0	0	49	0	47 6			
.....23	11	4	11 8	10	10	11 3</																															

.....16	11 5 11 8	10 2 11 5	29 6	33 0	33 6	75 105 0	56 112 0	48 0 64 0	42 56	37 9	..... 40 0	..... 50 0	..... 48 0
.....23	11 4 11 8	10 10 11 3	29 0	33 0	33 6	75 105 0	56 110 0	48 0 64 0	42 56	37 0	..... 40 0	..... 50 0	..... 47 0
.....30	11 0 11 6 7	10 10 11 3	28 6	33 6	33 9	75 105 0	48 108 0	48 0 64 0	42 56	37 0	..... 40 0	..... 50 0	..... 47 0
November 6	11 0 11 7	10 10 11 2	28 9	29 0	33 0	70 102 0	48 110 0	50 0 65 0	42 57	36 6	36 6	36 0	47 0
.....13	10 9 11 5 5	10 11 11 2	28 0	28 6	33 0	70 102 0	50 105 0	50 0 65 0	52 57	36 0	..... 40 0	..... 50 0	..... 47 0
.....20	10 9 11 5	11 0 11 3	28 3	28 6	33 6	70 102 0	50 107 0	50 0 65 0	52 57	36 0	35 6	..... 40 0	..... 50 0
.....27	11 0 11 6	10 10 11 1	29 0	29 3	33 6	70 104 0	48 107 0	50 0 65 0	52 57	39 0	..... 45 0	..... 50 0	..... 47 6
December 4	10 9 11 5 5	10 9 11 0	28 9	29 3	33 6	70 103 0	46 110 0	50 0 65 0	52 56	39 0	..... 44 0	..... 47 6	..... 47 6
.....11	10 9 11 5	10 9 11 0	28 6	29 0	33 6	70 103 0	46 110 0	50 0 65 0	52 57	39 0	..... 44 0	..... 47 6	..... 47 6
.....18	10 9 11 5	10 9 11 0	28 6	29 0	33 6	70 103 0	46 110 0	50 0 65 0	52 58	39 0	..... 44 0	..... 47 6	..... 47 6
.....25	10 9 11 5	10 9 11 0	28 6	29 0	33 6	70 103 0	46 110 0	50 0 65 0	52 58	39 0	39 6	44 0	47 6

RETROSPECT OF THE YEAR 1872.

DATE.	FLOUR—No. 1 Sup'no. \$ Bbl. of 196 lbs.				RED BALTIC WHEAT. \$ 240 lbs.				BLACK SEA WHEAT. \$ 240 lbs.				RED WINTER AMERICAN WHEAT. \$ 240 lbs.				CANADA PRAS. \$ 280 lbs.				SCOTCH BARLEY. \$ 320 lbs.			
	1872		1871		1872		1871		1872		1871		1872		1871		1872		1871		1872		1871	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
January.... 3	28 6	28 9	26 6	27 3	28 0	28 6	25 6	26 6	25 0	25 6	24 0	24 6	27 6	28 0	26 0	26 6	23 0	23 3	21 6	21 9	24 0	24 6	22 6	23 0
.....10	28 6	29 0	26 6	27 6	28 0	30 6	25 6	26 6	25 3	26 3	23 0	24 3	27 6	28 0	26 3	26 6	23 0	23 3	21 9	22 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	26 0
.....17	28 6	29 0	27 0	28 6	28 0	30 6	25 6	26 6	25 3	26 3	23 6	24 3	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 3	23 0	23 3	22 0	22 6	24 0	25 0	24 0	26 6
.....24	28 6	29 0	27 0	28 6	28 0	30 6	25 6	26 6	25 3	26 3	23 9	24 6	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	23 0	23 3	22 0	22 6	24 0	25 0	24 0	26 6
.....31	28 6	29 0	27 0	28 6	28 0	30 6	25 6	26 6	25 3	26 3	24 0	25 6	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	23 0	23 3	22 0	22 6	24 0	25 0	24 0	26 6
February... 7	28 6	29 0	29 9	30 0	28 0	30 6	26 0	27 6	25 3	26 3	24 0	25 6	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	22 9	23 0	22 3	22 6	24 0	25 0	24 0	27 6
.....14	28 6	29 0	29 6	30 0	28 0	30 6	26 0	27 6	25 3	26 3	24 0	25 6	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	22 9	23 0	22 3	22 6	24 0	25 0	24 0	27 6
.....21	28 6	29 0	29 0	29 6	28 0	30 6	26 0	27 6	25 3	26 3	24 0	25 6	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	22 9	23 0	22 3	22 6	24 0	25 0	24 0	27 6
.....28	28 6	29 0	28 9	29 0	28 0	30 6	26 0	27 6	24 9	25 0	24 0	26 0	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	22 3	22 6	22 3	22 6	24 0	25 0	24 0	27 6
March..... 6	28 3	28 6	28 9	29 0	28 0	30 6	26 0	27 6	24 0	24 6	24 0	26 0	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	22 3	22 6	22 3	22 6	24 0	25 0	24 0	27 6
.....13	28 0	28 3	28 6	29 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	27 6	23 0	23 6	24 0	26 0	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	22 0	22 3	22 3	22 6	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 6
.....20	28 0	28 3	28 6	29 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	27 6	23 6	24 0	24 0	26 0	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	22 0	22 3	22 3	22 6	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 6
.....27	28 0	28 3	28 6	29 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	27 6	23 6	24 0	24 0	26 0	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	22 0	22 3	22 3	22 6	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 6
April..... 3	28 6	28 9	28 6	29 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	27 6	23 6	24 0	24 0	26 0	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	22 0	22 3	22 3	22 6	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 6
.....10	28 6	29 0	28 6	29 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	27 6	23 6	24 0	24 0	26 0	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	22 0	22 3	22 3	22 6	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 6
.....17	28 9	29 0	28 6	29 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	27 6	23 6	24 0	24 0	26 0	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	21 6	21 9	22 6	22 9	23 6	24 0	24 0	26 0
.....24	29 0	29 0	28 3	28 6	28 0	30 0	26 0	27 6	23 6	24 0	24 0	26 0	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	21 6	21 9	22 9	23 0	23 6	24 0	24 0	26 0
May..... 1	29 6	29 6	28 0	28 3	27 6	29 0	26 0	27 6	24 0	24 6	24 0	26 0	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	21 6	21 9	22 9	23 0	23 6	24 0	24 0	26 0
.....8	30 0	30 0	27 3	27 6	27 6	29 0	26 0	27 6	24 6	24 6	24 0	26 0	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	21 3	21 6	22 9	23 0	23 6	24 0	24 0	26 0
.....15	31 0	31 0	27 3	27 6	27 6	29 0	26 0	27 6	25 0	25 9	24 0	25 6	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	21 0	21 3	23 0	23 3	23 6	24 0	24 0	26 0
.....22	31 0	31 3	27 3	27 6	29 6	30 6	26 0	27 6	25 9	26 6	24 0	25 6	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	21 0	21 3	23 0	23 3	23 6	24 0	24 0	26 0
.....29	31 0	31 3	27 3	27 6	29 6	30 6	26 0	27 6	25 9	26 6	24 0	25 6	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	21 0	21 3	23 0	23 3	23 6	24 0	24 0	26 0
June..... 5	31 0	31 6	27 3	27 6	29 6	30 6	26 0	27 6	25 9	26 6	24 0	25 6	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	21 0	21 6	23 9	24 0	24 6	25 0	25 0	26 0
.....12	31 0	31 6	26 9	27 0	29 6	30 6	26 0	27 6	26 0	26 6	24 0	25 6	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	21 3	21 6	23 9	24 0	24 6	25 0	25 0	26 0
.....19	31 0	31 6	26 9	27 0	29 6	30 6	26 0	27 6	26 0	26 6	24 0	25 6	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	21 3	21 6	23 9	24 0	24 6	25 0	25 0	26 0
.....26	31 0	31 6	26 6	26 9	29 6	30 6	26 0	27 6	26 0	26 6	24 0	25 6	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	21 0	21 3	23 6	23 9	24 6	25 0	25 0	26 0
July..... 3	30 6	31 0	26 6	26 9	29 6	30 6	26 0	27 6	26 0	26 6	24 0	25 6	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	21 0	21 0	23 6	23 9	24 6	25 0	25 0	26 0
.....10	30 0	31 0	25 6	26 0	29 6	30 6	26 0	27 6	26 0	26 6	24 0	25 6	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	20 6	20 9	22 6	22 9	23 6	24 0	24 0	26 0
.....17	29 6	30 6	25 6	25 9	29 6	30 6	26 0	27 6	26 0	26 6	24 0	25 6	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	20 3	20 9	22 6	22 9	23 6	24 0	24 0	26 0
.....24	29 6	30 6	25 0	25 6	29 6	30 6	26 0	27 6	26 0	26 6	24 0	25 6	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	20 3	20 9	22 0	22 6	23 3	23 9	24 0	26 0
.....31	29 0	29 6	25 0	25 6	29 6	30 6	26 0	27 6	26 0	26 6	24 0	25 6	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 6	23 3	23 9	24 0	26 0
August.... 7	29 0	29 6	25 0	25 6	29 0	29 6	26 0	27 6	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 6	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 6	23 3	23 9	24 0	26 0
.....14	30 0	30 6	25 0	25 3	29 0	29 6	26 0	27 6	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 6	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	19 3	19 6	22 6	22 9	23 6	24 0	24 0	26 0
.....21	30 0	30 6	25 0	25 3	29 0	29 6	26 0	27 6	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 6	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	19 3	19 6	22 6	22 9	23 6	24 0	24 0	26 0
.....28	30 0	30 6	25 3	25 6	29 0	29 6	26 6	27 6	24 6	24 6	24 0	25 6	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	19 3	19 6	22 6	22 9	23 6	24 0	24 0	26 0
September. 4	31 0	32 0	25 3	26 0	30 0	30 6	26 6	28 0	25 6	26 6	24 6	26 0	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	19 3	19 6	22 9	23 0	23 6	24 0	24 0	26 0
.....11	32 0	32 6	26 6	27 9	31 0	32 0	27 6	28 6	25 6	26 6	24 6	26 0	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	19 9	20 0	22 9	23 0	23 6	24 0	24 0	26 0
.....18	32 6	33 0	26 6	27 9	31 0	32 0	27 6	28 6	25 0	26 0	25 0	26 0	27 6	28 0	27 0	27 6	20 9	21 0	22 6	23 0	23 6	24 0	24 0	26 0
.....25	32 6	33 0	27 6	28 0	31 0	32 0	27 0	28 6	30 6	31 0	27 0	28 6	27 6	28 0										

WEEKLY PRICES PER BRL. OF No. 1 SUPERFINE CANADIAN FLOUR IN GLASGOW MARKET FOR TWELVE YEARS.

DATE.	1872.		1871.		1870.		1869.		1868.		1867.		1866.		1865.		1864.		1863.		1862.		1861.		Weekly Averages.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	
January..... 6	28	6	26	9	23	0	27	3	38	0	34	9	29	3	23	3	23	6	26	6	32	9	31	6	28	9	28	10
"..... 13	28	9	27	0	22	6	28	3	37	6	35	6	29	0	23	6	23	9	26	9	32	3	31	6	28	10	28	10
"..... 20	28	9	27	3	22	9	28	0	37	6	35	6	29	0	23	6	23	6	26	9	32	0	31	6	28	9	28	9
"..... 27	28	9	27	9	22	9	28	3	37	6	35	6	29	0	23	6	23	6	26	9	31	6	31	0	28	9	28	8
February..... 3	28	9	29	3	22	9	27	9	37	0	35	9	28	6	23	3	23	9	26	9	30	6	30	6	28	8	28	8
"..... 10	28	9	30	0	22	9	27	6	37	0	36	6	28	3	23	3	23	6	26	6	30	3	31	9	28	9	28	9
"..... 17	28	9	29	6	22	9	27	3	36	9	36	6	28	3	23	3	23	6	26	0	30	3	31	0	28	7	28	7
"..... 24	28	9	29	9	22	3	27	3	36	9	36	6	28	6	23	3	23	6	26	0	30	0	31	0	28	8	28	8
March..... 3	28	6	29	0	22	3	26	9	36	6	36	6	28	6	23	3	23	6	25	9	30	0	30	6	28	5	28	5
"..... 10	28	3	29	0	22	3	26	6	36	6	36	6	28	6	23	0	23	6	25	9	29	9	30	6	28	4	28	4
"..... 17	28	0	28	6	22	3	25	9	36	6	36	6	28	6	23	3	23	3	25	9	29	6	31	0	28	3	28	3
"..... 24	28	0	28	6	22	3	25	3	36	6	36	6	28	6	23	6	23	0	25	6	29	3	30	6	28	1	28	1
"..... 31	28	3	28	6	22	3	25	3	36	6	36	6	28	6	23	9	22	6	25	3	29	0	30	6	28	10	28	10
April..... 7	28	6	28	6	21	9	24	9	36	6	36	6	28	6	23	9	22	6	25	3	28	0	30	6	28	9	28	9
"..... 14	28	6	28	6	21	6	24	3	36	3	36	6	28	9	23	9	22	3	25	3	27	6	30	6	27	10	27	10
"..... 21	28	9	28	3	21	6	24	3	36	3	37	9	28	9	23	9	22	3	25	3	27	3	30	6	27	8	27	8
"..... 28	29	3	28	0	21	6	23	6	36	3	37	0	28	3	24	0	22	3	25	3	27	3	30	6	27	8	27	8
May..... 5	29	9	27	3	22	0	22	9	36	3	37	0	28	3	24	0	22	3	25	3	27	3	30	6	27	7	27	7
"..... 12	30	0	27	3	22	3	23	0	36	3	36	6	28	3	24	0	22	3	25	3	26	3	30	3	27	7	27	7
"..... 19	31	0	27	6	22	0	23	0	35	0	36	6	28	3	24	0	21	9	25	3	26	0	30	3	27	6	27	6
"..... 26	31	0	27	3	22	0	22	9	33	6	36	9	28	3	24	3	21	9	25	3	25	9	30	0	27	4	27	4
June..... 2	31	3	27	0	22	0	22	9	32	9	36	9	28	3	24	3	21	9	25	3	25	6	30	0	27	3	27	3
"..... 9	31	3	26	9	23	3	22	9	32	9	36	9	28	3	24	3	22	0	24	9	25	9	29	9	27	4	27	4
"..... 16	31	3	26	9	23	9	23	0	32	9	36	9	28	3	24	6	22	3	24	6	25	9	28	6	27	4	27	4
"..... 23	31	3	26	3	23	9	23	9	32	9	36	9	29	3	24	6	21	9	24	6	26	3	27	3	27	4	27	4
"..... 30	31	3	25	9	23	9	23	6	32	3	35	6	29	3	24	6	22	0	24	3	26	3	27	6	27	1	27	1
July..... 7	30	9	25	6	23	9	24	0	31	9	35	6	29	3	24	9	22	0	23	3	26	6	27	6	27	0	27	0
"..... 14	30	6	25	6	23	9	24	3	31	3	35	6	29	3	24	6	22	3	23	0	26	9	27	9	27	4	27	4
"..... 21	30	0	25	3	27	9	24	3	30	6	35	6	29	0	24	0	22	6	22	6	26	6	27	6	26	1	26	1
"..... 28	29	9	25	2	26	9	24	6	29	9	34	2	29	0	24	0	23	0	22	6	26	9	27	9	27	11	27	11

BRITISH TRADE IN BREADSTUFFS.

August..... 4	29	3	25	0	26	9	25	0	29	9	34	3	28	6	23	9	22	0	22	6	26	9	28	0	27	8	27	8
"..... 11	29	3	25	0	26	3	26	3	29	9	34	3	28	3	24	0	22	3	22	6	26	6	28	3	27	10	27	10
"..... 18	30	3	25	0	26	6	26	6	31	9	33	9	28	3	24	6	22	3	22	6	26	9	28	3	27	0	27	0
September..... 25	30	3	25	3	25	6	26	0	31	0	33	9	28	3	24	6	22	3	22	6	26	9	28	3	27	0	27	0
"..... 1	32	3	25	6	25	6	25	9	31	3	34	0	28	3	25	0	22	6	22	3	27	0	28	6	27	1	27	1
"..... 8	32	3	27	3	25	0	26	3	31	0	32	3	29	3	25	6	22	6	21	9	26	9	28	9	27	3	27	3
"..... 15	32	3	27	3	24	6	26	0	31	0	32	3	29	6	25	3	22	6	21	9	26	9	28	9	27	3	27	3
"..... 22	32	9	27	9	24	6	26	0	30	9	33	3	29	3	25	3	22	6	21	6	26	6	28	6	27	3	27	3
October..... 29	32	9	28	9	23	9	25	3	30	6	34	6	29	0	25	3	22	6	22	0	26	6	28	9	27	5	27	5

July	7	30	9	25	6	23	9	24	0	31	9	35	0	29	3	24	6	22	3	26	9	27	9	27	4		
"	14	30	6	25	6	23	9	24	3	31	3	35	6	29	3	24	6	22	6	22	6	26	6	27	6	26	1
"	21	30	0	25	3	27	9	24	3	30	6	35	6	29	0	24	0	22	6	22	6	26	6	27	6	26	1
"	28	29	9	25	3	26	9	24	6	29	9	34	3	29	0	24	0	23	0	22	6	26	9	27	9	27	11

August	4	29	3	25	0	26	9	25	0	29	9	34	3	28	6	23	9	22	0	22	6	26	9	28	0	27	8
"	11	29	3	25	0	26	3	26	3	29	9	34	3	28	3	24	0	22	3	22	6	26	6	28	3	27	10
"	18	30	3	25	0	25	0	26	6	31	9	33	9	28	3	24	6	22	3	22	6	26	9	28	3	27	0
September	1	32	3	25	6	25	6	25	9	31	3	34	0	28	3	5	0	22	6	22	3	27	0	28	6	27	1
"	8	32	3	27	3	25	0	26	3	31	0	32	3	29	3	25	0	22	6	21	9	26	9	28	9	27	3
"	15	32	3	27	3	24	6	26	0	31	0	32	3	29	6	25	6	22	6	21	9	26	9	28	9	27	3
"	22	32	9	27	9	24	6	26	0	30	9	33	3	29	9	25	3	22	6	21	6	26	6	28	6	27	3
October	29	32	9	28	9	23	9	25	3	30	6	34	6	30	6	26	0	22	3	22	6	26	3	29	0	28	5
"	6	32	9	28	9	23	9	25	3	30	3	35	6	31	0	25	9	22	6	22	3	26	3	29	0	28	8
"	13	32	6	29	0	24	0	25	0	30	0	36	6	32	0	26	9	22	9	22	9	26	0	29	0	28	9
"	20	32	3	30	0	23	9	24	9	29	3	38	3	33	3	27	6	22	9	22	6	26	0	29	3	28	0
November	27	32	3	29	6	24	9	24	9	28	9	37	9	33	9	27	9	22	3	22	6	25	9	29	9	28	3
"	3	32	0	29	6	24	6	24	9	28	3	38	3	34	0	29	6	22	3	22	6	25	6	30	0	28	4
"	10	31	9	29	9	24	3	24	3	28	3	38	3	34	0	29	6	21	6	22	6	26	0	30	6	28	3
"	17	31	6	29	9	25	3	24	0	27	9	38	3	35	0	29	6	21	6	22	6	26	0	31	0	28	4
"	24	31	3	29	3	26	0	23	3	27	9	38	3	35	0	29	9	22	6	22	9	26	0	31	0	28	7
December	1	31	3	29	3	25	6	23	3	27	6	37	9	34	9	29	9	23	0	23	3	26	6	31	6	28	8
"	8	31	3	29	3	26	3	23	3	27	6	37	9	34	9	29	9	23	0	23	3	26	6	32	0	28	8
"	15	31	3	29	0	26	0	23	0	27	3	37	6	35	3	29	6	23	0	23	6	26	6	32	3	28	8
"	22	31	3	28	9	26	0	23	0	27	6	37	6	34	9	29	6	23	3	23	3	26	3	32	6	28	7
"	29	31	6	28	9	26	0	23	3	27	9	37	6	34	9	29	9	23	3	23	3	26	3	32	6	28	8

Yearly averages.....	30	4	27	9	23	10	24	11	32	7	36	1	30	1	25	3	22	7	24	1	27	5	29	11	27	10
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Highest Months	Sept.	Feb.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.		
	Oct.	Nov.	Aug.	Feb.	Feb.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Oct.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.		
	Nov.	Oct.	July.	March.	March.	April.	Oct.	Oct.	March.	March.	March.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.		
	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Sept.	April.	May.	March.	July.	June.	June.	June.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.		
	June.	March.	Sept.	Aug.	May.	March.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	
	May.	April.	Oct.	Oct.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	June.	
	July.	May.	June.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	
	Aug.	Sept.	Jan.	April.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.
	April.	June.	March.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.
	Jan.	July.	May.	Dec.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.
	Lowest Month	March.	Aug.	April.	May.	Dec.	Sept.	May.	Feb.	June.	Sept.	June.	Sept.	June.	Sept.	June.	Sept.	June.	Sept.	June.	Sept.	June.	Sept.	June.	Sept.	June.	Sept.	June.	

RETROSPECT OF THE YEAR 1872. 13

WEEKLY PRICES PER BOLL OF 240 LBS. OF No. 2 AMERICAN SPRING WHEAT IN GLASGOW MARKET
FOR TWELVE YEARS.

DATE.	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.	Weekly Averages.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
January..... 6	25 9	23 6	20 3	25 0	35 3	30 6	23 9	20 3	21 9	23 3	30 3	29 0	25 8
"..... 13	26 3	23 6	19 9	24 9	33 9	30 9	23 9	20 0	21 9	23 3	29 9	28 9	25 6
"..... 20	26 3	23 6	19 6	24 6	34 0	31 0	23 9	20 3	21 9	23 3	29 0	28 6	25 5
"..... 27	26 3	23 9	19 3	25 0	34 3	31 0	23 9	20 0	21 6	23 3	28 6	28 3	25 4
February..... 3	26 3	25 9	19 0	24 9	33 9	31 6	23 9	20 0	22 6	23 0	28 3	28 3	25 7
"..... 10	26 0	25 6	18 9	24 6	33 6	31 6	23 6	19 9	21 9	22 9	28 3	28 6	25 4
"..... 17	26 0	25 6	18 9	24 3	34 3	31 6	23 3	19 9	21 0	22 9	28 3	28 6	25 3
"..... 24	26 0	25 3	18 9	23 9	34 3	30 9	23 3	19 9	20 9	22 9	27 9	28 6	25 1
March..... 3	25 9	25 6	18 9	23 6	34 0	30 0	23 3	19 6	20 9	22 3	27 6	28 6	24 11
"..... 10	25 9	25 6	19 3	22 9	34 0	30 0	23 3	19 9	20 0	22 3	27 6	28 6	24 10
"..... 17	25 9	25 6	19 6	22 0	34 0	30 0	23 3	19 6	20 0	22 6	27 3	28 3	24 9
"..... 24	25 9	25 6	19 6	21 9	34 0	30 0	23 3	20 3	20 0	22 6	27 0	28 6	24 10
"..... 31	25 9	25 9	19 9	22 9	34 6	30 0	23 3	20 6	20 0	22 6	26 6	28 6	25 0
April..... 7	25 6	25 9	19 6	22 3	34 3	30 0	23 3	20 9	20 0	22 6	26 3	28 6	24 10
"..... 14	25 6	25 9	19 3	21 9	34 3	30 0	23 3	20 6	19 9	22 3	25 9	28 6	24 9
"..... 21	25 6	26 0	19 3	21 3	34 6	31 0	23 3	20 6	19 9	22 6	25 3	28 6	24 9
"..... 28	26 0	26 0	19 6	20 3	34 6	31 3	23 3	21 9	20 0	23 3	25 3	28 6	24 11
May..... 5	26 3	25 9	20 3	20 9	34 3	31 3	23 3	21 6	20 3	23 3	25 6	28 6	25 1
"..... 12	27 0	25 9	20 3	21 0	34 3	31 3	23 3	21 9	20 3	23 0	24 6	28 3	25 0
"..... 19	27 6	25 9	20 0	21 3	33 3	31 3	23 3	21 6	19 9	23 3	24 0	28 3	24 11
"..... 26	27 3	25 9	20 0	21 3	32 3	31 3	23 0	21 3	19 9	23 3	23 6	27 9	24 9
June..... 2	27 3	25 9	20 6	21 6	29 9	31 3	22 9	20 9	19 9	23 3	23 6	27 3	24 5
"..... 9	27 3	25 9	21 3	21 9	29 6	31 3	23 9	20 3	20 3	23 3	23 3	26 9	24 6
"..... 16	27 3	25 9	22 0	21 3	29 9	31 3	24 3	20 6	20 0	22 9	23 3	26 3	24 5
"..... 23	27 3	25 6	22 3	22 0	29 9	30 0	25 6	20 3	20 3	22 6	23 9	25 9	24 7
"..... 30	27 3	25 3	21 9	21 6	28 3	30 0	25 6	20 3	20 3	21 9	24 0	25 9	24 3
July..... 7	27 0	24 9	21 3	22 3	28 3	29 0	25 6	20 6	20 3	21 3	24 0	25 9	24 2
"..... 14	27 0	24 9	21 6	22 6	27 3	29 0	25 3	20 9	20 3	21 0	24 3	26 0	24 2
"..... 21	26 9	24 6	25 9	22 0	27 0	29 0	24 6	20 6	20 3	21 0	24 3	26 0	24 5
"..... 28	26 6	24 3	24 9	22 3	25 9	29 0	24 3	20 0	20 0	20 9	24 3	26 0	24 0
August..... 4	26 3	24 3	24 6	22 9	25 6	29 0	24 3	19 9	19 9	20 6	24 6	26 3	23 11

BRITISH TRADE IN BREADSTUFFS.

August..... 11	26 9	24 0	23 6	24 0	26 9	29 0	24 3	20 6	19 6	20 3	24 6	26 3	24 1
"..... 18	26 9	23 9	22 6	24 0	26 9	29 0	24 3	21 6	19 3	20 3	24 9	26 3	24 1
"..... 25	26 9	24 0	21 9	23 3	26 9	29 0	24 3	22 3	19 6	19 9	24 9	26 3	24 0
September..... 1	27 6	24 9	21 9	23 0	27 3	28 6	24 0	22 3	19 6	19 6	25 0	26 6	24 1
"..... 8	28 6	25 0	21 6	23 6	27 0	31 6	24 9	22 0	19 6	19 9	24 6	26 6	24 5
"..... 15	28 6	25 6	21 3	23 6	27 3	31 6	25 6	21 3	19 3	19 6	24 6	26 6	24 5
"..... 22	28 6	26 0	21 6	23 3	27 3	32 3	25 9	21 6	19 0	19 6	24 3	26 6	24 7
"..... 29	28 3	26 3	21 3	22 9	26 6	33 0	26 9	22 6	18 0	19 0	24 3	26 6	24 7
October..... 6	29 3	26 6	21 2	22 2	26 6	33 0	26 9	22 6	18 0	19 0	24 3	26 6	24 7

July	7	27	0	24	9	21	3	22	3	28	3	29	0	25	6	20	6	20	3	21	3	24	0	25	9	24	2
"	14	27	0	24	9	21	6	22	6	27	3	29	0	25	3	20	9	20	3	21	0	24	3	26	0	24	5
"	21	26	9	24	6	25	9	22	0	27	0	29	0	24	6	20	6	20	3	21	0	24	3	26	0	24	0
"	28	26	6	24	3	24	9	22	3	25	9	29	0	24	3	20	0	20	0	20	9	24	3	26	0	24	0
August	4	26	3	24	2	24	6	22	9	25	6	29	0	24	3	19	9	19	9	20	6	24	6	26	2	23	11

August	11	26	9	24	0	23	6	24	0	26	9	29	0	24	3	20	6	19	6	20	3	24	6	26	3	24	1
"	18	26	9	23	9	22	6	24	0	26	9	29	0	24	3	21	6	19	3	20	3	24	6	26	3	24	1
September	25	26	9	24	0	21	9	23	3	26	9	29	0	24	3	22	3	19	6	19	9	24	9	26	3	24	1
"	1	27	6	24	9	21	9	23	0	27	0	28	6	24	0	22	3	19	6	19	6	24	9	26	3	24	0
"	8	28	6	25	0	21	6	23	6	27	0	31	6	24	9	22	0	19	6	19	6	25	0	26	6	24	1
"	15	28	6	25	6	21	3	23	6	27	3	31	6	25	6	21	3	19	3	19	6	24	6	26	6	24	5
"	22	28	6	26	0	21	6	23	3	27	3	32	3	25	9	21	6	19	0	19	6	24	6	26	6	24	5
October	29	28	3	26	3	21	3	22	9	26	6	33	0	26	9	22	6	18	9	19	6	24	3	26	6	24	5
"	6	29	3	26	6	21	3	22	6	26	0	34	9	26	9	22	6	18	9	19	6	24	0	26	9	24	8
"	13	28	9	26	6	21	3	22	3	25	6	35	9	26	9	22	6	18	9	18	9	23	6	27	0	24	10
"	20	28	3	26	6	21	3	22	3	25	3	35	3	27	9	23	3	18	9	18	9	23	3	27	3	24	10
"	27	28	0	26	6	22	0	22	6	24	9	35	9	27	9	23	9	18	9	18	9	23	0	27	6	24	10
November	3	27	6	26	6	22	0	21	6	24	0	34	6	29	6	24	6	18	9	19	9	23	0	27	9	24	11
"	10	27	3	26	3	22	0	21	9	23	9	34	3	29	9	24	6	19	0	19	9	23	0	28	0	24	11
"	17	26	3	26	3	22	3	21	6	23	6	34	0	30	3	24	9	19	0	19	0	23	0	28	3	24	11
"	24	26	3	26	3	22	6	20	6	23	6	33	9	31	3	24	0	19	0	21	3	23	0	28	6	25	0
December	1	26	3	26	6	22	6	20	9	23	0	33	3	30	6	24	3	19	3	21	6	23	0	29	0	25	0
"	8	26	0	26	6	22	9	20	6	23	3	33	9	30	3	24	9	19	3	21	6	23	0	29	3	25	1
"	15	25	9	26	6	22	9	20	0	23	9	33	3	30	3	24	6	19	3	20	9	23	0	29	6	24	11
"	22	25	9	26	0	22	9	20	0	23	9	33	3	29	9	24	3	19	6	20	6	23	0	29	9	24	10
"	29	25	9	26	0	22	9	20	3	24	6	33	0	29	9	23	9	20	0	21	3	23	0	29	9	24	10
Yearly averages	26	10	25	5	21	1	22	4	29	4	31	4	25	8	21	6	19	11	21	6	24	11	27	8	24	9	
Highest Months	Oct.	Oct.	July.	Jan.	April.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.
Lowest Month	April.	Jan.	Feb.	Dec.	Dec.	Aug.	May.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	March.	April.	March.	April.	March.	April.	March.	April.	March.	April.	March.	April.	March.	April.	March.	

RETROSPECT OF THE YEAR 1872.

WEEKLY PRICES PER BOLL OF 280 LBS. OF AMERICAN CORN IN GLASGOW MARKET FOR TWELVE YEARS.

DATE.	1872.		1871.		1870.		1869.		1868.		1867.		1866.		1865.		1864.		1863.		1862.		1861.		Weekly Averages.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
January	6	18 3	18 9	16 6	21 9	28 0	21 0	17 6	16 0	17 9	17 0	20 3	23 0	19 8											
"	13	18 6	18 9	16 3	21 3	27 0	22 9	17 6	16 0	17 9	17 0	20 0	23 3	19 8											
"	20	18 3	18 9	16 6	21 0	27 0	23 0	17 6	16 0	17 9	17 9	19 9	23 0	19 8											
"	27	18 0	19 9	16 0	20 6	27 0	23 3	17 6	16 0	17 9	17 9	19 3	23 0	19 7											
February	3	18 0	20 9	15 9	20 0	26 0	23 0	17 3	16 0	17 6	17 9	18 9	23 0	19 6											
"	10	18 0	20 6	15 9	19 0	26 0	22 6	17 0	15 9	17 3	17 9	18 6	23 6	20 2											
"	17	18 0	20 6	16 0	19 0	26 0	22 0	17 0	15 9	17 3	17 9	18 6	23 6	19 3											
"	24	17 9	20 6	15 9	19 0	25 6	22 0	17 0	15 9	17 3	17 9	18 3	23 6	19 2											
March	3	17 0	20 3	15 9	18 9	24 6	21 9	16 6	15 9	17 0	17 6	18 3	23 6	18 4											
"	10	17 0	20 6	16 3	18 6	25 3	21 9	16 6	15 9	17 0	17 3	18 0	23 6	19 0											
"	17	16 6	20 3	16 6	18 6	24 3	22 6	16 6	15 9	17 0	17 3	17 9	23 6	18 11											
"	24	16 6	20 3	16 0	18 3	24 3	23 6	16 6	16 0	17 0	17 3	17 6	23 6	18 10											
"	31	16 6	20 3	16 6	19 0	24 6	24 0	16 6	16 6	17 0	17 3	17 3	23 6	19 1											
April	7	16 6	20 0	16 6	18 3	24 0	24 0	16 9	16 9	17 0	17 3	17 3	23 6	19 0											
"	14	16 3	19 6	17 3	18 0	23 6	24 6	16 9	17 3	17 0	17 3	17 6	23 6	19 0											
"	21	16 3	19 0	18 0	17 6	23 0	25 6	17 0	17 6	17 0	17 3	17 9	23 0	19 1											
"	28	16 6	18 6	17 6	17 0	22 6	26 0	17 0	17 9	17 0	17 3	17 6	22 9	19 0											
May	5	16 9	18 3	17 9	16 9	22 3	26 3	17 0	18 0	17 0	17 3	17 0	22 6	18 11											
"	12	16 9	18 9	17 9	16 6	22 6	25 9	17 3	18 3	17 0	17 6	17 0	22 9	19 0											
"	19	17 3	19 9	17 6	16 3	22 6	25 3	17 6	18 3	17 0	17 6	16 9	22 9	19 0											
"	26	17 0	19 6	17 6	16 6	22 6	24 0	17 6	18 3	17 0	17 9	16 6	22 0	18 10											
June	2	16 9	19 3	17 6	16 9	21 3	23 6	17 6	18 3	17 0	17 9	16 9	22 0	18 6											
"	9	16 6	18 9	17 6	17 0	20 6	22 6	17 6	17 3	16 9	17 6	16 9	18 9	18 1											
"	16	16 6	18 6	18 3	17 9	20 3	21 6	17 6	17 6	16 6	17 3	16 9	18 3	18 0											
"	23	16 0	18 6	19 0	17 6	20 0	21 9	17 3	17 6	16 6	17 0	16 9	17 9	17 11											
"	30	15 9	18 3	18 9	16 9	20 6	22 0	17 3	17 6	16 9	17 0	17 3	18 0	18 0											
July	7	15 9	18 0	18 9	16 9	20 9	21 9	17 0	17 4	17 0	16 9	17 6	18 3	18 0											
"	14	15 6	17 9	18 6	16 9	21 3	21 9	16 9	17 3	18 0	16 9	17 9	18 6	18 1											
"	21	15 9	17 9	21 9	17 0	21 0	21 3	16 9	17 9	18 0	16 9	18 0	18 9	18 4											
"	28	15 6	17 3	21 3	17 3	20 6	21 0	16 6	17 9	18 0	16 9	18 3	18 9	18 3											
August	4	15 9	17 3	21 0	17 6	20 6	20 6	16 3	17 6	17 6	16 9	18 3	19 0	18 1											

BRITISH TRADE IN BREADSTUFFS.

August	11	15 9	17 3	20 3	17 6	20 9	20 9	16 0	17 6	17 9	16 9	18 3	19 0	18 2
"	18	16 0	17 0	19 3	18 3	20 9	20 9	15 9	17 6	17 9	16 9	18 3	19 0	18 2
"	25	15 9	17 3	19 0	18 0	20 6	20 6	15 6	17 9	17 9	16 6	18 0	19 0	18 1
September	1	16 6	17 6	18 9	17 6	21 9	20 3	15 6	17 9	17 6	16 3	18 0	19 3	18 0
"	8	16 6	17 6	17 6	17 0	21 0	20 0	15 9	17 6	17 3	16 3	18 0	19 3	18 0
"	15	16 6	19 3	17 3	17 3	21 0	21 0	16 3	17 6	17 3	16 3	18 0	19 3	17 9
"	22	16 6	19 0	17 3	17 9	21 0	22 9	16 0	17 6	17 0	16 3	17 9	19 3	18 0
"	29	17 0	18 9	17 3	17 3	21 9	23 3	16 6	18 3	18 0	16 3	17 6	19 3	18 2
October	6	17 3	19 3	17 0	17 0	21 9	23 3	16 6	18 3	18 0	16 3	17 6	19 3	18 2

July	14	15	6	17	9	18	6	16	9	21	3	21	9	16	9	17	3	18	0	16	9	17	9	18	6	18	1
"	21	15	9	17	9	21	9	17	0	21	0	21	3	16	9	17	9	18	0	16	9	18	0	18	9	18	4
"	28	15	6	17	3	21	3	17	3	20	6	21	0	16	6	17	9	18	0	16	9	18	3	18	9	18	3
August	4	15	9	17	3	21	0	17	0	20	6	20	6	16	3	17	6	17	6	16	9	18	3	19	0	18	1

August	11	15	9	17	3	20	3	17	6	20	9	20	9	16	0	17	6	17	9	16	9	18	3	19	0	18	2									
"	18	16	0	17	0	19	3	18	3	20	9	20	9	15	9	17	6	17	9	16	9	18	3	19	0	18	2									
"	25	15	9	17	3	19	0	18	0	20	6	20	6	15	6	17	9	17	9	16	9	18	3	19	0	18	1									
September	1	16	6	17	6	18	9	17	6	21	9	20	6	15	6	17	9	17	9	16	6	18	0	19	3	18	0									
"	8	16	6	17	6	17	6	17	0	21	0	20	3	15	6	17	9	17	6	16	3	18	0	19	3	18	0									
"	15	16	6	19	3	17	3	17	3	21	0	21	0	15	9	17	6	17	3	16	3	18	0	19	3	18	0									
"	22	16	6	19	0	17	3	17	3	21	0	21	0	16	3	17	6	17	0	16	3	18	0	19	3	17	9									
"	29	17	0	18	9	17	3	17	3	21	0	22	9	16	0	17	6	17	0	16	3	17	9	19	3	18	0									
October	6	17	3	19	3	17	3	17	3	21	9	23	3	16	6	18	3	16	3	16	0	17	6	19	3	18	2									
"	13	17	0	19	0	17	0	17	0	22	0	24	6	17	3	17	3	16	3	16	0	17	6	19	6	18	3									
"	20	16	3	19	0	17	0	17	0	22	0	26	3	17	0	17	0	16	3	16	0	17	6	19	3	18	5									
"	27	16	3	18	9	17	6	17	3	21	0	28	0	18	3	17	3	16	0	16	0	17	0	19	9	18	5									
November	3	16	3	18	9	17	9	17	3	22	0	29	3	19	0	17	9	16	0	16	0	17	0	19	9	18	8									
"	10	16	3	19	0	18	0	17	3	22	0	29	3	19	0	17	9	16	0	16	0	17	0	20	0	18	7									
"	17	16	3	18	9	18	3	17	3	22	3	29	3	19	3	17	6	16	0	16	0	17	3	20	0	18	11									
"	24	16	3	18	9	18	6	17	3	22	0	29	3	21	3	17	9	15	9	16	0	17	3	20	0	19	0									
December	1	16	3	18	9	18	6	17	3	22	0	29	3	21	9	18	0	15	9	16	9	17	3	20	3	19	2									
"	8	16	3	19	0	18	9	17	0	22	0	29	3	22	0	17	6	15	9	17	3	17	3	20	3	19	4									
"	15	16	3	19	0	18	6	17	0	22	0	29	3	21	9	18	0	15	9	17	3	17	3	20	3	19	4									
"	22	16	3	18	6	18	6	17	0	22	0	29	0	21	0	18	0	15	9	17	3	17	0	20	3	19	5									
"	29	16	3	18	6	18	9	16	9	21	9	28	9	20	3	18	0	15	9	17	6	17	0	20	3	19	3									
Yearly averages		16	7	18	11	17	8	17	9	22	8	24	1	17	6	17	2	16	10	16	11	17	5	20	9	18	9									
Highest months	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Lowest month	July.	Aug.	Feb.	May.	June.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	July.	July.	July.	March.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.		

RETROSPECT OF THE YEAR 1872.

II.—CROPS IN CANADA.—GRAIN AND FLOUR TRADE.

The following table, as furnished by the Commissioner of Agriculture for Ontario, in his Report for 1872, and made up from Returns of Electoral Division Societies, shows the estimated average yield of grain per acre in that Province. The result for 1868 was deduced from 47 returns; for 1869, from 51 returns; for 1870, from 48 returns; for 1871, from 47 returns; for 1872, from 39 returns. The figures in the column for the whole Dominion, in 1868, are taken from the British Agricultural Returns,—no later summary having been published:—

	YIELD IN ONTARIO.					Estimated yields in D. of Canada.
	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1868.
	Bushels per Acre.	Bushels per Acre.	Bushels per Acre.	Bushels per Acre.	Bushels per Acre.	Totals.
Fall Wheat.....	20½	21½	15½	27½	18	} 36,365,000
Spring Wheat.....	14	19½	12	17 6-8	19	
Peas.....	14	22½	19	24½	21	.....
Maize.....	..	..	..	..	..	3,400,000
Barley.....	22½	30½	22	30	28	.....
Rye.....	17½	18	12	19 6-8	17	6,800,000
Oats.....	24	39	29	37 6-8	33	51,600,000

Respecting the foregoing figures, the Commissioner says:

“With reference to the harvest of the past year I regret that so large a number of agricultural societies failed to make their returns, as desired in the circular issued from my department early in the fall. As no answers have been received from several of our best counties, it is not improbable that the average may have been somewhat higher than what is indicated by the limited return. It is, however, unquestionable that in some of our districts most prolific in the production of winter wheat, that important crop was a comparative failure. The previous summer and fall having been in some sections of the Province remarkably dry, a favorable seed-bed could not be obtained; germination became slow and feeble, and the young plants in great measure failed in so developing their roots as to give them a firm hold of the soil. This state of things was followed during the winter by high winds driving off the snow from exposed surfaces, so that the plants completely perished and the land had to be ploughed and subjected to spring cropping. The past season has afforded additional and striking proof of the importance of shelter to winter wheat in this climate, for wherever the crops were protected by trees on the north and west, but very little injury was sustained. The reservation of our native trees for shelter and economic uses, and the salutary influence thereby produced on climate, particularly as relating to temperature and rainfall, is certainly beginning to assume an importance which few other questions belonging to practical agriculture can legitimately claim.”

Hay and
average in n
crops; potat
the Colorado
destructive.

Barley.—
(according to
the preceding
ready market
Canada to th
1871, and thos
the latter year

The follow
from Ontario t

- Chicago.....
- Milwaukee.....
- Detroit.....
- Toledo.....
- Cleveland.....
- Sandusky.....
- Erie.....
- Buffalo.....
- Suspension Bridge
- Charlotte.....
- Oswego.....
- Cape Vincent.....
- Ogdensburg.....

Totals.....
Deduct shipments
Barley from
Western ports.

Corrected T

The proport
1871, 66·36 per c
cent.

The compara
Dominion, given
week to week dur
in Montreal durin
table for Oswego,

Hay and Root Crops.—Hay was a light crop, being much below an average in most places. This was also the case with many of the root-crops; potatoes in some sections of country were good, but in others the Colorado beetle, together with drought, were not only injurious, but destructive.

Barley.—The crop of this cereal yielded rather less than in 1871 (according to estimates given on page 18), and was inferior in quality to the preceding crop in Ontario. The surplus of Canadian Barley finds a ready market in the United States, but the recorded exports *direct* from Canada to that country in 1872, were less by 719,733 bushels than in 1871, and those of 1871 were 308,260 bushels under 1870, while those of the latter year exceeded those of 1869 by 55,000 bushels.

The following statement shows the quantities of Barley exported from Ontario to the United States during the past four years:—

	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Chicago			84,629	373,951
Milwaukee				
Detroit	38,460	69,723	109,435	40,255
Toledo		30,831	16,272	341,151
Cleveland	32,200	128,042	159,038	244,086
Sandusky		5,260	16,925	25,438
Erie	100,804	159,600	205,285	188,091
Buffalo	463,989	629,204	776,890	723,902
Suspension Bridge	473,355	429,564	338,373	76,546
Charlotte	55,801	73,963	57,013	33,445
Oswego	2,695,931	3,219,484	3,268,149	3,167,023
Cape Vincent	23,662	7,471	3,940	16,243
Ogdensburg	257,060	107,853	133,306	65,000
Totals	4,141,262	4,860,995	5,169,255	5,295,131
Deduct shipments of Canada Barley from Oswego to Western ports				181,136
Corrected Totals	4,141,262	4,860,995	5,169,255	5,113,995

The proportion received at Oswego in 1872 was 65·10 per cent.; in 1871, 66·36 per cent.; in 1870, 65·15 per cent.; and in 1869, 61·93 per cent.

Prices in Principal Markets of the Dominion.

The comparative statements of prices in the principal cities of the Dominion, given on next five pages, will show the variations in rates from week to week during the past two years. The highest and lowest prices in Montreal during a series of fifteen years are shown on page 26. The table for Oswego, on p. 25, shows prices of Canadian Produce in that city.

WEEKLY PRICES OF PRODUCE IN HALIFAX, N.S., DURING 1872, 1871 AND 1870.

DATE.	EXTRA STATE FLOUR. Per Brl. 196 lbs.				No. 1 CANADA SUPERFINE. Per Brl. 196 lbs.				No. 2 CANADA SUPERFINE. Per Brl. 196 lbs.			
	1872	1871	1870	1872	1871	1870	1872	1871	1870	1872	1871	1870
January 8	6.30	7.00	5.25	6.90	7.00	5.40	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
January 15	6.30	7.00	5.25	6.70	7.15	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
January 22	6.30	7.00	5.25	6.85	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
January 29	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
February 5	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
February 12	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
February 19	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
February 26	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
March 5	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
March 12	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
March 19	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
March 26	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
April 2	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
April 9	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
April 16	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
April 23	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
April 30	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
May 7	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
May 14	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
May 21	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
May 28	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
June 4	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
June 11	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
June 18	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
June 25	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
July 2	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
July 9	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
July 16	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
July 23	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
July 30	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
August 6	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
August 13	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
August 20	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
August 27	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
September 3	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
September 10	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
September 17	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
September 24	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
September 30	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
October 7	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
October 14	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
October 21	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
October 28	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
November 4	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
November 11	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
November 18	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
November 25	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
December 2	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
December 9	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
December 16	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
December 23	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50
December 30	6.30	7.00	5.25	7.00	7.10	5.35	6.00	6.25	4.50	6.00	6.25	4.50

Not over 1000 barrels Canada No. 2 imported; price has ranged according to quality, at from \$5.50 to \$6.75 per bbl.

DATE.

CANADA SUPERFINE FLOUR.
Per Barrel of 196 lbs.

CHOICE AND FANCY BRANDS, CANADA
FLOUR. Per Barrel of 196 lbs.

EXTRA STATE FLOUR, FROM UNITED STATES.
Per Barrel of 196 lbs.

DATE.	1872	1871	1870	1872	1871	1870	1872	1871	1870
January 6	6.75	6.85	6.40	6.75	6.85	6.40	6.75	6.85	6.40
January 13	6.75	6.85	6.40	6.75	6.85	6.40	6.75	6.85	6.40
January 20	6.75	6.85	6.40	6.75	6.85	6.40	6.75	6.85	6.40
January 27	6.75	6.85	6.40	6.75	6.85	6.40	6.75	6.85	6.40
February 3	6.75	6.85	6.40	6.75	6.85	6.40	6.75	6.85	6.40
February 10	6.75	6.85	6.40	6.75	6.85	6.40	6.75	6.85	6.40
February 17	6.75	6.85	6.40	6.75	6.85	6.40	6.75	6.85	6.40
February 24	6.75	6.85	6.40	6.75	6.85	6.40	6.75	6.85	6.40
March 2	6.75	6.85	6.40	6.75	6.85	6.40	6.75	6.85	6.40

WEEKLY PRICES OF PRODUCE IN MONTREAL, FOR 1871 AND 1872.

WEEK ENDING	No. 1 SUPERFINE FLOUR. Ψ Barrel of 196 lbs.				U. C. SPRING WHEAT. Ψ Bushel of 60 lbs.				PEAS. Ψ Bush. of 60 lbs.				OATS. Ψ Bush. of 32 lbs.				BARLEY. Ψ Bushel of 48 lbs.				MESS PORK.			
	1872.		1871.		1872.		1871.		1872.		1871.		1872.		1871.		1872.		1871.		1872.		1871.	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
January..... 5	6.05	6.10	5.70	5.75	1.40	0.00	1.25	1.27	75	77	77	80	33	34	44	46	55	60	60	65	15.75	16.25	20.00	20.50
.....12	6.05	6.10	5.70	5.80	1.40	.....	1.30	.....	78	79	77	80	33	34	43	45	55	60	60	65	15.50	16.25	20.00	20.50
.....19	5.90	6.00	6.00	6.10	1.38	1.40	1.40	.....	78	79	77	80	33	34	43	45	55	60	62	65	15.50	16.00	21.00	21.50
.....26	5.85	5.90	6.25	6.35	1.35	.....	1.42	.....	77	78	77	80	33	34	47	..	55	60	62	65	15.50	16.00	21.00	21.50
February..... 2	5.82	5.87	6.50	6.60	1.35	.....	1.42	1.45	77	..	85	87	32	33	45	46	55	60	62	65	15.50	16.00	21.75	22.25
.....9	5.80	5.85	6.45	6.50	1.35	.....	1.40	1.45	77	..	82	87	32	33	45	46	50	60	60	65	15.75	.....	21.75	22.25
.....16	5.80	5.85	6.35	6.45	1.37	.....	1.40	.....	77	..	80	82	32	33	45	46	50	55	65	67	15.50	15.75	22.00	.....
.....23	5.80	5.85	6.30	6.40	1.37	.....	1.40	.....	77	..	80	82	32	33	45	46	50	55	62	67	15.50	15.75	22.50	23.00
March..... 1	5.75	5.85	6.30	6.40	1.35	1.36	1.40	.....	76	77	84	86	32	33	35	45	50	..	62	67	15.75	.....	22.50	23.00
.....8	5.65	5.75	6.30	6.40	1.35	1.36	1.40	.....	75	77	88	90	33	35	45	..	50	..	62	67	15.75	.....	22.50	23.00
.....15	5.65	5.70	6.25	6.30	1.35	1.36	1.40	.....	75	77	91	93	35	..	46	47	50	..	60	65	15.75	.....	21.00	21.50
.....22	5.75	5.80	6.30	6.40	1.35	.....	1.50	.....	75	76	90	91	34	35	46	47	50	..	65	70	15.50	.....	20.50	21.00
.....29	5.80	5.85	6.15	6.20	1.35	.....	1.50	.....	75	76	90	91	34	35	46	47	50	..	65	70	15.50	.....	20.50	21.00
April..... 5	5.90	.....	6.15	6.20	1.38	1.40	.....	.....	75	76	90	91	34	36	46	47	50	60	65	70	15.25	15.75	20.00	20.50
.....12	6.00	.....	6.15	6.25	1.38	1.40	.....	.....	75	76	90	91	34	36	46	47	50	..	65	70	15.25	15.50	19.50	20.00
.....19	6.00	6.10	6.00	6.10	1.40	.....	.....	.....	80	82	91	95	34	36	46	47	50	60	65	70	15.00	15.25	17.75	19.00
.....26	6.15	6.20	5.60	5.75	1.40	.....	.....	.....	82	83	95	..	34	36	46	46	50	60	60	65	15.00	15.25	18.50	19.00
May..... 3	6.40	.....	5.70	5.80	1.45	1.47	.....	.....	83	84	95	..	34	36	45	46	50	60	60	65	15.25	15.50	18.50	19.00
.....10	6.65	6.80	5.85	5.90	1.52	1.55	.....	.....	82	84	95	..	34	36	45	46	45	50	60	65	15.25	15.50	18.00	18.50
.....17	6.65	.....	5.75	5.95	1.55	.....	.....	.....	84	..	90	91	36	37	45	46	45	50	60	..	15.25	15.50	18.25	18.75
.....24	6.50	6.60	5.60	5.85	1.52	1.55	.....	.....	84	..	90	91	36	37	46	..	45	50	60	..	15.25	15.50	17.25	17.75
.....31	6.40	6.45	5.40	5.60	1.50	.....	.....	.....	80	82	90	91	32	..	46	..	45	50	60	..	15.00	15.25	17.00	17.50
June..... 7	6.25	6.30	5.45	5.55	1.50	.....	.....	.....	70	80	87	90	32	..	45	46	45	50	60	..	15.00	.....	17.00	.....
.....14	6.50	6.60	5.55	5.60	1.51	1.53	.....	.....	77	..	87	89	32	33	45	46	45	50	57	60	15.00	.....	16.50	17.00
.....21	6.20	6.25	5.45	5.60	1.45	.....	1.27	.....	72	75	85	87	32	33	45	46	45	50	57	60	15.00	.....	16.50	17.00
.....28	6.15	6.20	5.45	5.60	1.40	1.41	1.26	1.26	72	73	85	87	32	..	45	46	45	50	57	60	14.50	15.00	16.00	16.25
July..... 5	5.85	.....	5.40	5.50	1.30	.....	1.23	.....	72	75	86	88	27	28	45	46	45	50	57	60	14.50	15.00	16.00	16.25
.....12	5.85	.....	5.40	5.50	1.30	.....	1.23	.....	72	75	85	90	27	28	45	46	45	50	57	60	14.50	15.00	16.00	16.25
.....19	5.85	6.00	5.00	5.10	1.35	1.36	.....	.....	75	77	85	90	27	28	45	46	45	50	57	60	14.50	15.00	15.50	15.75
.....26	5.95	6.00	5.00	5.10	1.35	.....	.....	.....	75	77	85	90	27	28	45	47	45	50	57	60	15.00	15.50	15.50	15.75
August..... 2	6.05	6.10	4.90	5.00	1.35	1.37	1.20	.....	75	77	85	90	27	28	45	47	45	50	57	60	15.00	15.50	15.50	15.75
.....9	6.40	.....	4.90	5.00	1.37	1.39	1.17	.....	74	77	85	90	28	29	45	47	45	50	57	60	15.50	16.00	15.50	.....
.....16	6.40	6.45	5.10	5.15	1.47	1.50	.....	.....	75	77	82	85	28	29	45	47	45	50	57	60	16.00	16.00	15.25	15.50
.....23	6.00	.....	5.40	5.45	1.35	1.40	.....	.....	..	77	80	..	28	31	45	46	45	50	50	..	16.25	16.50	15.75	16.00
.....30	6.00	6.20	5.30	5.40	1.35	1.40	.....	.....	79	82	78	80	29	31	34	36	45	50	do	do	16.75	17.00	15.75	16.25
September..... 6	6.40	.....	5.50	5.55	1.40	1.42	.....	.....	82	84	73	75	30	31	34	36	45	50	do	do	17.25	17.50	16.25	16.50
.....13	6.70	6.75	5.70	5.75	1.45	1.50	1.44	.....	82	84	73	75	30	31	34	36	45	50	do	do	17.50	18.00	16.25	16.50
.....20	6.65	6.70	5.60	5.70	1.45	1.50	1.40	.....	77	82	75	79	30	32	32	35	45	50	do	do	17.50	18.00	16.25	16.50
.....27	6.70	6.80	6.15	6.25	1.45	1.47	1.40	1.42	77	82	75	79	30	32	32	34	60	65	54	56	17.75	18.00	16.25	16.50
October..... 4	6.60	6.05	6.05	6.10	1.42	1.45	1.42	.....	77	79	78	80	30	32	32	34	55	65	54	56	17.50	.....	17.00	.....
.....11	6.20	6.25	6.30	.....	1.35	1.37	1.45	1.47	74	77	80	82	32	32	32	34	..	55	54	56	17.50	.....	16.75	17.00
.....18	6.00	.....	6.25	.....	1.35	.....	1.45	1.46	74	77	80	82	32	32	32	34	..	55	53	56	16.75	17.25	16.25	16.50
.....25	5.90	5.95	.....	6.00	1.35	.....	1.42	1.45	77	..	80	82	32	34	30	32	..	55	53	56	16.75	17.25	15.75	16.25
November..... 1	6.00	6.10	5.95	6.00	1.32	1.35	1.33	.....	77	..	80	82	32	35	29	30	52	57	53	56	16.75	17.25	15.75	16.25
.....8	6.10	6.15	5.85	5.90	1.32	1.35	1.30	1.33	74	77	84	85	32	35	32	37	52	57	55	57	16.75	17.25	15.50	16.00
.....15	6.20	6.25	6.10	6.12	1.33	1.35	1.34	1.35	74	77	80	83	32	34	32	35	52	57	53	56	16.50	17.00	15.50	16.00
.....22	6.10	6.15	6.05	.....	1.33	1.36	1.34	1.35	74	77	80	81	31	32	34	35	52	57	53	56	16.50	.....	15.50	.....
.....29	6.00	6.05	.....	.....	1.35	1.37	1.35	.....	72	75	73	75	32	34	30	32	52	57	53	56	16.50	.....	15.50	.....
December..... 6	5.90	.....	5.85	5.90	1.35	1.37	1.33	1.34	72	73	73	75	32	34	30	32	52	57	53	56	16.50	17.00	15.25	15.50
.....13	5.75	5.85	5.90	6.05	1.35	1.37	1.33	.....	73	73	73	75	32	34	30	32	52	57	53	56	16.50	17.00	15.25	15.50

CANADIAN TRADE IN BREADSTUFFS.

DATE.	No. 1 SUPERFINE FLOUR. Ψ Barrel of 196 lbs.				CANADA WINTER WHEAT. Ψ Bushel of 60 lbs.				CANADA SPRING WHEAT. Ψ Bushel of 60 lbs.				PEAS. Ψ Bushel of 60 lbs.				OATS. Ψ Bushel of 32 lbs.				BARLEY. Ψ Bushel of 48 lbs.			
	1872.		1871.		1872.		1																	

.....18	6.00	5.95	6.00	1.35	1.35	1.42	1.45	77	..	80	82	32	34	30	32	50	55	53	56	16.75	17.25	16.25	16.50	
November.....25	6.00	6.10	5.95	6.00	1.35	1.35	1.42	1.45	77	..	80	82	32	35	29	30	52	57	53	56	16.75	17.25	15.75	16.25
.....8	6.10	6.15	5.85	5.90	1.32	1.35	1.30	1.33	74	77	84	85	32	35	32	37	52	57	55	57	16.75	17.25	15.75	16.25
.....15	6.20	6.25	6.10	6.12	1.33	1.35	1.34	1.35	74	..	80	83	32	34	32	35	52	57	53	56	16.75	17.25	15.50	16.00
.....22	6.10	6.15	6.05	.....	1.33	1.36	1.34	1.35	72	74	80	81	31	35	32	34	52	55	53	56	16.50	16.75	15.50	16.00
December.....29	6.00	6.05	5.90	.....	1.35	1.37	1.34	1.35	72	75	73	75	32	34	30	32	52	54	53	56	16.50	17.00	15.40	15.90
.....6	6.20	6.25	6.00	.....	1.35	1.37	1.34	1.35	72	73	73	75	32	34	30	32	52	54	53	56	16.50	17.00	15.25	15.50
.....13	6.25	6.30	6.05	.....	1.35	1.37	1.34	1.35	70	71	73	75	32	34	30	32	55	60	55	60	16.50	17.00	15.25	15.50
.....20	6.25	6.30	6.05	.....	1.35	1.37	1.34	1.35	70	71	73	75	32	34	30	32	55	60	55	60	16.50	17.00	15.25	15.50

DATE.	No. 1 SUPERFINE FLOUR. Barril of 166 lbs.				CANADA WINTER WHEAT. Bushel of 60 lbs.				CANADA SPRING WHEAT. Bushel of 60 lbs.				PEAS. Bushel of 60 lbs.				OATS. Bushel of 32 lbs.				BARLEY. Bushel of 48 lbs.			
	1872		1871		1872		1871		1872		1871		1872		1871		1872		1871		1872		1871	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
January.....3	5.45	5.30	5.30	3.65	1.30	1.25	1.25	0.85	1.22	1.15	1.15	0.80	68	68	68	68	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
.....10	5.50	5.30	5.30	3.60	1.31	1.25	0.83	0.83	1.24	1.16	1.16	0.80	68	68	68	68	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
.....17	5.50	5.55	5.55	3.60	1.32	1.30	0.83	0.83	1.25	1.20	1.20	0.80	68	68	68	68	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
.....24	5.40	5.90	5.90	3.55	1.32	1.35	0.83	0.83	1.25	1.30	1.30	0.80	68	68	68	68	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
February.....31	5.35	6.00	6.00	3.50	1.31	1.40	0.83	0.83	1.25	1.30	1.30	0.80	68	68	68	68	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
.....7	5.30	5.85	5.85	3.60	1.31	1.40	0.85	0.85	1.25	1.35	1.35	0.80	68	68	68	68	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
.....14	5.35	5.90	5.90	3.48	1.32	1.40	0.85	0.85	1.23	1.36	1.36	0.81	68	68	68	68	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
.....21	5.35	5.80	5.80	3.55	1.34	1.40	0.85	0.85	1.23	1.38	1.38	0.81	68	68	68	68	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
.....28	5.40	5.90	5.90	3.55	1.34	1.40	0.85	0.85	1.24	1.36	1.36	0.81	68	68	68	68	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
March.....6	5.30	5.85	5.85	3.65	1.32	1.40	0.86	0.86	1.24	1.36	1.36	0.82	68	68	68	68	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
.....13	5.25	5.85	5.85	3.75	1.30	1.40	0.90	0.90	1.22	1.36	1.36	0.84	68	68	68	68	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
.....20	5.30	5.85	5.85	3.75	1.32	1.40	0.85	0.85	1.20	1.36	1.36	0.86	68	68	68	68	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
.....27	5.35	5.80	5.80	3.70	1.35	1.45	0.85	0.85	1.20	1.40	1.40	0.86	68	68	68	68	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
April.....3	5.35	5.75	5.75	3.75	1.35	1.40	0.92	0.92	1.24	1.38	1.38	0.86	68	68	68	68	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
.....10	5.35	5.90	5.90	3.70	1.36	1.45	0.92	0.92	1.24	1.40	1.40	0.86	68	68	68	68	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
.....17	5.45	5.90	5.90	3.80	1.40	1.45	0.92	0.92	1.25	1.40	1.40	0.87	68	68	68	68	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
.....24	5.70	5.75	5.75	3.90	1.48	1.50	0.95	0.95	1.25	1.42	1.42	0.87	68	68	68	68	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
May.....1	5.85	5.75	5.75	4.00	1.48	1.45	0.98	0.98	1.31	1.42	1.42	0.88	68	68	68	68	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
.....8	6.10	5.85	5.85	4.10	1.55	1.45	1.05	1.05	1.35	1.40	1.40	0.92	68	68	68	68	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
.....15	6.50	5.80	5.80	4.15	1.60	1.42	1.05	1.05	1.40	1.38	1.38	0.94	68	68	68	68	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
.....22	6.30	5.75	5.75	4.20	1.55	1.38	1.10	1.10	1.48	1.38	1.38	1.00	68	68	68	68	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
.....29	6.35	5.65	5.65	4.30	1.58	1.38	1.12	1.12	1.44	1.32	1.32	0.98	68	68	68	68	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
June.....5	6.15	5.40	5.40	4.75	1.55	1.30	1.15	1.15	1.42	1.32	1.32	1.02	68	68	68	68	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
.....12	6.10	5.40	5.40	4.90	1.55	1.31	1.20	1.20	1.42	1.25	1.25	1.04	68	68	68	68	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
.....19	6.00	5.25	5.25	5.15	1.53	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.42	1.25	1.25	1.10	68	68	68	68	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
.....26	5.90	5.20	5.20	5.10	1.43	1.32	1.30	1.30	1.42	1.25	1.25	1.15	66	66	66	66	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
July.....3	5.80	5.20	5.20	5.00	1.37	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.32	1.24	1.24	1.15	65	65	65	65	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
.....10	5.75	5.20	5.20	5.00	1.35	1.26	1.25	1.25	1.32	1.22	1.22	1.12	65	65	65	65	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
.....17	5.85	5.10	5.10	6.00	1.40	1.20	1.25	1.25	1.32	1.18	1.18	1.12	65	65	65	65	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
.....24	5.90	5.10	5.10	6.00	1.40	1.20	1.50	1.50	1.32	1.15	1.15	1.30	62	62	62	62	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
.....31	5.90	5.00	5.00	6.00	1.42	1.18	1.45	1.45	1.33	1.13	1.13	1.25	62	62	62	62	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
August.....7	6.00	5.00	5.00	5.50	1.45	1.20	1.40	1.40	1.35	1.14	1.14	1.25	62	62	62	62	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
.....14	6.25	4.80	4.80	5.25	1.50	1.15	1.25	1.25	1.36	1.14	1.14	1.15	62	62	62	62	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
.....21	6.20	5.05	5.05	5.20	1.52	1.15	1.23	1.23	1.39	1.12	1.12	1.15	62	62	62	62	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
.....28	6.15	5.05	5.05	5.10	1.48	1.15	1.18	1.18	1.39	1.12	1.12	1.10	62	62	62	62	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
September.....4	6.20	5.05	5.05	5.00	1.35	1.11	1.15	1.15	1.38	1.12	1.12	1.05	60	60	60	60	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
.....11	6.15	5.35	5.35	4.90	1.36	1.12	1.15	1.15	1.30	1.12	1.12	1.00	60	60	60	60	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
.....18	6.25	5.30	5.30	5.10	1.40	1.25	1.15	1.15	1.30	1.15	1.15	1.00	60	60	60	60	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
.....25	6.30	5.30	5.30	5.15	1.40	1.30	1.15	1.15	1.35	1.20	1.20	1.05	65	65	65	65	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
October.....2	6.20	5.65	5.65	5.15	1.40	1.29	1.15	1.15	1.35	1.17	1.17	1.05	66	66	66	66	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
.....9	5.80	5.40	5.40	5.15	1.35	1.34	1.20	1.20	1.35	1.23	1.23	1.05	66	66	66	66	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
.....16	5.50	5.60	5.60	5.15	1.35	1.33	1.20	1.20	1.36	1.23	1.23	1.05	66	66	66	66	44	44	44	44	42	42	30	30
.....23	5.40	5.55	5.55	5.25	1.35	1.35	1.20	1.20	1.25	1.24	1.24	1.05	66	66	66	66	44	44						

WEEKLY PRICES OF PRODUCE IN HAMILTON, ONT., DURING 1871 AND 1872.

DATE.	No. 1 SUPP. FLOUR. \$ Barrel of 196 lbs.	CANADA WINTER WHEAT. \$ Bushel of 60 lbs.				CANADA SPRING WHEAT \$ Bushel of 60 lbs.		PEAS. \$ Bushel of 60 lbs.		OATS. \$ Bushel of 34 lbs.		BARLEY. \$ Bushel of 48 lbs.	
		1872 \$ cts.	WHITE 1872 \$ c.	WHITE 1871 \$ c.	RED. \$ c.	1872 \$ c.	1871	1872 cts.	1871 cts.	1872 cts.	1871 cts.	1872 cts.	1871 cts.
January..... 6	5 75	1.30	1.29	1.20	1.21		66		45	50	66		
.....14	5 75	1.33	1.35	1.20	1.21		66		45	45	65		
.....20	5 75	1.33	1.43	1.33	1.21		60		45	50	65		
.....27	5 75	1.30	1.46	1.36	1.21		70		45	53	66		
February..... 3	5 50	1.31	1.43	1.33	1.21		70	None	43	53	66		
.....10	5 50	1.31	1.40	1.30	1.21		70		45	50	63		
.....17	5 60	1.32	1.42	1.30	1.22		73		45	53	63		
.....24	5 60	1.34	1.42	1.30	1.22		73		45	55	63		
March..... 2	5 75	1.30	1.42	1.34	1.22		66		45	55	63		
.....9	5 60	1.28	1.42	1.34	1.22		68		45	55	63		
.....16	5 60	1.26	1.46	1.34	1.20		68		45	55	62		
.....23	5 60	1.28	1.42	1.30	1.20		68		45	55	64		
.....30	5 60	1.28	1.42	1.30	1.20		68		45	55	64		
April..... 6	5 60	1.30	1.43	1.34	1.23		68		43	58	64		
.....13	5 50	1.30	1.45	1.36	.....		70		43	58	64	
.....20	5 60	1.40	1.48	1.38	.....		70		43	58	64	
.....27	5 75	1.40	1.35	1.30	.....		72		45	55	64	
May..... 4	5 75	1.43	1.36	1.30	.....		72		45	55	64	
.....11	5 75	1.48	1.38	1.31	.....		72		45	55	64	
.....18	5 75	1.45	1.39	1.29	.....		73		45	55	64	
.....25	5 75	1.55	1.34	1.26	.....		74		45	55	64	
June..... 1	5 60	1.55	1.34	1.26	.....		74		45	55	64	
.....8	5 75	1.48	1.35	1.30	None		70		43	55	64		
.....15	5 75	1.48	1.33	1.26	.....		70		43	55	64	
.....22	5 90	1.48	1.22	1.20	.....		65		43	55	64	
.....29	5 90	1.48	1.25	1.18	.....		65		43	55	64	
July..... 6	5 90	.....	1.20	1.15	.....		65		43	55	64	
.....13	6 00	.....	1.20	1.12	.....		65		43	55	64	
.....20	6 00	.....	1.12	1.14	.....		65		43	55	64	
.....27	6 00	None	1.12	1.16	.....		65		43	55	64	
August..... 3	6 10	.....	1.05	1.00	.....		65		43	55	64	
.....10	6 10	.....	1.05	1.00	.....		65		43	55	64	
.....17	6 10	.....	1.10	1.00	.....		65		43	55	64	
.....24	6 25	.....	1.10	1.07	.....		65		43	55	64	
.....31	6 25	1.28	1.15	1.06	1.30		65		43	55	64		
September... 7	6 50	1.37	1.28	1.10	1.25		66		43	55	64		
.....14	6 50	1.40	1.25	1.15	1.30		66		43	55	64		
.....21	6 50	1.40	1.24	1.14	1.30		66		43	55	64		
.....28	6 50	1.40	1.35	1.24	1.30		66		43	55	64		
October..... 5	6 50	1.40	1.27	1.20	1.25		68		40	52	61		
.....12	6 50	1.33	1.32	1.24	1.25		68		40	52	61		
.....19	6 50	1.31	1.32	1.22	1.22		68		43	52	61		
.....26	6 50	1.32	1.28	1.19	1.20		70		43	52	61		
November... 2	6 40	1.31	1.28	1.19	1.20		70		43	52	61		
.....9	6 25	1.25	1.26	1.15	1.19		70		43	52	61		
.....16	6 25	1.35	1.30	1.16	1.19		70		43	52	61		
.....23	6 25	1.28	1.25	1.20	1.19		70		40	52	61		
.....30	6 25	1.30	1.26	1.18	1.18		70		40	52	61		
December... 7	6 25	1.30	1.28	1.24	1.24		65		40	52	61		
.....14	6 25	1.30	1.30	1.20	1.24		65		40	52	61		
.....21	6 25	1.32	1.28	1.20	1.24		65		40	52	61		
.....28	6 25	1.32	1.28	1.20	1.24		65		40	52	61		

CANADIAN TRADE IN BREADSTUFFS.

No regular market for Spring Wheat.

None.

New Crop.

DATE.	FLOUR FROM NO. 1 SPRING WHEAT. \$ Barrel of 196 lbs.			U. C. WHITE WHEAT. \$ Bushel of 60 lbs.			OATS. \$ Bushel of 32 lbs.			BARLEY. \$ Bushel of 48 lbs.				
	1872. \$ c.	1871. \$ c.	1870. \$ c.	1872. \$ c.	1871. \$ c.	1870. \$ c.	1872. cts.	1871. cts.	1870. cts.	1872. \$ c.	1871. \$ c.	1870. \$ c.	1872. \$ c.	1871. \$ c.
January..... 1	7.50	6.75	6.00	1.83	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	0.90	.....	.....	1.06	.....
..... 8	7.50	6.75	6.00	1.83	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	0.90	.....	.....	1.06	.....
.....15	7.50	7.00	6.00	1.83	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	1.08 @ 1.10	.....	.....	1.06	.....
.....22	7.50	7.25	5.75	1.83	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	1.00	1.03	.....	1.06	.....
February..... 5	7.50	7.25	5.75	1.85	.....	1.55	56	.....	.....	0.90	.....	.....	1.06	.....
.....12	7.50	7.25	5.75	1.85	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	0.90	.....	.....	1.06	.....
.....19	7.50	7.25	5.75	1.85	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	0.90	1.00	.....	1.03	.....
.....26	7.75	7.25	5.75	1.85	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	0.95	1.11	.....	1.03	.....
March..... 4	7.75	7.25	5.75	1.85	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.03	.....

The lowest and highest prices of Flour and Grain in the Montreal market, during a period of fifteen years, are shown in the following table:—

YEARS.	No. 1 SUPER. FLOUR from Canada Wheat		U. C. SPRING WHEAT. Per Bush. of 60 lbs.		CHICAGO SP'G WHEAT. Per Bush. of 60 lbs.		MAIZE. Per Bush. of 56 lbs.		PEAS. Per Bush. of 60 lbs.		BARLEY. Per Bush. of 48 lbs.		OATS. Per Bush. of 32 lbs.	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	c.	\$ c.	c.	\$ c.	c.	\$ c.	c.	\$ c.
1872.....	5.65	6.90	1.30	1.55	1.30	1.45	51	62½	70	84½	45	60	27	37
1871.....	4.90	6.60	1.17	1.47	1.14	1.37	57	.70	73	95	53	70	29	47½
1870.....	3.95	6.60	0.90	1.35	0.93	1.25	70	.95	67	.91	40	.80	25	45
1869.....	4.10	5.35	0.95	1.20	0.96	1.21	55	.90	60	.92½	48	1.30	24	48
1868.....	4.80	7.65	1.08	1.75	1.10	1.63	72½	.90	87	1.02	80	1.40	40	55
1867.....	6.75	9.45	1.47½	2.00	1.50	1.65	67½	1.05	74	1.93	50	0.75	31	47½
1866.....	5.40	8.25	1.16	1.60	1.35	1.50	52½	0.82½	72½	0.86	48	0.75	30	40
1865.....	4.20	6.75	0.96	1.30	0.94	1.30	55	0.75	70	1.00	60	0.75½	28	44
1864.....	3.75	4.60	0.85	0.98	0.86	0.97	58	0.82½	62	0.75	50	0.78	28	42
1863.....	3.85	4.57½	0.87	1.00	0.86	0.99	48	0.68	62	0.69	54½	0.99½	27½	46
1862.....	4.10	5.10	0.91	1.08	0.92½	1.07	42	0.49	59	0.75	48	0.90½	26	44½
1861.....	4.00	5.60	0.90	1.15	0.90	1.20	40	0.55	59	0.72½				
1860.....	5.00	5.70	1.02	1.27½			55	0.75	61	0.77½				
1859.....	4.70	7.30	0.93	1.40			80	1.00	65½	1.00				
1858.....	4.10	5.45	0.85	1.20			60	0.75	72½	0.95½				

Flour Trade with the Maritime Provinces.

Shipments of Flour from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec to Maritime Provinces, via Grand Trunk Railway, were as follows:

	1873.	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
St. John, N.B.....	164,499	125,463	146,577	148,018	179,800
St. Stephen, N.B.....				1,800	2,600
St. Andrews, N.B.....				1,700	3,000
Halifax, N.S.....				131,336	131,204
Windsor, N.S.....	149,309	106,751	111,400	5,800	4,500
Wolfville, N.S.....				2,800	2,600
Canning, N.S.....				900	3,000
Margaretville, N.S.....				1,400	1,500
	313,808	232,214	257,977	293,754	328,204

The following comparative summary statement shows the quantities of Flour shipped from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec to ports in the Maritime Provinces, via Railways and the River St. Lawrence:

	1873.	1871.	1870.	1869.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
By Grand Trunk Railway.....	318,808	232,214	257,977	293,754
“ Great Western Railway, via Suspension Bridge.....	8,000	3,000	2,000	7,000
By River St. Lawrence:				
From Toronto by steamers.....				18,239
“ Montreal, by steamers.....	94,458	119,396	79,272	63,202
“ “ by sailing vessels.....	148,477	107,003	125,178	115,457
“ Quebec, by Gulf port steamers.....	14,543		15,258	13,488
“ “ by sailing vessels.....			36,313	31,272
			515,998	542,412

The quantity of Flour carried from the Provinces of Ontario and

Quebec, via t
1872, was 81,
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YEARS.

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Quebec, *via* the Grand Trunk Railway, to the Maritime Provinces in 1872, was 81,594 brls. (or 35.13 per cent.) more than in 1871; the total in 1871 was less by 25,763 brls. (or 9.98 per cent.) than in 1870; in 1870, was 35,777 brls. (or 12.18 per cent.) less than 1869; and in 1869 was less by 34,450 brls. (or very nearly 10½ per cent.) than in 1868.

III.—CROPS AND GRAIN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

General Statements and Remarks regarding the Crops.

The following table shows the aggregate yield in the United States of the different kinds of grain mentioned. The figures for the years 1850 and 1860 were taken from the census reports; those from 1864 to 1868 inclusive were procured from the Agricultural Bureau,—with the remark appended, that in 1864, '65, and '66, the quantities, (except for Indian Corn) are estimates of the Northern States, or those not included in Secession, while the quantities for 1867, '68, and '69, are estimates for all the States. While the yield of Wheat in 1869 showed an increase of 15 per cent. over that of 1868, the crop of 1870 showed a decrease of 50,146,900 bushels (or 19.27 per cent.) as compared with the yield of 1869. The crop of 1871 yielded 230,000,000 bushels, showing an increase of over 10 per cent., as compared with that of 1870, and it is believed that the crop of 1872 showed an increase of about 5 per cent. over 1871, or a total yield of 240,000,000 bushels. It had been supposed that the prodigious corn crop of 1870 was not likely soon to be exceeded, there having been a slight decrease in 1871; it is now understood, however, that the yield in 1872 was higher than that of 1870 by 6,000,000 bushels.

YEARS.	WHEAT.	INDIAN CORN.	BARLEY.	OATS.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1850.....	100,485,944	592,071,104	5,167,015	146,584,178
1860.....	173,104,924	838,792,740	15,825,898	172,643,185
1864.....	160,695,823	530,581,403	10,632,178	176,690,064
1865.....	148,552,829	704,427,853	11,391,286	225,252,295
1866.....	151,999,906	867,946,295	11,283,807	268,141,977
1867.....	212,441,400	768,320,000	25,727,000	278,698,000
1868.....	224,036,600	906,527,000	22,896,100	254,960,800
1869.....	260,146,900	874,320,000	28,652,200	288,334,000
1870.....	210,000,000	1,094,000,000	.....	.....
1871.....	230,000,000	1,092,000,000	.....	.....
1872.....	240,000,000	1,100,000,000	.....	.....

Yield of Wheat.—According to the statements published by the Bureau of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., the ten wheat-growing States to the east of the Rocky Mountains, (*viz.*, Ohio, Indiana, Illi-

Montreal following

OATS,		
Per Bush.	of 32 lbs.	
c.	c.	c.
00	27	37
70	29	47½
80	25	45
30	24	48
40	40	55
75	31	47½
75	30	40
75	28	44
78	28	42
.99	27½	46
.90	26	44

Quebec to

1868.
Barrels.
179,800
2,600
3,000
131,204
4,500
2,600
3,000
1,500
328,204

quantities to ports in

1869.
Barrels.
293,754
7,000
18,239
63,202
115,457
13,488
31,272
542,412

ntario and

nois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska,) produced 164,800,000 bushels in 1869; 149,840,000 bushels in 1870; 145,386,000 bushels in 1871; and 144,356,130 bushels in 1872,—the average annual yield of these ten States during the past eight years being 141,611,133 bushels. California, however, appears to be quite able to make up for all present deficiencies; for, towards the close of 1872, the U. S. Statist remarked as follows:—

“The crop of California is unprecedented. The increase upon last year's product is estimated at 75 per cent., which will bring the aggregate number of bushels almost up to thirty millions. The yield is large, the area much increased, and the quality of the grain is generally excellent. Monster farms are found in the Sacramento, San Joaquin, and other valleys, one being reported in the San Joaquin of 36,000 acres, another of 23,000, and a third of 17,000. Individual operators are numerous who have from 50,000 up to 1,000,000 bushels of wheat to sell. A great difficulty is experienced in freighting, storing, and shipping the surplus, which undoubtedly exceeds 20,000,000 bushels. Unless owners combine to provide warehousing facilities in the interior, great loss must ensue in the approaching rainy season, as it can neither be transported to nor stored in San Francisco before the rains come. In July, August, and September seventy-eight cargoes were exported to Great Britain, and the shipments of the coming months will only be limited by the number of vessels to be loaded.”

“The figures indicate an increase of about 5 per cent. upon the crop of last year, and promise an estimate, when returns are more fully analyzed, of at least 240,000,000 bushels, against 230,000,000 bushels last year. This result is assured even after a reduction of 35 per cent. is admitted upon the crop of the Middle States and Maryland, which appears to have fallen from 37,000,000 bushels to 24,000,000. An interesting aspect of this season's cropping is the apparent enlargement of the aggregate of the Southern States from 18,000,000 to 27,000,000 bushels, mainly in Tennessee, Texas, and North Carolina. West of the Mississippi, according to present information, there has been an increase of 15,000,000—say from 70,000,000 to 85,000,000. The central line of wheat production, running north and south, is this year farther west than ever before, and is nearly identical with the ninetieth meridian, which divides centrally the States of Wisconsin and Illinois. Nearly all the wheat produced between this line and the Mississippi River is grown in the western half of Wisconsin and of Illinois. Ere long the quantity grown west of the Mississippi must equal that produced east of it.”

Yield of Corn.—“At the close of the season, the crop ripened, mostly gathered in all parts of the country, and a sufficient amount of it “shucked” to determine its quality, it is manifest that a product as large as that of 1870 (not that of 1869, as reported in the census, which was a partial failure) has been produced. When the returns from distant points are completed, and calculations are perfected, it is probable that a crop of about 1,100,000,000 bushels will be indicated. Its intrinsic value in proportion to quantity is also somewhat larger than usual, the quality being above an average. Very little failed to ripen. Greater success than

usual has attained in the Rocky Mountain States is not deemed

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usual has attended efforts at corn-growing at high elevations, as in the Rocky Mountain area, though it was injured at many points by frost, and is not deemed a safe crop at elevations of 5,000 feet north of 39°."

Prices of Grain in the Interior.—The following paragraph from the same authority is not encouraging, at least for the present:

"Prices of cereals rule comparatively low, corn especially bearing prices that can scarcely repay the expense of cultivation in many of the Western States. Where fuel is scarce and dear, the old practice of burning corn has been revived. In some instances it has been economically used in manufactories. There is a wide range of prices in the several counties in a State, those upon through lines of railroad showing higher rates; but wider differences are caused by disparities between local supply and demand. There are new counties in frontier regions, with small production and increasing population from immigration, in which prices are almost as high as in eastern cities.

"Averaging the local prices of corn, the lowest rate is 18 cents per bushel in Nebraska and Iowa, while that of Kansas is 22, and Illinois 24. Going eastward it rises to 29 in Indiana, 34 in Ohio, 60 in Pennsylvania, and 62 in New Jersey. The range in New England is from 84 in Vermont to 95 in New Hampshire. The average for New York is 70 cents. One bushel of corn in Massachusetts appears to be worth five in Iowa. In the South the rate is highest in Florida, at \$1.20 per bushel."

Yield of Grain, &c., per acre.—A recent report of the U. S. Agricultural Bureau gives the following useful information relative to yields of different kinds of agricultural produce:—

"The average yield of corn per acre, as reported by correspondents, stands highest in Iowa, 40·8 bushels, the Illinois average being 39·6, that of Indiana 39·8, and of Ohio 39·5. The average of the States of the fortieth parallel is within a fraction of 40 bushels, those of Pennsylvania and Nebraska, being 39 bushels, and that of New Jersey 39·5 bushels. New England, with her garden-patches of corn, returns 31 bushels for Massachusetts and Rhode Island, 32·2 for Connecticut, 36·1 for Maine, and 38·2 for New Hampshire. In New York the average presented is 37·5. Texas makes the highest southern average, 28·5 bushels, declining to 24·3 in Arkansas, and 24 in Tennessee, and to 17·5 in Mississippi, to 13 in Georgia; the lowest average being 9·6 in Florida.

"The highest wheat returns are those of Minnesota, California, and Texas; the lowest are those of South Carolina, the range being from 6·4 to 18·7 bushels per acre. The rate is materially higher in the Gulf coast States than in the Southern Atlantic States, increasing from Georgia westward.

"The rate of yield for rye stands lowest in South Carolina, and highest in California, the range being from 6·2 bushels to 29·1 bushels. A reference to the tables will show the variation in these averages, which are in most cases higher than those of wheat.

"The highest average for oats is 40 bushels for Nebraska; the lowest is 8 bushels for South Carolina. Averages ranging from 40 down to 30 bushels come in the following order: Nebraska, Iowa, California, Minnesota, Illinois, Rhode Island, Vermont, Connecticut, Missouri,

Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Texas, Kansas, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan.

"Kansas makes an average of 28.2 bushels for barley, and West Virginia 11.5.

"The only averages above 100 bushels of potatoes per acre are those of Minnesota, Texas, Oregon, Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts, and North Carolina.

"The averages for hay range from seven-tenths of a ton in Maryland to 1.45 tons in Illinois."

The following table shows the quantity and destination of exports of Flour, Wheat, Barley, and Oats from San Francisco, Cal., during the twelve months ended Dec. 31st, 1872:

To	FLOUR. Bbls.	WHEAT. Centals.	BARLEY. Centals.	OATS. Centals.
New York, etc.....	7,579	23,159		
Great Britain.....	6,091	6,012,421	201	
China.....	108,090	1,121	4	1,238
Japan.....	6,968	201	1,448	771
Hawaiian Islands.....	8,160	589	60	3,639
British Columbia.....	3,642	1,129	12,063	3,614
Mexico.....	8,558	18	325	79
Central America.....	44,990	68	257	576
Panama.....	10,657	3	26	196
Manila.....	4,200			
Tahiti.....	5,555	1,044	3,232	12
Russian Possessions, Asia.....	5,543			
South Sea Islands.....	311			
South America.....	946		142,193	
Singapore.....	1,250			
Java.....	4,480	617		
Australia.....	16,318	28,971	16,333	45
New Zealand.....	1,250		11	
Africa.....	2,500	2,042		
Totals, 1872.....	247,088	6,071,383	176,153	10,170
Totals, 1871.....	232,094	1,311,679	12,371	7,832

The price for Choice Shipping White Wheat, during the last six months of 1872, ranged from \$1.65 to \$1.80 in August, up to \$2.05 to \$2.10 per cental towards the close of the month of December. The grain fleet from that port during the year aggregated 259 vessels, carrying the bulk of 7,000,000 centals, valued at \$12,000,000. The lowest and highest rates of grain freights to Liverpool, were from £2 5s per ton in February, to £5 11s 6d in October.

Foreign Exports

YEAR.	F
1861	3,1
1862	2,9
1863	2,5
1864	1,9
1865	1,4
1866	90
1867	87
1868	1,00
1869	1,58
1870	1,95
1871	1,63
1872	1,20

RETROSPECT OF THE YEAR 1872.

Weekly Prices of Spring Wheat in Chicago for Two Years.

DATE.	1872.				1871.			
	No. 1.		No. 2.		No. 1.		No. 2.	
	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	\$ ct.
January.... 6	1 22½	1 28	1 20½	1 25	1 10 @	1 12½	1 08½	1 11½
..... 13	1 26	1 28	1 22½	1 24½	1 10½	1 19	1 09½	1 10½
..... 20	1 26	1 28½	1 22	1 24	1 19	1 23	1 16	1 23½
..... 27	1 27	1 28½	1 22	1 24	1 24½	1 30	1 23½	1 26½
February... 3	1 28	1 29	1 23½	1 24½	1 22	1 32	1 21½	1 32
..... 10	1 28	1 29	1 23½	1 25	1 22	1 25	1 20½	1 25
..... 17	1 28½	1 31	1 24	1 25½	1 22½	1 25	1 21½	1 24½
..... 24	1 29	1 34	1 25½	1 26	1 20½	1 25½	1 19½	1 25
March..... 2	1 30	1 34	1 23½	1 25½	1 23½	1 27½	1 22½	1 26½
..... 9	1 29	1 32	1 22	1 24½	1 26	1 27	1 23½	1 27½
..... 16	1 25	1 30	1 18	1 23	1 27	1 29½	1 24	1 27
..... 23	1 23	1 30	1 17½	1 23½	1 26½	1 31	1 24	1 29
..... 30	1 23	1 27	1 18½	1 21½	1 25½	1 33	1 27	1 30½
April..... 6	1 25	1 30	1 19½	1 23	1 26	1 31	1 24½	1 29
..... 13	1 30	1 36	1 21½	1 23	1 29½	1 33	1 27	1 30½
..... 20	1 30	1 38	1 22½	1 27	1 30	1 34	1 27½	1 32
..... 27	1 40	1 45	1 28	1 35½	1 29	1 33½	1 25½	1 31
May..... 4	1 40	1 45	1 34½	1 35½	1 24	1 28	1 21	1 26
..... 11	1 46	1 60	1 40	1 42½	1 27	1 30	1 24	1 28
..... 18	1 48	1 60½	1 44½	1 60	1 27½	1 33	1 25	1 30½
..... 25	1 50	1 58	1 44½	1 60½	1 29	1 33	1 27	1 31
June..... 1	1 50	1 55	1 46½	1 54	1 24½	1 28½	1 24½	1 31
..... 8	1 49	1 55	1 43	1 53½	1 27	1 29	1 25½	1 27½
..... 15	1 48	1 55	1 46½	1 52	1 28½	1 32	1 26½	1 27
..... 22	1 27½	1 49	1 48	1 55	1 28½	1 32	1 26½	1 31½
..... 29	1 25	1 32	1 27½	1 49	1 27	1 30	1 27	1 30½
July..... 6	1 21½	1 30	1 21	1 29½	1 23½	1 29	1 23½	1 29
..... 13	1 25	1 29	1 20	1 27½	1 19	1 22½	1 18	1 21½
..... 20	1 23	1 28	1 22½	1 26½	1 18	1 22½	1 13½	1 21½
..... 27	1 26	1 34	1 21½	1 26½	1 15	1 20	1 11½	1 17½
August.... 3	1 29	1 41	1 28½	1 37½	1 02	1 16½	1 09	1 16
..... 10	1 40	1 50½	1 38	1 50	1 07	1 08½	0 99½	1 07
..... 17	1 53	1 61	1 53	1 61	1 04½	1 08½	1 03½	1 08½
..... 24	1 14	1 56½	1 11	1 56½	1 07	1 20	1 05½	1 20
..... 31	1 18	1 25	1 13½	1 19½	1 14	1 25	1 12	1 25
September.. 7	1 24	1 29	1 18½	1 19½	1 07½	1 32	1 06	1 32
..... 14	1 27½	1 33	1 22	1 24	1 10	1 21½	1 09½	1 20
..... 21	1 23	1 28½	1 17½	1 28½	1 17½	1 21	1 15½	1 19
..... 28	1 24	1 27	1 17½	1 23	1 16½	1 20½	1 15	1 17½
October.... 5	1 19½	1 26	1 11½	1 19½	1 19	1 25	1 16½	1 22½
..... 12	1 20	1 24½	1 11½	1 21	1 20	1 27	1 17	1 24
..... 19	1 15	1 24½	1 11½	1 15½	1 17½	1 20	1 17	1 18
..... 26	1 14	1 16	1 09	1 14½	1 17½	1 20½	1 12½	1 19
November.. 2	1 13	1 18½	1 06½	1 11	1 18	1 24	1 15	1 22½
..... 9	1 16	1 18	1 07½	1 09½	1 21½	1 23½	1 18	1 21
..... 16	1 12	1 14	1 04½	1 08½	1 21½	1 24	1 18½	1 21½
..... 23	1 16	1 21	1 01	1 03½	1 24	1 26	1 20½	1 22
..... 30	1 17	1 20	1 06½	1 11	1 23½	1 26	1 18½	1 22
December.. 7	1 16	1 21	1 07½	1 10½	1 23	1 25	1 17½	1 19½
..... 14	1 20	1 22	1 08½	1 11½	1 24½	1 26½	1 19	1 21
..... 21	1 20	1 22	1 10	1 13½	1 24½	1 25	1 19	1 20½
..... 28	1 22½	1 24½	1 12½	1 16½	1 21½	1 24½	1 17	1 19½
			1 17	1 21	1 21	1 22½	1 17½	1 20

Foreign Exports of Flour and Grain from New York city during twelve years :

YEAR.	FLOUR.	WHEAT.		CORN.	OATS.	BARLEY.	RYE.
		Brls.	Bush.				
1861	3,110,646	28,889,914	12,456,265	160,875	3,927	1,000,405	
1862	2,961,518	25,564,755	12,020,848	210,669	42,061	1,104,549	
1863	2,527,338	15,424,889	7,533,431	126,566	52,439	416,369	
1864	1,918,393	12,193,433	846,831	42,135	150	588	
1865	1,402,144	2,527,626	2,549,670	94,567	.....	198,348
1866	900,084	522,669	11,079,394	1,190,583	1,329,842	248,646	
1867	871,089	4,468,774	8,147,813	144,665	886,893	473,260	
1868	1,003,968	5,762,037	5,989,225	94,707	90	152,993	
1869	1,584,211	18,240,586	1,637,586	49,393	.....	142,542
1870	1,950,234	18,446,035	487,792	28,986	.....	92,431
1871	1,633,716	21,731,369	12,746,769	45,054	98,364	507,598	
1872	1,202,792	13,299,320	25,652,656	32,718	22,656	623,355	

IN STORE AT PLACES MENTIONED, DECEMBER 28TH, 1872.

	WHEAT	CORN.	OATS.	BARLEY.
In store and afloat at New York . . . bush.	1,976,956	5,658,074	1,584,803	1,204,743
“ “ Albany “	4,000	41,000	89,000	339,000
“ “ Buffalo “	423,775	292,700	92,877	313,380
“ “ Chicago “	1,019,555	1,410,110	604,022	190,127
“ “ Milwaukee “	669,000	39,000	153,000	15,000
“ “ Duluth “	70,000	.....	.....	.....
“ “ Toledo “	232,683	330,452	156,799	11,832
“ “ Detroit “	96,601	66,772	39,290	40,548
“ “ Oswego “	539,773	306,062	2,078	197,706
“ “ St. Louis “	518,231	153,114	137,550	151,890
“ “ Boston “	16,904	102,086	56,783	96,741
“ “ Toronto “	52,233	2,735	4,094	59,801
“ “ Montreal “	223,800	368,246	69,748	11,000
“ “ Philadelphia “	110,150	303,000	135,000	50,000
“ “ Baltimore “	150,000	233,507	65,000	.....
Rail Shipments in week “	91,892	124,083	131,840	43,959
On New York Canals “	52,120	164,457	85,200	78,138
Total in store, December 28, 1872	6,248,673	9,595,398	3,414,084	2,863,865

CITY

A CHAPTER on the
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 recur to the subject
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 The following para
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 interest to the gene

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 facilities for the conn
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04,743
39,000
13,380
90,127
15,000

.....
11,832
40,548
97,706
51,890
96,741
59,801
11,000
50,000

.....
43,959
78,138

63,865

THE

CITY AND PORT OF MONTREAL.

THE CITY.

A CHAPTER on the "Progress of Montreal," given among the Preliminary Reports relating to the year 1864, and repeated with the necessary corrections in the publication for 1868, has again gone so far out of date in the short period of four years, as to render it expedient to recur to the subject. Some pains have been taken to bring down the statements to the present time,—adding a few other particulars, which could not be conveniently classified in what may be called the report-proper. The following paragraphs are therefore submitted to be worthy of special notice, as pointing out the steady progress of the City; and it is hoped that the matters of fact thus grouped together may not be devoid of interest to the general reader.

LOCALITY, POPULATION, TAXATION, &c.

Montreal is situated in latitude $45^{\circ} 31'$ North, and longitude $73^{\circ} 35'$ West,—at the head of ocean navigation, and the termination of inland navigation on the River St. Lawrence. The city forms, so to speak, the focal point towards which converge great water and railway lines, and from which radiate the various media for communicating with the Maritime Provinces, the New England States, New York, and the Middle States;—and may yet become the great depot whence will be distributed the supplies required by millions of industrious operatives, the products of their skill seeking markets in the far West through the same channels. The Victoria Bridge,—that monument of engineering skill, which here spans the River St. Lawrence,—is capable of being made to afford ample facilities for the connection of Canadian railroads with those of New England; and the desideratum is, the adoption of a policy that shall admit of unfettered connections, and reciprocal benefits.

The Census of 1851 showed the population of Montreal to be 57,715; the returns of 1861 gave 91,159 for the nine wards into which the city is divided, and 10,433 for continuation of suburbs,—total, 101,602. The increase in the city proper, during 10 years, was 33,454, or 58 per cent.; the increase in city and suburbs being 43,887, or 76 per cent. According to the Census of 1871, the population of the city within the nine wards, was 107,245, a subsequent proof-enumeration giving 117,865,—while the contiguous suburbs (which are practically a part of the city) include a population of about 23,000. The aggregate population is, therefore, (say) 140,865. The increase in the city proper since 1861 was 26,706, or 29.29 per cent.;—the increase in city and suburbs being 38,398, or 37.79 per cent.

The municipal taxation of Montreal is very light, compared with other large cities of America, as is shown by the following statement:—

	Population.	Municipal taxation per capita.
Boston, Mass.,.....	250,526	\$36.10
New York City,.....	942,292	29.54
Chicago, Ill.,.....	298,983	21.65
Albany, N. Y.,.....	69,422	20.12
Cincinnati, O.,.....	216,239	19.00
Philadelphia, Pa.,.....	674,022	13.73
Buffalo, N. Y.,.....	117,715	12.33
Montreal, Q.,.....	117,865	7.25

The average sum of \$7.25 per capita in Montreal, includes the assessment for Water.

According to the provisions of the Acts incorporating the city, the interest and sinking fund on its debt are the first charge upon its revenue; and creditors have unusual facilities for the immediate collection of their debts. The debt on 31st January, 1873, (the end of last civic year), was:—

Funded Debt.....	\$5,751,879
Sundry Liabilities covered by good Assets	273,616
	<u>\$6,025,495</u>

Involving an annual charge for Interest and Sinking Fund, of..... \$392,000

Against this the city owns productive assets, as follows:—

Water Works, costing.....	\$3,597,645
Markets, costing.....	665,938
	<u>\$4,263,583</u>

Yielding an annual revenue of..... \$328,500

The annual charge, at date above mentioned, upon the general revenue of the city for interest, was therefore very small,—\$63,500,—to which, of course, should now be added the annual cost of the recent loan

The aggregate assessment roll

1859.....
1860.....
1861.....
1862.....
1863.....
1864.....
1865.....
1866.....
1867.....
1868.....
1869.....
1870.....
1871.....
1872.....

The following (rected in 1872,) and

Government proper
Municipal proper
Benevolent proper
Nunneries,.....
Roman Catholic Church
Protestant Church
School-Houses,...

The foregoing the City of Montreal cent.; while the income Deducting the above city revenue in 187

The number of

1856.....
1857.....
1858.....
1859.....
1860.....
1861.....
1862.....

Montreal was in

VALUE OF REAL ESTATE,—CITY REVENUE.

The aggregate values of Real Estate within the city limits, as per assessment rolls of past fourteen years, were :—

	ASSESSED VALUE.	GROSS REVENUE OF THE CITY.
1859.....	\$26,812,290	\$368,904
1860.....	27,649,550	448,732
1861.....	28,976,270	468,961
1862.....	29,857,480	530,437
1863.....	34,832,930	570,679
1864.....	36,573,028	579,122
1865.....	37,931,000	592,725
1866.....	39,889,700	623,613
1867.....	43,796,400	705,679
1868.....	45,259,520	778,288
1869.....	47,679,000	783,644
1870.....	50,600,000	805,656
1871.....	53,992,000	848,380
1872.....	56,203,000	894,361

The following properties, included in the foregoing valuation (corrected in 1872,) are exempted from assessment :—

Government properties.....	\$1,611,600
Municipal properties.....	1,901,750
Benevolent properties.....	170,000
Nunneries.....	1,394,700
Roman Catholic Churches.....	1,112,000
Protestant Churches.....	1,015,600
School-Houses.....	1,128,400
	<hr/>
	\$8,334,050

The foregoing table shows that the increase in value of real estate in the City of Montreal in fourteen years was \$29,390,710, or 109.61 per cent.; while the increase in revenue was \$525,457, or 142.43 per cent. Deducting the above-mentioned properties exempted from taxation, the city revenue in 1872 was equal to \$1.87 per cent. (upon \$47,868,950).

NEW BUILDINGS, STREETS, &c.

The number of new buildings erected during each year were :—

1856.....543	1863.....723	1870.....603
1857.....376	1864.....1,019	1871.....1,060
1858.....292	1865.....315	1872.....728
1859.....342	1866.....219	
1860.....594	1867.....281	
1861.....579	1868.....551	9,267
1862.....552	1869.....490	

Montreal was incorporated as a City in 1840. Since that time, the

various annual amounts of money expended by the Road Department were as follows:—

1841-'42.....	\$205,690	1853.....	\$ 19,456	1864.....	\$222,624
1843.....	58,904	1854.....	129,464	1865.....	176,147
1844.....	61,616	1855.....	32,379	1866.....	181,851
1845.....	59,727	1856.....	99,652	1867.....	189,845
1846.....	24,097	1857.....	66,616	1868.....	157,000
1847.....	41,925	1858.....	81,422	1869.....	232,109
1848.....	26,950	1859.....	40,119	1870.....	174,639
1849.....	14,054	1860.....	121,005	1871.....	258,707
1850.....	10,631	1861.....	103,034	1872.....	302,102
1851.....	12,238	1862.....	108,550		
1852.....	20,235	1863.....	164,105		\$3,431,978

The amounts placed opposite the several years, from 1867 to 1872 inclusive, do not embrace the very large sums expended by the Corporation for *widening* streets.

CITY WATER WORKS.

The City is supplied with water, brought from the River St. Lawrence, at a point beyond the Lachine Rapids, to the wheel-house by an aqueduct. The pumping machinery consists of two breast-wheels, capable of raising 5,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours, and a powerful turbine-wheel, calculated to raise nearly as much as the breast-wheels,—two auxiliary steam-engines having been added, with a pumping-power of 3,750,000 gals. each in twenty-four hours. These force the water up into reservoirs, situated on McTavish Street, at a height of 200 feet above the level of low water in the river, having a capacity of about 20,000,000 gallons. The enlargement of these is in progress, by which the water-storage will be increased to over 35,000,000 gallons. There is also a reservoir at Coteau Barron, about 130 feet above the low-water level of the river, which contains 4,000,000 gallons. In view of the increase of population, it will, at no distant day, be necessary to make further additions to the reservoirs; and doubtless any new project of that kind will be on a much larger scale than has hitherto been contemplated.

The water is distributed to all parts of the city, through nearly 103.46 miles of pipes. Besides the public fire-hydrants, several have been erected by private individuals, making the whole number 642. Water service is supplied to 16,025 dwellings, giving 22,246 water tenants. The aggregate consumption has been as follows:—

1863.....
1864.....
1865.....
1866.....
1867.....
1868.....
1869.....
1870.....
1871.....
1872.....

The annual income for the years was:—

1858.....
1859.....
1860.....
1861.....
1862.....
1863.....
1864.....
1865.....

The Fire, Water, & Police Department is thoroughly connected with the Central Police Station, which was built at the wheel-house, and other stations through the city, at comparatively small expense. The Superintendent of the Fire Brigade can, therefore, concentrate his forces at the wheel-house, where the fire-Brigade can, therefore, be divided into four districts (one for each part of the station) is equipped in every signal-bell. The 642 fire-hydrants, therefore, are of the time when the fire-Brigade can, therefore, be divided into four districts (one for each part of the station) is equipped in every signal-bell. The 642 fire-hydrants, therefore, are of the time when the fire-Brigade can, therefore, be divided into four districts (one for each part of the station) is equipped in every signal-bell. Ten years' experience has shown that the fire-Brigade can, therefore, be divided into four districts (one for each part of the station) is equipped in every signal-bell. Ten years' experience has shown that the fire-Brigade can, therefore, be divided into four districts (one for each part of the station) is equipped in every signal-bell.

	Daily Average Consumption.	Monthly Average.	Annual Consumption.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1863.....	3,985,112	121,354,442	1,456,253,303
1864.....	4,062,913	124,029,944	1,488,359,328
1865.....	4,238,590	129,162,645	1,549,951,743
1866.....	4,782,029	145,961,139	1,751,533,668
1867.....	5,444,752	165,604,954	1,987,259,456
1868.....	4,819,489	147,246,708	1,766,960,500
1869.....	4,691,957	143,081,343	1,716,976,123
1870.....	5,568,713	168,579,619	2,022,955,410
1871.....	6,457,580	196,523,108	2,358,277,353
1872.....	6,617,097	201,270,044	2,415,240,524

The annual income from the Water Works, during the past fifteen years was:—

1858.....	\$67,742	1866.....	\$203,341
1859.....	96,357	1867.....	215,346
1860.....	99,787	1868.....	224,106
1861.....	149,194	1869.....	226,879
1862.....	164,006	1870.....	230,688
1863.....	204,573	1871.....	243,379
1864.....	229,340	1872.....	266,098
1865.....	191,717		

MUNICIPAL TELEGRAPH.

The Fire, Water, and Police Departments of the City Government are thoroughly connected by Kennard & Co.'s Fire-Alarm and Police Telegraph, which was brought into operation on the 19th January, 1863. The Central Police Station is thus in constant communication with the other stations throughout the city, and the Chief could instantly concentrate his forces in case of emergency. By the same agency, the Superintendent of the Water Works can communicate with the attendants at the wheel-house, work-shops, and reservoirs.

For facilitating the movements of the Fire Department, Montreal is divided into four districts. There are signal-boxes placed throughout the city, at comparatively short distances apart; an alarm (giving the number of the station) is sounded on a church-bell, in each district, and tapped in every signal-box throughout the city, generally within a minute of the time when the intelligence was first communicated. The Fire Brigade can, therefore, go almost direct to the place where a fire has occurred. The 642 fire-hydrants are located at from 300 to 600 yards apart, each capable of supplying two streams of water with the force of jets from steam fire-engines.

Ten years' experience with the fire-alarm telegraph has given a sense

of security to the public, that the occurrence of such conflagrations as have in times past devastated large portions of the city is rendered almost impossible.

BANKS IN MONTREAL.

The condition of the various Banks doing business in Montreal, as indicated by the official returns made to the Government Auditor, on 31st December last, is shown in the statements given in that section of the following Report which treats of "Financial Affairs," to which the reader is referred. The institutions having head-quarters in Montreal are:—Bank of Montreal, City Bank, Bank of British North America, Banque du Peuple, Molsons Bank, Banque Jacques Cartier, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Mechanics' Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Exchange Bank of Canada, and La Banque Ville Marie.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

So large a portion of the following pages is occupied with particulars relating to the trade in Breadstuffs in Montreal, that recapitulation here is unnecessary. It need only be mentioned, in general, that the most complete arrangements exist for the handling and storage of Flour and Grain. Transhipment is performed by elevators,—those used for vessels in the harbor being floating ones, (nine in number) together capable of discharging and loading 35,000 bushels of grain per hour.

The question of providing increased facilities for the transportation of breadstuffs and merchandise between the East and the West, is of great importance to Montreal, and is now engaging attention. Transhipment at Kingston is expeditious,—the carrying capacity of craft employed in transportation between that port and this city is equal to about 1,200,000 bushels per trip,—and, at an average (say) of three round trips per month during seven months of the season of navigation, they could move nearly 25,200,000 bushels.

Limited space in the present publication also renders it impossible to do more than give two special examples of the city's progress in trade and manufactures; and these will be found in the following paragraphs, relating to the importation of Dry Goods, and the manufacture of Boots and Shoes.

THE IMPORTATION OF DRY GOODS.

The increasing quantities and values of Dry Goods imported into Canada, is shown in the following tables, compiled from official sources:

YEARS.	Ent M
1850.....	2,9
1851.....	3,9
1852.....	4,1
1853.....	6,0
1854.....	5,6
1855.....	3,1
1856.....	5,3
1857.....	5,9
1858.....	4,0
1859.....	6,0
1860.....	6,9
1861.....	6,9
1862.....	5,8
1863.....	6,3
1864-65.....	4,6
1864-65.....	8,0
1865-66.....	11,7
1866-67.....	12,3

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Toronto...
Hamilton...
Quebec...
All other pla

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Goods imported int
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annual import since
event,—being now

YEARS.	Entered at MONTREAL.	Entered at TORONTO.	Entered at HAMILTON.	Entered at QUEBEC.	Entered at ALL OTHER PORTS.	Values of TOTAL IMPORTS.	Per centage of Imports at Montreal to all Canada.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1850.....	2,994,688	1,441,208	812,612	588,240	876,000	6,712,748	44·612
1851.....	3,975,476	1,227,688	1,015,332	849,572	1,157,912	8,225,980	48·326
1852.....	4,154,000	1,342,988	1,156,548	825,012	762,092	8,240,640	50·408
1853.....	6,099,704	2,786,188	1,735,952	1,388,940	1,192,292	13,203,076	46·199
1854.....	5,699,792	2,876,540	2,623,576	2,035,952	1,424,824	14,660,684	38·878
1855.....	3,161,730	2,225,785	2,154,563	657,963	1,309,731	9,509,773	33·257
1856.....	5,385,512	3,022,877	2,393,978	813,059	1,557,860	13,173,288	40·882
1857.....	5,991,174	2,212,009	1,544,006	986,064	1,390,259	12,123,511	48·725
1858.....	4,008,643	1,073,082	626,048	875,730	815,401	7,398,904	55·530
1859.....	6,077,578	1,716,924	962,806	988,785	1,079,471	10,825,564	56·141
1860.....	6,984,986	1,849,688	1,214,445	1,130,429	1,271,577	12,451,125	56·099
1861.....	6,964,484	2,203,029	1,289,750	1,237,714	1,461,420	13,156,397	52·936
1862.....	5,866,124	1,790,796	1,160,778	1,280,700	1,064,841	11,163,239	52·369
1863.....	6,364,068	1,930,190	965,764	1,251,410	969,675	11,481,107	55·431
1864 ½ year...	4,697,145	1,195,832	565,988	881,349	647,605	7,987,919	58·803
1864-'65.....	8,021,806	2,147,478	899,417	1,381,823	1,096,473	13,546,997	59·215
1865-'66.....	11,702,517	3,513,455	1,648,138	1,541,510	1,469,232	19,874,852	58·881
1866-'67.....	12,317,861	3,915,091	1,773,654	1,410,754	2,069,404	21,486,764	57·328

This table refers, of course, to Canada before Confederation, consisting of the two Provinces now designated Ontario and Quebec. It shows the aggregate value of Dry Goods imported during a period of 17½ years to have been \$215,222,568,—the total for Montreal during that period being \$110,467,288, or 50·862 per cent. of the whole. The imports from 1851 to 1860 were valued at \$109,812,545, the annual average being \$10,981,255; and the total for six years (1861, '62, '63, and '65, '66, '67.) was \$90,709,356, the annual average being \$15,118,226.

The table shows in a concise manner, the increase in a particular branch of the import trade of Canada, and that Montreal annually increased her pre-eminence as a port of entry. For instance—the total value of Dry Goods imported at the four principal cities in Canada, before Confederation, showed the following comparisons:—

	Values imported in 1850.	Values imported in 1867.	Increase.
Montreal.....	\$2,994,688	\$12,317,861	\$9,323,173
Toronto.....	1,441,208	3,915,091	2,473,883
Hamilton.....	812,612	1,773,654	961,042
Quebec.....	588,240	1,410,754	822,514
All other places.....	876,000	2,069,404	1,193,404

During the five fiscal years which have elapsed since 1st July, 1867, (1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1872 inclusive), the aggregate value of Dry Goods imported into the Dominion was \$125,072,096, of which \$52,989,712, or 42·37 per cent. were entered at the Port of Montreal. The average annual import since Confederation is, of course, much greater since that event,—being now \$25,014,419, against \$15,118,226, during six previous

years. The bringing in of the Maritime Provinces has reduced the percentage of imports at Montreal from 50·86 to 42·37; nevertheless the figures for 1871-'72 show an increase of \$2,165,958 (or 17·58 per cent.) over the largest imports of any previous year.

Analytical tables of importations of Dry Goods since the Confederation of the Provinces are given in the Preliminary Report in this publication entitled "Commercial Progress of the Dominion."

MANUFACTURE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

The magnitude of this branch of manufacture will be appreciated, when it is stated that in the City of Montreal there are 30 establishments engaged in it. Seven or eight of them are small ones. There are about 7,000 persons employed in the various departments; and it is estimated that the proportion of the population dependent upon this branch of enterprise now amounts to 25,000. The improvements in machinery which have been introduced into the principal factories within the past few years, enable the larger firms to produce nearly 200 different kinds of boots and shoes. That machinery includes—500 sewing machines, 75 pegging machines, 50 closing machines, 30 sole-sewers, 30 sole-cutters, —besides large numbers of dieing machines, heeling machines,—also machinery for eyeletting, punching, skiving, rolling, &c.

It is estimated that the boot and shoe manufacturers of this City make three-fourths of the whole quantity produced in the Dominion, the remaining one-fourth coming from manufacturers in other places. As showing the value of improved machinery, it may be stated that a careful calculation has shown that some of the larger establishments manufacture from 500 to 1,000, and in some instances 1,500 pairs per day, the average actual production being 12,000 pairs daily, or (in 300 working days) the immense number of 3,600,000 pairs for the City, valued at \$4,500,000; the estimated aggregate for the Dominion being 4,800,000 pairs, valued at \$6,000,000.

With regard to wholesale values, it may be remarked that the comparatively low price of stock and labor in 1863, admitted of a manufacturing profit at the low average of 95 cents per pair, or an estimated value of \$1,729,000 for the whole number of pairs produced in the City during that year. Labor and stock were very much dearer in 1867, and the average rate was \$1.25, or \$3,000,000 for the total product. The averages of 1872 showed little or no variation,—but the production of last year, compared with that of 1867, showed an increase of 50 per cent.

A large business in boots and shoes is now done with all the Maritime Provinces.

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THE PORT.

The Ship Channel.—As already remarked, Montreal is the point at which ocean-navigation terminates, and inland navigation commences. Prior to 1851, only vessels of light draught could pass through Lake St. Peter and come up to the wharves; but a lapse of twenty-two years shows a great change, for vessels drawing 22 to 23 feet water can now pass down from Montreal to the sea. The following are some noticeable incidents:—

The work of improving the navigation from Montreal to Quebec, by dredging a channel through Lake St. Peter, was commenced by the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal in June, 1851; and on 3rd November of the same year the ship "City of Manchester" passed down, drawing 14 feet water, when the depth on the flats was 12 feet,—showing an increase of 2 feet, the dredged channel being then only 75 feet wide.

On 24th August, 1853, the ship "California" loaded down to 16 feet 2 inches, was taken through from Montreal to Quebec, when the depth on the flats was twelve feet,—showing an increase of 4 feet 2 inches, while the width of the channel had been dredged to 150 feet.

On the 16th October, 1859, the ship "Pride of Canada" loaded down to 18 feet 8 inches, was taken through while there was a depth of 11 feet 8 inches on the flats,—showing an increase of 7 feet, the width of the channel having been increased to 300 feet.

On 16th November, 1865, the ship "Ocean" was taken from Sorel to Quebec, drawing 19 feet 8 inches, there being at that time 10 feet 6 inches on the flats; and on 1st December following, a test-trip was made from Montreal to Sorel, (in the absence of a suitable vessel,) by lashing spars alongside a steamer to the required depth of 20 ft., thus passing through the Lake while there was a depth of 11ft. (the average point of low water) on the flats. The experiment was deemed satisfactory,—demonstrating that the result of all the labor since 1851 was an increased depth of 9 feet, and that at *low-water* there is a channel 20 feet deep from Montreal to the sea.

The important work thus accomplished has cost \$1,225,000; of which amount the Provincial Government paid \$900,000,—the remainder (\$325,000) coming out of the harbor revenues. The quantity of silt taken up and deposited on the flats at over a mile from the dredged channel was about 4,500,000 cubic yards.

A further deepening of the channel has been determined upon, so as to give a depth of 22 feet (and ultimately 24 feet or more) at low water,

to admit of the largest sized steamships coming up to the harbor without lighterage.

The Harbor.—The existing wharfage accommodation measures 16,140 lineal feet, or more than three miles. There are 11,690 feet of wharf-room in 20 feet depth of water, and 4,450 feet in 10 feet depth of water. In addition, there are now under contract 17,900 feet of new wharf at different points from Mill street to Hochelaga, of which more than one-half is in 24 feet depth of water. A considerable portion of the new wharves will be finished in the present year. The increased capacity of ships coming to this port, is indicated by the following memoranda from the Harbor-Master's Register, — showing the draft of water of vessels clearing at the Custom-House during the past three seasons :—

	18 feet and over.	19 feet and over.	20 feet and over.	21 feet and over.	22 feet and over.	Total draw- ing 18 ft. to 22 ft. 9 in.
No. of vessels in 1869.....	41	26	38	14	6	125
" " " 1870.....	68	48	17	5	none.	138
" " " 1871.....	97	47	18	7	2	171
" " " 1872.....	95	63	21	4	2	185

TRADE OF THE PORT.

The following statement shows the increase, in periods of five years since 1856, of the tonnage of vessels arriving from sea, and of river craft :—

	Tonnage Vessels from Sea.	Tonnage River Craft.	Total Tonnage.	Increase.
1857.....	67,740	334,523	402,263	from 1857 to 1861 96 per cent.
1858.....	78,809	343,224	422,033	
1859.....	94,660	459,065	553,725	
1860.....	121,539	348,652	470,201	
1861.....	261,793	530,224	792,017	
1862.....	265,243	523,991	789,234	from 1862 to 1866 2½ per cent.
1863.....	209,224	534,740	743,964	
1864.....	161,901	439,057	600,958	
1865.....	152,943	601,071	754,014	
1866.....	205,775	613,679	819,454	
1867.....	199,043	744,476	943,519	from 1867 to 1871 23½ per cent.
1868.....	198,759	746,921	945,680	
1869.....	259,863	721,324	981,187	
1870.....	316,846	819,476	1,136,322	
1871.....	353,621	824,787	1,178,408	
1872.....	398,800	936,782	1,335,582	

The increase in tonnage from 1857 to 1871 was 190 per cent.

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Steam and Sailing Ships.—Statements in different parts of the Report show how rapidly steam tonnage is taking the place of sailing vessels in the carrying trade between Great Britain and the St. Lawrence. In the present year (1873) there will be 52 steamships plying regularly between Montreal and ports in the United Kingdom, (besides transient steamers)—this port being only second to New York in point of importance; and notwithstanding the popularity of iron clipper-ships, and the rapidity and cheapness of transport which they afford, there is seemingly a time not far distant when a much larger proportion of the foreign commerce of the Dominion will be carried in steamships.

The success of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company (the "Allan Line") is one of the most remarkable illustrations of this city's prosperity. Commencing in 1856 with four steamers and a capacity of 6,536 tons,—the splendid fleet now numbers twenty-two steamships, with an aggregate of 55,307 tons register. The regularity with which passages are made,—the experience and carefulness of the commanders,—the admirable, even luxurious, arrangements for the comfort of passengers,—the excellent condition in which goods are carried, and the quick dispatch given, fairly place the Company's steamers in the highest rank. A tabular statement of the service of these steamers will be found on a subsequent page, under the head of "Unclassed Information." The Messrs. Allan also own thirteen first-class iron clipper ships, remarkable for their rapid sailing,—some of them having made the quickest time on record. Of these may be mentioned the "Gleniffer," "Glenbervie," "Abeona," and "Pomona." Their net register is 13,789 tons.

Temperley's London Line will this year consist of seven steamships, plying between London and Montreal.

The "Dominion Line" now consists of six first-class steamships, plying between Liverpool and Montreal.

The Line from Barrow-on-Furness to Montreal includes seven steamships.

There will this year be eight steamships in the "Beaver Line," plying regularly between Liverpool and Montreal.

[Besides the above-mentioned steamships in the regular trade of this port, it has been said that, possibly during the present season, several large, full-powered steamers of another line, now plying between an English port and New York, may be sent to Montreal as the future port of destination.]

Amongst the fast-sailing iron clipper ships frequenting the port of Montreal, the names of the "Shandon" and "Roseneath" are well known to importers and shippers; while the favorite iron clippers of the

"Canada Shipping Company" (named after Lakes Superior, Ontario, St. Clair, Erie, and Michigan), are held in high esteem.

The fine passenger steamers of the Inland Navigation Co., and the large fleet of propellers regularly employed in the Lake trade, also include a great amount of the capital of Montreal merchants invested in this department of commercial enterprise.

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SUM

The conditions in the following capital of the SH are given,—also

Name of Bank.
Montreal.....
Quebec.....
City.....
British N. Amer.
Du Peuple.....
Niagara District.
Molsons.....
Toronto.....
Ontario.....
East Townships.
Nationale.....
Jacques Cartier..
Merchants'.....
Royal Canadian..
Union of L. C....
Mechanics'.....
Canadian of Com.
Metropolitan....
Exchange of Can.
ville-Marie....
Hamilton.....
Dominion.....

The following and 1st January, 18

Montreal.....
Banque Nation
Molson's.....
Toronto.....
Quebec.....
Ontario.....
Eastern Town
Merchants'....
Royal Canadia
Commerce.....

Total

REPORT ON THE TRADE AND COMMERCE

OF
MONTREAL, IN 1872.

I.—FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SUMMARY OF BANK STATEMENTS AT CLOSE OF 1872.

The condition of the Banks in Ontario and Quebec, on 31st December 1872, is shown in the following table, condensed from the statement published by the Auditor. The capital of the Shareholders, and the casual capital derived from deposits and circulation, are given,—also the loans the Banks are sustaining upon the means at their disposal.

Name of Bank.	Paid-up Capital.	Loans.	Circulation and Deposits.	Specie, Dominion Notes, and Government Debentures.	Last div. paid in 1872 in 100 cts. at rate of	Price of Stocks at close of year.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	8 1/2 cent.	79 prm.
Montreal.....	9,289,450 00	21,994,809 45	17,451,309 82	3,672,223 07	4 "	11 "
Quebec.....	1,939,520 00	5,024,138 22	3,978,710 26	551,982 15	4 "	17 1/2 dis.
City.....	1,200,000 00	2,258,603 47	1,246,896 09	180.5 75	3 "	10 1/2 prm.
British N. Amer.	4,866,666 00	9,880,973 00	8,508,553 00	1,498,490 00	4 "	10 "
Du Peuple.....	1,600,000 00	2,739,825 46	1,219,033 11	174,778 55	4 "	
Niagara District.	344,528 07	986,896 11	892,206 72	79.2 66	4 "	
Molson's.....	1,629,910 00	4,359,872 81	3,376,488 65	363,152 82	4 "	
Toronto.....	1,500,000 00	4,927,573 99	3,583,215 47	729,633 58	4 "	
Ontario.....	2,463,778 00	5,930,311 27	4,147,637 63	487,062 42	4 "	
East. Townships.	726,150 00	1,700,728 75	1,156,729 50	119,975 07	4 "	
Nationale.....	1,525,075 00	3,256,366 81	2,281,279 35	372,199 46	4 "	
Jacques Cartier..	1,554,500 00	3,429,284 67	1,950,403 04	152,501 36	4 "	
Merchants'.....	6,619,663 23	15,606,576 27	12,428,394 38	2,849,468 30	4 "	
Royal Canadian..	1,915,469 50	4,321,936 76	3,214,461 67	599,335 74	4 "	
Union of L. C.....	1,859,766 00	4,693,475 71	3,227,075 78	728,136 68	4 "	
Mechanics'.....	420,365 00	700,447 77	423,063 25	10,136 87	3 "	
Canadian of Com.	5,626,658 00	13,111,975 58	8,756,623 01	1,798,283 40	4 "	
Metropolitan....	664,100 00	1,834,215 80	1,653,240 29	105,318 68	4 "	
Exchange of Can.	248,120 00	479,877 05	317,627 02	68,941 35	4 "	
ville-Marie.....	150,910 00	151,691 00	7,441 70	.....	4 "	
Hamilton.....	276,320 00	432,998 41	242,022 97	22,896 18	4 "	
Dominion.....	861,810 68	2,308,491 75	1,723,418 20	.....	4 "	

The following statement shows the increase of Bank capital between 1st July, 1870, and 1st January, 1873:—

NAME OF BANK.	Capital issued 1st July, 1870.	Capital issued 1st January, 1873.
Montreal.....	\$6,000,000	\$12,000,000
Banque Nationale.....	1,000,000	1,250,000
Molson's.....	1,000,000	1,500,000
Toronto.....	800,000	1,500,000
Quebec.....	1,500,000	2,000,000
Ontario.....	2,000,000	2,500,000
Eastern Townships.....	400,000	750,000
Merchants'.....	6,000,000	9,000,000
Royal Canadian.....	1,000,000	2,000,000
Commerce.....	4,000,000	6,000,000
Total (10 Banks).....	\$23,700,000	\$38,500,000

Lowest and highest prices of Stocks of the various Banks during each month of the year 1872.

MONTH.	Bank of Montreal.	Bank of N.Amer.	Ontario Bank.	City Bank.	Banque du Peuple.	Molson's Bank.	Bank of Toronto.
January.....	237½ @ 272½	115 @ 121	110½ @ 112	77 @ 80½	113½ @ 116	115½ @ 116	193½ @ 200
February.....	220 237½	117 121	108 111	71 76	113 116½	113 116	199 200
March.....	219½ 228½	118 121½	107 110	73 75	109½ 110	111 114½	199 203½
April.....	226½ 230½	117 122	110 112	75 80	109 110	114 115	206 220
May.....	229½ 237½	122 129	107 113	80 89	110 111	114½ 115	211 219½
June.....	220 229	127 129	107 109	87 92	110 110½	113½ 115	205 211
July.....	222 224½	120 ...	106½ 108½	88 90½	110 111	113½ 115	200 207
August.....	216 224½	118 121	105½ 109	82½ 85½	110½ 111	114 115	200 207
September.....	208½ 216	115 118	100 107	81 82	105 107	110 115	198 203
October.....	211 225	114 115	105 108	81½ 91	106½ 109	108½ 110	201 216½
November.....	220½ 230½	115 ...	102 108½	84 91	106½ 109	109½ 111½	203 209
December.....	176 225	110 115	95 101	80 81	105 107	108 119	190 202

MONTH.	Banque Jacques Cartier.	Merchants' Bank.	Eastern Townships Bank.	Quebec Bank.	La Banque Nationale.	Union Bank.	Royal Canadian Bank.
January.....	118 @ 122½	129½ @ 134	118 @ ...	112 @ 114	... @ ...	105 @ 106	104½ @ 106½
February.....	114 118	127 133½	118 ...	111½ 113½	... ..	103½ 104½	101½ 106½
March.....	114½ 117	127 128½	117½ 120	113 114	... ..	106½ 109	104 106
April.....	115 147½	127½ 135	120 125½	114 115	114 ...	110 113	107 109
May.....	112 117	134 137½	125½ 128	112½ 117	112 ..	109½ 113	108 116½
June.....	110 112	124½ 135	117½ ...	111 113½	111 112	108 112	104½ 109
July.....	110 112	118½ 124	117 121	112 115	111 112	104 107½	103½ 104½
August.....	110 112	111 118½	115 121	112 113	110 112	103 107	101 104½
September.....	110 112	110½ 112½	115 118	109 112	110 115	102½ 105	96½ 102
October.....	110½ 111	111½ 120	115 117	111½ 114	112 115	103 106	100 106½
November.....	106 112	111 119½	115 119	109 117	109 111	106½ 109	101 106
December.....	105 108½	105½ 113½	114 119	105 111	109 111	99 106	96½ 103

MONTH.	Mechanics' Bank.	Canada'n Bank of Commerce.	Dominion Bank.	Metropol'n Bank.	Bank of Hamilton.	Exchange Bank.	Maritime Bank.
January.....	86 @ 90	128½ @ 130½	107 @ 110	107½ @ 109	... @ ...	.....	.....
February.....	87½ 88	125 130½	105 108	105 107	.....	.....	.....
March.....	88 90	127½ 130½	108 110	105 106	.....	.....	.....
April.....	90 ...	132 137	108½ 110	106 107	.....	.....	.....
May.....	88 91	136 140	105 110	106½ 109	102 103	.....	.....
June.....	90 92½	126½ 137	108 110	106 109	100½ 102	.....	.....
July.....	90 92	126½ 128½	108 ...	103½ 105½	100½ 101	.....	.....
August.....	90 93	120 128	106 109	102 105½	100½ 101	.....	.....
September.....	89½ 93	118½ 121	105 107	101 103	100 101	.....	.....
October.....	86 89	121 129½	107 ...	102 104	99½ 100½	100½ @ 103	98 100
November.....	76 89	119½ 129½	103 ...	104 107	99 100½	101 103	96 100
December.....	80 89	112½ 122½	102 105	98 104½	95 100	97 102	92 108

BANKING AND COMMERCE.

Referring to the preceding tabular statements respecting the Banks of the Dominion, it will be seen that there has been, since 30th June, 1870, an increase of Banking Capital to the extent of \$14,800,000. This large augmentation was mainly effected under the Act of that year, which conferred the power upon Banks to increase their capital at any time, having previously obtained the sanction of their Shareholders. One of the clauses of the Act referred to provides that the notes of a Bank intended for circulation, and issued and outstanding, shall never exceed the amount of its paid-up capital. Three new institutions appear on the list at the close of 1872, viz.,—the "Exchange Bank of Canada," "La Banque Ville Marie," and the "Hamilton Bank." The "City and District Savings Bank" in this city, is incorporated as a Joint-stock concern, and is now governed by a President, Vice-President and Board of Directors.

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The high rates of interest paid for the use of money in 1872, shows how much room there is in the Dominion for a large cash capital. Immense sums were spent in all sorts of public works and private enterprises; and further national expenditures are about to be entered upon, which will attract hither multitudes of mechanics and laborers. The following summary statement of contemplated outlays on public works during the next eight years is believed to be considerably under the mark:—

Canadian Pacific RR.....	\$100,000,000
Intercolonial RR.....	8,000,000
Northern Colonization RR.....	3,000,000
North Shore RR.....	3,000,000
Ontario and Quebec RR.....	3,000,000
Levis and Kennebec RR.....	2,000,000
Shefford and Chambly RR.....	1,000,000
Welland Canal.....	4,000,000
Booms at Carillon.....	500,000
Grenville Canal.....	400,000
Montreal Post Office.....	200,000
Quebec Court House.....	100,000
	<hr/>
	\$125,200,000

It is feared that the projected works and improvements throughout Canada will culminate in a period of dangerous inflation,—only to be avoided by cautious prudence and foresight. A glance at the general and particular statements contained in the Preliminary Report on the Commerce of the Dominion (*ante*) will show that unexpected progress has been made within the past five years; and, as the public works upon which the immense sums of money are to be spent will, on completion, increase the trade and commerce of the whole country, no dismal forebodings need be entertained.

The large volume of business done in this city in stocks and shares (as noted in the report for 1871) was very much increased in 1872; and the meetings of the Montreal Stock Board (now held twice a-day), with the numerous transactions carried out by the members, bear testimony to the amount of such property changing hands both for investment and on speculation. The fluctuations in values of Bank Shares were not excessive in 1872, and, such as they were, owed their existence chiefly to the stringency or ease of the local money market, and to the demand and supply of that kind of property.

In addition to the employment of capital in Bank Stocks, a large amount has been absorbed, as before-mentioned, by Government outlays, on railways, canals and other public works. In prospect of Montreal, Toronto and other cities engaging in extensive improvements, railway grants, &c.,—to say nothing farther of the gigantic means required for the construction of railroads stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific,—an immense amount of Canadian bonds have to be placed in the European money markets. In view of this, it is very gratifying to notice the appreciation of the resources of the Dominion in trans-atlantic financial circles, that money has been promptly obtained on favorable terms,—and that recently, for the first time, Montreal City Bonds have found acceptance in Lombard Street.

STERLING EXCHANGE—PREMIUM ON GOLD, &c.

Sterling exchange commanded a good average premium during the year, and, with an increase of imports, remittances have been heavy. The absence of Commissariat Bills has been compensated for by the increased amount drawn against heavier exports. Weekly quotations are given in the table on p. 52.

There have been no exciting changes to chronicle in the movements of the gold market. The range has been narrow and the rate low. The following table shows the rates (highest and lowest), monthly, during the past ten years:—

year 1872.

	Bank of Toronto.
116	193 1/2 200
116	199 200
114 1/2	199 203 1/2
115	206 220
115	211 214 1/2
115	205 211
115	200 207
115	200 207
115	198 203
110	201 216 1/2
111 1/2	203 209
110	190 202

	Royal Canadian Bank.
106	104 1/2 106 1/2
106 1/2	101 1/2 106 1/2
109	104 106
113 1/2	107 109
113 1/2	108 110 1/2
112 1/2	104 1/2 109
107 1/2	103 1/2 104 1/2
107	101 104 1/2
105	96 102
106	100 106 1/2
100	101 106
106	96 103

	Maritime Bank.
103	98 100
103	96 100
102	92 100

the Dominion, use of Banking mainly effected increase their holders. One ended for cir- of its paid-up 72, viz.,—the milton Bank. a Joint-stock Directors.

DATE.	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
Jan., par to	134	160½	151½	160	197½	234½	136¾	144½	132	137½
February ...	153	172½	157½	161	196	216¾	135	140½	135¾	140½
March	139	171¾	159	169¾	148	201	125	136½	133	140½
April	146	159	166½	187	144	160	125	129½	132	141½
May	143½	155	168	190	128	145½	125	141½	134	138½
June	140½	148½	189	251	135	147½	137½	167½	136	138½
July	123½	145	222	285	138	146½	147	155½	136	140½
August	122½	129½	231½	262	145	148½	146½	152½	139½	142½
September...	127	143½	185	255	142	145	143½	147½	141	146½
October	140½	156¾	189	229	144	149	145	154¾	140½	145½
November ..	143	154	209	260	145½	148¾	137½	148½	137½	141½
December....	147	152¾	211	244	144½	146¾	131½	141½	133	137½

	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
January	133½	142½	134½	136¾	119¾	123½	110½	111½	108½	110½
February	139	144	130½	138½	115	121½	110	112½	109½	111
March	137½	141	130½	131½	110½	116	110	111½	109½	110½
April	137½	140	131	134	111	115	110	111½	109½	112½
May	139	140½	134	144	113	115½	111	112½	112½	114
June	139	141	137	139	110	114	111	113	113	114
July	140	145½	134	137	111	122	111	113	113	115
August	143	150	131	136	114	122	111	113	112	115
September...	141	145	130	162	112	116	112	115	112	115
October	133	140	128	131	111	114	111	115	112	115
November	132	137	121	128	110	113	110	112	111	114
December ...	134	136	119	124	110	111	108	110	111	113

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE.

An examination of the rate of discount at Bank of England, as changed from time to time during 1872, shows the following averages:—

Jan. 1 to June 30,—average equal to 3.502 per cent.
 July 1 to Dec. 31,— “ “ 4.692 “
 Average for all 1872, equal to 4.102 “

The following statement indicates the various fluctuations during twelve months:—

1872.			1872.		
April 4	.....	3½ per cent.	Oct. 3	.....	5 per cent.
“ 11	.....	4 “	“ 10	.....	6 “
May 9	.....	5 “	Nov. 9	.....	7 “
“ 30	.....	4 “	“ 28	.....	6 “
June 13	.....	3½ “	Dec. 12	.....	5 “
“ 20	.....	3 “	1873.		
July 18	.....	3½ “	Jan. 9	.....	4½ “
Sept. 18	.....	4 “	“ 23	.....	4 “
“ 26	.....	4½ “	“ 30	.....	3½ “
			March 26	.....	4 “

FINANCIAL FEATURES OF THE YEAR 1872.

The year was singularly free from Banking and Commercial disaster. The Banks in

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1872—Sept.
 1873—1 Feb.
 1874—1 Mar
 1875—1 Mar

“ The instalment

Montreal are all in a prosperous condition; and, with the exception of some *minor* insolvencies in the Grocery business towards the close of the year from illegitimate trading—and the usual crop of weak parties taking the benefit of the Insolvent Act, very little loss has accrued to merchants from the inability of those with whom they had dealings, to meet their engagements in full.

Money has been abundant in Great Britain, and, on the whole, rates of interest low enough for fair commercial accommodation,—an occasional brief disturbance of the money-market there, and a raising of the Bank of England rate, having been caused by payments on account of the French indemnity to Germany, and other short-lived causes. The arrangements of United States finances have also had an influence in that direction,—and the range of price for American Bonds has fluctuated in unison with the value of Gold in the New York market, manipulated as it is by jobbers and promoters of “corners.”

Among notable events in the latter half of the year 1872, which may be particularised as having had more or less influence in commercial circles, were the following :

14th Sept.—Award of the Geneva Tribunal, in the so-called “Alabama Claims,”—£3,200,000 to be paid by Great Britain to the United States within twelve months. That sum includes interest for eight years at 6 per cent

9th Nov.—Bank of England rate raised to 7 per cent., and 8 and 9 per cent. charged for special advances. On this day there occurred a great fire at Boston, Mass.—950 buildings destroyed—35 persons killed,—2,043 firms and individuals suffered heavy loss—insurance estimated at about \$48,000,000—reported loss \$100,000,000.

23rd Nov.—Arrest of a New York speculator and millionaire, on a charge of having robbed the Erie Railway Co., during his connection with it, of nearly \$10,000,000.

17th Dec.—The accused makes restitution of \$9,000,000 to avert proceedings,—and Erie shares advance from 42 to 50,—the speculator, it is conjectured, nearly recouping the amount given up.

PRODIGIOUS FRENCH LOANS.

The great loan of the year 1872 was that issued by the French Government to enable them to meet the balance of the War-indemnity. The *Economist* gives the following concise summary of the two war-loans, which are worth recording here, not only as showing the magnitude of the tax imposed by Germany, but also the great resources of France :—

“On 1st June, 1871, France raised a loan of 80 millions sterling to provide the payment of the first instalment of 80 millions as part of the total ransom of 200 millions. From this 80 millions, Germany allowed a deduction of 13 millions for the railways in Alsace, reducing the amount to 67 millions—but to this result 6½ millions were added for interest—leaving the actual payments by France as follows :—

1871—May—Sept.—Cash and Bills.....	£47,215,000
1872—Jan.—Feb.—Chiefly Bills.....	26,500,000
	£73,715,000

“In July, 1872, France issued a second loan of 140 millions sterling, in order to meet the remaining 120 millions of the ransom with interest and expenses, and out of this second loan the payments to Germany were and are to be :—

1872—Sept.....	£20,000,000
1873—1 Feb.....	£20,000,000
1874—1 March.....	40,000,000
1875—1 March.....	40,000,000
	100,000,000
	£120,000,000

“The instalments of the loan of July, 1872, extend over 18 months, or to 11th April,

1874, but large portions continue to be paid in full, and it is probable that France will be able to anticipate by six or even twelve months, the final payment to Germany March, 1875.

The actual component parts of the (say) 120 millions paid to Germany up to the early part of October, 1872, are as follows:—

French Gold and Silver.....	£6,400,000	
Bank Notes—French.....	£5,000,000	
" " German.....	3,200,000	8,200,000
Bills of Exchange—On Belgium and Holland.....	16,000,000	
" " Germany.....	40,000,000	
	56,000,000	
" " England.....	24,000,000	80,000,000
		94,600,000
Allowed for Alsace railways.....	13,000,000	
Indemnities paid by various towns during the War, in Gold or French Notes.....	12,000,000	25,000,000
		£119,600,000

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

The following is a copy of Returns published by the Auditor-General on 31st January last, giving details in accordance with a provision of the Act relating to Banks and Banking:—

WHERE PAYABLE.	DOMINION NOTES.	SPECIE.	TOTAL.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
At Montreal.....	4,886,819 50		
Toronto.....	2,982,847 00		
Halifax.....	1,202,372 00		
St. John.....	524,086 00		
Provincial Notes.....			9,596,124 50
Fractionals.....			2,025,103 00
			285,118 08
Total Circulation.....			\$11,906,345 67
Specie held at Montreal, Jan. 22.....		\$1,754,413 03	
Toronto, " 22.....		473,968 74	
Halifax, " 15.....		628,468 63	
St. John, " 22.....		131,015 95	
Winnipeg, Dec. 22.....		26,860 98	
20 per cent. on.....	\$9,300,000 00	\$1,800,000 00	\$3,014,727 33
35 ".....	2,906,345 00	1,017,220 75	
Excess of Specie.....			2,817,220 75
			197,506 58
Total Specie.....			\$3,014,727 33
Debentures held.....			7,200,000 00
Certificates of Deposit.....			1,691,618 34
			\$11,906,345 67

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

The following is a copy of the Official Statement of the Post Office Savings Bank account for Dec. 1872, published in accordance with the Act 31 Vic., cap. 15, sec. 3:

1. Balance in hand General on 30th as already reported
2. Deposits in Post Office Savings Bank during month
3. Interest allowed to depositors on accounts closed

In hands of Receiver
Add—Amount of cash business transacted during month 2 and 4 in the above

Add—Interest allowed

Deduct—Amount which Post Office Savings Bank has on behalf of certain

Balance in hand

The business figures

1872
1871
1870
1869
1868
1867
1866

It appears that in 1867, 11.19 per cent.; in 1871, 9.78 per cent.;

<p>1. Balance in hands of Receiver-General on 30th November, 1872, as already reported \$ 3,205,192 42</p> <p>2. Deposits in Post Office Savings Bank during month..... 182,759 00</p> <p>3. Interest allowed to Depositors on accounts closed during month... 1,260 97</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>\$3,389,212 39</u></p>	<p>4. Repayments (cash paid) during month..... \$ 148,284 55</p> <p>5. Amount written off Depositors' accounts in Post Office Savings Bank, not paid them in cash, but inscribed, on their behalf, in 5 per cent Dominion Stock during month..... 37,200 00</p> <p>Balance due to Depositors— Bearing interest at 4 per cent \$2,339,156 43 Bearing interest at 5 per cent..... 84,900 00 Outstanding Cheques held by Depositors, and not presented for payment..... 19,671 41</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>3,203,727 84</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>\$3,389,212 39</u></p>
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DISPOSAL OF BALANCE.

In hands of Receiver-General on 30th November, 1872.....	\$3,205,192 42
Add—Amount of cash transferred to Receiver-General on account of business transacted during the month, being the difference between items 2 and 4 in the above account.....	34,474 45
Add—Interest allowed, as above.....	1,260 97
	<u>\$3,240,927 84</u>
Deduct—Amount which the Receiver-General was requested to write off Post Office Savings Bank Account during the month, and to inscribe on behalf of certain depositors, in 5 per cent. Dominion Stock.....	37,200 00
Balance in hands of Receiver-General on 31st Dec., 1872, as above.	\$3,203,727 84

THE CHICAGO CLEARING-BANK.

The business figures for 1872 are subjoined, so far as obtained:—

	CLEARINGS.		BALANCES.	
	TOTAL.	Increase over former years.	TOTAL.	Increase over former years.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1872	993,060,503.47	114,124,108.74	99,086,896.27	13,110,353.15
1871	878,936,394.73	68,260,358.45	85,976,543.12	5,066,127.06
1870	810,676,036.28	79,231,925.17	80,910,416.06	7,079,415.92
1869	731,444,111.11	17,234,213.35	73,831,000.14	896,745.63
1868	714,209,897.76	136,587,879.38	72,934,254.51	8,291,436.01
1867	577,622,018.38	127,911,583.15	64,642,818.50	5,834,235.31
1866	449,710,435.23	.....	58,808,583.19	.....

It appears that in 1866, the balances were to the clearings as 13.07 per cent.; in 1867, 11.19 per cent.; in 1868, 10.21 per cent.; in 1869, 10 per cent.; in 1870, 9.98 per cent.; in 1871, 9.78 per cent.; and in 1872, 9.97 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE IN MONTREAL AND NEW YORK CITY DURING 1872.
ALSO, PREMIUM ON GOLD.

DATE OF QUOTATIONS.	MONTREAL.		NEW YORK.	
	Sixty Days' BANK STERLING.	Gold Rate for New York DRAFTS.	Sixty Days' BANK STERLING.	Premium on GOLD.
January 5	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$
12	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{3}{4}$ 108 $\frac{3}{4}$
19	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ 108 $\frac{3}{4}$
26	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ 109
February 2	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{3}{4}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{3}{4}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$
16	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 90 $\frac{3}{4}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$
23	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 90 $\frac{3}{4}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 110 $\frac{1}{2}$
March 1	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ 109 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 91	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110
8	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$
15	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110
22	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$
29	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{3}{4}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$
April 5	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$
12	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$
19	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 90	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ 111
26	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ 112 $\frac{1}{2}$
May 3	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ 112 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$ 113 $\frac{1}{2}$
17	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$ 113 $\frac{1}{2}$
24	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ 113
31	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$ 114
June 7	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 87	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$ 113 $\frac{1}{2}$
14	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 87 $\frac{3}{4}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 113
21	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ 113
28	110	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ 113
July 5	110	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ 113
12	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110	88 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	114 113 $\frac{1}{2}$
19	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$ 114
26	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$ 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$ 114
August 2	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 86 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$ 115 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 86 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$ 116
16	109	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 86 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$ 115
23	109	88 86 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ 113 $\frac{1}{2}$
30	109 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 88	109	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ 112
September 6	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ 112
13	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ 112
20	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$ 113 $\frac{1}{2}$
27	108	88 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 113
October 4	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 87	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 114
11	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ 112
18	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ 112
25	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ 113
November 1	109	89 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ 111 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	109	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 89	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	113 112
15	109	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 87 $\frac{3}{4}$	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	113 $\frac{3}{4}$ 113 $\frac{1}{2}$
22	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 88	108	114 113
29	109	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{3}{4}$ 112
December 6	109	89 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ 112
13	109 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ 112 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 89	109	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ 111
27	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ 112

The aggregate
subjoined summary
page 54. Beside
particulars concerning
Dominion of Canada
comparative prices
Oswego. The price
(see pp. 27 to 30)
section entitled
ports in the United
of navigation laws
monthly statement

R

Flour \$21,973 barrels	
Meal 16,185 "	
Wheat	
Maise	
Peas	
Oats	
Barley	
Rye	
Total in 1872...	
Total in 1871...	
Total in 1870...	
Total in 1869...	
Total in 1868...	
Total in 1867...	
Total in 1866...	

The Storage of
Public Stores and
Flour

II.—THE PRODUCE TRADE.

The aggregates of receipts and shipments of Flour and Grain are stated in the subjoined summary;—particulars for a period of twenty-eight years will be found on page 54. Besides the information given in the present section, a mass of important particulars connected with the Grain Trade of Great Britain, the United States, and the Dominion of Canada, will be found in the "Retrospect of 1872," pp. 1-26, showing also comparative prices in Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and Oswego. The particulars relating to the Wheat and Flour Trade of the United States (see pp. 27 to 32) are also deemed valuable. The reader is further referred to the section entitled UNCLASSIFIED RETURNS, where tables will be found showing the various ports in the United Kingdom to which Flour and Grain were shipped during the season of navigation last year,—quantities received weekly *via* the Lachine Canal,—also, a monthly statement of receipts and shipments *via* the Grand Trunk Railway, &c.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	Bushels.		Bushels.
Flour 921,973 barrels, equal to	4,609,865	Flour 832,931 barrels, equal to	4,164,656
Meal 16,185 " " equal to	161,850	Meal 28,262 " " equal to	282,629
Wheat	4,665,314	Wheat	3,818,450
Maize	7,656,440	Maize	7,546,390
Peas	652,649	Peas	1,205,026
Oats	211,684	Oats	456,446
Barley	129,064	Barley	118,496
Rye	28,804	Rye	874
Total in 1872	18,115,670	Total in 1872	17,552,967
Total in 1871	16,806,108	Total in 1871	16,186,484
Total in 1870	13,106,630	Total in 1870	13,801,310
Total in 1869	13,268,767	Total in 1869	11,687,706
Total in 1868	8,703,764	Total in 1868	7,546,362
Total in 1867	10,796,576	Total in 1867	9,732,425
Total in 1866	10,360,001	Total in 1866	10,220,150

STORAGE CAPACITY.

The Storage capacity in Montreal for Flour and Grain,—including Elevators, Public Stores and Warehouses,—is

Flour	350,000 barrels.
Grain	2,500,000 bushels.

FLOUR.

WEEK ENDING.	RECEIPTS OF FLOUR IN 1872.		SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR IN 1872.				
	Via G. Trunk Railway.	Via Lachine Canal.	Via Portland.	Via St. Lawrence	Via Quebec Steamers.	Via Montreal & Champlain Railway.	Via Coaticook.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
January 3	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	324	.....
....10	10,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	579	.....
....17	12,000	.....	700	.....	.....	1,000	.....
....24	12,000	.....	100	.....	.....	595	.....
....31	11,289	.....	.....	.....	.....	879	4,025
February 7	9,900	.....	600	.....	.....	1,213	.....
....14	6,600	.....	908	.....	.....	620	.....
....21	7,100	.....	700	.....	.....	1,798	.....
....28	6,900	.....	2,912	.....	.....	2,463	3,200
March .. 6	8,300	.....	1,000	.....	.....	595	.....
....13	4,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,277	.....
....20	5,900	.....	200	.....	.....	1,418	.....
....27	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,030	4,204
April ... 3	6,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,022	.....
....10	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,884	.....
....17	6,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	467	.....
....24	7,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,056	4,850
May 1	6,083	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,253	.....
.... 8	16,500	12,035	.....	.....	.....	280	.....
....15	22,991	17,782	.....	20,065	.....	555	.....
....22	25,521	18,424	.....	6,478	1,078	556	.....
....29	26,278	19,705	.....	7,670	22,411	860	.....
June ... 5	16,994	15,964	.....	9,121	4,139	748	5,300
....12	13,400	8,158	.....	8,436	5,186	1,194	.....
....19	12,779	12,712	.....	12,012	4,311	972	.....
....26	15,702	4,711	.....	21,446	9,007	1,021	2,300
July ... 3	11,490	7,649	.....	22,730	5,951	408	.....
....10	17,221	4,753	.....	11,435	3,557	1,041	.....
....17	10,295	7,172	.....	9,212	9,191	1,112	.....
....24	6,790	3,091	.....	9,378	13,521	880	.....
....31	5,571	8,205	.....	17,566	6,003	1,367	500
August . 7	9,002	8,419	.....	14,851	5,834	762	.....
....14	7,785	4,091	.....	13,895	6,555	788	.....
....21	5,555	5,765	.....	8,257	4,488	1,037	.....
....28	9,299	7,480	.....	14,044	3,854	727	.....
Sept. ... 4	6,834	6,003	.....	7,368	4,124	904	.....
....11	3,389	7,555	.....	9,050	3,649	661	.....
....18	6,794	6,964	.....	8,365	5,151	845	.....
....25	11,498	9,637	.....	7,427	3,777	856	.....
October. 2	14,294	12,487	.....	19,801	7,113	679	25
.... 9	19,917	11,275	.....	12,181	7,883	789	.....
....16	22,554	12,949	.....	10,415	6,874	669	.....
....23	19,900	17,178	.....	17,113	7,273	772	.....
....30	21,448	9,043	.....	11,654	7,465	643	.....
Nov. ... 6	15,401	14,895	.....	22,332	9,601	655	.....
....13	14,500	17,749	.....	24,419	10,424	379	.....
....20	18,400	14,370	.....	38,331	15,844	758	.....
....27	20,100	3,547	.....	12,563	13,073	976	8,400
Dec. ... 4	15,475	4,881	9,210	4,519	13,688	506	.....
....11	13,070	.....	5,100	.....	2,592	801	.....
....18	10,500	.....	6,630	.....	.....	535	.....
....25	6,900	.....	900	.....	.....	475	.....
....31	2,400	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS ..	607,319	314,649	29,660	412,134	223,617	46,814	45,206

The arrivals of Flour by Grand Trunk Railway show an increase of 49,618 barrels (or 8.90 per cent.) in 1872 as compared with 1871; there was an increase of 55,586 brls. (or 11.07 per cent.) in 1871 as compared with 1870; a decrease in 1870 of 36,312 brls., or 6.74 per cent. as compared with 1869; an increase in 1869 of 89,007 brls., or 19.80 per cent. as compared with 1868; the increase in 1868 was 8,879 brls., or a fraction over 2 per cent., as compared with 1867; and the increase in 1867 over 1866 was 128,436 brls., or 41 per cent. The receipts by Lachine Canal show a decrease of 79,363 brls., or 20.14 per cent. in 1872 as compared with 1871; there was also a decrease of 165,076 brls., or 29.53 per cent. in 1871 as compared with 1870; the increase in 1870 was 122,283 brls., or 27.99 per cent. as compared with 1869; the increase in 1869 was 98,411 brls., or 29.08 per cent., as compared with 1868; the figures for 1868 showed an increase of 25,458 brls., or 8½ per cent. over arrivals in 1867; there was a decrease of 79,191 brls., or 20½ per cent. in 1867 as compared with 1866. Adding a small quantity by another channel, the arrivals of Flour in Montreal during 1872 were 921,973 brls., being 29,787 brls. less than in 1871, or 3.13 per cent.; those in 1871 amounted to 951,760 brls., being 109,513 brls. less than in 1870, or 10.32 per cent.; while these in 1870 were 1,061,273 brls., being 95,206 brls. more than in 1869, or 9.86 per cent.

For receipts of Flour in Montreal during twenty-eight years, see page 54.

The quantities of Flour manufactured in the City of Montreal during the past six years were:—

1872.....	358,708 brls.	1870.....	350,071 brls.	1868.....	372,246 brls.
1871.....	322,765 "	1869.....	361,321 "	1867.....	285,857 "

The shipments of Flour from Montreal in Ocean-steamers *via* Portland during seven years were—in 1872, 29,660 brls.,—1871, 9,190 brls.,—1870, 10,803 brls.,—1869, 10,408 brls.,—1868, 11,701 brls.,—1867, 11,805 brls.,—1866, 28,066 brls. The shipments in sea-going vessels *via* River St. Lawrence in 1872 indicate a decrease of 28,058 brls., or 6.37 per cent., as compared with 1871. A decrease is also shown in the latter year of 14,893 brls., or 3.27 per cent., as compared with 1870; there was a decrease in 1870 of 27,230 brls., or 5.66 per cent. as compared with 1869; an increase in 1869 as compared with 1868, of 232,781 brls., or 93 per cent.; the figures for 1868 show an increase of 51,720 brls., or 26½ per cent. as compared with 1867; and the increase in 1867 as compared with 1866 was 57,848 brls., or 41½ per cent. The entire exportation of Flour, in all directions, may be thus summarized:—

	1872.	1871.	1870.
By Grand Trunk Railway,—including quantities particularised <i>via</i> Portland, Coaticook, and Montreal and Champlain R. R.....	130,268 brls.	194,791 brls.	195,517 brls.
By sea-going vessels	412,134 "	440,192 "	455,085 "
By Richelieu Co.'s Steamers, Market Boats, Canal, &c....	290,529 "	273,861 "	324,911 "
	832,931 "	908,844 "	975,513 "

For Shipments of Flour from Montreal to particular ports, see table among Unclassed Returns; and for shipments during twenty-eight years, see page 54.

Flour Inspected in Montreal during past Two Years.

	1872.	1871.		1872.	1871.
Superior Extra... brls	—	2,000	Middlings	18,420	19,682
Extra Superfine..	48,673	44,072	Pollards	4,662	3,829
Fancy Superfine.	34,699	34,261	Sour.....	2,386	15,200
Superfine.....	248,621	277,981	Rejected	9,648	9,501
Superfine No. 2..	33,331	36,924			
Fine	30,552	28,834	Totals....	430,992	472,277

There was
or 8.74 per cent
or 15 per cent
29.51 per cent
compared with
cent. as compar
1870, 39.43 per
39.47 per cent.

YEAR.

1861.....
1862.....
1863.....
1864.....
1865.....
1866.....
1867.....
1868.....
1869.....
1870.....
1871.....
1872.....

The Flour In
109,312 barrels of
through his hands
showing an incre
aggregate inspecti
1869. In 1871 he
cent. of the total p
per cent. It will c
do not nearly repr
arrived which were

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and the Dominion.
prices of No. 1 Super
at the following tabl
the highest price (\$6
For Flour import

There was a decrease in the total quantity inspected during 1872, of 41,285 brls., or 8.74 per cent., as contrasted with 1871, while 1871 showed a decrease of 84,175 brls., or 15 per cent., as compared with 1870; 1870 indicated an increase of 126,797 brls., or 29.51 per cent.; and in 1869 there was an increase of 31,995 brls., or 8 per cent., as compared with 1868,—there having been a decrease in 1868 of 6,660 brls., or 1½ per cent., as compared with 1867. The quantity of Flour inspected in 1872 was as 33.65 per cent. of the whole quantity received and manufactured,—in 1871, 37.05 per cent.,—in 1870, 39.43 per cent.,—in 1869, 32.14 per cent.,—in 1868, 34.20 per cent.,—in 1867, 39.47 per cent. The following table gives a comparison upon a different principle:—

YEAR.	Exported by Sea.	Inspected.	Difference.	Per centage over or under Exports by Sea.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	
1861	605,943	651,837	+ 45,894	7 per cent.
1862	597,477	626,691	+ 29,214	4½ "
1863	576,153	618,520	+ 42,367	7 "
1864	345,410	363,454	+ 18,004	5½ "
1865	179,693	246,658	+ 66,965	27 "
1866	140,016	260,130	+ 120,114	45 "
1867	197,864	404,320	+ 206,456	104½ "
1868	249,584	397,660	+ 148,076	60½ "
1869	482,365	429,655	- 52,710	10½ "
1870	455,085	556,452	+ 101,367	22½ "
1871	440,192	472,277	+ 32,085	7½ "
1872	412,134	430,992	+ 18,858	4½ "

The Flour Inspector reported that the quantities inspected by him in 1869 included 109,312 barrels of Flour from the Western States, or 25.44 per cent. of the total passing through his hands. In 1870, 111,084 barrels of Western States Flour were inspected, showing an increased quantity, although decreased percentage (19.96 per cent.)—the aggregate inspections during 1870 showing an increase of 29.51 per cent. over those of 1869. In 1871 he inspected 82,605 barrels of Western States Flour, or about 17½ per cent. of the total passing through his hands,—and in 1872, 37,184 barrels, or about 8.63 per cent. It will of course be understood that the quantities of Western Flour inspected do not nearly represent the entire amount received,—considerable quantities having arrived which were sold without inspection.

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF FLOUR.

The reader is referred to the series of tables on pp. 7, 9-17, 20-25, and 31, which afford a comprehensive view of the current of prices in Great Britain, the United States, and the Dominion. There is also a table on p. 26 which indicates the lowest and highest prices of No. 1 Superfine Flour in Montreal during a period of fifteen years. A glance at the following table will show the lowest rate in 1872 to have been \$5.63 in March; the highest price (\$6.90) being obtained in July.

For Flour imported into Great Britain from Canada and U. S. see pp. 5 and 6.

1818 barrels
5,586 brls.
6,312 brls.,
s., or 19.86
a fraction
was 128,436
63 brls., or
of 165,076
was 122,283
8,411 brls.,
increase of
9,191 brls.,
by another
being 29,787
brls., being
e 1,061,273

the past six
2,246 brls.
5,857 "

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1869, 10,408
ments in
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tter year of
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compared
increase of
67 as com-
of Flour, in

1870.

5,517 brls.
5,085 "
4,911 "
8,513 "

ed Returns;

1871-
9,682 brls.
3,822 "
5,200 "
9,501 "
2,277 "

PRICES OF No. 1 SUPERFINE FLOUR FROM CANADA WHEAT, IN MONTREAL, DURING FOUR YEARS.

DATE OF QUOTATIONS.	1872.		1871.		1870.		1869.	
	Per Brl. of 196 lbs.		Per Brl. of 196 lbs.		Per Brl. of 196 lbs.		Per Brl. of 196 lbs.	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
January	5	6 05 @ 6 10	5 70 @ 5 75	4 07½ @ 4 10	5 00 @ 5 00	4 90 @ 4 90	4 85 @ 4 90	4 90 @ 4 90
.....12		6 05 6 10	5 70 5 80	4 07½ 4 10	4 90 5 00	4 85 4 90	4 85 4 90	4 90 5 00
.....19		5 90 6 00	6 00 6 10	4 10 4 15	4 85 4 90	4 85 4 90	4 85 4 90	4 90 5 00
.....26		5 85 5 90	6 25 6 35	4 10 4 15	4 85 4 90	4 85 4 90	4 85 4 90	4 90 5 00
February	2	5 82½ 5 87½	6 50 6 60	4 05 4 10	4 85 4 90	4 85 4 90	4 85 4 90	4 90 5 00
.....9		5 80 5 85	6 45 6 50	4 00 4 07½	4 75 4 80	4 75 4 80	4 75 4 80	4 80 4 85
.....16		5 80 5 85	6 35 6 45	3 95 4 05	4 60 4 60	4 60 4 60	4 60 4 60	4 60 4 60
.....23		5 80 5 85	6 30 6 40	3 95 4 00	4 52½ 4 57½	4 52½ 4 57½	4 52½ 4 57½	4 52½ 4 57½
March	1	5 75 5 85	6 30 6 40	4 05 4 15	4 50 4 55	4 50 4 55	4 50 4 55	4 50 4 55
.....8		5 65 5 75	6 30 6 40	4 15 4 20	4 50 4 55	4 50 4 55	4 50 4 55	4 50 4 55
.....15		5 65 5 70	6 25 6 30	4 30 4 30	4 50 4 55	4 50 4 55	4 50 4 55	4 50 4 55
.....22		5 75 5 80	6 30 6 40	4 25 4 25	4 45 4 45	4 45 4 45	4 45 4 45	4 45 4 45
.....28		5 80 5 85	6 15 6 20	4 20 4 20	4 22½ 4 22½	4 50 4 55	4 50 4 55	4 50 4 55
April	5	5 90 5 90	6 15 6 20	4 20 4 25	4 25 4 25	4 55 4 60	4 55 4 60	4 55 4 60
.....12		6 00 6 10	6 00 6 10	4 25 4 30	4 50 4 55	4 50 4 55	4 50 4 55	4 50 4 55
.....19		6 00 6 10	6 00 6 10	4 25 4 30	4 50 4 55	4 50 4 55	4 50 4 55	4 50 4 55
.....26		6 15 6 20	5 60 5 75	4 25 4 35	4 40 4 40	4 40 4 40	4 40 4 40	4 40 4 40
May	3	6 40 6 40	5 70 5 80	4 25 4 35	4 40 4 40	4 40 4 40	4 40 4 40	4 40 4 40
.....10		6 65 6 80	5 85 5 90	4 37½ 4 40	4 40 4 40	4 40 4 40	4 40 4 40	4 40 4 40
.....17		6 65 6 65	5 75 5 95	4 35 4 35	4 25 4 27½	4 25 4 27½	4 25 4 27½	4 25 4 27½
.....24		6 50 6 60	5 60 5 85	4 30 4 40	4 25 4 27½	4 25 4 27½	4 25 4 27½	4 25 4 27½
.....31		6 40 6 45	5 40 5 60	4 40 4 40	4 30 4 35	4 30 4 35	4 30 4 35	4 30 4 35
June	7	6 25 6 30	5 45 5 55	4 80 5 00	4 27½ 4 30	4 27½ 4 30	4 27½ 4 30	4 27½ 4 30
.....14		6 50 6 60	5 55 5 60	5 40 5 40	4 30 4 35	4 30 4 35	4 30 4 35	4 30 4 35
.....21		6 20 6 25	5 45 5 60	5 30 5 40	4 80 4 90	4 80 4 90	4 80 4 90	4 80 4 90
.....28		6 15 6 20	5 45 5 60	5 10 5 25	4 50 4 60	4 50 4 60	4 50 4 60	4 50 4 60
July	5	5 85 5 90	5 45 5 55	5 10 5 20	5 25 5 35	5 25 5 35	5 25 5 35	5 25 5 35
.....12		5 85 5 85	5 40 5 50	5 10 5 25	4 90 5 00	4 90 5 00	4 90 5 00	4 90 5 00
.....19		5 85 6 00	5 00 5 10	6 45 6 60	4 80 4 90	4 80 4 90	4 80 4 90	4 80 4 90
.....26		5 95 6 00	5 00 5 10	5 90 6 00	5 00 5 07½	5 00 5 07½	5 00 5 07½	5 00 5 07½
August	2	6 05 6 10	4 90 5 00	6 00 6 10	5 00 5 10	5 00 5 10	5 00 5 10	5 00 5 10
.....9		6 40 6 40	4 90 5 00	5 50 5 50	5 15 5 25	5 15 5 25	5 15 5 25	5 15 5 25
.....16		6 40 6 45	5 10 5 15	5 25 5 25	5 20 5 25	5 20 5 25	5 20 5 25	5 20 5 25
.....23		6 00 6 00	5 40 5 45	5 25 5 30	5 00 5 00	5 00 5 00	5 00 5 00	5 00 5 00
.....30		6 20 6 20	5 30 5 40	5 25 5 30	5 25 5 35	5 25 5 35	5 25 5 35	5 25 5 35
September	6	6 40 6 40	5 50 5 55	4 90 5 00	5 00 5 10	5 00 5 10	5 00 5 10	5 00 5 10
.....13		6 70 6 75	5 70 5 75	5 10 5 20	4 90 5 00	4 90 5 00	4 90 5 00	4 90 5 00
.....20		6 65 6 70	5 60 5 70	5 20 5 25	4 75 4 80	4 75 4 80	4 75 4 80	4 75 4 80
.....27		6 70 6 80	6 15 6 25	5 20 5 30	4 65 4 70	4 65 4 70	4 65 4 70	4 65 4 70
October	4	6 60 6 65	6 05 6 10	5 20 5 30	4 60 4 65	4 60 4 65	4 60 4 65	4 60 4 65
.....11		6 20 6 25	6 30 6 30	5 30 5 40	4 55 4 65	4 55 4 65	4 55 4 65	4 55 4 65
.....18		6 00 6 00	6 25 6 25	5 30 5 40	4 70 4 75	4 70 4 75	4 70 4 75	4 70 4 75
.....25		5 90 5 95	6 00 6 00	5 40 5 50	4 62 4 70	4 62 4 70	4 62 4 70	4 62 4 70
November	1	6 00 6 10	5 95 6 00	5 30 5 40	4 57½ 4 60	4 57½ 4 60	4 57½ 4 60	4 57½ 4 60
.....8		6 10 6 15	5 85 5 90	5 25 5 35	4 45 4 50	4 45 4 50	4 45 4 50	4 45 4 50
.....15		6 20 6 25	6 10 6 12½	5 50 5 60	4 32½ 4 35	4 32½ 4 35	4 32½ 4 35	4 32½ 4 35
.....22		6 10 6 15	6 05 6 05	5 50 5 60	4 30 4 35	4 30 4 35	4 30 4 35	4 30 4 35
.....29		6 00 6 05	5 90 5 90	5 50 5 50	4 20 4 25	4 20 4 25	4 20 4 25	4 20 4 25
December	6	5 90 5 90	5 85 5 90	5 50 5 50	4 20 4 25	4 20 4 25	4 20 4 25	4 20 4 25
.....13		5 75 5 85	5 90 5 95	5 50 5 60	4 12½ 4 15	4 12½ 4 15	4 12½ 4 15	4 12½ 4 15
.....20		5 80 5 85	5 90 5 90	5 45 5 50	4 10 4 10	4 10 4 10	4 10 4 10	4 10 4 10
.....27		5 85 5 90	5 90 5 90	5 45 5 45	4 10 4 10	4 10 4 10	4 10 4 10	4 10 4 10

WEEK ENDING	RECEIVED
January .. 3	Bush
.....10	1,400
.....17	4,500
.....24	9,500
.....31	12,200
February .. 7	10,600
.....14	4,500
.....21	2,800
.....28	3,500
March .. 6	3,500
.....13	1,700
.....20	1,700
.....27	700
April .. 3	1,000
.....10	700
.....17	1,000
.....24	700
May .. 1	1,000
.....8	1,400
.....15	1,750
.....22	4,100
.....29	7,350
June .. 5	7,350
.....12	8,070
.....19	8,750
.....26	8,050
July .. 3	15,130
.....10	39,130
.....17	7,700
.....24	350
.....31	700
August .. 7	350
.....14	350
.....21	1,400
.....28	794
September 4	700
.....11	6,326
.....18	11,550
.....25	38,400
October .. 2	40,500
.....9	68,700
.....16	76,300
.....23	23,850
.....30	28,700
November 6	22,050
.....13	12,950
.....20	5,600
.....27	6,300
December 4	2,800
.....11	1,750
.....18	3,900
.....25	2,450
.....31	2,800
TOTALS...	528,764

WHEAT.

MONTREAL,
1869.
rl. of 196 lbs.
c. \$ c

WEEK ENDING	RECEIPTS OF WHEAT IN 1872.		SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT IN 1872.				
	Via Grand Trunk Railway.	Via Lachine Canal.	Via Portland.	Via St. Lawrence River.	Via Steamers Barges &c. to Quebec.	Via Montreal & Champlain Railway.	Via Coaticook.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	shels.	Bushels.
January .. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... 10	1,400	.....	19,509	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... 17	4,550	.....	8,037	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... 24	9,100	.....	2,492	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... 31	12,250	.....	12,920	.....	.....	100	.....
February .. 7	10,675	.....	11,828	.....	.....	.....	63,000
..... 14	4,550	.....	8,574	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... 21	2,800	.....	11,776	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... 28	3,500	.....	36,566	.....	.....	.....	.....
March .. 6	3,500	.....	10,742	.....	.....	.....	41,450
..... 13	1,750	.....	7,125	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... 20	1,750	.....	1,058	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April .. 3	1,080	.....	320	.....	.....	.....	1,650
..... 10	700	.....	1,280	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... 17	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
..... 24	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May .. 1	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,900
..... 8	1,400	29,197	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... 15	1,750	120,639	.....	19,684	.....	.....	.....
..... 22	4,100	88,033	.....	12,002	628	.....	.....
..... 29	7,350	74,979	.....	36,363	1,086	.....	.....
June .. 5	7,350	61,156	.....	12,751	79	.....	18,550
..... 12	8,075	33,358	.....	84,769	80	.....	.....
..... 19	8,750	46,165	.....	29,525	25	.....	.....
..... 26	8,050	88,410	.....	75,646	60	350	.....
July .. 3	15,134	25,965	.....	66,574	184	.....	.....
..... 10	39,130	96,322	.....	51,381	.....	.....	.....
..... 17	7,700	120,070	.....	77,957	.....	.....	.....
..... 24	350	132,520	.....	49,862	.....	450	.....
..... 31	700	35,940	.....	142,064	.....	.....	.....
August .. 7	350	59,447	.....	58,205	.....	.....	.....
..... 14	350	106,486	.....	63,662	100	350	.....
..... 21	1,400	73,013	.....	36,211	.....	100	.....
..... 28	794	43,426	.....	53,734	.....	.....	.....
September 4	700	86,796	.....	42,972	.....	350	.....
..... 11	6,326	179,133	.....	74,582	6	.....	.....
..... 18	11,550	220,750	.....	127,785	.....	.....	.....
..... 25	38,400	297,978	.....	116,365	.....	.....	.....
October .. 2	40,500	229,228	.....	201,500	10	.....	.....
..... 9	68,700	193,421	.....	149,871	.....	.....	.....
..... 16	76,300	386,747	.....	99,356	.....	.....	.....
..... 23	23,850	369,680	.....	188,939	30	.....	.....
..... 30	28,700	234,359	.....	197,743	.....	.....	.....
November 6	22,050	273,236	.....	216,384	.....	200	.....
..... 13	12,950	212,771	.....	321,302	.....	700	.....
..... 20	5,600	122,559	.....	392,083	.....	.....	.....
..... 27	6,300	94,766	.....	221,857	.....	.....	.....
December 4	2,800	.....	25,007	63,867	.....	.....	35,252
..... 11	1,750	.....	30,531	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... 18	3,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....
..... 25	2,450	.....	12,517	.....	.....	100	.....
..... 31	2,800	.....	2,820	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS...	528,764	4,136,550	203,102	3,284,996	2,288	3,270	274,794

The figures in the preceding table indicating *weekly* arrivals of Wheat in Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway during 1872, show a decrease of 193,076 bushels, or 26.75 per cent, as contrasted with 1871; those in 1871 indicated an increase of 472,941 bushels, or 190 per cent, as compared with 1870; those in 1870 showed a decrease of 275,874 bushels, or 52.57 per cent, as compared with 1869; those in 1869 showed an increase of 151,817 bushels, or 40.70 per cent, as compared with 1868; while those for 1868 indicated a decrease of 125,066 bushels, or 25 per cent, as compared with 1867. The receipts by Lachine Canal in 1872 show a decrease of 3,366,403 bushels, or 44.87 per cent, as contrasted with 1871; those in 1871 showed an increase of 1,243,543 bushels, or 19.87 per cent, as compared with 1870; in 1870 there was an increase of 677,850 bushels, or 9.77 per cent, as compared with 1869, and in 1869 an immense increase (*viz.*, 4,883,347 bushels, or 232.88 per cent,) as compared with 1868. The following is a summary of shipments during the past four years:—

	1872. Bushels.	1871. Bushels.	1870. Bushels.	1869. Bushels.
By Grand Trunk Railway (including ocean-steamers).....	481,166	455,705	394,502	75,500
By River St. Lawrence.....	3,284,896	7,157,407	5,400,744	5,458,297
By Richelieu Co.'s steamers.....	12,288	8,179	3,204	1,241
By Lachine Canal.....	50,000	54,318	94,248	60,258
By River Craft.....	.....	5,225	140,350	.....
Totals.....	3,818,450	7,680,834	5,973,048	5,595,322

For quantities of Wheat imported into Great Britain from U. S. and Canada, see pp. 5 and 6. For prices of Wheat in Liverpool, Glasgow, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Omega, and San Francisco, see pp. 9-11, 14-15, and 22-25.

The highest and lowest prices in Montreal during fifteen years are shown on p. 26. Prices for two years in Chicago will be found on p. 31.

STOCKS OF FLOUR AND WHEAT IN STORE AT MONTREAL.

The following table shows the quantities of Flour and Wheat in store and in hands of Millers, in Montreal, on the dates mentioned:—

	1872		1871		1870		
	FLOUR.	WHEAT	FLOUR.	WHEAT.	FLOUR.	WHEAT.	
	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	
January	1	76,065	292,495	111,683	359,430	68,306	519,536
.....	15	79,286	282,499	121,446	319,428	63,767	515,190
February	1	104,571	221,821	121,363	299,428	68,821	496,272
.....	15	105,709	210,015	120,911	291,246	65,754	467,026
March	1	102,674	176,077	128,548	270,036	57,852	459,665
.....	15	100,734	171,400	129,013	249,973	58,537	451,367
April	1	84,965	165,400	125,754	240,593	48,957	431,411
.....	15	76,575	153,957	134,117	220,299	46,480	431,358
May	1	69,591	152,358	134,271	239,047	56,902	447,094
.....	15	83,065	179,031	134,637	234,427	68,730	520,061
June	1	143,171	177,120	143,965	407,886	81,888	851,034
.....	15	132,419	183,442	131,467	415,244	80,268	671,836
July	1	107,954	98,188	121,818	426,067	93,154	561,873
.....	15	93,912	119,713	111,991	317,466	84,774	438,125
August	1	52,013	74,489	110,358	186,926	100,580	370,248
.....	15	49,627	129,983	54,465	108,112	120,925	495,351
September	1	43,749	65,401	36,659	142,384	116,972	540,175
.....	15	27,962	39,100	41,763	190,284	110,863	612,825
October	1	40,099	160,623	52,911	328,243	102,197	531,069
.....	15	57,096	348,480	41,165	344,847	109,688	508,900
November	1	60,141	428,288	64,036	424,847	116,461	592,644
.....	15	31,750	250,049	61,970	303,835	106,449	443,503
December	1	30,850	223,800	73,545	393,364	88,412	502,610
.....	15	39,053	175,954	75,184	231,095	114,397	448,581

PRICES OF UPPER

DATE OF QUOTATIONS.	PRICE
January..... 5	1
.....12	1
.....19	1
.....26	1
February.... 2	1
..... 9	1
.....16	1
.....23	1
March..... 1	1
..... 8	1
.....15	1
.....22	1
.....29	1
April..... 5	1
.....12	1
.....19	1
.....26	1
May..... 3	1
.....10	1
.....17	1
.....24	1
.....31	1
June..... 7	1
.....14	1
.....21	1
.....28	1
July..... 5	1
.....12	1
.....19	1
.....26	1
August..... 2	1
..... 9	1
.....16	1
.....23	1
.....30	1
September... 6	1
.....13	1
.....20	1
.....27	1
October..... 4	1
.....11	1
.....18	1
.....25	1
November... 1	1
..... 8	1
.....15	1
.....22	1
.....29	1
December... 6	1
.....13	1
.....20	1
.....27	1

PRICES OF UPPER CANADA SPRING WHEAT, IN MONTREAL, DURING FOUR YEARS.

DATE OF QUOTATIONS.	1872.		1871.		1870.		1869.	
	Per Bu. of 60 lbs.		Per Bu. of 60 lbs.		Per Bu. of 60 lbs.		Per Bu. of 60 lbs.	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
January..... 5	1 40	@ 0 00	1 25	@ 1 27½	0 95	@ 0 98	1 17	@ 1 18
.....12	1 40	....	1 30	....	0 95	0 98	1 17	1 18
.....19	1 38	1 40	1 40	....	0 95	0 98	1 16	1 17
.....26	1 35	....	1 42	....	0 95	0 98	1 16	1 17
February.... 2	1 35	....	1 42	1 45	0 95	0 98	1 16	1 17
..... 9	1 35	....	1 40	1 45	0 90	....	1 14	1 15
.....16	1 37½	....	1 40	....	0 90	....	1 12	1 14
.....23	1 37½	....	1 40	....	0 90	....	1 12	1 14
March..... 1	1 35	1 36	1 40	....	0 90	....	1 10	1 12
..... 8	1 35	1 36	1 40	....	0 90	0 92½	1 10	1 12
.....15	1 35	1 36	1 40	....	0 92½	0 95	1 10	....
.....22	1 35	....	1 40	....	0 95	0 97½	1 05	....
.....29	1 35	....	1 50	....	0 95	0 97½	1 05	1 08
April..... 5	1 38	1 40	1 50	....	0 95	0 97½	1 05	1 07
.....12	1 38	1 40	....	....	0 95	0 97½	1 07	1 08
.....19	1 40	....	....	....	0 97½	....	1 07	1 08
.....26	1 40	....	....	....	0 97½	1 00	1 07	1 08
May..... 3	1 45	1 47	....	....	1 00	1 01	....	....
.....10	1 52½	1 55	....	....	1 00	1 01	1 02	1 04
.....17	1 55	....	....	....	1 05	1 07	1 04	1 05
.....24	1 52½	1 55	....	....	1 02½	....	1 02½	1 05
.....31	1 50	....	....	....	1 02½	1 05	1 02	1 04
June..... 7	1 50	....	....	....	1 07½	1 08	1 02½	1 04
.....14	1 51	1 53	....	....	1 15	....	1 00	1 02½
.....21	1 45	....	....	....	1 25	....	1 03	1 05
.....28	1 40	1 41	1 27	....	1 20	....	1 10	....
July..... 5	1 30	....	1 26	1 26½	1 15	1 16	1 03	....
.....12	1 30	....	....	....	1 15	1 16	1 12	1 06
.....19	1 35	1 36	1 23	....	1 15	1 16	1 12	1 15
.....26	1 35	....	....	....	1 15	1 16	1 10	1 13
August.... 2	1 35	1 37½	....	....	....	1	10	....
..... 9	1 37½	1 39	1 20	....	1 25	1 30	1 12	1 14
.....16	1 47½	1 50	1 17	....	1 25	1 30	1 15	....
.....23	1 35	1 40	....	....	1 18	1 21	1 20	....
.....30	1 35	1 40	....	....	1 15	....	1 20	....
September... 6	1 40	1 42½	....	....	1 15	....	1 15	....
.....13	1 45	1 50	....	....	1 15	....	1 20	....
.....20	1 45	1 50	1 42½	1 44	....	....	1 15	1 17½
.....27	1 45	1 47½	1 35	1 40	....	....	1 12½	1 15
October.... 4	1 42½	1 45	1 40	1 42½	....	....	....	....
.....11	1 35	1 37½	1 42½	....	....	....	....	....
.....18	1 35	....	1 45	1 47	1 10	1 15	....	....
.....25	1 35	....	1 45	1 46	1 15	1 20	....	....
November... 1	1 32½	1 35	1 42½	1 45	1 15	1 20	....	....
..... 8	1 32½	1 35	1 33	....	1 15	....	....	....
.....15	1 33	1 35	1 30	1 33	1 15	....	....	....
.....22	1 33	1 36	1 34	1 35	1 18	....	....	....
.....29	1 35	1 37	1 34	1 35	1 18	....	....	....
December... 6	1 35	1 37	1 33	1 35	1 18	....	....	....
.....13	1 35	1 37	1 33	1 34	1 18	....	....	....
.....20	1 35	1 37	1 32	....	1 20	....	....	....
.....27	1 37	1 37½	1 32	....	1 20	....	....	....
			1 32	....	1 20	....	0 95	0 98

White Winter.

ent in Montreal
 ls, or 26-75 per
 72,941 bushels,
 rease of 275,874
 d an increase of
 for 1868 indica-
 The receipts
 87 per cent. as
 bushels, or 19-87
 850 bushels, or
 (viz., 4,883,347
 s a summary of
 1869.
 Bushels.
 75,596
 5,458,297
 1,241
 60,258
 5,595,832
 ada, see pp. 5 and
 ton, Oswego, and
 on p. 26.
 MONTREAL.
 ore and in hand
 1870
 DUR. WHEAT.
 Bushels.
 306 519,536
 767 515,190
 821 496,272
 754 467,026
 852 459,665
 537 451,367
 957 431,411
 480 431,358
 902 447,094
 730 520,061
 888 851,034
 268 671,836
 154 561,873
 774 438,125
 580 370,243
 925 495,351
 972 540,175
 863 612,825
 197 531,069
 688 508,909
 461 592,644
 449 443,563
 412 502,610
 397 448,531

WEEKLY PRICES OF MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO No. 2 SPRING WHEAT IN MONTREAL DURING FIVE YEARS.

DATE OF QUOTATIONS.	1872.		1871.		1870.		1869.		1868.	
	Per Bushel of 60 lbs.	Per Bushel of 60 lbs.	Per Bushel of 60 lbs.	Per Bushel of 60 lbs.	Per Bushel of 60 lbs.	Per Bushel of 60 lbs.	Per Bushel of 60 lbs.	Per Bushel of 60 lbs.	Per Bushel of 60 lbs.	Per Bushel of 60 lbs.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
May..... 3	1 37½	@ 0 00	1 29	@ 1 31	0 93	@ 0 95	0 98	@ 1 00	....	@....
.....10	....	....	1 32½	....	0 98	....	0 98	1 00	1 67½	....
.....17	....	....	1 34	....	0 96	0 97	0 96	0 98	1 65	....
.....24	....	....	1 30	....	0 97	0 99	0 97	0 98	1 55	1 57½
.....31	....	....	1 30	1 31	1 00	1 02	0 98	0 99	1 45	1 50
June..... 7	....	....	1 31	1 32½	1 10	....	0 97	0 98	1 50	1 55
.....14	....	....	1 30	....	1 15	1 17½	1 00	1 01	1 47½	1 50
.....21	....	....	1 30	1 31	1 12½	1 15	1 10	....	1 50	1 52½
.....28	....	....	1 28	....	1 10	....	1 04	1 05	1 42½	1 45
July..... 5	1 27½	0 00	1 25	....	....	....	1 15	....	1 42½	1 47½
.....12	1 30	....	1 23	1 24	1 14	1 15	1 10	1 11	1 42½	1 44
.....19	1 32½	....	....	1 18	....	1 25	1 10	1 11	1 40	....
.....26	1 32	....	1 18	1 19	....	1 20	1 12½	1 13	1 42½	....
August.... 2	1 32½	....	1 17	1 18	1 20	1 21	1 15	....	1 42½	1 47½
..... 9	1 40	....	1 16	1 17	1 15	1 17	1 21	....	1 43	1 44
.....16	1 42½	1 45	1 14	1 15	1 07½	....	1 20	1 21	1 43	1 44
.....23	1 30	1 35	1 20	1 22½	1 06	1 07	1 15	....	1 35	1 38
.....30	1 32½	1 37½	1 18	1 20	1 05	1 06	1 17½	1 20	1 32½	1 35
September.. 6	1 40	1 42½	1 25	....	1 00	....	1 13	....	1 29	1 31
.....13	1 45	....	1 27½	1 28	1 00	....	1 10	1 12½	1 27½	1 30
.....20	1 42½	....	1 25	....	1 07	1 09	....	....	1 26	1 28
.....27	1 42½	....	1 33	1 34	1 06	1 08	....	....	....	1 21
October.... 4	1 40	....	1 32½	....	1 06	1 08	1 00	1 02½	1 18	1 20
.....11	1 35	....	1 36	1 37	1 12½	....	0 97½	1 00	1 15	1 18
.....18	1 32½	1 35	1 34	1 35	1 14	1 15	1 00	1 02½	1 15	1 17
.....25	1 30	....	1 29	1 30	1 17	1 19	0 99	1 00	1 14	1 15
November.. 1	1 30	1 32½	1 33	....	1 14	1 15	0 98	0 99	1 14	1 15
..... 8	1 32½	1 35	1 28	1 29	1 13	1 14	....	....	....	1 14

MAIZE.

Receipts of Maize by the Grand Trunk Railway, in 1867, were very small; they amounted to 30,648 bushels in 1868, declining to 6,489 bushels in 1869, and further decreasing to 1,293 bushels in 1870; in 1871, they amounted to 64,552 bushels, being an increase of 63,259 bushels over 1870; but in 1872, they were not more than 5,000 bushels. The arrivals by Lachine Canal in 1872, amounted to 7,651,440 bushels, being an increase of 4,544,235 bushels, or 146.25 per cent., as compared with 1871; in 1871 they were 3,107,205 bushels, while in 1870 they were only 82,363 bushels; in 1869 they were 135,493 bushels, against 1,055,504 bushels in 1868; the figures for the year 1868 however, showed an increase of 164,985 bushels, or 18.53 per cent. over those of 1867 but the total in the latter year as compared with 1866, showed a decrease of 1,221,633 bushels, or 57.75 per cent.—there having been an increase of 1,183,137 bushels, or 126.66 per cent., in 1866 as compared with 1865. The shipments of the past four years may be summarized as follows:

In sea-going v
Lawrence.
By Grand Trun
ing quanti
wards at St
cook.....
By other chan

See tabulate

Prices.—The
are shown on pag

PRICES

DATE OF QUOTATIONS.	PRICE
May..... 3	60
.....10	60
.....17	61
.....24	63
.....31	61
June..... 7	58
.....14	58
.....21	57
.....28	55
July..... 5	52
.....12	51
.....19	53
.....26	54
August.... 2	56
..... 9	56
.....16	55
.....23	54
.....30	55
September. 6	57
.....13	60
.....20	58
.....27	57
October... 4	57
.....11	57
.....18	56
.....25	52
November. 1	51
..... 8	53
.....15	53
.....22	..
.....29	53
December. 6	55
.....13	55
.....20	55
.....27	57½

CITY OF MONTREAL, IN 1872.

	1872. Bushels.	1871. Bushels.	1870. Bushels.	1869. Bushels.
In sea-going vessels via River St. Lawrence.....	7,445,506	2,793,341	308	78,294
By Grand Trunk Railway, including quantities entered outwards at St. Johns and Coaticook.....	80,398	62,339	5,503	15,984
By other channels.....	20,486	15,318	132	13,790
Total.....	7,546,390	2,870,998	6,043	108,018

See tabulated receipts and shipments on next page.

Prices.—The highest and lowest prices in Montreal, during a series of fifteen years, are shown on page 26.

PRICES OF MAIZE IN MONTREAL, DURING SIX YEARS.

DATE OF QUOTATIONS.	1872.		1871.		1870.		1869.		1868.		1867.	
	¢ Bu. 56 lbs.	¢ Bu. 56 lbs.	¢ Bu. 56 lbs.	¢ Bu. 56 lbs.	¢ Bu. 56 lbs.	¢ Bu. 56 lbs.	¢ Bu. 56 lbs.	¢ Bu. 56 lbs.	¢ Bu. 56 lbs.	¢ Bu. 56 lbs.	¢ Bu. 56 lbs.	¢ Bu. 56 lbs.
May..... 3	60 @ 61	cts. cts.	65 @ 70	cts. cts.	65 @ 67½	cts. cts.	80 @ 82½	cts. cts.	80 @ 82½	cts. cts.	1-02½ @ 1-05	cts. cts.
..... 10	60 ..	65 70	65 70	65 70	65 67½	65 67½	80 82	80 82	80 82	80 82	85 90	85 90
..... 17	61½ 62	65 70	65 70	65 70	60 ..	60 ..	79 81	79 81	79 81	79 81	85 90	85 90
..... 24	62 62½	65 67½	65 67½	65 67½	55 ..	55 ..	77½ 80	77½ 80	77½ 80	77½ 80	85 90	85 90
..... 31	61 62	64 65	64 65	64 65	55 57½	55 57½	77½ 78	77½ 78	77½ 78	77½ 78	80 82	80 82
June..... 7	58 ..	63 64	63 64	63 64	55 57½	55 57½	72½ 74	72½ 74	72½ 74	72½ 74	70 75	70 75
..... 14	58 ..	61 62	61 62	61 62	55 57½	55 57½	75 76	75 76	75 76	75 76	70 72	70 72
..... 21	57½ 58	62 63	62 63	62 63	55 57½	55 57½	74 ..	74 ..	74 ..	74 ..	75 77½	75 77½
..... 28	55 ..	63 ..	63 ..	63 ..	63 ..	63 ..	74 ..	74 ..	74 ..	74 ..	75 77½	75 77½
July..... 5	52 53	63 ..	63 ..	63 ..	63 ..	63 ..	72½ 74	72½ 74	72½ 74	72½ 74	70 72½	70 72½
..... 12	51½ 52	62 64	62 64	62 64	70 ..	70 ..	76 77½	76 77½	76 77½	76 77½	72½ 75	72½ 75
..... 19	53 ..	61 62	61 62	61 62	70 75	70 75	77½ 78	77½ 78	77½ 78	77½ 78	75 77	75 77
..... 26	54 55	61 62	61 62	61 62	75 ..	75 ..	80 ..	80 ..	80 ..	80 ..	73½ 75	73½ 75
August... 2	56 57½	61 ..	61 ..	61 ..	85 90	85 90	80 ..	80 ..	80 ..	80 ..	80 ..	80 ..
..... 9	56 57	61 ..	61 ..	61 ..	90 ..	90 ..	80 ..	80 ..	80 ..	80 ..	80 ..	80 ..
..... 16	55½ 56	60 61	60 61	60 61	90 ..	90 ..	81 82	81 82	81 82	81 82	80 81	80 81
..... 23	54 ..	57 59	57 59	57 59	90 ..	90 ..	81 82	81 82	81 82	81 82	80 81	80 81
..... 30	55 55½	59 60	59 60	59 60	90 ..	90 ..	81 82	81 82	81 82	81 82	80 81	80 81
September. 6	57½ ..	60 ..	60 ..	60 ..	90 ..	90 ..	84 85	84 85	84 85	84 85	.. ..	.. ..
..... 13	60 ..	63 65	63 65	63 65	90 ..	90 ..	83 84	83 84	83 84	83 84	.. ..	.. ..
..... 20	58 ..	62 ..	62 ..	62 ..	90 ..	90 ..	83 85	83 85	83 85	83 85	.. ..	.. ..
..... 27	57 58	63 70	63 70	63 70	90 ..	90 ..	83 85	83 85	83 85	83 85	.. ..	.. ..
October... 4	57½ 58	65 66	65 66	65 66	90 ..	90 ..	83 85	83 85	83 85	83 85	95 1-00	95 1-00
..... 11	57 58	65 66	65 66	65 66	90 ..	90 ..	83 85	83 85	83 85	83 85	95 98	95 98
..... 18	56 57	65 ..	65 ..	65 ..	90 ..	90 ..	83 85	83 85	83 85	83 85	95 98	95 98
..... 25	52 54	65 66	65 66	65 66	90 ..	90 ..	83 85	83 85	83 85	83 85	95 98	95 98
November. 1	51 52	63 65	63 65	63 65	90 ..	90 ..	83 85	83 85	83 85	83 85	95 98	95 98
..... 8	53 54	63 65	63 65	63 65	90 ..	90 ..	83 85	83 85	83 85	83 85	95 98	95 98
..... 15	53 54	65 ..	65 ..	65 ..	90 ..	90 ..	83 85	83 85	83 85	83 85	95 98	95 98
..... 22	.. 53	65 ..	65 ..	65 ..	90 ..	90 ..	83 85	83 85	83 85	83 85	95 98	95 98
..... 29	53 55	62½ 64	62½ 64	62½ 64	90 ..	90 ..	83 85	83 85	83 85	83 85	95 98	95 98
December. 6	55 57	62½ 64	62½ 64	62½ 64	90 ..	90 ..	87½ 90	87½ 90	87½ 90	87½ 90	95 96	95 96
..... 13	55 57	62½ 64	62½ 64	62½ 64	90 ..	90 ..	87½ 90	87½ 90	87½ 90	87½ 90	.. ..	.. ..
..... 20	55 57	62½ 64	62½ 64	62½ 64	90 ..	90 ..	87½ 90	87½ 90	87½ 90	87½ 90	96 ..	96 ..
..... 27	57½ 60	62½ 64	62½ 64	62½ 64	90 ..	90 ..	87½ 90	87½ 90	87½ 90	87½ 90	96 97½	96 97½

PRING WHEAT

1868.	of	Per Bushel of 60 lbs.
1 67½	...	...
1 65	...	...
1 55	1 57½	...
1 45	1 50	...
1 50	1 55	...
1 47½	1 50	...
1 50	1 52½	...
1 42½	1 45	...
1 42½	1 47½	...
1 42½	1 44	...
1 40	...	...
1 42½	...	...
1 42½	1 47½	...
1 43	1 44	...
1 43	1 44	...
1 35	1 38	...
1 32½	1 35	...
1 29	1 31	...
1 27½	1 30	...
1 26	1 28	...
1 18	1 20	...
1 15	1 18	...
1 15	1 17	...
1 14	1 15	...
1 14	1 15	...
1 14	1 15	...

very small; they
1869, and further
52 bushels, being
more than 5,000
40 bushels, being
th 1871; in 187
els; in 1869 they
for the year 1868
r those of 1867
case of 1,221,653
3,137 bushels, of
the past four years

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF THE
RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF MAIZE.

WEEK ENDING.	RECEIPTS OF MAIZE in 1872		SHIPMENTS OF MAIZE IN 1872.			
	Via Gr. Trunk Railway.	Via Lachine Canal.	Via Portland.	Via River St. Lawrence	Via Steamers, Barges, &c. to Quebec	Via Montreal & Champlain Railway.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
January 3
..... 10
..... 17	536
..... 24	700
..... 31
February 7	264
..... 14	350
..... 21	700
..... 28
March 6	350
..... 13	350
..... 20	350
..... 27	350
April 3
..... 10	595
..... 17
..... 24	1,000
May 1	100
..... 8	21,672	....	....	....	....
..... 15	83,193	....	....	....	....
..... 22	396,453	....	31,436	32	726
..... 29	350,425	....	165,580	30	3,400
June 5	50	337,133	....	419,477	28	80
..... 12	535,609	....	297,452	....	700
..... 19	562,410	....	429,079	33	700
..... 26	412,530	....	341,312	32	700
July 3	373,677	....	391,836	12	1,355
..... 10	181	541,691	....	449,372	16	420
..... 17	254,437	....	315,931	82	750
..... 24	233,546	....	271,801	....	200
..... 31	299,981	....	290,006	8	450
August 7	249,222	....	317,069	50	616
..... 14	186,724	....	176,911	....	....
..... 21	413,231	....	410,755	12	900
..... 28	243,203	....	375,080	34	176
September 4	310,018	....	273,469	....	398
..... 11	102,127	....	306,492	....	350
..... 18	288,505	....	281,494	6	270
..... 25	186,469	....	173,323	....	850
October 2	342,766	....	322,388	20	1,000
..... 9	262,787	....	219,270	75	....
..... 16	217,670	....	161,196	16	250
..... 23	228,434	....	206,377	....	....
..... 30	15,099	....	108,188	....	....
November 6	48,059	....	122,805	....	120
..... 13	134,369	....	171,442	....	18
..... 20	15,500	....	120,375	....	50
..... 27	4,500	....	221,209	....	1,268
December 4	74,381	....	604
..... 11	57,378	....	....	1,284
..... 18	200
..... 25	240
	* 5,000	7,651,440	57,378	7,445,506	486	23,020

* Official.

WEEK ENDING.	Rail
January 3	Bu
..... 10	....
..... 17	....
..... 24	....
..... 31	....
February 7	2
..... 14	1
..... 21	1
..... 28	1
March 6	1
..... 13	....
..... 20	....
..... 27	....
April 3	....
..... 10	1,0
..... 17	3
..... 24	7
May 1	3
..... 8	4,2
..... 15	2,1
..... 22	3,5
..... 29	4,9
June 5	11,5
..... 12	4,2
..... 19	10,5
..... 26	1,4
July 3	2,45
..... 10	4,20
..... 17	91
..... 24	2,45
..... 31	70
August 7	35
..... 14	....
..... 21	350
..... 28	1,143
September 4	470
..... 11	350
..... 18	1,750
..... 25	2,450
October 2	1,750
..... 9	700
..... 16	....
..... 23	1,400
..... 30	1,400
November 6	1,050
..... 13	350
..... 20	....
..... 27	....
December 4	....
..... 11	350
..... 18	700
..... 25	....
Totals	83,973

PEAS.

WEEK ENDING.	RECEIPTS OF PEAS IN 1872.		SHIPMENTS OF PEAS IN 1872.				
	Via G. Trunk. Railway.	Via Lachine Canal.	Via Portland.	Via River St. Lawrence.	Via Steamers, Barges, &c. to Quebec.	Via Montreal & Champlain Railway.	Via Coaticook.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
January ... 3	750	.....	7,850	.....	.....	38	.....
.....10	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....17	1,400	.....	2,861	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....24	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....31	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February .. 7	2,000	.....	1,678	.....	.....	20	.....
.....14	1,750	.....	5,760	.....	.....	.....	20,405
.....21	1,400	.....	4,551	.....	.....	25	.....
.....28	1,050	.....	348	.....	.....	.....	.....
March..... 6	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
.....13	.....	.....	11,831	.....	.....	.....	25,775
.....20	700	.....	9,928	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....27	700	.....	320	.....	.....	.....	.....
April..... 3	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	.....
.....10	1,000	.....	656	.....	.....	114	25,608
.....17	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
.....24	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	.....
May..... 1	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... 8	4,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	28,070
.....15	2,100	.....	.....	8,578	.....	.....	.....
.....22	3,500	31,071	.....	102	238	.....	.....
.....29	4,900	43,016	.....	101,037	1,230	.....	.....
June..... 5	11,550	36,356	.....	94,873	341	.....	.....
.....12	4,200	25,816	.....	41,710	660	.....	22,129
.....19	10,500	55,343	.....	58,071	50	.....	.....
.....26	1,400	61,588	.....	17,322	66	.....	.....
July..... 3	2,450	24,504	.....	65,370	1,085	20	4,906
.....10	4,200	8,854	.....	52,722	.....	.....	.....
.....17	910	12,170	.....	28,091	70	.....	.....
.....24	2,450	14,902	.....	17,200	169	.....	.....
.....31	700	4,354	.....	18,715	90	35	.....
August... 7	350	7,291	.....	21,045	298	.....	.....
.....14	.....	.....	.....	28,760	225	.....	.....
.....21	350	.....	.....	9,774	225	.....	.....
.....28	1,143	2,088	.....	793	69	.....	.....
September. 4	470	.....	.....	14,556	90	.....	.....
.....11	350	.....	.....	3,385	.....	.....	.....
.....18	1,750	.....	.....	8,319	.....	.....	.....
.....25	2,450	.....	.....	20,571	.....	.....	.....
October... 2	1,750	.....	.....	49,505	.....	.....	.....
..... 9	700	428	.....	922	.....	.....	.....
.....16	.....	.....	.....	10,354	.....	.....	.....
.....23	1,400	192	.....	18,007	4	.....	.....
.....30	1,400	.....	.....	6,294	160	.....	.....
November. 6	1,050	.....	.....	6,286	78	.....	.....
.....13	350	5,174	.....	687	312	74	.....
.....20	.....	13,021	.....	67,776	99	191	.....
.....27	.....	76	.....	55,875	41	.....	.....
December. 4	.....	.....	.....	48,190	575	.....	.....
.....11	350	.....	4,715	.....	3,597	.....	4,221
.....18	700	.....	3,059	.....	186	78	.....
.....25	.....	.....	1,098	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals....	83,973	368,676	54,655	874,590	9,958	1,213	134,610

The recorded receipts of Peas indicated a decrease last year. [The unrecorded receipts by teams from the country in 1872 are estimated at 150,000 bushels.] The arrivals by Grand Trunk Railway in 1872 show an increase of 6,922 bushels or 8.98 per cent. as compared with 1871; the latter year showed a decrease of 5,915 bushels or 7.13 per cent. as compared with 1870, while those of 1870 showed a decrease of 48,227 bushels, or 36.76 per cent. as compared with 1869. The receipts by Lachine Canal in 1872 show an increase of 153,419 bush., or 71.27 per cent. as compared with 1871; there was a decrease in 1871 of 594,722 bushels, or 73.42 per cent., as compared with 1870,—while 1870 showed an increase of 381,340 bushels, or 89.03 per cent. as compared with 1869,—and 1869 showed an increase of 72,674 bushels, or 20.42 per cent., over 1868. Shipments in 1872 show an increase of 408,883 bushels, or 51.35 per cent. over 1871; those in 1871 indicated a decrease of 951,580 bushels, or 54.45 per cent., as compared with 1870, but the latter year showed an increase of 1,160,739 bushels, or 197.75 per cent., as compared with 1869. The following is a summary statement:—

	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
In sea-going vessels, via River St. Lawrence	874,590	616,380	1,260,158	447,435
By Richlieu Co.'s steamers, barges, &c.....	39,958	12,018	3,113	21,368
In ocean-steamers via Portland.....	190,478	77,745	402,348	18,884
By other channels.....	100,000	90,000	82,104	99,297
Totals.....	1,205,026	796,143	1,747,723	586,984

Prices.—Besides the following table, the reader is referred for prices in Toronto and Hamilton, also for highest and lowest prices in Montreal during a series of fifteen years, to the tables on pp. 23, 24, and 26.

For prices of Peas in Liverpool and Glasgow, see pp. 9 and 11.

PRICES OF PEAS IN MONTREAL, DURING SIX YEARS.

DATE OF QUOTATIONS.	1872.		1871.		1870.		1869.		1868.		1867.	
	Per Bushel of 60 lbs.		Per Bushel of 60 lbs.		Per Bushel of 60 lbs.		Per Bushel of 60 lbs.		Per Bushel of 60 lbs.		Per Bushel of 60 lbs.	
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ c.	\$ c.	cts.	cts.
April.....19	75 @	76 ..	.. @	.. ..	67 @	68 ..	.. @	.. ..	0 97 @	0 98 ..	82 @	84 ..
.....26	80	82	..	..	70	72	85	87½	0 97	0 98	82	84
May.....3	82	83	95	..	70	72	78	82	0 97	0 98	82	84
.....10	83	84	95	..	75	77½	78	80	0 93	0 94	83	85
.....17	82	84	95	..	75	..	78	80	0 91	0 95	83	85
.....24	84	..	90	91	75	..	78	..	0 90	0 92½	81	83
.....31	84	..	90	91	75	..	78	..	0 87	0 90	75	78
June.....7	80	82	90	91	75	80	75	77	0 90	0 92	74	76
.....14	70	80	87½	90	86	..	77	78	0 90	0 92	75	77
.....21	77	..	87	89	86	..	77½	80	0 90	0 92	75	77
.....28	72	75	85	87	86	88½	82½	..	0 90	0 92	77	79
July.....5	72½	73½	85	87	86	..	..	..	1 00	..	82	84
.....12	72½	75	86	88	86	..	90	92½	1 00	..	84	86
.....19	72½	75	85	90	90	91	..	..	..	..	84	86
.....26	75	77	85	90	85	87	..	..	..	..	84	86
August...2	75	77	85	90	85	86	..	..	..	..	85	87
.....9	74	75	85	90	..	85	..	..	..	..	85	87
.....16	75	77	82	85	80	82½	..	..	..	..	85	87
.....23	..	77	80	..	77½	80	..	..	..	..	85	87
.....30	..	77	80	..	77½	80	..	..	1 00	1 02	80	82
September 6	79½	82	78	80	72½	75	..	..	0 97½	1 00	82	83
.....13	82	84½	73	75	70	72	..	..	0 97½	1 00	82	83
.....20	82	..	75	79	67½	70	..	..	0 97½	1 00	86	87
.....27	77	82	75	79	67½	70	79	80	0 97½	1 00	88	89
October...4	77	79½	78	80	67½	70	75	76	0 95	0 96	88	90
.....11	74½	77	80	82	70	72½	77½	80	0 97½	1 00	91	93
.....18	74	77	80	82	75	77½	77½	78	0 97½	1 00	87	89
.....25	77	..	80	82	80	82	77	78	0 97½	1 00	87	90
November 1	77	..	80	82	75	80	75	..	0 95	0 97½	87	91
.....8	74½	77	84	85	75	77½	72½	..	0 92½	0 97½	87	90
.....15	74	..	80	83	79	80	66	68	0 94	0 96	86	88
.....22	72	74½	80	81	77½	80	63	64	0 92	0 96	86	88
.....29	72½	75	73	75	72½	75	60	62½	0 92	0 94	82	83
December. 6	72½	73	73	75	75	80	60	62½	0 92	0 94	82	83
.....13	70	71	73	75	77½	80	60	62½	0 92	0 94	82	83

DATE OF QUOTATIONS.

January.....1
.....1
.....2
February.....3
.....5
.....16
.....23
March.....1
.....8
.....15
.....22
.....29
April.....12
.....19
.....26
May.....3
.....10
.....17
.....24
June.....7
.....14
.....21
.....28
July.....5
.....12
.....19
.....26
August.....2
.....9
.....16
.....23
.....30
September.....6
.....13
.....20
.....27
October.....4
.....11
.....18
.....25
November.....1
.....8
.....15
.....22
.....29
December.....6
.....13
.....20
.....27

BARLEY.

PRICES IN MONTREAL DURING FOUR YEARS.

DATE OF QUOTATIONS.	1872.		1871.		1870.		1869.	
	Bushel of 48 lbs.		Bushel of 48 lbs.		Bushel of 48 lbs.		Bushel of 48 lbs.	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ c.	\$ c.
January	55	@ 60	60	@ 65	48	@ 55	1 20	@ 1 25
.....12	55	60	60	65	48	55	1 20	1 25
.....19	55	60	62½	65	48	55	1 20	1 25
.....26	55	60	62½	65	48	..	1 20	1 25
February.....	2 55	60	62½	65	48	..	1 20	1 25
.....9	50	60	60	65	48	..	1 20	1 25
.....16	50	55	65	67½	48	..	1 20	1 25
.....23	50	55	62½	67½	40	45	1 20	1 25
March.....	1 50	..	62½	67½	40	45	1 20	1 25
.....8	50	..	62½	67½	40	45	1 20	1 25
.....15	50	..	60	65	40	45	1 20	1 25
.....22	50	..	60	65	40	45	1 12½	1 20
.....29	50	..	60	65	48	50	1 12½	1 20
April.....	5 50	..	65	70	48	50	1 10	1 20
.....12	50	60	65	70	48	50	1 00	1 10
.....19	50	..	65	70	48	50	1 00	1 10
.....26	50	60	65	70	50	..	0 95	1 05
May.....	3 50	60	60	65	50	..	0 95	1 05
.....10	50	60	60	65	50	..	0 95	1 05
.....17	45	50	60	65	50	..	0 75	..
.....24	45	50	60	65	50	..	0 70	0 75
.....31	45	50	60	..	50	..	0 70	0 75
June.....	7 45	50	60	..	50	..	0 48	..
.....14	45	50	60	..	55	60	0 48	..
.....21	45	50	60	..	55	60	..	..
.....28	45	50	57½	60	55	60	..	..
July.....	5 45	50	57½	60	55	60	..	..
.....12	45	50	57½	60	60	65	..	..
.....19	45	50	57½	60	65	70	..	..
.....26	45	50	57½	60	65	70	..	..
August.....	2 45	50	57½	60	..	70	..	..
.....9	45	50	57½	60	..	70	..	..
.....16	45	50	57½	60	..	70	..	..
.....23	45	50	57½	60	70	..	..	..
.....30	45	50	Nominal.	..	70	..	..	..
September.....	6 45	50	do.	..	70	..	0 70	0 75
.....13	45	50	do.	..	70	..	0 70	0 75
.....20	45	50	do.	..	70	..	0 70	0 75
.....27	60	65	do.	..	75	80	0 65	0 75
October.....	4 60	65	do.	..	75	80	..	..
.....11	55	65	54 @ 56	..	70	75	..	..
.....18	..	55	55	56	70	75	..	..
.....25	50	55	53	56	70	75	0 65	0 70
November.....	1 52½	57½	53	56	72½	75	0 65	..
.....8	52½	57½	55	57	70	72½	0 60	0 65
.....15	52½	57½	53	56	65	70	..	..
.....22	52½	57½	53	56	62½	65	..	..
.....29	52½	57½	53	56	62½	65	..	..
December.....	6 55	60	53	56	60	62½	0 50	0 60
.....13	55	60	53	56	60	62½	0 50	0 60
.....20	55	60	55	60	55	60	0 48	0 55
.....27	55	60	55	60	55	60	0 48	0 55

Receipts of Barley recorded at Montreal during 1872, were 129,064 bushels, being an increase of 45,805 bushels (or 55 per cent.) over 1871; in the latter year they were 83,259 bushels, being an increase of 42,794 bushels (or 105.76 per cent.) as compared with previous year, while in 1870 they were 40,465 bushels against 66,238 bushels in 1869. The *unrecorded* receipts by teams from the country, in 1872, are estimated at about 200,000 bushels, of which 150,000 bushels were probably consumed by local Brewers,—the remainder being included in the shipments summarized below. As partly explaining the increasing receipts, a remark which appeared in the last issue of this Report, may be reproduced here; viz, that the acreage of Barley under cultivation in the vicinity of the city, has declined considerably within the past few years, the rapid increase of population making it more profitable for farmers to engage in dairy farming. The following is a summary of shipments:—

	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
By River St. Lawrence.....	387	59,025	997	171	6,995
Via Port of St. John's.....	35,000	54,518	176,503	124,566	364,321
" Grand Trunk Railway	106,212	39,529	60,667	33,208	66,084
" Other Channels	11,897	18,072	12,442	5,427	13,966
Totals	153,496	171,144	250,609	163,372	451,366

For shipments of Barley and Rye from Ontario to Ports in the United States, see p. 19.

Prices, &c. For additional particulars, see tables of rates in Toronto, Hamilton and Oswego, also, highest and lowest prices in Montreal for fifteen years, on pp. 23-26. For prices of Barley in Glasgow during two years, see p. 11.

OATS.

To judge from the *recorded* receipts of Oats in Montreal, the amount of business done would appear to be insignificant; but it is to be remembered that these convey a very inadequate idea of the total quantity received, inasmuch as they are brought into the city by so many different channels, that it is impossible to obtain an accurate record. This remark may also be applied to Peas, Barley and Rye. The recorded receipts in 1872 were 211,684 bushels, being an increase of 88,738 bushels, (or 72.17 per cent.,) over 1871; in 1871 they were 122,946 bushels, being a decrease of 49,503 bushels (or 28.70 per cent.) as compared with 1870, while in the latter year they amounted to 172,449 bushels, against 84,086 bushels in 1869. [The *unrecorded* receipts by teams from the country in 1872 are estimated to have been about 500,000 bushels.] The shipments of Oats according to the following summary, show the very considerable increase in 1872 of 461,730 bushels, or 185.45 per cent. over 1871,—while the latter year showed a decrease to the extent of 386,853 bushels, or 60.84 per cent. as compared with 1870; there was a large increase in 1870 over 1869, while there was a falling off of fully 66½ per cent. in 1869 as compared with 1868:—

	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Via Port of St. Johns	274,261	159,714	182,148	166,670
By G. T. Railway.....	128,443	79,673	252,997	95,276
By Richelieu Co's Steamers, barges, &c	27,754	7,145	930	7,929
In sea-going vessels by River St. Lawrence...	280,249	2,445	199,755	60,863
Totals	710,707	248,977	635,830	330,738

Prices.—In addition to the comparative prices on following page, tables of prices in Toronto, Hamilton, and Oswego, are given on pp. 23-25,—also, on p. 26 highest and lowest prices in Montreal during fifteen years.

For prices of Oats in Liverpool during two years, see p. 9.

PRE
WE

January.....
February.....
March.....
April.....
May.....
June.....
July.....
August.....
September.....
October.....
November.....
December.....

PRICES OF OATS IN MONTREAL DURING FOUR YEARS.

WEEK ENDING.	1872.		1871.		1870.		1869.	
	Per Bushel of 32 lbs.		Per Bushel of 32 lbs.		Per Bushel of 32 lbs.		Per Bushel of 32 lbs.	
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
January..... 5	33 @	34	44 @	46	27 @	29	45 @	46
..... 12	33	34	43½	45	26	28	45	46
..... 19	33	34	43½	45	26	28	45	46
..... 26	33	34	47	..	26	..	46	47
February..... 2	33	34	47	..	26	..	46	47
..... 9	32	33	45	46	26	..	46	47
..... 16	33	34	45	46	25	..	46	47
..... 23	33	34	45	46	25	27	46	47
March..... 1	32	35	45	46	25	27	46	47
..... 8	33	35	45	..	28	30	46	47
..... 15	35	..	46	47	28	30	45	46
..... 22	34	35	46	47	29	30	45	46
..... 29	34	35	46	47	29	30	45	46
April..... 5	34	35	46	47½	29	30	45	46
..... 12	34	36	46	47½	29	30	47	48
..... 19	34	36	46½	47½	29	30	45	47
..... 26	34	36	46	47	30	..	45	47
May..... 3	34	36	46	46½	32	34	44	45
..... 10	34	36	45	46	35	37	46	47
..... 17	34	36	45	46	35	37	43	45
..... 24	36	37	45	46	35	37	43	45
..... 31	36	37	46	..	35	37	40	42½
June..... 7	32½	..	46	..	35	37	40	..
..... 14	32½	..	45	46	35	37	40	41
..... 21	32	33	45	46	36½	37½	40	41
..... 28	32	33	45	46	39	40	40	41
July..... 5	30	..	45	46	39	40	40	42
..... 12	27½	28	45	46	39	40	42½	45
..... 19	27½	28	45	46	44	45	42	44
..... 26	27	28	45	46	44	45	42	45
August..... 2	27	28	45	47	44	45	44	46
..... 9	27	28	45	47	44	45	45	46
..... 16	28	29	45	47	38	40	45	46
..... 23	28	29	45	47	38	..	43	45
..... 30	29	31	45	46	38	40	40	42
September..... 6	29	31	34	36	35	37	40	42
..... 13	29	31	34	36	35	37	40	..
..... 20	30	31	32	35	35	37	38	40
..... 27	30	32	32	34	36	38	..	..
October..... 4	30	32	32	34	40	45	..	..
..... 11	30	32	32	34	40	45	..	..
..... 18	32	34	32	34	40	45	30	32
..... 25	32	34	30	32	40	45	30	32
November..... 1	32	35	29	30	41	42	32	33
..... 8	32	35	32	37	40	43	32	33
..... 15	32	34	32½	35	40	43	28	30
..... 22	31	35	32	34	40	42	28	30
..... 29	32	34	30	32	42	43	27	28
December..... 6	32	34	30	32	42	43	26	28
..... 13	32	34	30	32	43	44½	24	25
..... 20	32	34	34	35	43	44	24	25
..... 27	32	34	34	35	43	43½	27	29

OAT AND CORN MEAL.

Summary Statement of RECORDED Receipts and Shipments.

	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867
Receipts	16,185 brls.	11,467 brls.	9,906 brls.	6,648 brls.	11,560 brls.	49,835 brls.
Shipments....	26 262 "	8,840 "	14,720 "	6,496 "	29,382 "	63,478 "

Prices of Oatmeal during Two Years.

WEEK ENDING.	1872		1871		WEEK ENDING.	1872		1871	
	¢ Brl. 200 lbs.	¢ Brl. 200 lbs.	¢ Brl. 200 lbs.	¢ Brl. 200 lbs.		¢ Brl. 200 lbs.	¢ Brl. 200 lbs.	¢ Brl. 200 lbs.	¢ Brl. 200 lbs.
January..... 5	\$ 4 75	\$ 5 00	\$ 5 70	\$ 5 90	July 5	\$ 4 75	\$ 4 80	\$ 5 80	\$ 6 00
.....12	4 75	5 00	5 70	5 90	.....12	4 50	4 80	5 80	6 00
.....19	4 75	5 00	5 70	5 90	.....19	4 50	4 80	5 70	5 75
.....26	4 75	5 00	5 70	5 90	.....26	4 50	4 80	5 70	5 75
February.... 2	4 75	5 00	5 70	5 90	August... 2	4 50	4 80	5 70	5 75
..... 9	4 75	5 00	5 80	5 90	..... 9	4 50	4 80	5 70	5 75
.....16	4 75	5 00	5 80	5 90	.....16	4 50	4 60	5 70	5 75
.....23	4 75	5 00	5 80	5 90	.....23	4 50	4 60	5 70	5 75
March..... 1	4 75	5 00	5 80	5 90	.....30	4 50	4 60	5 70	5 75
..... 8	4 75	5 00	5 80	5 90	September. 6	4 50	4 60	5 70	5 75
.....15	4 75	5 00	5 80	6 00	.....13	4 50	4 60	5 70	5 75
.....22	4 75	5 00	5 80	6 00	.....20	4 50	4 60	5 70	5 75
.....29	4 75	5 00	5 80	6 00	.....27	4 70	5 00	5 70	5 75
April..... 5	4 75	5 00	5 80	6 00	October.... 4	4 70	5 00	5 70	5 60
.....12	4 75	5 00	5 80	6 00	.....11	4 70	5 00	5 25	5 30
.....19	4 75	5 00	5 75	5 80	.....18	4 70	5 00	5 00	5 10
.....26	4 75	5 00	5 75	6 00	.....25	4 70	5 00	4 75	4 80
May..... 3	4 75	5 00	5 80	6 00	November. 1	4 70	5 00	4 75	5 00
.....10	4 95	5 00	5 80	6 00	..... 8	4 70	5 00	4 75	5 00
.....17	4 95	5 00	5 80	6 00	.....15	4 70	5 00	4 75	5 00
.....24	4 95	5 00	5 80	6 00	.....22	4 70	5 00	4 75	5 00
.....31	4 95	5 00	5 80	6 00	.....29	4 70	5 00	4 75	5 00
June..... 7	4 95	5 00	5 80	6 00	December.. 6	4 70	5 00	4 75	5 00
.....14	4 95	5 00	5 80	6 00	.....13	5 00	5 10	4 75	5 00
.....21	4 80	4 90	5 80	6 00	.....20	5 00	5 10	4 75	5 00
.....28	4 80	4 90	5 80	6 00	.....27	5 00	5 10	4 75	5 00

Prices of Cornmeal during Season of Navigation in Two Years.

WEEK ENDING.	1872		1871		WEEK ENDING.	1872		1871	
	¢ Brl. 200 lbs.	¢ Brl. 200 lbs.	¢ Brl. 200 lbs.	¢ Brl. 200 lbs.		¢ Brl. 200 lbs.	¢ Brl. 200 lbs.	¢ Brl. 200 lbs.	¢ Brl. 200 lbs.
June..... 7	\$ 3 00	\$ 3 15	\$ 3 50	\$ 3 60	September. 6	\$ 3 00	\$ 3 15	\$ 3 25	\$ 3 50
.....14	3 00	3 15	3 50	3 60	.....13	3 00	3 15	3 25	3 50
.....21	3 00	3 15	3 50	3 60	.....20	3 00	3 15	3 25	3 50
.....28	3 00	3 15	3 40	3 50	.....27	3 00	3 15	3 25	3 50
July..... 5	3 00	3 15	3 40	3 50	October... 4	3 00	3 15	3 25	3 50
.....12	3 00	3 15	3 25	3 50	.....11	3 00	3 15	3 25	3 50
.....19	3 00	3 15	3 25	3 50	.....18	3 00	3 15	3 25	3 50
.....26	3 00	3 15	3 25	3 50	.....25	3 00	3 15	3 25	3 50
August..... 2	3 00	3 15	3 25	3 50	November. 1	3 00	3 15	3 25	3 50
..... 9	3 00	3 15	3 25	3 50	..... 8	3 00	3 15	3 25	3 50
.....16	3 00	3 15	3 25	3 50	.....15	3 00	3 15	3 25	3 50
.....23	3 00	3 15	3 25	3 50	.....22	3 00	3 15	3 25	3 50
.....30	3 00	3 15	3 25	3 50	.....29	3 00	3 15	3 25	3 50

FLAX SEED
1872, was und
but a limited
article. Price
towards close
this city were

TIMOTHY S
the year, was q
1872 in this Pr
year, and shipm
past winter (18
73) \$4.25 is th

CLOVER SEED
marked by a P
The crop was an

MONTH.

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

Totals.. . . .

According to
an increase of 1,24
by 658 barrels, or
1869, was 1,436 ba
was 4,386 brls., or
brls., or about 2 p

THE SEED TRADE.

FLAX SEED.—The crop of Flax Seed in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, in 1872, was under an average both as to quantity and quality; consequently there was but a limited stock in market during the principal months for the business in that article. Prices ranged from \$1.50 to \$1.55 per bushel of 60 lbs., in the fall, advancing towards close of navigation to \$1.65, at which rate the market closed. Purchases in this city were principally for manufacturers of Linseed Oil.

TIMOTHY SEED.—The old crop of 1871, which was on the market at the beginning of the year, was quotable at \$2.60 per bushel of 45 lbs. in the month of May. The crop of 1872 in this Province was considered a light one, in comparison with that of the previous year, and shipments to Ontario and the United States were less extensive. During the past winter (1872-'73) prices have ranged from \$2.90 up to \$3.10, and at present (May, '73) \$4.25 is the regular market-rate.

CLOVER SEED.—But little can be said regarding this article, as prices have been marked by a peculiar evenness throughout the year, the rate being 9c to 9½c per lb. The crop was an average as to quantity and quality.

ASHES.

Receipts of Ashes at Inspection Stores for past Three Years.

MONTH.	1872			1871			1870		
	Pots.	Pearls.	Total.	Pots.	Pearls.	Totals.	Pots.	Pearls.	Totals.
	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.
January	844	127	971	648	191	839	751	120	871
February	926	37	963	704	90	794	660	22	682
March	756	67	823	648	19	667	772	6	778
April	1,039	88	1,127	1,308	268	1,576	839	92	931
May	2,465	231	2,696	2,502	319	2,821	3,000	169	3,169
June	2,034	228	2,262	1,657	198	1,855	1,630	189	1,819
July	2,044	380	2,424	1,574	306	1,880	1,596	329	1,925
August	966	392	1,358	1,148	442	1,590	1,601	481	2,082
September	1,026	332	1,358	902	320	1,222	891	474	1,365
October	1,218	332	1,550	878	279	1,157	996	351	1,347
November	1,188	277	1,465	939	204	1,143	974	413	1,387
December	579	194	773	737	247	984	566	264	830
Totals	15,085	2,685	17,770	13,645	2,883	16,528	14,276	2,910	17,186

According to the figures in the preceding table, the aggregate receipts in 1872 show an increase of 1,242 barrels, or 7.51 per cent. over 1871; but in that year they were less by 658 barrels, or 3.83 per cent., than in 1870; the decrease in 1870, as compared with 1869, was 1,436 barrels, or 7.71 per cent.; the decrease in 1869, as compared with 1868, was 4,386 brls., or 19 per cent.; the decrease in 1868 as compared with 1867 was 457 brls., or about 2 per cent.; the decrease in 1867 as compared with 1866 was 5,173 brls.,

or about 18 per cent. ; and the decrease in 1866 as compared with 1865 was 12,230 brls., or 30 per cent.

The Inspection of Pots and Pearls in 1872 showed the following classification :—

MONTHS.	POTS.					PEARLS.			
	Firsts.	Seconds	Thirds.	U. B.	Totals.	Firsts.	Seconds	Thirds.	Totals.
	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.
January	748	63	24	4	844	90	37	..	127
February	873	36	14	3	926	36	1	..	37
March	736	18	1	1	756	61	6	..	67
April	923	76	29	11	1,039	86	2	..	88
May	2,276	96	84	9	2,465	207	24	..	231
June	1,874	134	21	5	2,034	200	28	..	228
July	1,819	180	36	9	2,044	308	72	..	380
August	824	103	32	2	966	327	64	1	392
September	820	140	51	15	1,026	297	35	..	332
October	972	177	62	7	1,218	229	101	2	332
November	969	143	60	16	1,188	198	79	..	277
December	440	88	46	5	579	150	44	..	194
Totals....	13,274	1,264	460	87	15,085	2,189	493	3	2,685

Result of the Inspection of Potash during the past eight years:—

YEARS.	FIRSTS.		SECONDS.		THIRDS.		UNBRANDABLES.		TOTALS.
	Brls.	¢ cent.	Brls.	¢ cent.	Brls.	¢ cent.	Brls.	¢ cent.	
1865....	20,578	or 66·579	6,937	or 22·444	2,687	or 8·690	707	or 2·287	30,909
1866....	16,704	or 76·055	3,799	or 17·297	1,201	or 5·469	259	or 1·179	21,963
1867....	13,102	or 81·592	2,170	or 13·513	623	or 3·911	158	or 0·984	16,058
1868....	13,725	or 82·319	2,063	or 12·373	629	or 3·773	256	or 1·535	16,673
1869....	13,510	or 89·726	1,100	or 7·305	380	or 2·524	67	or 0·445	15,057
1870....	12,955	or 90·747	961	or 6·732	289	or 2·024	71	or 0·497	14,276
1871....	12,121	or 88·831	1,138	or 8·340	330	or 2·419	56	or 0·410	13,645
1872....	13,274	or 87·995	1,264	or 8·379	460	or 3·049	87	or 0·577	15,085
Totals...	115,969	or 80·721	19,432	or 13·526	6,604	or 4·597	1,661	or 1·156	143,666
Averages.	14,496	....	2,429	....	825	....	208	....	...

Result of the Inspection of Pearlash during the past eight years:—

YEARS.	FIRSTS.		SECONDS.		THIRDS.		UNBRANDABLES.		TOTALS.
	Brls.	¢ cent.	Brls.	¢ cent.	Brls.	¢ cent.	Brls.	¢ cent.	
1865....	4,882	or 49·326	4,959	or 49·799	116	or 1·165	1	or 0·010	9,958
1866....	3,623	or 54·277	2,997	or 44·899	51	or 0·764	4	or 0·060	6,675
1867....	5,703	or 76·995	1,648	or 22·249	56	or 0·756	.....	.....	7,407
1868....	5,308	or 83·789	997	or 15·738	27	or 0·426	3	or 0·047	6,335
1869....	3,052	or 85·610	459	or 12·875	49	or 1·375	5	or 0·140	3,565
1870....	2,623	or 90·138	266	or 9·141	20	or 0·687	1	or 0·034	2,910
1871....	2,520	or 87·409	357	or 12·381	6	or 0·208	.....	.....	2,883
1872....	2,189	or 81·527	493	or 18·361	3	or 0·112	.....	.....	2,685
Totals...	29,900	or 70·489	12,176	or 28·705	328	or 0·773	14	or 0·033	42,418
Averages.	3,737	....	1,522	....	41	....	2	....	....

MONTHS

January

February

March

April

May

June

July

August

September

October

November

December

Totals....

From this st
880 brls., or 4·93
3·84 per cent. tha
or 19·73 per cent.
was 4,822 brls., or
brls., or 5·43 per
brls., or 22·58 per
years, may be thu

By St. Lawrence R

" "

" "

" "

Via Portland to L

Totals....

The production
and the supply and
to Europe were slig

States, the exports o

The prices of P

table of prices of Fir

on the 23rd Februar

for first Pearls was \$

Stocks in store in

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Deliveries of Ashes from Inspection Stores for past Three Years.

MONTHS.	1872			1871			1870		
	Pots.	Pearls.	Total.	Pots.	Pearls.	Total.	Pots.	Pearls.	Total.
	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.
January	588	137	725	774	326	1,100	778	152	930
February	912	22	934	754	121	875	471	79	550
March	686	94	780	643	367	1,010	333	71	404
April	436	127	563	744	339	1,083	782	89	871
May	2,004	185	2,189	2,765	366	3,131	3,270	359	3,629
June	1,744	252	1,996	1,833	198	2,031	2,010	212	2,222
July	1,553	175	1,728	1,023	166	1,189	1,385	202	1,587
August	1,399	336	1,735	1,227	546	1,773	2,036	483	2,519
September	927	441	1,368	1,444	296	1,740	1,100	246	1,346
October	1,988	261	2,249	1,274	407	1,681	957	470	1,427
November	1,461	158	1,619	1,080	165	1,245	998	142	1,140
December	960	121	1,081	764	225	989	442	119	561
Totals.....	14,658	2,309	16,967	14,325	3,522	17,847	14,562	2,624	17,186

From this statement it appears that the aggregate deliveries in 1872, were less by 880 brls., or 4.93 per cent., than in 1871; those in 1871 were greater by 661 brls., or 3.84 per cent. than in 1870, while in the latter year there was a decrease of 2,065 brls., or 19.73 per cent., as compared with 1869; the decrease in 1869 as compared with 1868, was 4,822 brls., or 20 per cent.; but there was an increase in 1868 over 1867 of 1,239 brls., or 5.43 per cent., there being a decrease in 1867, as compared with 1866, of 6,660 brls., or 22.58 per cent. The shipments to trans-Atlantic ports, during the past three years, may be thus summarized:—

	1872		1871		1870	
	Pots.	Pearls.	Pots.	Pearls.	Pots.	Pearls.
	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.
By St. Lawrence River to Liverpool.....	5,169	406	5,892	448	6,579	494
“ “ “ London.....	1,909	478	977	471	1,479	353
“ “ “ Glasgow.....	2,714	127	2,802	171	3,797	238
“ “ “ Aberdeen.....	....	....	154	....	200	....
“ “ “ Other Ports.....	....	....	....	....	300	20
Via Portland to Liverpool.....	2,927	262	2,878	863	1,847	92
Totals.....	12,719	1,273	12,703	1,953	14,202	1,197

The production of Ashes in 1872 was considerably over that of the year preceding, and the supply and demand now appear to be about evenly balanced. The shipments to Europe were slightly more than in 1871; but there was less demand from the United States, the exports only amounting to about 800 brls.

The prices of Pots and Pearls in 1872 were unusually high; a comparison of the table of prices of First Pots, will show the various fluctuations, the highest rate being \$8.10 on the 23rd February, and the lowest \$6.25 on the 29th November. The highest rate for first Pearls was \$10.00 on the 19th July, and the lowest \$7.80 on the 9th February.

Stocks in store in Montreal, 1st January, 1873, ..	Pots	542 brls.;	Pearls,	441 brls.
Do. do. 1st January, 1872, ..	Pots	115 brls.;	Pearls,	65 brls.
Do. do. 1st January, 1871, ..	Pots	795 brls.;	Pearls,	704 brls.
Do. do. 1st January, 1870, ..	Pots	1,081 brls.;	Pearls,	418 brls.
Do. do. 1st January, 1869, ..	Pots	1,078 brls.;	Pearls,	1,151 brls.
Do. do. 1st January, 1868, ..	Pots	1,711 brls.;	Pearls,	1,460 brls.

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF POT ASHES IN MONTREAL, FOR PAST TWO YEARS.

DATE.	1872						1871					
	FIRST POTS.		SECOND POTS.		THIRD POTS.		FIRST POTS.		SECOND POTS.		THIRD POTS.	
	Per 100 lbs.		Per 100 lbs.		Per 100 lbs.		Per 100 lbs.		Per 100 lbs.		Per 100 lbs.	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Jan'y 5	7 40	@ 7 50	6 50	@ 6 60	6 00	@	5 85	@ 6 30	5 05	@ 5 10	4 50	@
...12	7 20	7 25	6 50	6 30	....	....	6 20	6 40	5 10	5 15	4 50	4 60
...19	7 25	7 30	6 30	....	5 25	....	6 00	6 20	5 00	5 20	4 50	4 60
...26	7 30	7 50	6 40	6 50	5 60	....	5 90	6 05	5 10	....	4 55	4 60
Feb'y 2	7 40	7 52½	6 35	6 40	5 40	....	5 85	6 05	5 05	5 10	4 55	4 60
...9	7 30	....	6 35	....	....	....	5 80	6 00	5 10	5 25	4 60	....
...16	7 25	7 75	6 40	....	....	....	5 87½	5 92½	5 10	....	4 60	....
...23	7 75	8 10	....	....	....	....	5 90	6 00	5 12½	5 15	4 55	4 60
March 1	7 95	8 07½	....	....	....	....	5 90	5 95	5 10	5 15	4 55	4 60
...8	7 85	8 00	....	....	....	....	5 87½	5 95	5 10	5 15	4 55	....
...15	7 75	7 90	....	....	....	....	5 80	5 90	5 15	5 25	4 60	4 75
...22	7 40	7 75	....	....	....	....	5 85	6 00	5 30	....	4 75	....
...29	7 40	7 62½	....	....	....	....	5 87½	5 95	5 35	....	4 75	....
April 5	7 62½	7 70	....	....	....	....	6 00	6 07½	....	....	....	....
...12	7 50	7 65	6 60	6 80	....	....	6 02½	6 17½	....	....	....	....
...19	7 15	7 30	6 50	....	....	....	6 05	6 12½	5 35	....	4 75	....
...26	7 10	7 17½	6 50	....	....	....	6 15	6 25	5 40	5 42½	4 80	....
May 3	7 20	7 30	6 50	....	5 70	5 75	6 27½	6 42½	5 50	....	4 80	....
...10	7 30	7 32½	6 50	6 60	5 80	....	6 25	6 40	5 50	....	4 80	5 00
...17	7 20	7 25	6 50	6 60	5 70	5 80	6 22½	6 42½	5 60	....	....	....
...24	7 20	7 25	6 50	....	5 70	....	6 35	6 50	5 65	....	5 00	....
...31	7 35	7 50	6 70	....	5 75	5 80	6 17½	6 30	5 65	....	....	....
June 7	7 60	7 75	....	....	....	....	6 20	6 30	5 65	....	....	....
...14	7 45	7 60	6 82½	6 92½	6 00	6 25	6 25	6 35	5 65	....	....	....
...21	7 30	7 50	6 70	....	5 75	....	6 20	6 30	5 65	5 67½	5 00	....
...28	7 25	7 40	6 60	....	5 75	....	6 20	6 35	5 65	5 70	5 00	....
July 5	7 10	7 25	6 50	....	5 75	5 80	6 20	6 30	5 65	5 70	5 00	5 05
...12	6 95	7 10	6 45	....	5 70	....	6 40	6 42½	5 65	5 70	5 00	5 05
...19	6 90	6 97½	6 40	....	5 50	....	7 00	7 15	6 00	6 15	5 25	....
...26	6 70	6 80	6 40	....	5 40	5 50	6 60	6 75	5 85	5 90	5 15	5 20
Aug. 2	6 70	6 80	6 15	....	5 40	....	6 55	6 60	5 80	5 90	5 15	....
...9	6 65	6 70	6 15	....	5 55	....	6 55	6 85	5 90	6 00	5 15	5 20
...16	6 65	6 70	6 00	....	5 40	....	6 75	6 85	5 95	6 00	5 25	5 35
...23	6 60	6 65	5 90	....	5 30	....	6 60	6 90	5 90	5 95	5 30	5 35
...30	6 60	6 65	5 90	....	5 30	....	6 60	6 80	5 95	6 00	5 30	5 32½
Sept. 6	6 60	6 65	5 95	....	5 45	....	6 55	6 65	5 85	5 95	5 25	5 35
...13	6 65	7 00	6 10	....	5 50	....	6 55	6 60	5 85	5 95	5 15	5 20
...20	7 02½	7 17½	6 10	6 25	5 50	5 55	6 55	6 67½	6 00	....	5 25	....
...27	7 15	7 25	6 25	6 35	5 55	5 60	6 57½	6 67½	6 00	6 05	5 25	....
Oct. 4	6 80	7 00	6 25	6 35	5 60	....	6 60	6 75	6 00	6 07½	5 25	....
...11	6 72½	6 85	6 10	....	5 50	....	7 00	—	6 05	....	5 25	5 27½
...18	6 60	6 70	6 05	6 10	5 50	....	7 20	7 50	6 50	....	....	....
...25	6 60	6 70	6 00	....	5 50	....	7 30	7 40	6 30	6 75	5 52½	5 75
Nov'r 1	6 60	6 70	5 90	6 00	5 45	5 50	7 50	7 60	6 80	6 90	5 60	....
...8	6 50	6 62½	5 95	6 00	5 40	....	7 62½	7 75	6 85	6 95	5 80	5 85
...15	6 40	6 30	5 85	5 80	5 00	....	7 65	7 80	6 80	7 00	5 85	....
...22	6 30	6 40	5 80	5 87½	5 10	5 15	7 60	7 70	6 90	6 92½	5 90	6 00
...29	6 25	6 40	5 60	5 75	5 15	5 25	7 95	8 00	6 80	7 15	5 90	6 20
Dec'r. 6	6 85	7 00	5 90	....	5 25	5 40	8 30	8 35	7 00	7 30	6 25	6 35
...13	7 00	7 15	5 90	6 15	5 40	....	8 25	8 30	7 10	7 30	6 00	6 10
...20	6 50	7 10	5 75	....	5 30	5 40	....	7 30	7 00	7 15	6 25	....
...27	6 60	6 75	5 75	5 90	5 25	5 40	7 40	7 50	6 50	6 60	6 00

COMPARATIV

DATE.

January
February
March
April
May
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July
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September
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November
December

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF PEARL ASHES IN MONTREAL FOR PAST TWO YEARS.

DATE.	1872				1871			
	FIRST PEARLS.		SECOND PEARLS.		FIRST PEARLS.		SECOND PEARLS.	
	Per 100 lbs.		Per 100 lbs.		Per 100 lbs.		Per 100 lbs.	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
January 5	8 15 @	8 15	7 80 @	7 80	6 05 @	6 10	..... @	.....
..... 12	8 15	8 10	7 50	7 50	6 10	6 25	5 85	.....
..... 19	8 00	8 10	7 30	7 30	.....	6 20	5 90	.....
..... 26	8 10	8 20	7 40	7 60	6 10	6 15	5 90	.....
February 2	8 10	.....	7 35	7 60	6 10	6 20	5 90	.....
..... 9	7 80	7 90	7 20	.....	6 15	6 30	6 00	.....
..... 16	8 20	8 30	7 50	7 80	6 55	6 75	6 10	.....
..... 23	8 50	.....	8 00	.....	6 65	6 75	6 10	6 20
March 1	9 00	.....	.....	.....	6 65	6 75	6 10	6 20
..... 8	9 00	.....	8 50	.....	6 65	6 75	6 10	6 20
..... 15	8 60	8 85	.....	.....	6 65	6 75	6 10	6 20
..... 22	8 75	.....	.....	.....	6 70	7 00	6 20	6 25
..... 29	8 75	.....	.....	.....	7 25	7 50	6 75	.....
April 5	8 85	.....	8 00	.....	7 50	.....	6 75	.....
..... 12	8 80	.....	8 00	.....	7 32½	7 75	6 90	.....
..... 19	8 80	.....	.....	.....	7 50	7 75	Nominal.	.....
..... 26	8 80	.....	8 00	.....	7 50	.....	6 80	.....
May 3	9 10	.....	8 25	.....	7 00	.....	None.	.....
..... 10	9 10	.....	8 50	.....	7 00	7 07½	None.	.....
..... 17	9 25	.....	8 50	.....	6 85	7 00	None.	.....
..... 24	9 25	9 50	8 50	.....	6 85	7 00	None.	.....
..... 31	9 50	.....	8 50	.....	7 15	.....	None.	.....
June 7	9 60	9 75	9 00	.....	7 20	.....	6 70	.....
..... 14	9 80	9 82½	8 80	9 00	7 25	7 27½	6 70	.....
..... 21	9 85	9 87½	9 00	.....	7 35	.....	6 85	.....
..... 28	9 85	.....	9 00	.....	7 82½	7 85	7 00	.....
July 5	9 85	9 90	8 85	9 00	7 95	8 00	7 12½	.....
..... 12	9 85	9 95	.....	.....	8 05	8 30	7 25	.....
..... 19	9 85	10 00	9 00	.....	8 30	.....	7 40	.....
..... 26	9 80	9 90	8 80	9 00	8 30	8 35	7 65	.....
August 2	9 80	9 90	8 75	8 90	8 20	8 30	7 50	7 60
..... 9	9 25	.....	8 25	.....	8 30	8 35	7 35	7 25
..... 16	9 25	9 35	8 50	.....	8 00	.....	Nominal.	.....
..... 23	9 25	8 85	8 00	.....	7 60	8 00	7 00	.....
..... 30	8 85	8 70	8 00	.....	7 60	7 85	7 00	.....
September 6	8 70	9 00	8 00	.....	7 60	7 70	7 00	7 05
..... 13	9 00	.....	8 25	.....	7 45	7 60	7 00	.....
..... 20	9 00	9 15	8 25	.....	7 45	7 55	7 00	7 10
..... 27	9 20	.....	8 25	.....	7 50	7 60	7 10	.....
October 4	9 00	9 10	8 10	.....	7 60	.....	7 10	.....
..... 11	9 00	9 20	8 00	.....	7 50	.....	7 10	.....
..... 18	8 75	8 85	7 75	8 00	7 70	7 75	7 25	.....
..... 25	8 65	8 80	.....	.....	8 00	8 10	None.	.....
November 1	8 60	8 65	7 75	.....	8 10	8 25	7 75	.....
..... 8	8 50	.....	7 50	.....	8 50	.....	7 75	.....
..... 15	8 35	8 40	7 35	7 50	8 25	8 30	7 75	8 00
..... 22	8 10	8 15	.....	.....	8 25	.....	7 80	.....
..... 29	8 15	8 30	7 25	.....	8 45	8 50	7 90	8 00
December 6	8 30	.....	.....	.....	8 50	8 60	8 10	.....
..... 13	8 45	8 70	7 35	7 55	8 85	8 90	8 25	.....
..... 20	8 50	8 55	7 35	.....	8 80	8 85	8 40	.....
..... 27	8 55	8 70	7 50	.....	8 40	8 50	8 00	8 20
					8 40	8 50	8 00	.....

III.—THE LUMBER TRADE.

THE CONSERVATION OF TIMBER LANDS.

THE magnitude and importance of the interests involved in the lumber trade, present as well as prospective, have occasionally induced the compiler of these Annual Reports to hazard the expression of opinions relative to the conservation of the Canadian forests. In a former publication (for the year 1870), the replanting of the denuded forests and unarable lands in the Province of Quebec was mooted; and passing events seem to warrant some additional remarks and suggestions, which are very respectfully urged upon the attention of the Government as well as of those engaged in the timber and lumber business.

Statements appear from time to time in Canadian newspapers, as well as in those of the United States, to the effect that the forests of the Dominion and of the neighboring Republic are becoming rapidly exhausted,—with the prospect of their being utterly unproductive at no very distant time. Not long ago a paragraph went the rounds of the Press, in which it was alleged that the forests of the State of Pennsylvania would be completely destroyed in five years. The annual production of lumber in that State has been 500,000,000 feet, b.m., of all sorts. Now, although the forests of the Eastern States may not all be so nearly exhausted, the paragraph in question ought to be a warning to Canadians, that before many years the entire supply of lumber for the markets on the Eastern sea-board must be drawn from the Dominion. Those who say that the great forests of the West can be looked to for supplies, little know that even there the denudation is being rapidly accomplished; and, were it not so, the rapidly augmenting population in the Prairie States, and the actual scarcity of timber in them, will lead to such a demand on the spot as will leave very little to supplement the demand for Eastern markets. Under these circumstances, it becomes the imperative duty both of the Government and of the people of the Dominion to husband their resources, and to make the most of the forests that remain. It is the firm belief of many that the only ultimate chance for a continuous supply, is extensive and vigorous planting over the whole unarable portion of the public domain; but the statesmen, apparently, cannot see beyond the present moment, and make no sign. An immediate alternative is, to be as economical in lumbering as possible—to waste not, that there may be no want; and to make such legal enactments and prudential regulations, as will induce the lumber-men to utilise and take to market every piece of timber that will remunerate them for so doing.

It is also the opinion of many, whose experience and observation entitle their views to respectful consideration, that the Act lately passed by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, to "regulate the sale of timber limits and lands," will have a most injurious effect upon the lumber trade, and lessen the prospect of permanent supply. The result of it, in all the townships open for sale, will be to force the lumberman to make the most of his limits, while he has an opportunity for doing so,—for his timber may be snatched from him at any time by parties in the trade who have no limits of their own, and who will take advantage of the law which can be construed into allowing the right to pretended settlers to make merchandise of the timber growing upon the land they locate. The arrangement by which licenses are granted to settlers to cut the

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timber on their land, has in past years operated most perniciously; and plenty of proof in support of this position is to be found in many townships, where, in producing evidences of settlement, enormous quantities of the finest timber have been destroyed by fire. When the timber which had escaped the flames was cut down, the pretended settler left the place, for the purpose of repeating his enterprising efforts elsewhere; the result was, much valuable property destroyed, and the land still unsettled. The worst of it is, that this practice will continue so long as Acts of Parliament are framed to induce it; and it is an important question,—How long will this short-sighted and destructive policy be persisted in? The people of the Province of Ontario should take timely warning, and not follow the suicidal example set by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec;—let them use the utmost diligence in devising means to conserve the valuable forest patrimony now in their possession.

It is illegal, in the Province of Quebec, to cut logs less than 12 inches in diameter, while many under that dimension might be taken from the tops and limbs of the felled trees, which would yield fair and saleable lumber, but which (if the law is obeyed) is now left on the ground to rot. The system of collecting duties on logs, irrespective of size or quality, is undoubtedly wrong,—besides the waste which it involves. The practice is worse in Ontario than in Quebec; but even in the latter Province it is wasteful in the extreme. The rate collected upon logs of 17 inches diameter and upwards is 15 cents per piece;—upon logs of 16 inches diameter and under, 10 cts. per piece. Now, it must be evident that this regulation prevents multitudes of small logs from being taken out, and of course much inferior lumber from being manufactured. The law operates adversely in this way:—logs of 12 inches diameter will seldom yield lumber worth more than \$12 per 1,000 feet, board measure, at the mills at Ottawa,—while logs 24 inches in diameter may yield lumber worth \$20. The duty on the inferior lumber, say worth \$12, at 10 cts. per log, is equal to \$1.60 per 1000 feet, or 13-30 per cent,—while the rate levied on the finer kind, say worth \$20, is only 60c. per 1,000 feet, or 3 per cent. With this simple and incontrovertible example before him, can any one deny that it is contrary to the interests both of the Government and of the lumber trade to continue a policy so inevitably tending to extravagant waste? On the other hand, it must be equally evident that a merely nominal duty on the lowest class of timber, would go far to induce lumbermen to bring it out, and so prevent a great deal of the improvident waste that is now going on.

With regard to the settlement of timber-lands, the Provincial Governments might advantageously take a hint from a suggestion made previous to Confederation by Allan Gilmour, Esq., of Ottawa, to Hon. Wm. MacDougall, then Commissioner of Crown Lands. It was to this effect,—that lands in the timber regions should be given *free of charge to actual settlers*,—that the Crown should own the timber for three years after a settler had entered upon possession, and that all timber cut on such lands should pay Government dues. A plan on this basis, honestly carried out, would prevent pretended settlement for the mere purpose of obtaining control of the timber, and in that way save much of what is now destroyed.

Further,—as regards dues. A juster method of collecting them would operate beneficially, and effect a great saving of timber:—that is to say, if the inferior and cheaper qualities were taxed at only nominal rates, multitudes of pieces would be brought out, which are now carelessly left behind. An equitable plan would be to rate and collect duties *according to the value of the manufactured lumber*, which, under proper arrangements, could be easily done at the different mills. The unbusiness-like and wasteful anomaly would then disappear,—of the poorest kind of lumber paying more than four times as much duty as the most valuable quality.

As affording, in connection with the foregoing remarks, something like a basis for conjecture as to the magnitude of the waste of timber which is constantly going on, and increasing with the growth of the trade, it may be stated that, according to official figures, the number of saw-logs brought from the forests on the Ottawa alone, during 1872, and upon which duty was paid, were as follows :—

	Board measure.
Saw-logs.....	3,084,709 pieces, equal to 603,751,000 feet.
Deduct culls and local consumption, 12½ per cent....	75,468,875 "

Shipped, equal to..... 528,282,125 "

One-third of the felled timber is said to be left in the woods every year. Under an equitable system such as is above indicated, over 1,000,000 pieces more of inferior but merchantable timber, would have been brought to the mills in the Ottawa Valley in 1872.

There are some other matters of great importance, apropos of the lumber trade of the Dominion, which might be touched upon, but lack of time and space forbid further remark at present.

CANADIAN LUMBER TRADE.

The rate at which the consumption of Canadian Lumber has increased in the United States may be seen by the figures in the following table, which shows the quantities imported at Oswego during the past eight years :—

YEARS.	Total Lumber Imported at Oswego.	Proportion of United States Lumber.	Proportion of Canadian Lumber.	
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Increase per cent
1872.....	292,919,282	3,475,807	289,443,475	+ 1-81
1871.....	290,541,318	6,250,318	284,291,000	- 0-29
1870.....	289,315,329	4,190,888	285,124,441	+ 1-76
1869.....	284,539,923	4,348,021	280,191,902	+ 14-48
1868.....	248,367,793	3,620,439	244,747,354	+ 8-38
1867.....	237,366,144	10,599,391	226,746,753	+ 15-80
1866.....	199,058,502	3,247,201	195,811,301	+ 11-93
1865.....	176,438,696	1,496,391	174,942,305	.....
Totals in 8 years.	2,018,546,987	37,228,456	1,981,298,531	

This statement shows that the importations of Canadian lumber into the Port of Oswego during 1872 exceeded those of 1865 by 114,501,170 feet, or 65-45 per cent.

Quantities and values of Plank and Boards exported from Ontario and Quebec were :—

Fiscal Years.	Feet.	Value.
1871-'72.....	751,953,000	\$7,059,526
1870-'71.....	702,499,000	7,051,391
1869-'70.....	717,775,000	7,071,238
1868-'69.....	554,767,000	5,562,762
1867-'68.....	570,749,000	5,663,126
1864-'65.....	330,950,000	3,325,478

The increase in quantity from 1864-'65 to 1867-'68 was 72-46 per cent., but the decrease in 1868-'69 was 2-80 per cent. The shipments in 1869-'70 showed an increase of 386,805,000 ft., or 116-87 per cent., as compared with 1864-'65. The figures for 1870-'71 as compared with 1869-'70 show a decrease of 15,256,000 feet, or 2-12 per

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Quebec :—

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" South America
" France.....
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Lumber at the Por

ARTICLES.

TIMBER.
Oak.....fe
Elm.....c
Ash.....c
Birch.....c
Tamarac.....d
White Pine, square. d
Do Waney. d
Red Pine.....d

STAVES.
Standard.....mill
Puncheon.....do
Barrel.....do

DEALS
Pine.....standard
Spruce.....do

LATHWOOD.
Red Pine and
Hemlock, } ..cords

cent.—while those in 1871-'72 show an increase of 49,454,000 feet, or 7.04 per cent., as contrasted with the exports of the previous fiscal year.

Proportions of Plank and Boards shipped to different countries from Ontario and Quebec :—

COUNTRIES.	Fiscal Year 1871-'72.	Fiscal Year 1870-'71.	Fiscal Year 1869-'70.	Fiscal Year 1868-'69.
To United States.....	Per cent. 95.915	Per cent. 95.386	Per cent. 96.044	Per cent. 96.854
" Great Britain.....	0.463	0.381	0.281	0.221
" British North America.....	0.046	0.058	0.077	0.084
" British West Indies.....	0.041	0.028	.....	0.018
" South America.....	3.510	3.993	3.474	2.359
" France.....	} 0.025 { }	} 0.154 { }	} 0.124 { }	.....
" Germany.....				0.090
" Other Foreign Countries....				0.374

As further illustrating the extent and value of the lumber trade of Canada,—at the same time showing the rate at which the Pine forests are being cleared,—it is only necessary to point to the rapid increase in the shipments of each year. The following items, showing the aggregate value of the products of the forests (distinguishing the quantities of Plank and Boards,) exported from the Dominion during five years, will throw some light on the subject :—

	Products of Forest. Total Value.	Plank and Boards. Feet.
Fiscal Year 1871-'72.....	\$23,685,382	882,001,000
Fiscal Year 1870-'71.....	22,352,211	829,550,000
Fiscal Year 1869-'70.....	20,940,434	846,882,000
Fiscal Year 1868-'69.....	19,838,963	677,859,000
Fiscal Year 1867-'68.....	18,262,170	671,025,000

The following valuable table, (copied from the Annual Circular of Messrs. J. Bell Forsyth & Co.,) gives a comparative statement of the supply, export, and stock of Lumber at the Port of Quebec for a series of years :—

ARTICLES.	SUPPLY.					Average of Five Years' Supply.	
	From Returns from Supervisor and others, for years ending 1st December.					1863 to 1867	1868 to 1872
	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872		
TIMBER.							
Oak.....feet.	2,517,690	2,217,526	2,917,689	3,567,861	2,471,111	2,396,799	2,738,375
Elm.....do	1,235,976	1,759,355	2,018,854	365,190	121,495	1,691,912	1,100,174
Ash.....do	188,602	274,098	416,565	298,975	92,953	242,631	254,238
Birch.....do	343,561	554,220	371,916	136,081	343,012	266,424	349,758
Tamarac.....do	89,317	248,467	142,618	72,699	90,352	920,689	1,128,690
White Pine, square. do	10,029,185	14,054,752	12,615,560	17,367,361	11,151,347	18,816,576	13,043,641
Do Waney. do	2,157,761	1,973,494	1,504,395	3,417,680	4,449,805	1,442,572	2,700,623
Red Pine.....do	1,106,657	2,829,360	1,917,785	1,708,842	932,614	3,874,047	1,689,851
STAVES.							
Standard.....mille.	1,074	1,284	1,039	1,636	1,971	1,924	1,400
Puncheon.....do	4,455	4,274	1,237	2,579	4,149	3,186	3,338
Barrel.....do	5	13	20	118	119	23	55
DEALS							
Pine.....standard.	3,161,549	4,609,960	5,160,409	4,549,000	4,949,078	3,378,699	4,485,997
Spruce.....do	975,630	944,812	826,442	925,000	1,450,000	825,209	1,024,376
LATHWOOD.							
Red Pine and Hemlock, } ..cords.	1,375	1,357	770	213	64	2,473	755

ARTICLES.	EXPORT.					Average of Five Years' Export.	
	From Customs' Returns for years ending 1st December.					1863 to 1867	1868 to 1872
	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872		
TIMBER.							
Oak.....feet.	2,358,450	2,048,000	3,232,720	2,950,360	2,952,040	2,188,000	2,708,320
Elm.....do	1,324,200	1,276,200	1,297,760	1,219,560	1,061,400	1,573,160	1,235,824
Ash.....do	141,920	185,686	200,720	279,040	265,080	169,536	214,480
Birch.....do	409,000	562,720	341,160	292,080	399,760	389,448	400,944
Tamarac.....do	72,280	70,720	24,440	17,800	6,200	204,608	98,288
White Pine, square do	15,278,720	14,673,200	14,141,920	14,673,000	15,514,680	18,500,624	14,856,304
Do Waney, do							
Red Pine.....do	2,292,440	1,785,560	2,207,160	1,577,760	1,941,160	3,566,104	1,960,816
STAVES.							
Standard.....mille.	1,298	1,281	1,658	1,666	1,466	1,830	1,473
Puncheon.....do	3,154	{ 2,241	{ 3,206	2,994	{ 2,805	3,020	2,891
Barrel.....do		{ 5			{ 51	14	
DEALS.							
Pine.....standard.	4,632,019	1,544,666	5,197,306	4,166,834	5,287,422	4,263,638	4,761,649
Spruce.....do	1,210,778	849,025	1,184,135	885,240	1,753,050	838,047	1,176,905
LATHWOOD.							
Red Pine and } cords.	3,843	3,071	1,616	1,021	1,273	5,205	2,164
Hemlock, }							

ARTICLES.	TOTAL STOCK,					Average of Five Years' Stock.	
	Including Merchantable and Culls, On the 1st December.					1863 to 1867	1868 to 1872
	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.		
TIMBER.							
Oak.....feet.	1,510,874	1,521,614	1,115,708	1,508,510	1,093,736	1,405,059	1,349,088
Elm.....do	675,539	1,068,219	1,796,196	1,272,559	235,746	1,563,001	1,009,651
Ash.....do	117,554	175,849	404,625	337,513	92,039	284,532	225,516
Birch.....do	22,842	93,397	131,926	15,310	9,603	54,592	54,615
Tamarac.....do	222,410	168,212	137,560	101,449	59,181	772,228	125,782
White Pine, square do	{ 7,647,598	9,263,136	8,876,668	14,001,039	11,065,332	13,572,491	10,170,754
Do Waney...do	{ 1,715,185	1,607,029	620,047	1,739,484	3,617,743	908,416	1,859,897
Red Pine.....do	1,630,759	2,305,809	1,846,817	1,883,911	892,017	4,776,617	1,711,860
STAVES.							
Standard.....mille.	1,220	1,244	584	525	961	936	906
Puncheon.....do	2,040	{ 3,787	{ 1,837	1,126	2,408	1,892	2,229
Barrel.....do		{	{		142	21	
DEALS.							
Pine.....standard.	1,171,069	2,261,139	2,428,978	2,431,829	1,536,431	1,431,252	1,965,889
Spruce.....do	450,619	685,827	398,585	731,047	299,787	415,308	513,173
LATHWOOD.							
Red Pine and } cords.	2,275	2,022	2,141	1,412	179	2,049	1,605
Hemlock, }							

LUMBER TRADE OF MONTREAL.

By comparing the following tabular statement with similar information in regard to previous years, it will be noticed that the trade in lumber from this port during 1872, was greatly in excess of anything hitherto accomplished in that line. The business of 1871 can hardly be taken as a standard for comparison, inasmuch as that

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VESSEL.

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- Nellie May.....
- Rivoli.....
- Clara Killam.....
- Heugist.....
- Rio de la Plata.....
- Louisa.....
- Ermina.....
- Emily.....
- C. A. Littlefield.....
- Deiopia.....
- Bonito.....
- Rio de la Plata.....
- Mary Fry.....
- Mexican.....
- James Ives.....
- Spring Bloom.....
- Emma F. Secor.....
- Rothiennay.....
- Cato.....
- Stella.....
- Magrie.....
- F. M. Carvill.....
- Mary Jane.....
- Era.....
- Mary.....
- Wanderer.....
- N. D. Carlisle.....
- Norsk Veritas.....
- Canada.....
- Speculator.....
- New Brunswick.....
- Beulah.....
- Geo. Peabody.....
- Grossherz gin Anna.....
- Evangeline.....
- Ruby.....
- Calypsa.....
- Collector.....
- Lepanto.....
- Wahsatch.....
- Kate Harding.....
- Saltero.....
- Florence Chipman.....
- Lady Cecilia.....
- Alfred.....
- Boomerang.....
- Huron.....
- Eliza Oulton.....
- Speedwell.....
- John Barbour.....
- Catherine.....

year's trade was very much interfered with by the prevalence of yellow fever in Buenos Ayres. But on contrasting the figures of 1872 with those of 1870, the latter having been a very favorable year, an increase is indicated of 3,702,191 feet, or 14.55 per cent. It must be borne in mind that these exports, as entered at the Custom House, apply to the Port of Montreal only, and do not at all represent the full extent of the trade with South America, as large quantities are shipped from Repentigny, Sorel, Three Rivers, and other places between this city and Quebec.

In addition to the shipments specified below, one cargo is noted as dispatched to the West Indies:—the Brig "Sally Brown" for Cuba, with Box Shooks, valued at \$3,575.

ANALYSIS OF LUMBER EXPORT TRADE IN MONTREAL FOR 1872.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPER.	ON ACCOUNT.	LUMBER, FEET.	VALUE.
Leonie.....	Monte Video.	Hall & Co.....	American.	390,157	\$5,280
Nellie May	Do.	Do.	Do.	478,169	7,184
Rivoli	Do.	Do.	Do.	319,735	5,014
Clara Killam.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	676,105	10,821
Heugist.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	372,940	4,875
Rio Yonga.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	130,000	2,500
Louisa	Do.	Do.	Do.	245,538	3,700
Ermina.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	421,812	5,500
Rmily.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	289,364	4,040
C. A. Littlefield.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	390,503	5,850
Deiopena.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	230,409	3,220
Bonito.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	518,908	7,250
Rio de la Plata.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	541,921	7,588
Mary Fry.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	707,516	9,898
Mexican.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	381,281	5,330
James Ives.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	412,807	7,240
Spring Bloom.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	255,329	3,400
Emma F. Secor.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	441,551	5,500
Rothiemay.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	348,543	5,200
Cato.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	280,807	3,920
Stella.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	363,541	7,200
Maggie.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	383,661	5,400
F. M. Carvill.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	411,448	5,745
Mary Jane.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	513,698	9,234
Era.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	409,730	5,726
Mary.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	302,441	4,269
Wanderer.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	322,765	5,100
N. D. Carlisle.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	582,820	13,309
Norsk Veritas.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	441,362	8,000
Canada.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	293,612	3,500
Speculator.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	608,917	7,050
New Brunswick.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	404,114	6,063
Bulah.....	Do.	S. C. Dyer.....	Do.	550,556	8,258
Geo. Peabody.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	578,725	6,377
Grossherz gin Anna.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	219,839	3,298
Evangeline.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	268,486	3,932
Ruby.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	378,106	5,670
Calypsa.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	374,061	7,481
Collector.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	374,420	5,616
Lepanto.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	351,423	5,259
Wahsatch.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	383,303	6,899
Kate Harding.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	483,588	5,833
Saltero.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	277,721	3,880
Florence Chipman.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	659,679	7,916
Lady Cecilia.....	Do.	G. B. Day.....	Canadian.	326,644	5,090
Alfred.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	233,000	4,194
Boomerang.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	396,757	5,000
Huron.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	459,718	8,274
Eliza Oulton.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	221,000	3,978
Speedwell.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	386,340	4,208
John Barbour.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	640,000	12,500
Catherine.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	400,000	7,200
				20,684,265	\$315,900

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF THE

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPER.	ON ACCOUNT.	LUMBER, FEET.	VALUE.
Valkyria.....	Buenos Ayres.	Hall & Co.....	American.	521,535	\$7,822
Young Eagle.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	381,802	4,600
Lorraine.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	248,973	4,230
Wenonah.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	499,106	11,976
Kate McDonald.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	378,621	4,590
Matilda Hilyard.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	433,331	6,050
Edgar Cecil.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	509,865	6,500
Stromtid.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	200,797	2,800
Captain Dan.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	402,512	6,031
Freyr.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	293,437	4,102
Christina.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	248,999	4,960
Velox.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	323,771	5,823
J. M. Morales.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	421,449	6,500
Surprise.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	340,982	6,800
Torryburn.....	Do.	S. C. Dyer.....	Do.	347,829	4,174
Rosario.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	316,715	3,800
				5,868,824	\$90,763
Forest King.....	Callao, Peru.	Hall & Co.....	American.	648,787	11,030
Eva.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	254,911	4,800
Eugenie.....	Do.	W. R. Grace.....	Do.	264,461	3,696
Jumna.....	Do.	W. R. Ross & Co....	Canadian.	300,000	6,000
Volage.....	Do.	Hall & Co.....	American.	256,555	4,200
		W. R. Grace & Co...	Do.	356,098	4,231
		Hall & Co.....	Do.	515,598	10,210
				2,596,410	\$44,167

The recorded receipts of bbls. in 1871, to 17,194 bbls.; and against 17,824 bbls. in 1868; and 20,372 bbls. —

Stock of Pork Receipts by all

Stock on hand Reported ships

Compar

DATE.	M	\$ c.
January ... 5	15.75	2
.....19	15.50	
February ... 2	15.50	
.....16	15.50	
March..... 1	15.75	
.....15	15.75	
April..... 5	15.50	
.....19	15.25	
May..... 3	15.00	
.....17	15.25	
June..... 7	15.00	
.....21	15.00	
July..... 5	14.50	
.....19	14.50	
August..... 2	15.00	
.....16	15.50	
September... 6	16.75	
.....20	17.50	
October..... 4	17.75	
.....18	17.50	
November... 1	16.75	
.....15	16.75	
December... 6	16.50	
.....20	16.50	

IV.—THE PROVISION TRADE.

PORK, CUT-MEATS, BEEF, &c.

The recorded receipts of Pork and Beef in Montreal during 1872, amounted to 27,663 brls.; in 1871, to 17,454 brls.; in 1870, to 13,863 brls.; in 1869, to 11,203 brls.; in 1868 to 17,194 brls.; and in 1867, to 19,054 brls. The shipments in 1872 were 18,844 brls., against 17,824 brls. in 1871; 16,610 brls. in 1870; 7,524 brls. in 1869; 17,763 brls. in 1868; and 20,372 brls. in 1867. The movements in 1871 may be summarily stated thus:—

Stock of Pork and Beef on hand at beginning of 1872, about...	600 barrels.
Receipts by all channels during the year.....	27,663 "
Total.....	28,263 "
Stock on hand 31st December, 1872, about.....	4,400 barrels.
Reported shipments.....	18,844 "
	23,244 "

Comparative Prices of Pork in Montreal, during 1872 and 1871.

DATE.	1872.						1871.					
	MESS.		PRIME MESS.		PRIME.		MESS.		PRIME MESS.		PRIME.	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
January..... 5	15.75	16.25	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	20.00	21.00	16.00	16.00	15.00	15.00
.....19	15.50	16.00	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	20.50	21.00	15.50	16.00	15.00	15.00
February.... 2	15.50	16.00	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	21.75	22.25	17.50	18.00	16.50	16.50
.....16	15.50	15.75	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	22.00	.....	18.00	.....	17.00	17.50
March..... 1	15.75	.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	22.00	.....	18.00	.....	17.00	17.50
.....15	15.75	.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	22.50	23.00	18.00	.....	17.00	17.50
April..... 5	15.50	.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	11.00	.....	22.00	.....	18.00	.....	17.00	17.50
.....19	15.25	15.50	.....@.....	.....@.....	11.00	.....	20.50	21.00	none.	.....	17.00	.....
May..... 3	15.00	15.25	.....@.....	.....@.....	11.00	.....	19.50	20.00	16.50	.....	16.00	.....
.....17	15.25	15.50	.....@.....	.....@.....	11.00	.....	18.50	19.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
June..... 7	15.00	15.25	.....@.....	.....@.....	13.00	.....	18.00	18.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....21	15.00	.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	13.00	.....	17.25	17.75	15.00	.....	14.00	14.50
July..... 5	14.50	15.00	.....@.....	.....@.....	12.50	13.00	17.00	.....	14.50	.....	12.00	12.50
.....19	14.50	15.00	.....@.....	.....@.....	12.50	13.00	16.00	16.25	15.00	.....	14.50	.....
August.... 2	15.00	15.50	.....@.....	.....@.....	12.50	13.00	16.00	16.25	15.00	.....	14.50	.....
.....16	15.50	16.00	.....@.....	.....@.....	12.50	13.00	15.50	15.75	15.00	.....	14.50	.....
September.. 6	16.75	17.00	.....@.....	.....@.....	12.50	13.00	15.50	.....	15.00	.....	14.50	.....
.....20	17.50	18.00	.....@.....	.....@.....	12.50	13.00	15.75	16.00	.....	.....	14.50	.....
October.... 4	17.75	18.00	.....@.....	.....@.....	12.50	13.00	16.25	16.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....18	17.50	.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	12.50	13.00	16.25	16.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
November... 1	16.75	17.25	.....@.....	.....@.....	12.50	13.00	16.75	17.00	13.50	.....	13.00	.....
.....15	16.75	17.25	.....@.....	.....@.....	12.50	13.00	15.75	16.25	12.50	.....	11.50	.....
December... 6	16.50	17.00	.....@.....	.....@.....	12.50	13.00	15.50	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....20	16.50	17.00	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....	.....	15.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	16.50	17.00	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....	.....	15.25	15.50	.....	.....	.....	.....

(NO TRANSACTIONS REPORTED.)

PORK.—It will be seen from the foregoing comparative table of prices, that on an average the rates for Mess ruled lower than in the previous year, the highest being obtained during the Fall months. The transactions in this article during 1872, for the supply of local requirements, were comparatively small. The lumbering regions on the Ottawa, whither the greater part of the Pork trade of this city has hitherto been turned, mainly drew their supplies directly from the Western States, leaving the Maritime Ports region as the principal point for shipments. The packing in Montreal amounted to 19,253 brls., and the balance of the stock was received from the Western States and Ontario, the larger portion of that from the sister Province being Prime Mess and Prime. Merchants in Canada, however, are credited with having carried on unusually large dealings in Pork, and of having monopolised and manipulated a "corner," in the markets at Chicago and other places. A diversity of opinion appears to exist as to the result of the speculation; but it is doubtful if the labor and anxiety attending so gigantic a transaction can be compensated for pecuniarily, without even considering the heavy charges for carrying, storage, and the allowance to be made for deterioration in quality.

Receipts of Dressed Hogs, at Montreal, by railway, during the past four winters, were :

1872-'73.....	36,030	1870-'71.....	21,065
1871-'72.....	23,645	1869-'70.....	14,136

The highest and lowest prices during the winter of 1872-'73 were,—November to January, \$5.50 @ \$5.70; February and March, \$5.75 @ \$7.00. During the winter of 1871-'72 prices were,—November and December, \$4.75 @ \$5.75; January and February, \$5.75 @ \$5.50.

The quantities of Pork 'packed and inspected at the Inspection Stores during the past seven years were as follows:—

	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
Mess brls.	13,604	12,912	11,451	8,423	8,954	9,357	10,746
Thin Mess "	2,332	1,858	1,549	1,508	2,497	2,300	1,164
Prime Mess..... "	360	863	966	801	1,590	989	788
Prime "	112	1,533	2,426	1,306	2,867	4,257	2,229
Extra Prime..... "	1,147	926	765	359	665	....	....
Cargo "	1,698	....	....	65	719	57	6
Unbrandable "	1,698	1,361	711	662	1,033	2,357	2,101
Totals	19,253	19,453	17,868	13,124	18,325	19,419	17,034

CUT MEATS, &c.—The cure of Hams and Bacon during the year was somewhat restricted, and owing to the scarcity, prices ruled at a high figure. Requirements were mainly supplemented by importations from Cincinnati and Chicago. A larger than usual quantity of lard was rendered here, and shipments were slightly in excess of previous year.

BEEF.—The business done in this article has been more than usually limited, the price ranging from \$14.00 @ \$16.00 per 200 lbs., for Prime Mess. A new description, "India Mess Beef," appears in the following list, having been packed for the first time in this city, for use in the English market.

The quantities of Beef packed and inspected in Montreal, during past seven years, were as follows:—

	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
Prime Mess..... tierces.	191	260	569	516	273	330	375
Prime Mess brls.	950	1,229	877	1,072	1,413	1,150	1,083
Prime "	19	23	25	70	36
India Prime Mess... brls.	576

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V.—THE TRADE IN DAIRY PRODUCE.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The official returns published by Government show the receipts and shipments of Butter and Cheese for the whole Dominion to have been as follows:—

IMPORTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
BUTTER.	CHEESE.	BUTTER.	CHEESE.
1869-70.....2,092 lbs.	59,494 lbs.	1869-70.....12,259,887 lbs.	5,827,782 lbs.
1870-71.....5,926 "	66,475 "	1870-71.....15,439,266 "	8,271,439 "
1871-72.....3,887 "	33,610 "	1871-72.....19,068,448 "	16,424,025 "

Comparatively speaking, the importations of both articles are *nil*, while the shipments have been greatly augmented,—the increase in Butter during last fiscal year being 23-50 per cent., and in Cheese, 98-56 per cent.,—the aggregate entered values amounting to \$5,452,963.

CHEESE FACTORIES.—The factory-system of Cheese-making, which has so frequently been referred to in these Reports,—and of which general notice is made in one of the preliminary papers in the present publication, (see p. xiv),—is still extending, and one of the results is that noticed above. It is not easy to give the exact number of Cheese-factories now established in the Province of Ontario; but a valuable table given on pp. 88, 89, shows that those which have made returns for 1872 to the "Dairymen's Association of Ontario," number 100, having produced 8,810,492 lbs. of cheese, the total value (at 11c. per lbs.), being \$969,154. The returns made to the Association for 1871, were very incomplete; but those for 1870 showed 70 Factories, the product amounting to 4,427,415 lbs., the value (at 11c. per lb.) being \$487,015. Communications from other associations, do not afford such information as warrants insertion here.

Statistics showing operations in the Province of Quebec are not easily obtainable. The principal ones are in the Eastern Townships. In the District of St. Francis there are 6, viz.: at Hatley, West Hatley, Waterville, Richley, Ayer's Flats, and Barnston Corner,—average annual product, 375,000 lbs., from the milk of about 1400 cows, the average price obtained being 10½c. per lb. There are 25 Factories in the District of Bedford,—estimated annual production, 1,462,500 lbs., which at the low average of 9c., would yield \$131,625.

Referring to the table of Factories on pp. 88 89, it is to be regretted that a change has been made in an important particular, and which, it is feared, will hardly be deemed an improvement. The tables for 1870 and 1871 (given on pp. 129, 130 of the Report for 1871) contain a column headed "Number of pounds of Milk to pound of Cheese;" in place of which the table for 1872 contains a column headed "Number of Cows." The omitted column was much more suggestive, than that which has been substituted for it.

BUTTER FACTORIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.—The institution of Factories for Butter-making has been commented on in previous publications of this series. There is no information at hand to show whether the Factory-system has been applied to the pro-

duction of Butter; but an organization has been formed by merchants and traders, under the name of the "Ontario Butter Association," in the counties of Huron, Perth, and Bruce. Rules for the purchase of Butter have been adopted, as follows:—

1. That all Butter be subjected by the producer to inspection previous to being purchased.
2. That an inspector be appointed in each town and village where practicable; said inspector to be subject to the rules of the Association.
3. That the remuneration of said inspector be decided by the dealers so employing him.
4. That the following fees be paid to such inspector by the producer, and afterwards refunded to him by the purchaser of his butter, viz. :—
 On all parcels of butter not exceeding 10 lbs. net, 2 cents.
 On all parcels of butter over 10 lbs., and not exceeding 30 lbs., 5 cents.
 On all parcels of butter over 30 lbs., 10 cents.
5. That in all cases the packages containing packed butter be paid for by the producer.
6. That the Inspector shall grade all butter as follows, viz. :—
 The best quality of table butter—No. 1.
 The second quality—No. 2.
 The third quality—No. 3.
 The fourth quality—No. 4.
7. That the price of No. 1 butter shall be governed by the best price of the wholesale market.
8. That the price of No. 2 shall not be more than four-fifths of the price of No. 1.
9. That the price of No. 3 shall not be more than three-fifths the price of No. 1.
10. That the price of No. 4 shall not be more than two-fifths the price of No. 1.
11. That the packages containing No. 1 butter must be clean and in good order, otherwise it shall be branded No. 2, and No. 2 shall be branded No. 3.
12. That the soakage on all packages of butter holding from 25 to 40 lbs., be 1 lb.; from 40 to 60 lbs., 2 lbs.; and on 60 lbs. and over, 3 lbs.
13. That the price of all butter packed in tinnets and firkins shall be one-cent per lb. more than in rolls and pails, &c.

It is claimed by the promoters of this Association that its operations will raise the standard of Butter, and protect the interests of those dairymen who will take pains to produce an article that will be classed in the higher grades—at the same time meeting the requirements of shippers, by enabling them to send the best lots that can be obtained to the English market.

The movement above noted is said to be extending in Ontario.

It may be remarked that the General Inspection Law enacted during the recent session of Parliament, makes inspection of Butter compulsory in certain circumstances, as will be seen from the following clause of one of its sections:

"The inspection of Butter offered for sale or exportation in packages, containing fifty pounds weight or more, shall in any city, town or village where an Inspector is appointed by law, be compulsory."

BUTTER.

A reference to the table of Prices on page 10, will show the range of rates in Liverpool during 1872. It will be observed from the quotations appended to this section, giving rates for the Fall Months in Montreal, that there was a wider range than in the previous year. Shipments made in the earlier part of the season were not at all profitable, but as the season advanced, shippers were more careful to make selection of qualities, and more favorable prices were obtained at points of consumption.

The recorded receipts of Butter in Montreal during 1872 amounted to 131,429 kegs, or 10,514,320 lbs., (to which should perhaps be added 15 per cent. for unrecorded arrivals from Eastern Townships); in 1871, 161,642 kegs, or 12,931,360 lbs.; in 1870, 112,220 kegs, or 8,977,600 lbs.; in 1869, 109,710 kegs, or 8,776,800 lbs.; in 1868, 97,570 kegs, or 7,805,600 lbs.; in 1867, 83,593 kegs, or 6,687,440 lbs.; and in 1866, 92,516 kegs, or 7,401,280 lbs. Shipments in 1872 amounted to 122,703 kegs, or 9,816,240 lbs.; in 1871, to 199,649 kegs, or 15,971,920 lbs.; in 1870, 101,592 kegs, or 8,127,360 lbs.; in 1869, 131,173 kegs, or 10,493,840 lbs.; in 1868, 76,922 kegs, or 6,153,760 lbs.; in 1867, 66,555

kegs, or 5,32 the past four

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kegs, or 5,324,400 lbs.; and in 1866, 77,776 kegs, or 6,222,080 lbs. The shipments of the past four years may be thus summarized:—

	1872	1871	1870	1869
In sea-going vessels <i>via</i> River St. Lawrence.....	101,107 kegs.	149,722 kegs.	81,352 kegs.	84,462 kegs.
In ocean-steamers <i>via</i> Portland.....	17,899 "	47,390 "	17,098 "	22,007 "
By Montreal and Champlain Railway.....	136 "	1,272 "	1,271 "	850 "
By other channels.....	3,561 "	1,265 "	1,871 "	23,854 "
Totals.....	122,703 "	199,649 "	101,592 "	131,173 "

The whole movement in Butter, in 1872, may be thus concisely stated :

Stock on hand 1st January 1872, about.....	25,000 kegs.
Receipts by various channels.....	131,429 "
Total.....	156,429 "
Estimated unrecorded receipts (15 per cent.).....	23,464 "
Total.....	179,893 "
Stock on hand 1st January, 1872, about.....	24,000 kegs.
Shipments during 1872.....	122,703 "
	146,703 "

It will be seen from the foregoing figures that the recorded receipts show a decrease of 30,213 packages, or 18.69 per cent.,—and the shipments a decrease of 76,946 packages, or 38.54 per cent., as compared with 1871. The stocks on hand at close of 1872 were very considerable; this arose from the fact that most of the Butter exported during the season was carefully examined,—and a large quantity of inferior stock thus left in the hands of dealers.

The following table shows weekly comparative prices of best grades of butter in Montreal during the Fall months of the past five years:—

DATE.	1872		1871		1870		1869		1868	
	Fair to Choice Dairy. Per lb.		Medium to Good Dairy. Per lb.		Medium to Good Dairy. Per lb.		Medium to Good Dairy. Per lb.		Medium to Good Dairy. Per lb.	
September..... 6	15 @	20	16½ @	19	19½ @	20½	19½ @	..	19 @	22
.....13	15	20	16½	18½	19½	20½	19½	..	19	21
.....20	15	20	16½	18½	19½	20½	19½	..	19	22½
.....27	15	20	17½	19	21	22	19	..	20	23
October..... 4	14½	20	17	19	21	22½	18½	20	21	24½
.....11	14½	21	17½	20	21	22½	18½	20½	19	24
.....18	14½	21	17½	20	20	22½	19	21½	18	24
.....25	14½	21	16	19½	20½	22½	19	21½	19	23
November..... 1	14½	21	16	19	20½	23	20½	22	22	24½
.....8	14½	19	16	19	21	23	20½	22	22	24
.....15	12	18	16	20	21	24	21	21½	22	24
.....22	12	18	16	20	20½	23	19	21	22	..
.....29	12	18	16	21	19	20	19½	20½	21	23½

CHEESE.

A reference to the table on page 10 will show the course of prices at Liverpool in 1872. By comparison of the figures annexed, it will be seen that the business in Cheese was considerably in excess of previous years. The receipts at Montreal indicate an increase of 59,422 boxes, or 43.82 per cent. over those of 1871, while the shipments are 23,189 boxes, or 11.75 per cent. greater. Under the head of "General Remarks" in this section, and in the tabular statement on pp. 88, 89, information will be found, pointing out the large augmentation in the manufacture of Cheese at the various factories. It is

also satisfactory to know that the quantities made have been much improved in quality, enabling the Canadian article to find greater favor in the English market,—while the appended table of prices shows the increased values as contrasted with preceding season.

The recorded quantities of Cheese received in 1872 amounted to 195,031 boxes, against 135,609 boxes in 1871,—78,711 boxes in 1870,—78,976 boxes in 1869,—70,351 boxes in 1868,—and 61,292 boxes in 1867.

The shipments in past four years may be thus summarized:—

	1872	1871	1870	1869
In sea-going vessels via River St. Lawrence..	198,675 boxes	185,802 boxes	89,371 boxes	74,158 boxes
Via Portland, in ocean-steamers to Liverpool.	19,179 "	8,658 "	6,744 "	5,314 "
By Richelieu steamers, &c.....	2,668 "	2,873 "	3,461 "	12,050 "
Totals.....	220,522 "	197,333 "	99,576 "	91,522 "

Prices of Cheese in Montreal during Three Years were as follows:—

DATE.	1872		1871		1870		DATE.	1872		1871		1870	
	Per lb.		Per lb.		Per lb.			Per lb.		Per lb.		Per lb.	
June.. 7	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	Aug.. 30	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
.. 14	11½	00	11	@ 12	10½	@ 12½	Sept.. 6	11½	@ 00	9	@ ..	11½	@ 12
.. 21	11	11½	10	..	11	12	.. 13	11½	00	9	..	11½	11½
.. 28	11	11½	10½	11	11	12	.. 20	11½	00	8½	9	11½	11½
July.. 5	10½	00	10	10½	10	11½	.. 27	11½	00	9	10	11½	11½
.. 12	10	00	9	10	10	11½	Oct... 4	11½	00	9½	10½	11½	11½
.. 19	10	00	8	9½	10	11½	.. 11	12	12½	10	10½	11½	12
.. 26	09½	09½	8½	9¾	11	11½	.. 18	12	12½	10	10½	11½	12
August 2	09½	10½	8½	9½	11½	11½	.. 25	12	12½	10	10½	11½	12
.. 9	10½	00	8½	9½	11½	11½	Nov.. 1	12	12½	10½	10½	11½	12
.. 16	10½	00	8½	9½	11½	11½	.. 8	12	12½	10½	10½	12	12½
.. 23	11	00	9	9½	11½	11½	.. 15	12	12½	11	11½	12½	12½

CHEESE FACTORIES IN PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1872.

Condensed Report (from partial returns) furnished by J. C. Hegler, Esq., Secretary
Dairymen's Association of Ontario, Ingersoll, Ont.

Post Office.	Name of Factory.	Number of Cheeses made.	Average weight.	Number of inches in diameter.	Number of pounds of Cheese made	Number of Cows.
Newburg	Addington	2,075	62	15½	128,965	505
Cooper	Allen's Settlement.....	1,015	67	16	68,531	250
Fairfield East.....	Auvern	1,300	65	16	84,500	380
Brockville.....	Auvern	1,450	64	15½	92,800	365
Avon	Avon	1,920	63	16	140,143	...
New Byrno.....	Bastard.....	2,500	60	14	...	500
Lansdowne.....	Beaver	1,000	80	15	60,000	275
Sebringville.....	Black Creek.....	3,095	73	16	225,850	1,000
Bloomfield.....	Bloomfield.....	1,500	65	16	104,000	...
Tweed	Bogart	550	64	16	35,200	108
Forest	Brands	329	57	15	18,753	65
Brownsville	Brownsville.....	7,341	71½	16	527,619	1,600
Seaforth	Brucefield.....	2,300	63	15	144,900	600
Norwich	Burgessville.....	1,880	69	16	130,781	450
Cromarty	Cromarty	661	65	16	42,979	200
Clinton	Clinton	890	55	15	44,565	...
Caistorville.....	Caistorville.....	691	64	16	44,235	170
Farmersville.....	Cedar Springs.....	1,200	62	15½	78,900	25
Newboro'.....	Cherry Ridge.....	730	60	15½	44,350	190
Pictou	Cherry Valley.....	1,163	69	16	80,354	325
.....	Dairy Fogarig.....	190	50	16	9,500	30
Mount Elgin.....	Dereham Centre.....	1,108	57½	14	64,000	142
Lansdowne.....	Dulsemans.....	1,022	62	15	63,364	265
Farmersville	Dairy.....	262	65	15	17,066	54

Post Office

Simcoe
Mallory Town
Ingersoll
Embro
Gananoque
Queensborough
Warwick.....
Fullarton
Lansdowne
Belleville.....
Farmersville
Ingersoll
Derwent
Eldorado
Ingersoll
Ingersoll
Hungerford
Ernesttown
Ingersoll
Mallory Town
Clinton
Salford
London
Lansdowne
Strathallan
Ingersoll
Woodstock
Milverton.....
Morton
Elgin
Southlake
Gananoque
Melrose
Shannonville
Gananoque
Newmarket
Otterville.....
Norwich
Phillipsville
Norwich
Adolphustown.....
Wilms Corners
Northport
Tilsenburg
Villona
Ridgetown.....
Prescott.....
Chapman
Farmersville
Walbridge
North Augusta.....
Lynn
Sparta
Sydenham
Otterville
Troy
Farmersville
Lansowne.....
Kirgston.....
Lyndhurst.....
Gananoque
Kingston.....
St. George
Arkona
Thomasburg
Tyroconnell.....
Cannifton.....
Cedar Grove
Villanova.....
Kerwood
Strathroy.....
Tweed.....
Odesa.....
Ridgetown.....
West Magdala.....
Youn

CHEESE FACTORIES IN PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, &c.,—Continued.

Post Office.	Name of Factory.	Number of Cheeses made.	Average Weight.	Number of Inches in Diameter.	Number of Pounds of Cheese.	Number of Cows.
Simcoe	Excelsior	1,000	70	16	70,000	200
Mallory Town	Escott	1,242	66	15½	83,214	276
Ingersoll	East Nissouri	5,202	65	15	338,183	1,410
Embro	Embro	800	69½	16	55,500	250
Gananoque	Ellerslie	906	61	14	58,854	230
Queensborough	Elgivin	510	63	16½	32,529	102
Warwick	Frankford	1,200	68½	15	81,801	350
Fullarton	Fullarton	955	66½	16	63,350	250
Lansdowne	Falls Springs	1,000	64	15	64,000	250
Belleville	Front of Sidney	4,600	66	15½	303,705	1,009
Farmersville	Farmersville	1,200	62	15½	78,900	250
Ingersoll	Goar	547	75	16	41,289	141
Derwent	Grams	1,025	73	16	64,671	200
Eldorado	Golden	748	69	16	51,828	200
Ingersoll	Hendersons	850	71	16	60,265	220
Ingersoll	Harrietville	3,980	70	16	238,500	1,000
Hungerford	Hungerford	1,306	62	16	80,972	288
Ernesttown	Island Dale	860	50	15	43,000	220
Ingersoll	Ingersoll	2,841	70	16	198,840	800
Mallory Town	Juncton	900	65	15½	58,534	200
Clinton	Londeshorough	1,206	57	15	69,194	...
Salford	Lawson's	2,438	50	16	165,784	550
London	Littlewoods	220	64	16	10,672	35
Landsdowne	Landsdowne	1,724	64	15	110,918	420
Strathallan	Maple Grove	1,360	70	16	96,849	320
Ingersoll	Maple Leaf	1,351	70	16	94,298	...
Woodstock	Maple Dell	320	64	16	20,224	85
Milverton	Milverton	900	70	16	63,000	...
Morton	Morton No. 1	1,106	75	14½	77,806	280
Elgin	" No. 2	2,203	60	14½	144,042	450
Southlake	" No. 3	2,108	70	14½	147,000	450
Gananoque	" No. 5	1,792	68½	16	122,116	400
Melrose	Melrose	1,003	59	15	68,895	219
Shannonville	Mountain	1,235	60	15	76,405	250
Gananoque	Maple Grove	402	60	16	24,141	110
Newmarket	Newmarket	687	59	16½	41,500	155
Oterville	Oterville	261	65	16	15,397	55
Norwich	Oxford	1,737	65	16	114,127	400
Phillipsville	Phillipsburg	2,660	65	15½	167,580	500
Norwich	Pioneer	1,510	66½	16	101,262	325
Adolphustown	Platt	1,300	58½	15½	76,063	250
Wilms Corners	Plumgrove	766	59	15	49,073	190
Northport	Quinte	1,857	70	16	109,708	400
Tilsonburg	Kymph's	550	69	16	38,179	150
Vilona	Rockford	1,189	71	16	83,127	275
Ridgetown	Ridgetown	689	63	16	49,473	...
Prescott	Riverside	454	71	16	28,602	100
Chapman	Roblin's	1,514	71	16	107,581	333
Farmersville	Lyn	2,440	64	15½	155,160	500
Walbridge	Sidney Town Hall	2,820	65	15½	185,000	610
North Augusta	South Augusta	1,200	64	15½	80,000	400
Lynn	Star	2,425	66½	15½	160,000	500
Sparta	Sparta	523	65	16	33,880	160
Sydenham	Sydenham	500	65	16	37,000	150
Oterville	Summerville	901	71	16	63,971	200
Troy	Sager's	770	60	15½	57,750	250
Farmersville	Silver Bank	1,150	68	15½	68,252	300
Lansdowne	Seley's	965	66	15½	65,620	270
Kingston	Sidney	1,000	65	16	66,000	200
Lyndhurst	Springvale	500	65	15	30,000	90
Gananoque	Silver Springs	950	52	15	63,750	250
Kingston	Springfield	800	73	16	10,417	45
St. George	St. George	1,888	76	16	138,738	420
Arkona	Thompson's	400	72	16	31,172	90
Thomasburg	Thomasburg	2,000	67	16	144,036	450
Tyreconnell	Tyreconnell	1,015	66	16	68,200	250
Cannifton	Union	2,232	66	15½	148,238	500
Cedar Grove	Unionville	600	50	14	30,000	...
Villanova	Villanova	424	65	16	27,587	130
Kerwood	Victoria	3,000	70	16	225,000	800
Strathroy	Victoria	1,096	68	16	76,754	250
Tweed	Victoria	1,700	50	13	115,600	150
Odessa	Victoria	350	73	16½	17,500	150
Ridgetown	Webb's	600	62	16	43,803	200
West Magdala	West Magdala	850	62	16	52,729	180
	Young Canadian	900	70	16	63,000	225

VI.—DIRECT FOREIGN TRADE.

IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

ARRIVALS AT MONTREAL FROM ANTWERP.

<i>Names of Vessels.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Barque Union	594
" Germania	318
" Ruby	551
" Louisa	356
" Kinrara	637
" Helen Marion	693
" Collector	434
" Emma Ives	619
" Velox	377
" Freyr	345
" Glennevis	393
" Sir Charles Napier	513
" Torry Burn	448
" Argonaut	611
S. S. Jas. Marychurch	574
Total Tons	7,463

1872.—Tons of Goods	11,195
1871.— " "	6,235
1870.— " "	6,567
1869.— " "	5,522
1868.— " "	4,752
1867.— " "	4,759
1866.— " "	3,409

FROM MARSEILLES.

<i>Names of Vessels.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Barque Lake Simcoe	334
" Amelia	465
" Arica	398
" Deodar	409
" Aurelia	465
" Stratheden	409
Total Tons	2,480

1872.—Tons of Goods	3,720
1871.— " "	4,056
1870.— " "	4,239
1869.— " "	3,340
1868.— " "	3,443
1867.— " "	3,211
1866.— " "	2,179

FROM MALAGA.

<i>Names of Vessels.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Barque Deodarus	286
" Deodar	343
S. S. Aquila	654
" Strathay	798
Total Tons	2,081

1872.—Tons of Goods	2,033
1871.— " "	2,217
1870.— " "	2,510
1869.— " "	1,219
1868.— " "	2,753
1867.— " "	1,992
1866.— " "	889

FROM BORDEAUX.

<i>Names of Vessels.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Barque Thrush	281
" Heron	283
Total Tons	564

1872.—Tons of Goods	846
1871.— " "	854
1870.— " "	1,304
1869.— " "	1,596
1868.— " "	1,401
1867.— " "	2,392
1866.— " "	1,513

FROM CHARENTE.

<i>Names of Vessels.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Barque Khedive	394
" Mary Ada	328
" Prudencia	369
" Maria Wakefield	361
" Smile	281
" Arbutus	318
Total Tons	2,051

1872.—Tons of Goods	3,075
1871.— " "	4,620
1870.— " "	2,439
1869.— " "	1,257
1868.— " "	1,563
1867.— " "	2,494
1866.— " "	1,645

FROM ROTTERDAM.

<i>Names of Vessels.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Ship Clara Killam	838
Barque Anna	298
Brig Formosa	258
Total Tons	1,394

1872.—Tons of Goods	2,091
1871.— " "	2,445
1870.— " "	2,600
1869.— " "	2,145
1868.— " "	1,077
1867.— " "	685
1866.— " "	543

* NOTE.—The "Heron" was lost in the ice last Spring, but her cargo being destined for Montreal is properly included in this Report.

Barque Deodar
Brig Tell.....
" Fido.....
" Richard.....
Total
1872.—Tons of G
1871.— " "
1870.— " "
1869.— " "
1868.— " "
1867.— " "
1866.— " "
Brig Carolina.....
" Rio Vonga.....
Total
1872.—Tons of Go
1871.— " "
1870.— " "
1869.— " "
1868.— " "
1867.— " "
1866.— " "
Na
Steamship Strath
" Aquila.....
Total T
1872.—Tons of Good
1871.— " "
1870.— " "
1869.— " "
1868.— " "
FRO
Na
Barque Mona.....
Total To
1872.—Tons of Goods
1871.— " "
1870.— " "
1869.— " "
FRO
Na
Brig Deopeid.....
Total Ton
1872.—Tons of Goods
1871.— " "
1870.— " "
1869.— " "

FROM CADIZ.

<i>Names of Vessels.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Barque Deodara.....	343
Brig Tell.....	279
" Fido.....	222
" Richard.....	143
Total Tons	987
1872.—Tons of Goods.....	1,481
1871.—" ".....	1,248
1870.—" ".....	473
1869.—" ".....	504
1868.—" ".....	428
1867.—" ".....	352
1866.—" ".....	586

FROM OPORTO.

<i>Names of Vessels.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Brig Carolina.....	192
" Rio Vonga.....	184
Total Tons	376
1872.—Tons of Goods.....	564
1871.—" ".....	203
1870.—" ".....	323
1869.—" ".....	279
1868.—" ".....	270
1867.—" ".....	327
1866.—" ".....	240

FROM DENIA.

<i>Names of Vessels.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Steamship Strathtay.....	798
" Aquila.....	654
Total Tons	1,452
1872.—Tons of Goods.....	1,952
1871.—" ".....	1,467
1870.—" ".....	1,584
1869.—" ".....	943
1868.—" ".....	396

FROM TRINIDAD.

<i>Name of Vessel.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Barque Mona.....	395
Total Tons	395
1872.—Tons of Goods.....	593
1871.—" ".....	—
1870.—" ".....	581
1869.—" ".....	376

FROM MATANZAS.

<i>Name of Vessel.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Brig Deopeid.....	291
Total Tons	291
1872.—Tons of Goods.....	436
1871.—" ".....	—
1870.—" ".....	3,044
1869.—" ".....	3,397

FROM HAVANNA.

<i>Names of Vessels.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Brigte. Thomas Albert.....	112
Steamship Gravina.....	671
Total Tons	783
1872.—Tons of Goods.....	1,175
1871.—" ".....	1,007
1870.—" ".....	1,585
1869.—" ".....	1,570

FROM BARBADOES.

<i>Names of Vessels.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Barque Loraine.....	315
" Rivoli.....	405
Brigte. Beaver.....	181
Total Tons	901
1872.—Tons of Goods.....	1,552
1871.—" ".....	2,362
1870.—" ".....	1,478
1869.—" ".....	1,556

FROM ALGOA BAY, C. G. H.

<i>Names of Vessels.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Brigte. Crocodile.....	211
Barque Ocean Gem.....	324
Total Tons	535
1872.—Tons of Goods.....	535
1871.—" ".....	1,422
1870.—" ".....	1,414
1869.—" ".....	264

FROM DEMERARA.

<i>Name of Vessel.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Brig Alice Abbott.....	259
Total Tons	259
1872.—Tons of Goods.....	389
1871.—" ".....	372
1870.—" ".....	—
1869.—" ".....	271

FROM BREMEN.

<i>Names of Vessels.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Barque Belle.....	268
" Albertine.....	585
Brig Stromtid.....	262
" Graaf Wedel.....	265
Total Tons	1,380
1872.—Tons of Goods.....	2,070
1871.—" ".....	1,895
1870.—" ".....	438
1869.—" ".....	315

FROM HAMBURG.

<i>Name of Vessel.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Barque Abergeldie.....	628
Total Tons	628
1872.—Tons of Goods.....	942
1871.—" ".....	543
1870.—" ".....	624

Tons.
281
283
564

846
854
1,304
1,596
1,401
2,362
1,513

Tons.
394
328
369
361
281
318
2,051

3,075
4,620
2,439
1,257
1,593
2,494
1,645

Tons.
838
298
258
1,394

2,091
2,445
2,600
2,145
1,077
685
543

ring, but
classified in

FROM MACEIO.		FROM PERNAMBUCO.	
Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Names of Vessels.	Tons.
Barque Colombo.....	412	Barque Maranham.....	247
Total Tons.....	412	“ Nordstjernen.....	345
1872.—Tons of Goods.....	618	“ Acorn.....	286
1871.—“.....	422	“ Magdala.....	277
FROM PALERMO.		Brigte. Ocean Queen.....	159
Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Schr. Amor.....	235
Barque Arbutus.....	318	Schr. Echo.....	179
Total Tons.....	318	Total Tons.....	1,728
1872.—Tons of Goods.....	477	1872.—Tons of Goods.....	2,592
1871.—“.....	369	1871.—“.....	621
FROM SHANGHAE.		FROM KINGSTON, JAMAICA.	
Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Name of Vessel.	Tons.
Barque Hampton Court.....	275	Brigte. Express.....	157
Total Tons.....	275	Total Tons.....	157
1872.—Tons of Goods.....	344	1872.—Tons of Goods.....	236
1871.—“.....	957	1871.—“.....	168

ARRIVALS AT MONTREAL FROM SUNDRY PORTS.

1871.	Tonnage.	Tons.	
Porto Rico.....	Brig Woodcock.....	134.....	201 Sugar.....
Sagua.....	Barque Lepanto.....	496.....	744 do.....
Melbourne.....	Maggie Leslie.....	434.....	434 Wool.....
Cephalonia.....	Schr. Princess of Wales.....	145.....	223 Fruit.....
Paraiba.....	Brig Isabel.....	162.....	243 Sugar.....

	1870.	1871.	1872.	Difference between '71 & '72.
Antwerp.....	\$717,100	\$858,373	\$2,539,839	Inc. 195-89 per cent.
Marseilles.....	720,620	827,424	758,886	Dec. 8-28 “
Malaga.....	252,000	390,192	325,280	“ 16-64 “
Bordeaux.....	280,360	201,544	203,040	Inc. 0-74 “
Charente.....	524,385	1,090,320	738,000	Dec. 32-31 “
Rotterdam.....	403,000	378,975	324,105	“ 14-48 “
Cadiz.....	89,870	249,600	296,200	Inc. 18-65 “
Oporto.....	61,370	40,600	112,800	“ 177-83 “
Denia.....	253,440	258,192	312,320	“ 20-96 “
Cardenas.....	196,715	.....	.....	.....
Trinidad.....	66,815	.....	118,600	.....
Matanzas.....	314,525	.....	87,200	.....
Havanna.....	163,995	140,980	235,000	“ 66-69 “
Barbadoes.....	177,360	372,060	270,400	Dec. 27-32 “
Algoa Bay.....	848,400	1,420,000	601,875	“ 57-61 “
Cienfuegos.....	112,680	116,505	.....	.....
Demerara.....	44,640	.....	77,800	.....
Bremen.....	67,890	293,725	320,850	Inc. 9-23 “
St. Iago.....	94,920	.....	.....	.....
Tarragona.....	68,805	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg.....	93,600	86,880	141,720	“ 63-12 “
Maceio.....	42,600	54,860	123,600	“ 125-30 “
Palermo.....	22,680	51,660	76,320	“ 47-74 “
Shanghai.....	.....	1,052,700	361,200	Dec. 65-69 “
Pernambuco.....	.....	80,730	518,400	Inc. 542-14 “
Kingston, Jam.....	.....	21,840	47,200	“ 116-12 “
Sundry Ports.....	297,660	226,680	761,530	“ 235-95 “

The wh totals,—in 1 tons; in 188 40,561 tons shows the est The aggr in 1870, to \$ ence in 1872

The follo Antwerp. Reports, viz., increase is sh extent as in th here by stea steam commu steamers, but quate to the re inferior sailin carriage than would seem th class of sailing casualties. Va Hardware, wh of the shipping 50 per cent. on

Marseilles.— importations fr indicated a slip suitable vessels these, however, Merchandise co Direct importati reporting a lac vessels from oth Canadian Steam each, to trade b Montreal direct, is hoped by the

Malaga and Figs, and Lemon the vessels cleari the earlier in-gat favorable season. increase of about supplied to a grea this port last sea vessel much bett

The whole importations of which details could be found yielded the following totals,—in 1866, 11,479 tons of merchandise; in 1867, 17,137 tons; in 1868, 18,620 tons; in 1869, 27,132 tons; in 1870, 39,051 tons; in 1871, 36,583 tons; and in 1872, 40,561 tons. A fairer view of the trade is presented in the foregoing statement, which shows the estimated values of the goods brought to Montreal from the different ports.

The aggregate values of merchandise as ascertained in 1869, amounted to \$3,690,234; in 1870, to \$5,915,430; in 1871, to \$8,213,840; and in 1872, to \$9,352,165,—the difference in 1872 being \$1,138,325, or 13.83 per cent in excess of 1871.

The following remarks will elucidate the tables:—

Antwerp.—The description of merchandise from Antwerp continues as in preceding Reports, viz., Glass, German Hardware, Gin and Brandy, and Beet Root Sugar; an increase is shown in the importations of the latter articles, although not to such an extent as in the other goods mentioned. The finer kinds of goods are still brought here by steamship lines from Liverpool and London, owing to the lack of direct steam communication. An attempt was made during the year to establish a line of steamers, but it proved unsuccessful, the vessel making the pioneer trip being inadequate to the requirements of the trade, owing to insufficient carrying capacity, and having inferior sailing qualities. Importers, however, appear to be more in favor of steam carriage than formerly, and would like to see a line of suitable vessels on the route; it would seem that such a scheme ought to prove profitable to the owners. An excellent class of sailing vessels have been employed, and their passages remarkably free from casualties. Values of goods remain about the same, with the exception of Glass and Hardware, which had advanced about 25 and 33 per cent., respectively, up to the close of the shipping season; but advices subsequently received quoted an advance of about 50 per cent. on the former article.

Marseilles.—French Groceries and Wines in about equal quantities are the staple importations from this place. Prices remained about the same as in 1871. The imports indicated a slight decrease, being accounted for in some measure by the scarcity of suitable vessels, whereby a considerable quantity of stocks could not be transported; these, however, would probably be shipped *via* Boston during the winter months. Merchandise continues to arrive in considerable amount by steamers from Liverpool. Direct importations are still carried on entirely by sailing craft, owners of steamships reporting a lack of sufficient encouragement to warrant them in withdrawing their vessels from other more profitable routes. Towards the close of the season the Franco-Canadian Steamship Company advertised the building of two steamers of 1,000 tons each, to trade between Marseilles and other ports on the Mediterranean to Quebec and Montreal direct, the vessels to be ready for work on opening of navigation in 1873. It is hoped by the trade that the line may be successfully organized.

Malaga and Denia.—Importations from these ports consist exclusively of Raisins, Figs, and Lemons. Prices were about 10 per cent. lower than in preceding year. All the vessels clearing from these ports for Montreal reached their destination in safety, the earlier in-gathering of crops having enabled them to make their voyages during a favorable season. The receipts from Malaga show a slight decrease, but there was an increase of about 33 per cent. over 1871 in those from Denia. Steam accommodation was supplied to a greater extent than previously. In addition to the steamer which came to this port last season, and again made the passage this year, occupying 26 days, another vessel much better adapted to the trade accomplished the journey in 19 days; the latter

is expected to be regularly engaged along with other steamers belonging to the same company. These ports are also likely to be made points of call for the vessels of the Franco-Canadian S.S. Co.

Bordeaux and Charente.—The class of goods from these places remain as before, *i.e.*, Brandies, and other liquors. Quantities from the former were about the same, but from the latter they were about 33 per cent. less. Owing to the excessive importations of 1871, a considerable portion of the stocks had to be held over,—which may probably account for the decrease in receipts in 1872. Prices are without material alteration. The new S.S. Co. also advertise these ports as part of their arrangements.

Rotterdam, Bremen, &c.—Imports consist of Gin in casks and cases. Both places show a decrease of 10 to 20 per cent.,—Hamburg an increase of about 40 per cent.,—while Bergen, which sent one cargo in 1871, as well as Amsterdam, do not appear on the record at this time. Prices are unchanged. No steamships have yet been placed in this trade, the business not being sufficiently developed, and demand probably too limited to render such a line profitable.

Cadiz and Oporto.—The supplies from these places continue as previously—exclusively Wines,—quantities from the first-mentioned place showing an increase of about 15 per cent., and from the latter about 120 per cent., being larger than in any previous season.

British West Indies and Cuba.—The places whence *direct* importations, consisting almost entirely of Sugars, have been received, seem to have changed to some extent,—the Brazils being most in favor at present for refining qualities. Cardenas, Cienfuegos, and St. Iago sent nothing in 1872; Matanzas one cargo of 436 tons; Havana shows a slight increase; Trinidad, which was blank last year, sends 593 tons; Barbadoes has decreased about 110 per cent; Demerara and Kingston, Jam., remain nearly the same,—while Maceio has increased about 50 per cent. Scarcely any of the Sugar received here came by way of Halifax, so that the principal quantities have arrived *via* Portland and New York, and do not appear in the foregoing tabular statement. Porto Rico, Sagua la Grande, and Paraiba, are new points of supply, and have sent an aggregate of 1,188 tons,—while Pernambuco shows the remarkable increase of about 450 tons, seven cargoes having been brought thence during the year, and only one in preceding season. The imports on the whole are considerably in excess of those of 1871.

Algoa Bay.—Wool and Sheep-skins are exclusively the line of import. *Direct* importations show a decrease of about 60 per cent. as compared with 1871, the principal receipts having been by way of New York. Melbourne, Australia, appears on the list as a competitor for trade, having sent one cargo of 434 tons. The demand for Wool has increased very considerably, requiring larger imports, although all receipts are not made direct.

Shanghai.—Imports consist entirely of Teas. While the *direct* trade has decreased nearly 66 per cent., yet the indirect traffic is much augmented. The Union Pacific Railway has carried large quantities hither, and shipments from England by steamships and sailing vessels are also in excess of last year.

Other Ports.—Fruit, comprising Oranges, Lemons, and Nuts, are the staple articles of import from Palermo; the direct receipts indicate a considerable increase over 1871, while the usual quantities arrived at Quebec for sale and distribution. Cephalonia sends 223 tons of Fruit, for the first time. Tarragona, Java, and Memel do not appear among the shippers for 1872.

The following
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YEARS.

1868
1869
1870
1871
1872

The returns
of Refined Sugars
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90-94.

RAW SUGAR
years:—

MONTHS.

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October
November
December

The quantity of
on same date of 187
of 1869, 12,121,439 l

VII.—THE GROCERY TRADE.

SUGARS AND MOLASSES.

The following is a statement of the quantities and values of Sugar, Molasses, &c., imported at Montreal during the past five years, which shows a very considerable increase in 1872 as compared with the previous year,—especially in Molasses and Cane Juice. This may probably be accounted for by the fact, that while the stocks at the beginning of the year were large, the importations of 1871 were exceptionally limited

YEARS.	MOLASSES AND CANE JUICE.		UNREFINED SUGARS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	\$	lbs.	\$
1868.....	21,685,628	513,640	38,031,680	1,687,785
1869.....	23,335,438	724,524	29,631,066	1,415,985
1870.....	38,283,093	884,147	51,857,741	2,342,539
1871.....	2,464,806	144,284	35,966,334	1,758,597
1872.....	10,418,666	119,582	36,853,320	2,428,254

The returns are imperfect, in so far as they do not show the quantities and values of Refined Sugars. As noted on page 93, there is understood to have been some importations of Beet-root Sugar at the Port of Montreal, but the Official Customs' returns do not particularise it.

A new feature to be noticed in this section, is the proposal to introduce the manufacture of Beet-Root Sugar into Canada. It is stated that the soil and climate are quite as well adapted to the growth of the Sugar beet as many parts of Russia, where its production has been so successful. Of course, this remains to be proven by actual experiment on an extensive scale, and a Company has been organized with a view to its cultivation, and the establishment of Sugar factories,—while the Dominion Government has granted certain privileges for a term of years to the promoters of the enterprise, tending to foster this nascent branch of manufacture.

For particulars as to the sources of supplies for Sugars and other Groceries, see pp. 90-94.

RAW SUGARS.—The following table shows average prices during the past three years:—

MONTHS.	1872		1871		1870	
	Porto Rico.	Cuba.	Porto Rico.	Cuba.	Porto Rico.	Cuba.
	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.
April.....	9 ³ / ₈ @ 9 ³ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₂ @ 8 ¹ / ₂	9 @ 9 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂ @ 8 ⁷ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₂ @ 8 ³ / ₄	8 @ 8 ¹ / ₂
May.....	9 ¹ / ₂ @ 9 ³ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₂ @ 8 ¹ / ₂	8 ³ / ₄ @ 9 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂ @ 8 ⁷ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₂ @ 8 ³ / ₄	8 @ 8 ¹ / ₂
June.....	9 ¹ / ₂ @ 9 ³ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₂ @ 8 ¹ / ₂	8 ³ / ₄ @ 9 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂ @ 8 ⁷ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₂ @ 8 ³ / ₄	8 @ 8 ¹ / ₂
July.....	8 ³ / ₄ @ 9	8 ¹ / ₂ @ 8 ¹ / ₂	9 @ 9 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂ @ 8 ⁷ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₂ @ 8 ³ / ₄	8 @ 8 ¹ / ₂
August.....	8 ³ / ₄ @ 9	8 ¹ / ₂ @ 8 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂ @ 9	8 ¹ / ₂ @ 8 ⁷ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₂ @ 8 ³ / ₄	8 @ 8 ¹ / ₂
September.....	8 ³ / ₄ @ 9	8 ¹ / ₂ @ 8 ¹ / ₂	9 @ 9 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂ @ 8 ⁷ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₂ @ 8 ³ / ₄	8 @ 8 ¹ / ₂
October.....	9 @ 9 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂ @ 8 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂ @ 9	8 ¹ / ₂ @ 8 ⁷ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₂ @ 8 ³ / ₄	8 @ 8 ¹ / ₂
November.....	9 @ 9 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂ @ 8 ¹ / ₂	9 @ 9 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂ @ 8 ⁷ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₂ @ 8 ³ / ₄	8 @ 8 ¹ / ₂
December.....	8 ³ / ₄ @ 9	8 ¹ / ₂ @ 8 ¹ / ₂	9 @ 9 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂ @ 8 ⁷ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₂ @ 8 ³ / ₄	8 @ 8 ¹ / ₂

The quantity of Raw Sugar in bond on 1st January, 1873, was 12,273,862 lbs.,—on same date of 1872, 8,293,874 lbs.; of 1871, 17,705,170 lbs.; of 1870, 5,844,416 lbs.; of 1869, 12,121,439 lbs.; of 1868, 9,338,274 lbs.; and of 1867, 8,493,864 lbs.

REFINED SUGARS.—The following were average prices during past four years:—

MONTHS.	1872		1871		1870		1869	
	Yellow Crushed No. 3.	Crushed A.	Yellow Crushed No. 3.	Dry Crushed.	Yellow Crushed No. 3.	Dry Crushed.	Yellow Crushed No. 3.	Dry Crushed.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
January..	10½ @ 10⅞	9⅞ @ 10⅞	9⅞ @ 10⅞	12½ @ 12½	9½ @ 10½	11½ @ 12½	9½	11½
February..	10½ ..	9⅞ 10	9⅞ 10	12½ 12½	9½ ..	12½ ..	10½	13
March....	10½ ..	9⅞ 10	9⅞ 10	12½ 12½	9½ ..	11½ 11½	10½	13
April....	10 ..	9½ 10	10 ..	12½ ..	9½ ..	11½ ..	10½	12
May.....	10 ..	9½ 10	10 10	12½ 13	9½ ..	11½ ..	10	11
June.....	10 ..	9½ 10	10 ..	13 ..	9½ ..	11½ 12	9½	11
July.....	10½ ..	9⅞ 10	10 ..	13 ..	9½ 9½	12 ..	9½	11
August... 10 ..	9½ 10	9⅞ 10	9⅞ 10	13 ..	9½ ..	12 ..	..	..
Septemb'r 10½ ..	9⅞ 10	9⅞ 10	9⅞ ..	13 ..	9½ ..	12 ..	9½	12
October.. 10 ..	9½ 10	9⅞ 10	9⅞ ..	13 ..	9½ ..	12½ ..	..	..
November 9½ ..	9 10	9⅞ 10	9⅞ 10	13 ..	10 ..	12½ 12½	10½	12
December 9½ ..	9½ 9½	9½ 9½	10½ ..	13 ..	10 ..	12½ ..	..	..

MOLASSES.—The following quotations show the current price of the market:—

MONTHS.	1872		1871		1870	
	Muscovado.	Clayed.	Muscovado.	Clayed.	Muscovado.	Clayed.
	Per gall.	Per gall.	Per gall.	Per gall.	Per gall.	Per gall.
April.....	cts. 24 @ 27	cts. 21 @ 22½	cts. 24 @ 28	cts. 22½ @ 25	cts. 32½ @ 37½	cts. 30 @ 32
May.....	24 27	21½ 23	25 30	22½ 24	30 36	27 28
June.....	25 29	24 26	25 30	22½ 25	32 37	26½ 27½
July.....	25 28	21 23	25 27½	23½ 24½	30 35	25½ 26½
August.....	24 26	20½ 21½	25 30	22 23½	28 32½	25 26
September....	25 27½	21 24	25 30	22 24	27 30	24 25
October.....	26 27½	22½ 25	26 30	22½ 23	24 28	23 24
November....	25 27½	22 24	25 27½	22 23	25 30	22 24
December.....	25 27	22 23	24 27	22 23	25 30	21 23

By comparing the figures in the table on page 95, with those in the following ones, the proportions of the total importations into Ontario and Quebec, handled in Montreal, will be manifest.

The subjoined statement, compiled from the "Trade and Navigation Returns" for those Provinces, shows the total quantity of Sugars, Molasses, Cane Juice, and Melado, imported during the past two fiscal years:—

WHENCE.	1871-'72			1870-'71		
	Molasses, Cane Juice, and Melado.	Sugars.	Total.	Molasses, Cane Juice, and Melado.	Sugars.	Total.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Great Britain ..	15,907	22,793,922	22,809,829	.....	18,460,071	18,460,071
United States..	13,560,328	11,740,418	25,300,746	18,298,293	7,166,500	25,464,793
Br. West Indies.	4,172,927	8,653,760	12,826,687	5,003,689	6,405,593	11,409,282
Spanish W. I..	9,086	11,554,360	11,563,446	11,295,224	24,371,184	35,666,408
Other Countries.	76,626	5,370,406	5,447,032	728,407	2,517,601	3,246,008
Totals.....	17,834,874	60,112,866	77,947,740	35,325,613	58,920,949	94,246,562

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WHENCE.

Great Britain..
United States..
Br. West Indies
Spanish W. I. .
Other Countries

Totals.....

The followin
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Calendar year.

1868.....
1869.....
1870.....
1871.....
1872.....

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Comparative statement of quantities entered for consumption in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec :—

WHENCE.	1871-'72			1870-'71		
	Molasses, Cane Juice, and Melado.	Sugars.	Total.	Molasses, Cane Juice and Melado.	Sugars.	Total.
	Lbs.	Lbs	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Great Britain...	15,907	22,139,027	22,154,934	.....	14,348,648	14,348,648
United States...	13,983,554	8,227,138	22,210,692	15,797,601	11,145,064	26,942,665
Br. West Indies.	5,109,205	5,009,281	10,118,486	4,000,607	1,899,682	5,900,289
Spanish W. I. . .	1,733,479	16,075,102	17,808,581	13,229,388	25,561,810	38,791,198
Other Countries.	380,741	10,526,086	10,906,827	515,114	7,591,702	8,106,816
Totals.....	21,222,886	61,976,634	83,199,520	33,542,710	60,546,906	94,089,616

TEA.

The following is a statement of the quantities and values of Teas imported at Montreal during the past five years :—

Calendar year.	Quantity (lbs.)	Value.	In Bond 31st Dec.
1868.....	3,847,652 lbs.	\$1,293,935	..... lbs.
1869.....	6,241,225 "	1,959,595	2,050,167 "
1870.....	6,269,061 "	1,846,601	2,711,574 "
1871.....	5,285,433 "	1,564,977	2,664,519 "
1872.....	7,947,428 "	2,703,214 "

The Tea trade of 1872 was remarkable for having witnessed the largest importations ever brought to this city. The bulk of the imports were made in the earlier part of the year, in anticipation of the repeal of the then existing duties, by which a rebate would be obtained upon all stock remaining in bond,—while the transactions at that time were very extensive. The looked-for tariff alteration was, however, delayed longer than had been expected, and somewhat interfered with a continuance of the hitherto marked activity, which gave way to a season of comparative dullness. The year was not entirely free from commercial disaster, some firms in the Grocery trade having succumbed under the excessive monetary stringency, which was generally felt throughout the country during the Fall months.

An important feature has been pointed out in connection with this trade, *i.e.*, that the demand for Teas in Canada is not favorable to the importation of the finest qualities of Japans, which interferes, to some extent, with making direct cargo imports profitable. In New York, however, importers are able to bring in full cargoes, especially of Japan Teas, assorted into finest, medium and inferior grades. For the first-named, very high prices may generally be obtained, and lower qualities may sometimes be disposed of without loss, at rates even below the original cost in China and Japan. There are times when the stocks in the American market are so excessive, that (as at present, June '73) importers there are enabled to sell Green Teas at such prices, that Canadian houses can purchase more favorably in New York than here, notwithstanding that they are required to pay a duty of 10 per cent. It is only fair to mention that such a state of affairs is, of course, quite exceptional.

The following table compiled from the "Trade and Navigation Returns," shows the total quantity of Tea imported into the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, during the past two fiscal years :—

WHENCE.	FISCAL YEAR 1870-'71.			FISCAL YEAR 1871-'72.		
	Green and Japan.	Black.	Total.	Green and Japan.	Black.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Great Britain.....	2,326,255	1,016,769	3,343,024	3,379,180	1,095,837	4,475,017
United States.....	4,825,862	255,813	5,081,675	1,707,150	446,892	2,154,042
China.....	991,043	289,734	1,280,777	1,191,630	439,005	1,630,635
Japan.....	675,453	.....	675,453	690,214	.....	690,214
Other Countries.....	5,658	398	6,056	899	169	1,068
Totals.....	8,824,271	1,562,714	10,386,985	6,969,073	1,981,903	8,950,976

The following comparative statement shows the total quantity entered for consumption in Ontario and Quebec :—

WHENCE.	FISCAL YEAR 1870-'71.			FISCAL YEAR 1871-'72.		
	Green and Japan.	Black.	Total.	Green and Japan.	Black.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Great Britain.....	2,355,639	896,735	3,252,374	2,178,344	809,812	2,988,156
United States.....	3,691,136	167,115	3,858,251	2,471,655	149,465	2,621,120
China.....	856,220	199,820	1,056,040	855,789	209,795	1,065,584
Japan.....	205,490	.....	205,490	257,097	.....	257,097
Other Countries.....	.....	398	398	899	169	1,068
Totals.....	7,108,485	1,264,068	8,372,553	5,763,784	1,169,241	6,933,025

TOBACCO.

The crop of leaf tobacco in the Province of Quebec for 1872 was fairly good, but of a poorer quality in Ontario. While the growth of that year was, on the whole, quite large, yet the quality was generally inferior, in the American as well as the Canadian markets. A new experiment may be noticed here, which, although unsuccessful in a pecuniary point of view, may be referred to as indicative of a spirit of enterprise, *i. e.*, the shipment of Canadian leaf to Germany—a consignment having gone from this port during 1872. The American article, can, however, be exported more cheaply, thus preventing Canadian competition in the meantime.

From figures published in the Report of the Department of Inland Revenue for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1872, it will be seen that the proportion of Canadian Raw product used in manufacturing in this city is very small, there having been 32,543 lbs. of Canadian, and 3,941,086 lbs. from other countries,—the total quantity manufactured being 4,680,617 lbs. The same Report also shows the total amount of Excise Duty collected in the Dominion during the same period to have been \$1,073,189.

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Wholesale D

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Pickled Codfish
Split Herrings, Labrad
Split Herrings, Canso
Split Herrings, Comm
Round Herrings.....
Salmon
Cod Oil
Fate Seal Oil
Whale Oil.....

FRUITS AND LIQUORS.

The reader is referred to pp. 90-94, where particulars are given of the trade between Montreal and those ports in Europe and the West Indies, whence are derived the principal supplies of Foreign Liquors, Dried Fruits, &c.—the quantities and values of importations from the various places for a series of years being also given. The tables of imports at Montreal, too, afford opportunity for comparing the aggregate quantities entered during the past two years, of the various articles which might otherwise be enumerated here.

FISH AND FISH OIL.

Since the date of Confederation the Customs returns do not show imports from and exports to Maritime Province ports within the Dominion. The Lachine Canal returns for the season of navigation 1872, indicate that 2,063 tons, or 14,441 brls. of Fish were shipped westward by that route,—2,306 tons, or 16,142 brls. in 1871,—1,683 tons, or 11,781 brls. in 1870,—2,435 tons, or 17,045 brls. in 1869,—2,083 tons, or 13,581 brls. in 1868; 2,050 tons, or 14,350 brls. in 1867,—2,818 tons, or 19,725 brls. in 1866.

The business in Fish for the year 1872 was quite extensive, but in consequence of the inferior quality, and excessive receipts of stocks, the pecuniary result was, on the whole, not very profitable to producers, as shown by the lower average in comparative table of rates annexed. The inspection of Fish has long been felt an essential to the success of this trade, and it may be a satisfaction to parties interested to know that a General Inspection Law has been passed at the recent session of the Dominion Parliament. One of its sections reads:—

"The inspection of all pickled fish cured for market, or exportation, and of all fish oils, codfish tongues or codfish sounds cured for such purpose, and contained in any such packages as are hereinafter mentioned, shall be compulsory in every Province of the Dominion, except Manitoba and British Columbia, at any place where an inspector is appointed by law."

A fair amount of business was done in Seal and Cod Oils, the former having brought better prices than in the preceding year, but the latter was somewhat unremunerative.

Wholesale Prices of Fish and Fish Oil during the Fall of past Three Years.

	1872		1871		1870	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Dry Codfish per qtl.	4 00	@ 4 50	4 25	@ 4 60	4 75	@ 5 50
Pickled Codfish per brl.	3 50	4 00	4 75	5 75	4 00	5 00
Split Herrings, Labrador "	3 50	4 50	4 25	4 75	5 75	6 25
Split Herrings, Canso .. "	2 50	3 50	3 50	4 00	5 50	6 00
Split Herrings, Common "	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 00	2 00	3 00
Round Herrings "	2 50	3 50	2 50	2 75	3 00	4 00
Salmon "	14 00	15 50	15 00	16 00	14 00	15 00
Cod Oil per gall.	0 50	0 52½	0 54	0 50	0 54	0 63
Pale Seal Oil "	0 65	0 70	0 52½	0 60	0 62½	0 70
Whale Oil "	0 50	0 55	0 55	0 60	0 50	0 55

SALT.

The quantities and values of Salt received at the Port of Quebec, during the past eight years, were as follows :—

	Bushels.	Value.		Bushels.	Value.
1865.....	985,932	\$123,541	1869....	1,278,527	\$222,509
1866.....	944,342	144,323	1870....	1,412,813	220,598
1867.....	862,995	144,201	1871....	1,118,063	127,494
1868.....	1,062,531	183,441	1872....	603,756	110,435

The sources of the supplies received at Quebec, were :—

	1870		1871		1872	
	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Great Britain.....	1,321,468	\$202,608	1,118,063	\$127,494	573,580	\$88,690
Spain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal.....	5,045	1,000	.....	.....	9,056	633
France.....	81,350	16,490	.....	.....	21,120	21,112
Germany.....	200	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sardinia.....	4,750	470	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,412,813	\$220,598	1,118,063	\$127,494	603,756	\$110,435

The quantity landed in Montreal from River Craft during 1872 was 34,700 minots, or 11,557 sacks; in 1871, 33,200 minots, or 11,067 sacks; in 1870, 37,362 minots, or 12,454 sacks; in 1869, 48,450 minots, or 16,150 sacks; in 1868, 86,862 minots, or 28,954 sacks; in 1867, 151,718 minots, or 50,573 sacks; in 1866, 105,984 minots, or 35,328 sacks. Receipts by Grand Trunk Railway in 1872, were 3,416 brls.; in 1871, 3,873 brls.; in 1870, 738 brls.; in 1869, 1,018 brls.; in 1868, 1,139 brls.; in 1867, 493 brls.; in 1866, 1,547 brls.

Shipped in barges in 1872, 1,550 minots, or 517 sacks; in 1871, 1,780 minots, or 593 sacks; in 1870, 3,150 minots, or 1,050 sacks; in 1869, 4,880 minots, or 1,627 sacks; in 1868, 3,025 minots, or 1,008 sacks; in 1867, 1,500 minots, or 500 sacks; in 1866, 23,300 minots, or 7,766 sacks. The quantity shipped by Grand Trunk Railway in 1872, was 11,431 brls.; in 1871, 15,128 brls.; in 1870, 16,310 brls.; in 1869, 16,714 brls.; in 1868, 16,261 brls.; in 1867, 14,489 brls.; in 1866, 25,828 brls.; in 1865, 24,169 brls.

There was a considerable quantity of fine Salt in stock upon the opening of the year, being part of the importations of 1871, and the market ruled at low prices in consequence. The business in coarse salt was more active, and rates advanced rapidly during the season, all the old stock being disposed of, while the new importations were inadequate to the supply of requirements. The comparative table of quotations annexed, indicates the remarkable fluctuations. At the close of the year, the stock was entirely exhausted, and it is stated that in some cases, quantities were brought in from country places to meet the demand. Factory Filled is being more largely imported; it is contained in larger bags than those ordinarily in use, is of a fine quality, and is mainly used by Cheese and Butter manufactories.

Prices ruled at from \$1.50 @ \$1.65 during the summer months, up to about \$2.00 towards the close of the year.

MOND

April
 May
 June
 July
 August
 September
 October
 November
 December

The quan
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 tons; 1869, 9
 years, were :—

Prices during past Two Years.

MONTHS.	1872				1871			
	Stoved.		Coarse.		Stoved.		Coarse.	
	Per bag.		Per bag.		Per bag.		Per bag.	
April	62½c. @ 65c.		60c. @ 70c.		67½c. @ 70c.		62½c. @ 65c.	
May	65	70	70	75	70	72½	62½	65
June	70	72½	60	65	70	72½	62½	65
July	70	75	60	70	70	75	59	62½
August .....	..	75	70	80	67½	70	55	60
September .....	..	75	86	1.20	65	67½	53	62½
October	92½	97½	1.25	....	67½	70	60	75
November	1.00	1.30	1.15	1.25	72½	75	70	75
December	1.35	1.50	1.50	1.90	65	70	75	77½

The quantities shipped from Great Britain to British North America during the past three calendar years, were : 1872, 67,826 tons ; 1871, 96,394 tons ; 1870, 101,211 tons ; 1869, 94,687 tons ; and the shipments during the first three months of three years, were :—1873, 4,457 tons ; 1872, 5,805 tons ; 1871, 11,235 tons ; 1870, 16,250 tons.

the past

Value.
\$88,690
.....
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VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

DRY GOODS.

There was a remarkable degree of activity in the Dry Goods trade in 1872; aggregate sales were unusually large, but the prices obtained did not generally leave much margin for profit, the importations having been in excess of the demand. The exports of leading lines from Great Britain to British North America, for twelve months ended 31st December 1872, were, on the whole, slightly under those of the preceding year, as is shown by the following comparative statement:—

	1869	1870	1871	1872
Cotton Piece Goods.....Yds.	29,223,462	43,230,552	42,647,500	41,329,605
Haberdashery.....[value]...£	670,471	869,730	1,031,955	1,116,238
Woollen Manufactures....Yds	1,901,641	2,790,679	3,721,219	3,610,116
Carpets and Druggets.....“	468,652	672,125	772,963	804,337
Worsted Stuffs.....“	5,354,039	8,313,003	8,701,643	9,891,575
Apparel and Slops.. (value) £	157,470	202,697	267,257	265,652

And the following figures indicate a diminution in importations during 1873,—the Statement being for the first three months of four years:—

	1870	1871	1872	1873
Cotton Piece Goods....Yards	3,944,305	2,390,300	2,809,314	2,232,800
Woollen and Worsted Goods “	202,580	176,831	186,460	149,870
Carpets and Druggets.....“	101,087	65,545	62,840	19,180
Other Worsted Stuffs.....“	578,606	442,540	276,870	219,870

While the first of the above statements indicates a slight falling off in the aggregate quantities exported from Great Britain to all British North America, there was a decided increase in Worsted Stuffs, amounting to nearly two millions of yards over 1871. It will be seen, however, from the following table of values of imports at Montreal, that in every instance the values have augmented,—the aggregate increase in 1872 as compared with the preceding year amounting to about two-and-three-quarter millions of dollars, the greatest rise being in Woollens and Cottons.

The following comparative table shows the values of certain descriptions of goods entered for duty at Montreal during the past five years:—

DESCRIPTION.	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
Cottons, Yarns and Warps..	\$4,307,490	\$3,534,275	\$3,346,481	\$2,733,547	\$2,905,924
Linsens.....	637,255	549,384	476,857	346,028	369,740
Woollens.....	5,890,346	4,669,661	3,878,451	2,664,345	3,052,524
Carpets and Hearth Rugs....	200,985	140,991	168,290	126,742	164,432
Hats, Caps and Bonnets....	456,146	388,804	286,478	253,468	252,577
Hosiery.....	337,392	212,696	90,981	144,986	106,506
Shawls.....	52,779	38,172	6,130	4,148	4,869
Silks, Satins and Velvets....	1,221,074	961,003	727,239	441,964	483,362
Parasols and Umbrellas....	39,462	67,439	23,997	24,996	30,334
Clothing or Wearing Apparel.	34,393	19,676	12,194	10,422	8,132
Small Wares.....	966,983	956,789	1,008,106	740,003	827,910
Totals.....	\$14,203,305	\$11,519,490	\$10,025,204	\$7,490,651	\$8,206,912

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Manufactures in England have been greatly interfered with, within the past year or two, owing to the increase in the cost of fuel and labor; consequently, higher prices are demanded for goods. Under these circumstances great caution will doubtless be exercised by Canadian buyers, lest they import too heavily at unprofitable rates. That there was an over importation of Dry Goods in 1872, is very generally admitted, as large stocks were left on hand at the close of the year, and the importations of the present season (1873) are expected to be comparatively light. In addition to the demand made upon the British markets for Canadian goods, manufacturers there found unusually large calls from the Continent, the trade which was so seriously interrupted by the Franco-Prussian war, having had a favorable re-action. There can be no doubt that the year was very satisfactory to manufacturers in so far as the mere demand may be considered, and had it not been for the greatly increased cost of production, the pecuniary results would doubtless have been exceedingly profitable.

The movement in the English Wool trade was one of the most remarkable ever witnessed, the rapid fluctuations having been greatly increased by the amount of speculation. The rapid advance in the raw material, caused a considerable increase in the value of manufactured goods, and large quantities were purchased on the advancing markets by firms in Canada.

The manufacturing interests in this country are extending rapidly. Many of the factories have been converted from private undertakings into joint stock companies. Those in Ontario appear to be in a flourishing condition, while others are being established in the Province of Quebec, notably, an extensive cotton factory at Hochelaga, a suburb of this city.

For further particulars regarding this branch of trade, see pp. 38-41.

LEATHER AND ITS MANUFACTURES.

LEATHER.—The growing importance of this branch of manufacture becomes more apparent each time information is compiled for these reports, as evidenced by the increase of capital invested, and the extension of manufactories for its production. One of the chief difficulties in the way of presenting information, is that it is impossible to obtain reliable statistics on the subject, mere generalities having to suffice. During the early part of 1872, business continued remunerative to tanners; but large profits following the success of 1871, tended to increase the trade beyond the requirements of the home market,—and as Hides also advanced in price, the margin for profit became gradually lessened. Immediately after the Boston fire, which destroyed immense quantities of leather and its manufactures, a further rise in rates of Hides ensued, touching the highest point reached for many years, and continuing for several months. These high prices were paid by tanners; but as leather did not share in the advance, they have been working at a very small profit,—if not at a positive loss. Considerable quantities of Sole were exported to Europe, and in most cases disposed of advantageously; but shipments latterly (June, '73) have been checked, owing to the increased cost of production here, and a decline in price in those markets.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—For particulars regarding this department of the trade, attention is called to some interesting statements given on page 40. A joint stock company is now being formed in the city, for the manufacture of leather-board, an article now largely used by makers of boots and shoes.

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2,905,924
369,740
3,052,524
164,432
252,577
106,508
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483,362
30,934
8,132
827,910

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IRON AND HARDWARE.

The year 1872 was remarkable for the extraordinary fluctuations in the Iron trade, and the varying prices afforded opportunity for an unusual amount of speculation. One of the principal causes of excitement was, a lessened production in the manufacturing centres, owing to frequent disagreements between manufacturers and their employees, while there was an increased demand from those European countries whose trade interests had, for some time, been interrupted by national strife. The prices of various goods advanced to figures almost unequalled in the history of the trade. Towards the Fall, however, rates began to decline, and many who had imported heavily disposed of their stocks at losing prices. Others again, more sanguine than the rest, retained their goods, and reaped the benefit of an upward movement in December. The stringency in monetary circles, which was felt so generally throughout the country, did not fail to affect this branch of business, in common with many others. On the whole, however, it is safe to state that the trade of 1872, while marked by rapid changes, was the most satisfactory of any that the trade in Canada has ever witnessed.

The following statement shows the Exports of Iron from Great Britain to British North America during the first three months of 1872, compared with the same period of the two previous years:—

	1871	1872	1873
Iron—Bar, Angle, &c..... tons.	3,728	1,447	3,227
“ Railroad..... “	2,707	4,987	2,480
“ Hoops, Sheets, &c..... “	652	388	514
“ Wrought..... “	1,388	1,456	974
Tin Plates..... “	112	529	231

Values of certain articles of Hardware imported at Montreal during the past Five Years:—

DESCRIPTION.	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Polished Cutlery.....	1,685,982	1,406,605	1,106,857	812,989	808,713
Britannia Metal Ware, &c....					
Spades, Shovels, Axes, &c....					
Spikes, Nails, Tacks, &c....					
Stoves and other Iron Castings.					
Other articles.....					

Further information regarding the imports of Iron, may be found in the yearly Custom's Statement, given on pp. 106-110.

Reference to the manufacturing interests in Montreal having been made in former Reports of this series, and as accurate statistical information cannot be presented nothing further is said on that subject in this year's publication.

PETROLEUM.

Some interesting information in regard to the trade in Petroleum, will be found in the preliminary section of this Report, (see p. xvi,) and further reference here is unnecessary.

The price
past three years

January to March
June to August
Sept. to Dec.

The following

Entered at Wharves
Entered at Canals

Less passed from

The records
Office, were:—

May.....
June.....
July.....
August.....
September.....
October.....
November.....
December.....

To

The values
House, were:—
at \$222,331; in
\$207,828; in 18
\$174,204; in 18
\$75,908.

The quantities
tons, valued at \$5
tons, valued at \$3
tons, valued at \$5

As will be seen
tons, (or 92.04 per
in price as the series
did not at any time

The prices of Canadian Refined Oil, (including packages) in this market during the past three years were:—

1872		1871		1870	
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
January to May... 37½ @ 27½		January to May... 27½ @ 21		January to May... 24½ @ 20	
June to August... 28½ @ 35		June to August... 23 @ 31		June to August... 24½ @ 31	
Sept. to Dec..... 35 @ 41		August to Dec... 30 @ 37½		August to Dec.... 23½ @ 30	

FUEL.

The following figures show the receipts of Cord-wood during the past five years:—

	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868
Entered at Wharfinger's Office cords	76,930	63,557	75,258	77,053	86,642
Entered at Canal Office..... "	78,000	67,498	59,976	60,760	81,500
Totals.....	154,930	131,055	135,234	137,813	168,232
Less passed from Canal to Harbor...	10,000	8,281	8,125	8,000	10,000
Actual receipts.....	144,930	122,774	127,109	129,813	158,232

The recorded quantities of Coal brought to this city, as entered at the Wharfinger's Office, were:—

	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867
May.....chaldrons	774	494	1,154	824	1,402	12
June..... "	952	1,506	2,362	2,307	3,909	2,668
July..... "	945	1,447	1,525	1,409	2,747	2,319
August..... "	1,066	609	539	1,296	1,304	1,090
September..... "	1,273	1,354	2,371	2,645	3,426	839
October..... "	3,391	1,124	1,508	3,780	2,618	4,374
November..... "	1,207	1,049	1,493	2,236	2,536	2,296
December..... "	791	1,431	335	760	1,795	2,636
Totals.....	10,399	9,014	11,287	15,257	19,737	16,232

The values of Coal and Coke imported at Montreal, as recorded at the Custom-House, were:—In 1872, 94,760 tons, valued at \$363,168; in 1871, 49,344 tons, valued at \$222,331; in 1870, 68,599 tons, valued at \$239,442; in 1869, 42,668 tons, valued at \$207,828; in 1868, 64,778 tons, valued at \$231,375; in 1867, 45,507 tons, valued at \$174,204; in 1866, 49,710 tons, valued at \$205,779; in 1865, 19,479 tons, valued at \$75,908.

The quantities of Coal received at the port of Quebec in 1872, amounted to 134,596 tons, valued at \$598,223; in 1871, 145,379 tons, valued at \$481,728; in 1870, 158,425 tons, valued at \$375,520; in 1869, 144,939 tons, valued at \$454,304; in 1868, 176,300 tons, valued at \$547,580; in 1867, 127,312 tons, valued at \$537,514.

As will be seen from the above figures, the receipts of Coal at Montreal, were 45,416 tons, (or 92.04 per cent) greater than in the preceding year. There was a steady advance in price as the season progressed, to some extent caused by high rates of freight; prices did not at any time, however, reach such exorbitant figures as at the close of 1871.

·IX.—UNCLASSED RETURNS.

IMPORTS AT MONTREAL.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Quantities and Values of Dutiable Goods imported at Montreal, during two years.

ARTICLES.	1871		1872		Remaining in Bond on 31st December, 1872.		
	TOTAL IMPORTS.		TOTAL IMPORTS.		Quantity.	Value.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
Whiskey	gals.	44,342	\$ 33,505	43,187	\$ 35,101	24,627	\$ 19,174
Oil—Coal, Kerosene & Petroleum, do		57,533	12,221	72,171	17,613	2,359	547
Coffee—							
Green	lbs.	478,548	62,959	453,593	79,010		
Ground	do	112	27				
Confectionery	do	68,411	10,436	94,124	17,893	6,394	918
Sugar, other than Refined	do	5,996,334	1,758,597	36,853,320	2,428,254	12,273,862	611,432
Molasses	do	791,616	107,314	10,359,021	116,888	3,576,565	52,282
Tea	lbs.	5,285,433	1,564,977	7,947,428	2,703,214	21,639	7,235
Gin	gals.	252,432	109,037	219,720	98,971	114,201	55,236
Rum	do	50,028	20,211	27,762	12,271	30,650	13,029
Spirits and Strong Waters, &c.	do	178	445	519	1,039	194	237
Cordials	do	1,429	3,033	1,212	2,838	1,748	1,779
Cigars	lbs.	253,708	210,785				
Ale, Beer, and Porter—				451,667	439,642	166,340	152,638
In wood	gals.	5,216	1,384	9,677	4,179	5,389	1,848
In bottles	doz.	121,880	59,938	115,096	57,400	17,083	8,174
Blacking	doz.		5,169		7,896		922
Brandy	gals.	418,560	488,746	280,555	313,746	265,501	334,183
Cinnamon, Mace, and Nutmegs	lbs.	20,893	11,603	24,438	18,185	3,956	1,688
Spices, Ginger, Pimento, and Pepper, ground	lbs.	54	39	696	251		
Patent Medicines and Medicinal Preparations			31,515		16,962		15
Soap	lbs.	16,437	1,286	16,118	1,313	9,080	636
Starch	do	65,493	4,148	139,828	8,184	35,532	1,911
Tobacco, manufactured	do	39,973	13,741	43,088	13,840	30,441	7,342
Manufactures of Leather—							
Boots and Shoes			24,534		51,475		1,245
Harness and Saddlery			8,111		12,599		
Clothing, or Wearing Apparel, made by hand			19,676		34,393		972
Bagatelle Boards and Billiard Tables, &c.			647		5,980		
Brooms and Brushes of all kinds			10,431		13,167		564
Cabinet Ware or Furniture			9,665		29,113		
Candles	lbs.	96,083	16,514	70,860	12,582	7,750	1,638
Carpets and Hearth Rugs			140,991		200,985		382
Carriages			9,006		8,411		
Coach and Harness Furniture			7,306		8,847		
Chandeliers, Girandols, Gas Fittings			11,079		22,449		
Chicory	lbs.	122,409	4,880	106,601	4,981	55,186	2,484
Crockery and Earthenware			229,651		254,649		29,922
Cider	gals.	645	540	544	262		
Cloaks			35,872		30,751		
Cocoa and Chocolate	lbs.	37,611	7,877	34,822	7,431	5,641	945
Cordage			18,156		27,237		
Corks			9,102		25,336		1,500
Cottons			3,534,275		4,307,490		126,777
Dried Fruits and Nuts of all kinds, lbs. Drugs, not otherwise specified	lbs.	8,553,992	389,463	7,821,415	357,432	2,085,927	92,246
Essences and Perfumery			151,906		195,058		39,449
Fancy Goods			6,304		11,837		508
Fireworks			702,277		1,061,963		1,709
Gunpowder			915	1,590	685		

Guns, Rifles, and
Glaes—
Plate and S
Stained and
Glassware

Hats, Caps and
Hay

Hops

Hosiery

Inks of all kinds
Iron and Hardw
of all sorts

Lumber or Plan
Leather

Leather—Sheep,
mois Skins, d
Linen

Locomotives, En
Maccaroni and V
Manufactures of
Marble

Caoutchouc, &
Fur

Hair

Papier Maché
Grass, Osier, &
Bone, Shell, &
Gold, Silver, &
Brass or Copp
Leather, or im
Varnish

Wood, not else
Mowing, Reaping
chines

Musical Instrumen
Boxes and Clo
Mustard

Other Machinery
Oil Cloths

Oils, in any way
pared

Opium

Packages

Paints and Colours
Paper

Paper Hangings
Parasols and Umb
Playing Cards

Pickles and Sauces
Preserved Meats, &
Vegetables

Printed Lithograph
Bills, &c.

Shawls

Silks, Satin, and Ve
Spices, Ginger, Pim
unground

Stationery

Steam Engines, other
Small Wares

Tobacco Pipes

Toys

Vinegar

Wine of all descrip
Woolens

Unenumerated Artic
Books, Printed, &c.
Engravings and Print
Jewellery and Watch
Iron—
Canada Plates and

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF THE
IMPORTS AT MONTREAL — *Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1871		1872		Remaining in Bond on 31st December, 1872.	
	TOTAL IMPORTS.		TOTAL IMPORTS.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		
Maps, Charts and Atlases.....		246		1,448		
Plaster of Paris, Hydraulic Cement, &c.		5,101		16,396		
Silk Twist for Hats, Boots and Shoes..		328				
Spirits of Turpentine.....gals.	145,201	67,351	187,124	94,286		
Flat Wire for Crinoline, &c.....		896				
Animals..... No		2,085		2,396		
Acid, Sulphuric..... lbs.	35,758	612	182,569	2,921		
Proof Spirits.....gals.	33,797	13,437	15,363	34,413	3,790	5,049
Tinctures..... do	3	7	274	469		
Butter..... lbs.	6,402	856	151	34		
Cheese..... do	14,579	2,576	9,187	1,785		
Lard and Tallow..... do	966	109	55,764	4,941		
Fish..... do	33,113	14,397	257,498	13,967		
Indian Corn..... do	1,218	851	1,190,304	865,380		
Flour..... brls.	2,148	11,147	62,362	309,931		
Meats..... lbs.	2,280,897	150,806	4,708,835	304,219	1,967,800	139,777
Rice..... do	3,085,214	80,323	3,463,083	88,901	240,454	6,380
Sole and Upper Leather.....		311,969		293,077		7,598
Type.....		4,344		5,872		
Cane Juice..... lbs.	1,673,190	36,970	59,645	2,694	551,016	9,167
Refined and Fancy Soaps.....		5,891		4,978		438
Coal and Coke..... tons.	555	1,838				
Salt..... bush.			23,004	6,806		
Wheat..... do	82,761	82,761	402,608	447,672		
Fruits of all kinds, green.....		65,587		72,893		2,230
Seeds, other than Cereals.....		24,922		20,174		319
Grease, Grease Scraps, Trees, &c.....		6,442	592,121	38,938		
Total.....		25,725,269		34,490,046		2,377,494
Coin and Bullion, (free goods).....		316,056		456,997		35,436
Other Free Goods.....		9,463,009		10,757,973		
Grand Total.....		35,504,334		45,675,016		2,712,929

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF
FREE GOODS IMPORTED AT MONTREAL,
During the Past Two Calendar Years.

FREE GOODS.	1871.		1872.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$
Anatomical Preparations.....		61		65
Busts, Casts, and Statues.....		561		230
Drawings, not in oil.....		600		
Gems and Medals, and Cabinets of do, including Antiquities, Coins, &c.....		596		985
Paintings in oil.....		14,947		6,492
Specimens of Botany, Models, &c.....		4,237		4,116
Acids, Alum, Antimony and Argol.....		30,048		62,194
Animals.....		212		
Barks, Berries, &c., &c., "Dye Stuffs".....		65,674		75,196
Bleaching Powders and Borax.....		44,013		64,012
Colors, &c., imported by Room-paper makers and Stainers.....		27,649		18,787
Cream of Tartar in crystals.....		20,325		32,478
Indigo.....		22,767		7,932
Lead, red and white, dry.....		48,279		125,684

Nitre, Sal Amm
Ochres and Met
Oils—Cocanut,
Phosphorus, Bri
Roots, Medicina
Vitriol, blue...
Whiting or Whi
Zinc, white, dry
Ashes, Pot, Pea
Biscuit and Bre
Bolting Cloth...
Bookbinders' To
Burr Stones...
Cotton Wool...
Cotton Candlewi
Cotton and Flax
Cement, Marine
Church Bells and
Cocoon Paste from
Clothing—Donati
Canvas for Manu
Cotton and Wool
Duck, for Belting
Emery, Glass and
Farming Impleme
Societies...
Fire Bricks...
Fishing-hooks, N
Hoopskirt Manuf
Junk and Oakum
Lithographic Ston
Lumber, plank and
Materials for Hat
Prunella, Plus
or Tram Silk.
Machine Linen Th
Machinery, when
of Mills, Facto
Printers' Impleme
type and Stere
Oil Cake...
Philosophical Inst
Colleges and Sc
Rags...
Straw Plaits, Tus
Cloth collar paper,
Curled Hair...
Cotton Thread, in
Veneering...
Wire Cloth of Bras
Anchors, Chains, C
Binnacle and Signa
Lights...
Blocks and Bushes,
&c...
Bunting and Wire
Deck Plugs, Wedge
Cable Hemp and C
when used for S
Varnish, Bright or
Brass—in Bars, Rod
Cranks and Shafts,
rough...
Copper in Pigs, I
Sheeting...
Iron, Scrap, Galvani
Locomotives, Engine
or Steel for Tyres
Lead, in Sheet, or Pi
R. R. Bars and Fr
Chairs and Fish
Spelter and Zinc, in
Steel, wrought or cas
Tin in Bar, Block, Pi
Tubes and Piping of

FREE GOODS IMPORTED AT MONTREAL—Continued.

in Bond
December,
2

Value.

5,049

159,777

6,380

7,598

9,167

438

2,230

319

2,377,494

35,436

2,712,929

A L,

Value.

\$

66

230

985

6,492

4,116

52,194

75,196

64,912

18,787

32,478

7,932

125,684

FREE GOODS.

1871

1872

Quantity.

Value.

Quantity.

Value.

Nitre, Sal Ammonia, Sal Soda, Saltpetre, &c.		\$		\$
Ochres and Metallic Oxides, dry, &c.	251,400			304,120
Oils—Coconut, Pine and Palm, in original state.	12,002			14,961
Phosphorus, Brimstone and Sulphur, in roll or flour	25,880			29,444
Roots, Medicinal, in their natural state.	22,246			9,638
Vitriol, blue.	7,652			7,473
Whiting or Whitening	6,590			
Zinc, white, dry.	14,323			11,880
Ashes, Pot. Pearl and Soda	3,042			1,197
Biscuit and Bread from G. B. and B. N. A. P. cwt.	17,093			5,519
Bolting Cloth	18			
Bookbinders' Tools and Implements.	3,073			2,077
Burr Stones	11,349			17,992
Cotton Wool	3,609			1,906
Cotton Candlewick	55,981			31,510
Cotton and Flax Waste	6,065			4,944
Cement, Marine and Hydraulic,—unground	23,363			30,247
Church Bells and Communion Plate				767
Cocoa Paste from G. B. and B. N. A. P.	8,487			6,928
Clothing—Donations, charitable purposes.	123			2,302
Canvass for Manufacturing Floor Oil Cloth	60			60
Cotton and Woollen Netting for India Rubber Shoes	468			3,690
Duck, for Belting and Hose	17,804			35,431
Emery, Glass and Sand Paper and Cloth	12,140			11,390
Farming Implements, &c., imported by Agricultural Societies	2,566			4,243
Fire Bricks	301			336
Fishing-hooks, Nets and Seines, Lines and Twines	12,394			16,299
Hoop Skirt Manufacture, articles for.	7,000			12,030
Junk and Oakum	22,704			36,535
Lithographic Stones	16,861			20,201
Lumber, plank and sawed, of Mahogany, &c.	1,908			583
Materials for Hats, Boots and Shoes: viz. Felt, Prunella, Plush, Twist, Silk, Silk and Weaving or Tram Silk, or Cotton for Elastic Webbing.	18,897			23,126
Machine Linen Thread and Silk Twist.	213,472			294,668
Machinery, when used in the original construction of Mills, Factories, &c.	115,680			123,610
Printers' Implements, &c.; viz. Presses, Electrotype and Stereotype Blocks and Ink	2,808			6,786
Oil Cake	33,533			21,317
Philosophical Instruments and Apparatus, &c., for Colleges and Schools.	6,494			4,900
Rags	78			720
Straw Plaits, Tuscan and Grass, fancy.	72,342			85,304
Cloth collar paper.	15,636			19,728
Curled Hair	12,437			58,220
Cotton Thread, in hank.				7,293
Veneering				30,372
Wire Cloth of Brass or Copper.	3,407			2,463
Anchors, Chains, Cables, &c.	2,761			1,132
Binnacle and Signal Lamps, Dead-Eyes and Dead-Lights.	28,355			35,780
Blocks and Bushes, Compasses, Steering Apparatus, &c.				24
Bunting and Wire Rigging.	242			511
Deck Plugs, Wedges, &c.	2,330			1,527
Cable Hemp and Grass, Cordage and Sail Cloth, when used for Ships.	3,814			5,969
Varnish, Bright or Black	10,948			28,724
Brass—in Bars, Rods, Scraps, Sheets	269			64
Cranks and Shafts, for Steamboats and Mills, in the rough	10,684			13,210
Copper in Pigs, Bars, Bolts and Sheets and Sheetings	1,840			6,621
Iron Scrap, Galvanized, Pig, Bars, Rods, &c.	70,019			108,722
Locomotives, Engines, Frames, Axles, Cranks, Hoop or Steel for Tyres, &c., &c.	1,073,610			2,399,707
R. K. Bars and Frogs, unwrought Iron or Steel	45,096			40,527
Chairs and Fish Plates, &c.	96,058			124,115
Spelter and Zinc, in Blocks, Sheets and Pigs	1,303,808			2,231,770
Steel, wrought or cast, &c.	71,524			81,427
Tin in Bar, Block, Pig or Granulated.	239,750			397,251
Tubes and Piping of Brass, Copper or Iron, drawn.	46,650			67,206
	171,709			244,465

FREE GOODS IMPORTED AT MONTREAL—Continued.

FREE GOODS.	1871		1872	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Type Metal, in Blocks or Pigs.....	\$ 220	.....	\$ 736
Wire of Brass or Copper, round or flat.....	107,579	.....	190,096
Yellow Metal, in Bolts, Bars, and for Sheathing.....	655	.....	.....
Annato.....	1,874
Bristles.....	18,784	.....	21,922
Broom Corn.....	25,681	.....	4,051
Caoutchouc or Raw Rubber, &c.....	155,925	.....	186,565
Coal and Coke..... tons.	48,789	220,493	94,760	363,168
Cocoa Bean and Shell.....	142	.....	158
Coffee Green.....	312,355	55,448
Corkwood and Bark.....	6,613	.....	8,240
Diamonds and Precious Stones.....	5,692	.....	22,849
Earth, Clays and Sand.....	15,723	.....	6,336
Eggs.....	522	.....	468
Emery.....	4,625	.....	3,029
Fibrilla, Mexican Fibre, &c.....	9,493	.....	11,021
Fire Clay.....	2,978	.....	4,381
Fish, fresh.....	21,177	.....	19,222
Flour, Wheat and Rye..... brls.	844,504	.....	296,807
Flax, Hemp and Tow, undressed.....	184,245	.....	212,707
Furs, Skins and Tails, undressed.....	161,114	.....	229,684
Grain of all kinds, other than Wheat and Indian Cora..... bush.	67	.....	199
Flour and Meal, all other kinds..... bush.	12,422	.....	12,599
Grease and Grease Scrap.....	22,618	.....	38,938
Gums—Copal, Shellac, Damar, Landarac, &c.....	33,701	.....	42,756
Hair.....	19,168	.....	17,052
Hides, Horns and Pelts.....	250,108	.....	221,083
Ivory, unmanufactured.....	175
Indian Corn..... bush.	279,092	.....	865,380
Manures.....	2,681	.....	253
Marble, unwrought.....	17,374	.....	20,071
Moss, for Upholstery purposes.....	4,623	.....	2,778
Ores of Metal of all kinds.....	22,988	.....	1,844
Osiers or Willows.....	128
Pipe Clay.....	23
Patent Felt.....	4,042
Press Boards as adjuncts to Machinery.....	200
Ratan for chair makers.....	2,583	.....	3,342
Rosin.....	25,196	.....	30,285
Rennet.....	2,185
Salt..... bush.	5,812	.....	6,806
Stone, unwrought and Slate..... bush.	2,469	.....	11,825
Tanner's Bark.....	531	.....	180
Tar and Pitch..... brls.	9,582	19,310	10,847	25,635
Teasels.....	1,241
Bulbs.....	943	.....	.....
Turpentine other than Spirits of..... galls.	150	83	.....	.....
Tea, Green or Japan.....	3,848,407	1,533,683
Tea, Black.....	481,582	128,118
Whale Oil..... galls.	10,500	.....	.....
Wheat..... bush.	657,418	687,719	402,688	447,672
Wood, unmanufactured.....	762	.....	1,036
Wool.....	755,247	.....	904,262
Articles of British subjects domiciled in Canada, but dying abroad.....	1,200	.....	.....
Articles for the use of the Governor General.....	97	.....	.....
..... of the Dominion.....	4,935	.....	139,850
..... of Foreign Consuls.....	430	.....	579
..... of the Army and Navy.....	4,726	.....	252
Settlers' Effects.....	42,388	.....	53,445
Shops' Stores.....	21	.....	931
Oranges, Citrons, Lemons—when imported in Brine for purpose of being Candied.....	3,077	.....	1,831
Fish, Products of Fish and Fish Oil.....	237,964	.....	267,489
Timber and Lumber.....	10
Sewing Machines for Sisters of Charity.....
Animals for improvement of Stock.....	17,638	.....	29,179
Leaf Tobacco for Excise purposes..... lbs.	5,051,635	535,209	4,486,360	496,166
Total Free Goods.....	\$9,463,009	.....	14,498,568
Coin and Bullion.....	316,056	.....	456,997
Grand Total.....	\$9,779,065	.....	\$14,955,565

EXPORTS

Copper Ore.....	Total.....
Mineral or Earth.....	
Other Articles.....	
Fish, salted wet.....	Total.....
Fish Oil, &c.....	
Ashes, Pot.....	
Ashes, Pearl.....	
Standard Staves.....	
Other Staves.....	
Deals.....	
Planks and Boards.....	
Shingles.....	
Oars.....	
Other Wood.....	Total.....
Horses.....	ANIMALS
Produce of Animals.....	
Beef.....	
Beeswax.....	
Butter.....	
Cheese.....	
Furs.....	
Horns and Hoofs.....	
Lard.....	
Mutton.....	
Pork.....	
Tallow.....	
Other Articles.....	Total.....
Balsam.....	AGRICULTURE
Barley and Rye.....	
Bran.....	
Flour.....	
Fruit.....	
Hops.....	
Maple Sugar.....	
Meal.....	
Oats.....	
Peas.....	
Tobacco.....	
Vegetables.....	
Other Seeds.....	
Wheat.....	
Other Articles.....	Total.....
Books.....	MANUFACTURES
Biscuits.....	
Candles.....	
Carriages.....	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPORTS FROM MONTREAL BY SEA DURING TWO YEARS.

ARTICLES.	1871.		1872.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
THE MINE.				
Copper Ore..... tons.	1,847	\$ 92,145	1,579	\$ 118,109
Mineral or Earth Oil..... galls.	132,905	40,701	75,640	22,788
Other Articles.....	....	....	....	12,600
Total.....	....	132,846	....	153,483
THE FISHERIES.				
Fish, salted wet..... brls.	50	485	344	1,395
Fish Oil, &c..... galls.	40	24	....	....
Total.....	....	509	....	1,395
THE FOREST.				
Ashes, Pot..... brls	9,107	359,607	10,171	438,130
Ashes, Pearl..... do.	1,709	61,609	973	42,201
Other Staves..... mille.	6	1,820	....	....
Deals..... do.	255	16,555	185	13,524
Planks and Boards..... stand. hund.	259	5,216	238	4,345
Shingles..... mille feet.	19,757	253,584	32,528	521,226
Oars..... mille.	....	....	36	75
Other Wood..... pairs.	173	160	....	....
Total.....	....	4,889	....	2,300
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.				
Horses..... No.	....	....	....	1,021,811
Produce of Animals—Bacon and Hams..... cwt.	7,716	....	2	600
Beef..... do.	4,053	74,626	46,977	423,839
Beeswax..... lbs	22,692	37,110	1,651	12,754
Butter..... do	10,506,533	5,071	21,593	5,527
Cheese..... do	12,083,191	1,979,923	6,207,905	1,172,909
Furs..... do	....	1,319,381	12,299,358	1,401,123
Horns and Hoofs..... cwt.	....	172,874	....	211,745
Lard..... lbs.	1,036	1,076	185	950
Mutton..... cwt.	127,411	13,894	830,029	79,951
Pork..... do.	420	3,360	....	....
Tallow..... lbs.	12,074	92,636	10,589	62,592
Other Articles.....	16,500	1,741	111,830	9,326
Total.....	....	1,905	....	120
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.				
Balsam.....	....	3,703,697	....	3,381,437
Barley and Rye..... bush.	....	796	....	625
Bran..... cwt.	59,187	30,927	30,383	17,722
Flour..... brls.	....	1,063	....	303
Fruit..... do.	287,705	1,634,206	286,478	1,800,826
Hops..... lbs.	32,122	107,062	31,085	102,270
Maple Sugar..... do.	14,517	1,338	572	100
Meal..... brls.	140	15	130	13
Oats..... bush.	4,203	19,516	17,730	84,325
Peas..... do.	2,445	1,160	274,261	89,896
Tobacco..... lbs.	615,792	566,573	878,178	787,800
Vegetables.....	....	....	5,472	400
Other Seeds.....	....	....	....	1,214
Wheat..... bush.	46	274	117	349
Other Articles..... bush.	473,420	627,601	1,932,412	2,903,896
Total.....	....	358	....	12,915
MANUFACTURES.				
Books.....	....	2,990,889	....	5,802,154
Biscuits..... cwt.	807	7,077	....	7,642
Candles..... lbs.	730	3,420	245	1,246
Carriages..... No	2	75	....	....
....	....	300	4	695

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF THE
EXPORTS FROM MONTREAL—Continued.

ARTICLES.	1871		1872	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
MANUFACTURES.				
Extract of Bark brls.	24	\$ 20	3,814	28,593
Furs		12,094		2,034
Glass		115		165
Indian Bark Work		23,002		26,071
Iron and Hardware		700		343
India Rubber		90,201		92,286
Leather		195		181
Linen		2,800		400
Machinery		32,988		33,389
Musical Instruments		1,246		437
Oil Cake		101,485	6,033	85,185
Rags		48	22,570	5,204
Sewing Machines No.	6,278			
Starch lbs.	500	18		
Soap do.	500			
Sugar Boxes No.			17,395	6,882
Tobacco lbs.	262,615	43,391	219,257	38,112
Wood		21,120		12,384
Woolens		25,039		10,938
Ale, Beer and Cider galls	1,050	192	18	8
Whiskey do.	2,359	2,174	1,237	712
Other Spirits do.	60	56	8.5	694
Other and Miscellaneous Articles		30,671		46,622
Total		398,807		408,222

RECAPITULATION.

	1871.	1872.
Produce of the Mine	\$132,846	\$153,483
Do. do. Fisheries	509	1,395
Do. do. Forest	703,440	1,021,811
Animals and their Produce	3,703,597	3,381,437
Agricultural Products	2,990,889	5,802,154
Manufactures	398,807	408,222
Total Goods Produce of Canada	\$7,930,084	\$10,768,502
Goods not Produce of Canada	11,293,431	6,313,269
Grand Total	\$19,133,519	\$17,081,771

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS FROM COATICOOK, ST. JOHNS, ROUSES POINT,
AND ST. ARMAND, DURING 1872.

ARTICLES.	Coaticook.		St. Johns, Rouses Point and St. Armand.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
THE MINE.				
Copper Ore tons.	160	\$ 10,450		
Pig and Scrap Iron do.		3,712	841	26,918
Other Articles				323
Total		14,162		27,241
THE FISHERIES.				
Fish of all Kinds brls.		16,173		5,162
Total		16,173		5,162

Ashes, Pot.
Ashes, Pearl
White Pine
Planks and Boards
Scantling
Other Woods

ANIMALS.

Horses
Horned Cattle
Sheep
Swine
Poultry
Bacon and Hams
Beef
Butter
Cheese
Eggs
Furs
Pork
Wool
Hides and Skins
Other Articles

AGRICULTURE.

Barley and Rye
Flax
Flour
Fruit, Green
Hay
Malt
Meal
Oats
Peas
Other Seeds
Wheat
Other Articles

TOTAL.

Books
Extract of Bark
Furs
Iron and Hardware
India Rubber
Leather
Machinery
Oil Cake
Sewing Machines
Wood
Whiskey and other S
Straw
Sugar Boxes
Other Articles

Total
COIN
Gold
Silver

Total
Grand Total

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS, &c., &c.--Continued.

THE FOREST.					
Ashes, Pot.....	brls.	3,190	144,063	639	26,401
Ashes, Pearl.....	do.	376	15,834	60	4,190
White Pine.....	tons	.....	.....	20,549	97,383
Planks and Boards.....	M feet.	18,070	163,230	228,476	1,739,673
Scantling.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,749
Other Woods.....	.....	.....	53,143	.....	105,831
Total.....	.....	.....	376,270	.....	1,996,277
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.					
Horses.....	No.	198	19,396	1,797	196,086
Horned Cattle.....	do.	2,086	49,581	2,433	89,248
Sheep.....	do.	5,200	10,767	15,824	48,080
Swine.....	do.	.....	.....	5,858	18,659
Poultry.....	do.	.....	.....	.....	41,692
Bacon and Hams.....	cwt.	19,003	233,501	.....	.....
Beef.....	do.	1,295	7,755	.....	.....
Butter.....	lbs.	2,046,329	361,457	1,077,651	201,753
Cheese.....	do.	1,036,052	129,565	.....	.....
Eggs.....	dozen.	154,051	26,771	493,952	.....
Furs.....	.....	.....	29,593	.....	85,244
Pork.....	.....	1,699	12,041	.....	37,236
Wool.....	.....	107,941	49,555	.....	369,279
Hides and Skins.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,021
Other Articles.....	.....	.....	18,012	.....	6,396
Total.....	.....	.....	938,994	.....	1,133,694
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.					
Barley and Rye.....	bush.	51,549	31,208	79,608	45,779
Flax.....	cwt.	2,455	24,304	.....	.....
Flour.....	brls.	43,201	266,984	11,318	70,070
Fruit, Green.....	do.	4,834	17,761	.....	.....
Hay.....	tons.	3,433	47,026	19,457	264,555
Malt.....	bush.	9,404	8,464	28,934	23,960
Meal.....	brls.	2,005	9,704	.....	.....
Oats.....	bush.	151,524	52,281	77,527	29,665
Peas.....	do.	165,840	116,582	8,817	7,589
Other Seeds.....	do.	20,061	20,185	1,373	2,032
Wheat.....	do.	274,794	372,337	5,534	7,186
Other Articles.....	do.	.....	10,104	.....	26,474
Total.....	.....	.....	976,940	.....	477,310
MANUFACTURES.					
Books.....	.....	.....	6,058	.....	23,473
Extract of Bark.....	.....	.....	6,356	.....	5,665
Furs.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	18,025
Iron and Hardware.....	.....	.....	5,466	.....	.....
India Rubber.....	.....	.....	9,482	.....	.....
Leather.....	.....	.....	22,193	.....	.....
Machinery.....	.....	.....	8,067	.....	5,586
Oil Cake.....	.....	.....	5,555	.....	.....
Sewing Machines.....	.....	.....	53,832	.....	16,784
Wood.....	.....	.....	22,248	.....	.....
Whiskey and other Spirits.....	gals.	205,303	114,415	.....	7,390
Straw.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,597
Sugar Boxes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166,019
Other Articles.....	.....	.....	30,620	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	286,292	.....	270,539
COIN AND BULLION.					
Gold.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,673,823
Silver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,095
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,695,918
Grand Total.....	.....	.....	\$2,608,831	.....	\$6,606,141

SHIPMENTS OF PRODUCE TO PARTICULAR PORTS.

Quantity of Grain, Flour, Ashes, &c., shipped from Montreal to after-mentioned Ports, from opening of Navigation until closing of same, (28th November, 1872,) via River St. Lawrence.

PORTS.	WHEAT.	CORN.	PEAS.	OATS.	FLOUR.	OATMEAL AND CORNMEAL.	ASHES.	BUTTER.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Kegs.
Lower Ports.....	2,758	8,300	16,345	20,802	242,935	9,883	2	13,818
London	807,116	744,703	232,943	7,565	37,187	.....	2,387	3,442
Liverpool	1,074,239	1,559,976	381,845	190,091	45,719	10,479	5,575	70,333
Glasgow	955,694	1,656,047	161,065	61,791	92,049	2,670	2,841	13,508
Cork, Queenstown & Falmouth...	363,810	1,791,126	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dublin	37,476	188,845	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swansea & Lambash	9,986	10,980	.....	.....	1,754	.....	.....	6
Bristol Channel..	38,463	38,463	28,091	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belfast	19,415	232,861	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leith	16,516	100,507	5,919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hull .....	.....	144,894	7,512	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterford .....	.....	522,801	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ipswich .....	.....	16,718	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penarth .....	.....	26,174	16,870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sligo .....	.....	53,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Padstow .....	.....	16,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Limerick .....	.....	176,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newry .....	.....	26,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Hartlepool.	.....	54,904	9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Londonderry....	.....	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cardiff .....	.....	26,212	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total 1872 ...	3,285,010	7,445,506	874,590	280,249	419,644	23,042	10,805	101,107
Total 1871 ...	7,157,407	2,793,341	616,480	2,445	440,201	6,437	10,938	149,722
	De. 3,872,397	In. 4,652,165	Inc. 258,110	Inc. 277,804	Dec. 20,557	Inc. 16,605	Dec. 133	Dec. 48,615

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF THE

MO.	DATE.
May 10	Liverpool
May 17	Liverpool
May 23	Glasgow
May 31	Liverpool
June 7	Liverpool
June 14	Liverpool
June 21	Liverpool
June 28	Liverpool
July 5	Liverpool
July 12	Liverpool
July 19	Liverpool
July 25	Liverpool
Aug. 2	Liverpool
Aug. 9	Liverpool
Aug. 16	Liverpool
Aug. 23	Liverpool
Aug. 30	Liverpool
Sept. 6	Liverpool
Sept. 13	Liverpool
Sept. 20	Liverpool
Sept. 27	Liverpool
Oct. 4	Liverpool
Oct. 11	Liverpool
Oct. 18	Liverpool
Oct. 25	Liverpool
Nov. 1	Liverpool
Nov. 8	Liverpool
Nov. 15	Liverpool
Nov. 22	Liverpool

TABLE OF OCEAN FREIGHTS—1872.

DATE.	MONTREAL TO	GRAIN. Sterling Price £ Qr.				FLOUR & OATMEAL. Sterling Price £ Barrel.				ASHES. Sterling Price, £ ton of 2,240 lbs.	
		SAILING SHIPS.		STEAMERS.		SAILING SHIPS.		STEAMERS.		STEAMERS.	
		480 lbs.		480 lbs.		SAILING SHIPS.		STEAMERS.		Pots.	Pearls.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May 10	Liverpool	5 3	5 6	5 3	5 6	3 0	3 0	2 6	3 0	30 0	37 6
17	London	5 0	5 6	5 0	5 6	2 6	3 0	2 3	2 9	30 0	37 6
	Liverpool	5 0	5 6	5 0	5 6	2 6	3 0	2 3	2 9	30 0	37 6
23	Glasgow	3 9	4 0	3 9	4 0	2 3	2 9	2 3	2 9	30 0	37 6
	Liverpool	3 9	4 0	3 9	4 0	2 3	2 9	2 3	2 9	30 0	37 6
31	Glasgow	3 9	4 0	3 9	4 0	2 3	2 9	2 3	2 9	30 0	37 6
	Liverpool	3 9	4 0	3 9	4 0	2 3	2 9	2 3	2 9	30 0	37 6
June 7	Glasgow	4 0	4 6	4 0	4 6	2 3	2 9	2 3	2 9	30 0	37 6
	Liverpool	4 0	4 6	4 0	4 6	2 3	2 9	2 3	2 9	30 0	37 6
14	Glasgow	4 9	5 0	4 9	5 0	2 3	2 9	2 3	2 9	30 0	37 6
	Liverpool	4 9	5 0	4 9	5 0	2 3	2 9	2 3	2 9	30 0	37 6
21	Glasgow	5 6	6 3	5 6	6 3	2 3	2 9	2 3	2 9	30 0	37 6
	Liverpool	5 6	6 3	5 6	6 3	2 3	2 9	2 3	2 9	30 0	37 6
28	Glasgow	5 6	6 0	5 6	6 0	2 3	2 9	2 3	2 9	30 0	37 6
	Liverpool	5 6	6 0	5 6	6 0	2 3	2 9	2 3	2 9	30 0	37 6
July 5	Glasgow	5 9	6 3	5 9	6 3	2 3	2 9	2 3	2 9	30 0	37 6
	Liverpool	5 9	6 3	5 9	6 3	2 3	2 9	2 3	2 9	30 0	37 6
12	Glasgow	6 3	6 9	6 3	6 9	2 3	2 9	2 3	2 9	30 0	37 6
	Liverpool	6 3	6 9	6 3	6 9	2 3	2 9	2 3	2 9	30 0	37 6
19	Glasgow	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	2 3	2 9	2 3	2 9	30 0	37 6
	Liverpool	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	2 3	2 9	2 3	2 9	30 0	37 6
26	Glasgow	5 6	6 3	5 6	6 3	2 3	2 9	2 3	2 9	30 0	37 6
	Liverpool	5 6	6 3	5 6	6 3	2 3	2 9	2 3	2 9	30 0	37 6
Aug. 2	Glasgow	5 6	6 3	5 6	6 3	2 3	2 9	2 3	2 9	30 0	37 6
	Liverpool	5 6	6 3	5 6	6 3	2 3	2 9	2 3	2 9	30 0	37 6
9	Glasgow	5 3	5 9	5 3	5 9	2 3	2 9	2 3	2 9	30 0	37 6
	Liverpool	5 3	5 9	5 3	5 9	2 3	2 9	2 3	2 9	30 0	37 6
16	Glasgow	5 6	6 6	5 6	6 6	2 3	2 9	2 3	2 9	30 0	37 6
	Liverpool	5 6	6 6	5 6	6 6	2 3	2 9	2 3	2 9	30 0	37 6
23	London	6 0	6 6	6 0	6 6	2 3	2 9	2 3	2 9	30 0	37 6
	Liverpool	6 0	6 6	6 0	6 6	2 3	2 9	2 3	2 9	30 0	37 6
30	Glasgow	6 0	6 6	6 0	6 6	2 3	2 9	2 3	2 9	30 0	37 6
	Liverpool	6 0	6 6	6 0	6 6	2 3	2 9	2 3	2 9	30 0	37 6
Sept. 6	Glasgow	6 3	6 9	6 3	6 9	2 6	3 0	2 6	3 0	32 6	40 0
	Liverpool	6 3	6 9	6 3	6 9	2 6	3 0	2 6	3 0	32 6	40 0
13	Glasgow	6 6	7 0	6 6	7 0	2 6	3 0	2 6	3 0	32 6	40 0
	Liverpool	6 6	7 0	6 6	7 0	2 6	3 0	2 6	3 0	32 6	40 0
20	Glasgow	6 0	6 9	6 0	6 9	2 9	3 0	2 9	3 0	32 6	40 0
	Liverpool	6 0	6 9	6 0	6 9	2 9	3 0	2 9	3 0	32 6	40 0
27	Glasgow	6 6	7 3	6 6	7 3	2 9	3 3	2 9	3 3	32 6	40 0
	Liverpool	6 6	7 3	6 6	7 3	2 9	3 3	2 9	3 3	32 6	40 0
Oct. 4	Glasgow	7 6	8 0	7 6	8 0	2 9	3 3	2 9	3 3	32 6	40 0
	Liverpool	7 6	8 0	7 6	8 0	2 9	3 3	2 9	3 3	32 6	40 0
11	Glasgow	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	3 0	3 6	3 0	3 6	45 0	55 0
	Liverpool	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	3 0	3 6	3 0	3 6	45 0	55 0
18	Glasgow	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	3 6	4 0	3 6	4 0	45 0	55 0
	Liverpool	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	3 6	4 0	3 6	4 0	45 0	55 0
25	London	7 6	9 0	7 6	9 0	4 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	45 0	55 0
	Liverpool	7 6	9 0	7 6	9 0	4 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	45 0	55 0
Nov. 1	Glasgow	9 0	9 9	9 0	9 9	4 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	45 0	55 0
	Liverpool	9 0	9 9	9 0	9 9	4 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	45 0	55 0
8	Glasgow	8 6	9 0	8 6	9 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	45 0	55 0
	Liverpool	8 6	9 0	8 6	9 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	45 0	55 0
15	Glasgow	7 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	45 0	55 0
	Liverpool	7 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	45 0	55 0
22	Glasgow	7 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	45 0	55 0
	Liverpool	7 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	45 0	55 0

Dec. 48, 1872
Dec. 133
Inc. 16,605
Inc. 20,557
Dec. 20,557
Dec. 27,804
Inc. 277,804
Inc. 258,110
Inc. 4,652,165
In. 4,652,165
Dec. 3,872,397

SAILINGS OF ALLAN LINE OF STEAMSHIPS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL—1872.

Liverpool to Portland, and Portland to Liverpool, from November 9, 1871, to May 4, 1872.

STEAMSHIP.	CAPTAIN.	Left Liverpool	Arrived at Portland.	Passage.		Number of passengers.	Left Portland.	Arrived at Liverpool.	Passage.		Number of passengers.		
				Days.	H. M.				Days.	H. M.			
Hibernian	Watts	Nov. 9	Nov. 21	10	2.50	188	Dec. 2	Dec. 13	10	6.10	89		
Moravian	Graham	" 16	" 29	12	7	197	" 9	" 20	10	14	86		
Sarmatian	Wylie	" 23	Dec. 5	10	5.25	200	" 17	" 25	8	16.15	80		
Prussian	Dutton	" 30	" 12	11	13	156	" 24	Jan. 3	10	2	41		
Caspian	Ritchie	Dec. 7	" 21	12	21.30	102							
Nova Scotian	Richardson						Dec. 30	Jan. 12	12	10	37		
Scandinavian	Ballantine	Dec. 14	Dec. 30	15	1.10	118	Jan. 6	" 16	9	16.25	91		
North American	M ller	" 21	Jan. 16	22	10.30	62	" 21	Feb. 6	14	20	29		
Moravian	Brown	" 28	" 14	16	10	61	" 18	Jan. 29	10	12.20	18		
Austrian	Graham	Jan. 4	" 18	12	2.50	99	" 27	Feb. 7	10	.30	59		
Sarmatian	Wylies	" 11	" 23	11	2.30	100	Feb. 4	" 14	10	4.35	75		
Germany	Trock	" 18	Feb. 2	15	1	112	" 11	" 24	12	11	20		
Scandinavian	Ballantine	" 25	" 9	14	.50	147	" 18	" 29	11	8.10	53		
Prussian	Dutton	Feb. 1	" 16	13	22	146	" 25	March 6	9	20	52		
Hibernian	Watts	" 8	" 20	11	6.40	172	March 3	" 14	11	5	44		
Nestorian	Aird	" 15	" 28	12	9.20	165	" 10	" 20	10	8	27		
Sarmatian	Wylie	" 22	March 4	10	1	284	" 17	" 27	10	3.27	50		
Peruvian	Smith	" 29	" 14	11	20.38	234	" 24	April 5	11	20	12		
Scandinavian	Ballantine	March 7	" 22	14	8.15	340	" 31	" 10	10	1.20	39		
Prussian	Dutton	" 14	" 27	12	9	452	April 14	" 25	11	5.30	60		
Hibernian	Watts	" 21	April 1	10	10.35	639	" 7	" 18	10	16.35	35		
Austrian	Brown	" 28	" 10	10	18.10	438	" 20	May 2	10	22.40	37		
Sarmatian	Wylie	April 4	" 16	11	7.50	1044	" 27	" 7	9	19.30	75		
Corinthian	Scott	" 11	" 25	13	3	346	May 4	" 18	12	23.30	44		
						5802							1153
Average passage Westward.				12	20	Average passage Eastward.				10	21		

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF THE

Liverpool to Quebec, and Quebec to Liverpool, from April 19, 1872, to November 23, 1872.

STEAMSHIP.	CAPTAIN.	Left Liverpool.	Arrived at Quebec.	Passage.		Number of passengers.	Left	Arrived at	Passage.		Number of passengers.
				Days.	H. M.				Days.	H. M.	

Liverpool to Quebec, and Quebec to Liverpool, from April 19, 1872, to November 23, 1872.

STEAMSHIP.	CAPTAIN.	Left Liverpool.	Arrived at Quebec.	Passage.		Number of passengers.	Left Quebec.	Arrived at Liverpool.	Passage.		Number of passengers.			
				Days.	H. M.				Days.	H. M.				
Scandinavian	Ballantine	April 19	April 29	9	13.45	1111	May 11	May 23	10	12.45	199			
Hibernian	Watts	" 25	May 10	12	4	643	" 18	" 29	10	5	92			
Prussian	Dutton	May 2	" 19	11	20	882	" 25	June 5	9	7	156			
Nestorian	Aird	" 9	" 20	9	21.45	758	June 1	" 11	10	4.40	179			
Sarmatian	Wylie	" 16	" 26	9	3.55	1117	" 8	" 18	9	8.15	196			
France	Thomson	" 23	June 5	12	5.15	1237								
St. David	Scott													
Scandinavian	Ballantine	May 30	June 11	10	21.19	798	June 15	June 26	10	16	112			
Hibernian	Watts	June 6	" 17	10	4.45	448	" 22	July 2	9	22.25	209			
Prussian	Dutton	" 13	" 25	10	23	615	" 29	" 10	10	11.40	106			
Nestorian	Aird	" 20	July 2	10	19.45	437	July 6	" 15	9	3.30	176			
Sarmatian	Wylie	" 27	" 9	9	16	726	" 13	" 23	10	7.40	127			
Moravian	Graham	July 4	" 15	10	17.50	485	" 20	" 29	8	17.55	214			
Scandinavian	Ballantine	" 11	" 21	9	9.40	551	" 27	Aug. 8	11	7.45	85			
Hibernian	Watts	" 18	" 28	9	18	492	Aug. 3	" 13	9	6.15	119			
Prussian	Dutton	" 25	Aug. 4	9	6	560	" 10	" 20	9	20	88			
Peruvian	Smith	Aug. 1	" 11	9	18.55	429	" 17	" 27	9	9	136			
Sarmatian	Wylie	" 8	" 17	8	17.20	677	" 24	Sept. 3	9	14.30	130			
Moravian	Graham	" 15	" 26	9	16.13	499	" 31	" 9	9	130	130			
Scandinavian	Brown	" 22	Sept. 1	9	3.15	484	Sept. 7	" 17	9	14.20	109			
Hibernian	Watts	" 29	" 8	9	19	593	" 14	" 24	9	17.30	122			
Prussian	Dutton	Sept. 5	" 15	9	10.20	404	" 21	Oct. 1	9	12.30	92			
Nestorian	Aird	" 12	" 23	9	4	718	" 28	" 7	9	4	100			
Sarmatian	Wylie	" 19	" 30	9	22.45	274	Oct. 5	" 15	9	7	92			
Austrian	Richardson	" 26	Oct. 8	10	9	537	" 12	" 21	8	19	128			
Polynesian	Brown	Oct. 3	" 14	9	11.10	423	" 19	" 29	8	3.45	85			
Scandinavian	Ritchie	" 10	" 21	10	20	345	" 26	Nov. 4	8	9	99			
Prussian	Dutton	" 17	" 28	9	4	282	Nov. 2	" 11	9	10	105			
Nestorian	Aird	" 24	Nov. 4	10	1.15	345	" 9	" 18	9	9	131			
Sarmatian	Wylie	" 31	" 11	10			" 16	" 25	8	22.40	119			
							" 23	Dec. 4	10	18.45	152			
						17362								
Average passage Westward						10	2.02	Average passage Eastward						
							9	15.14						
											3788			

CITY OF MONTREAL, IN 1872.

Comparative Statement of the Opening and Closing of Navigation, Arrivals & Departures, Tonnage, &c., of Sea-going Vessels during the past Twelve Years.

YEAR.	Opening of Navigation.	Close of Navigation.	First Vessel from Sea.	Last Vessel from Sea.	No. of Steamers.	Tonnage.	Vessels from Lower Ports.	Tonnage.	Vessels to Lower Ports.	Tonnage.	Vessels to other Ports.	Tonnage.	Total No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Greatest No. of Vessels in Port at one time.
1861..	April 24	Dec. 22	April 27	Dec. 4	40	51,298	115	15,306	101	7,894	433	202,601	574	261,793	117—June 6
1862..	April 23	Dec. 7	April 28	Nov. 27	53	62,912	103	14,271	88	6,983	430	195,348	571	265,243	78—Oct. 16
1863..	April 25	Dec. 12	May 6	Nov. 26	54	56,460	101	13,664	81	8,179	369	144,584	504	209,224	86—June 13
1864..	April 13	Dec. 11	April 28	Dec.	51	59,071	75	9,039	90	8,628	237	94,202	378	161,901	32—June 23
1865..	April 10	Dec. 16	May 3	Nov. 24	63	78,015	114	13,066	113	11,152	182	63,725	358	152,943	42—Oct. 19
1866..	April 19	Dec. 15	May 1	Nov. 28	70	75,474	172	21,980	173	19,044	273	111,257	516	205,775	91—June 13
1867..	April 22	Dec. 6	May 4	Nov. 29	106	87,199	190	29,561	159	22,813	305	176,240	464	199,053	59—Oct. 21
1868..	April 17	Dec. 9	May 4	Nov. 27	105	101,566	178	22,413	177	23,034	301	175,725	478	198,759	51—June 24
1869..	April 25	Dec. 6	April 30	Nov. 24	117	117,965	222	37,648	198	27,177	359	232,686	557	259,863	61—Nov. 4
1870..	April 18	Dec. 18	April 22	Nov. 27	144	133,912	257	50,437	249	38,191	431	278,655	680	316,846	62—June 20
1871..	April 8	Dec. 1	April 22	Nov. 29	142	146,927	233	45,266	211	34,134	453	317,587	664	351,721	89—Oct. 27
1872..	May 1	Dec. 8	May 5	Nov. 28	215	217,713	296	77,640	220	47,227	727	351,573	947	398,800	84—Oct. 30

The classification of Sea-going Vessels in Port during the past Six Years was as follows:—

	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872
Steamers ...	106	105	117	144	142	215
Ships	55	41	66	78	99	67
Barques	81	75	103	157	170	182
Brigs	18	21	18	16	26	20
Brigantines ..	64	49	49	62	47	68
Schooners ..	140	187	204	223	180	175
Totals....	464	478	557	680	664	727

Comparative Statement showing the Number and Tonnage of River Craft, including Steamers, Barges, Batteaux, &c., in Port during the past Eleven Years, and the greatest number at one time:—

YEAR.	River Craft.	Tonnage.	In Port at one time.
1862	4,875	523,991	164 Nov. 1
1863	4,697	534,740	197 June 20
1864	4,509	420,694	220 Sept. 6
1865	4,771	626,550	205 Sept. 5
1866	5,083	613,679	240 Oct. 14
1867	5,248	744,477	244 Oct. 31
1868	5,822	746,927	297 June 22
1869	5,866	721,324	259 Nov. 5
1870	6,345	819,476	285 Oct. 6
1871	6,878	824,787	281 Oct. 1
1872	7,150	936,782	345 Oct. 21

FIRST ARRIVALS FROM SEA.

The following is a list of the first arrivals from sea, at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal from the year 1831 to 1873:—

QUEBEC.	MONTREAL.
1831—Brig Nemesis..... April 16	1831—..... Cherub May 12
.....	1832—..... Richard Watson..... April 27
.....	1834—..... Robertson May 10
.....	1835—..... Robertson May 13
.....	1836—..... Canada May 15
.....	1837—..... Great Britain..... May 4
.....	1838—..... Great Britain..... May 9
.....	1839—..... Arabian May 10
.....	1840—..... Great Britain..... April 30
.....	1841—..... Great Britain..... May 5
.....	1842—..... Caledonia May 9
.....	1843—..... Great Britain..... May 7
.....	1844—..... Great Britain..... May 5
.....	1845—..... Great Britain..... May 4
1846—Ship Albion..... April 24	1846—Ship Albion April 27
1847—Ship St. Andrew..... May 8	1847—Ship St. Lawrence..... May 14
1848—Ship Caledonian..... May 1	1848—Ship Caledonia May 3
1849—Ship Albion..... April 28	1849—Ship Alb'cn May 4
1850—Ship Montreal..... April 17	1850—Ship Great Britain..... April 28
1851—Ship Toronto..... April 20	1851—Ship Toronto..... April 28
1852—Ship Toronto, and Ship Albion... April 15	1852—Ship Shandon..... May 2
1853—Ship Shandon..... April 24	1853—Ship Shandon..... April 28
1854—Ship Glencairn..... May 10	1854—Ship America May 20
1855—Ship Ottawa May 6	1855—Ship Ottawa May 9
1856—Ship Queen of the Lakes..... April 28	1856—Ship Queen of the Lakes..... April 30
1857—Ship City of Toronto..... April 20	1857—Ship Montreal..... May 1
1858—Ship Shandon..... April 24	1858—Ship Toronto..... April 30
1859—Bark Emigrant..... April 29	1859—Steamship United Kingdom..... May 3
1860—Steamship United Kingdom..... April 28	1860—Steamship United Kingdom..... April 30
1861—Ship Shandon..... April 22	1861—Steamship Jura April 27
1862—Ship Shandon..... April 22	1862—Ship Shandon April 28
1863—Ship City of Quebec..... May 3	1863—Ship City of Quebec..... May 6
1864—Ship Shandon..... April 26	1864—Ship Ardmillan..... April 28
1865—Ship Shandon..... April 29	1865—S.S. Peruvian, and Ship Shandon..... May 3
1866—Ship Shandon..... April 28	1866—Ship Gleniffer..... May 1
1867—Ship Gleniffer..... April 24	1867—S.S. Moravian, and Ship Gleniffer..... May 4
1868—Ship Gleniffer..... May 2	1868—S.S. Hibernian..... May 2
1869—Ship Gleniffer..... April 24	1869—S.S. Nestorian..... April 4
1870—Bark Melpomene..... April 15	1870—Ship Abeona..... April 30
1871—Ship Lake Superior..... April 29	1871—Ship Lake Superior..... April 22
1872—Steamship Scandinavian..... April 20	1872—Steamship Scandinavian..... May 5
1873—Steamship Peruvian..... April 26	1873—Steamship Prussian..... May 4

PRODUCE, &c., RECEIVED AND SHIPPED AT THE PORT OF MONTREAL,
Carried in River Craft to and from Quebec, Three Rivers, &c., during Navigation of 1872.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Grain.....bushels.	21,550	Grain.....bushels.	56,800
Hay.....bundles.	181,700	Fish.....brls.	1,691
Fish (not specified).....brls.	1,384	Salt.....minots.	1,550
Salt.....minots.	34,700	Coal.....chaldrons.	304
Coal.....chaldrons.	10,399	Oil.....gals.	31,625
Firewood.....cords.	76,930	Timber.....feet.	1,400
Oil.....gals.	5,850	Lumber.....feet.	4,723,350
Timber.....feet.	125,600	Laths.....	50,000
Lumber.....feet.	24,977,000	Bricks.....	14,000
Laths.....	9,636,000	Iron.....tons.	367
Shingles.....	1,687,000	Plaster.....tons.	330
Bricks.....	3,289,000	Liquors.....gals.	19,900
Iron.....tons.	1,221	Potash.....brls.	62
Bottles.....gross.	19	Pork.....brls.	1,237
Plaster.....tons.	62	Flour.....brls.	41,912
Pipe Clay.....tons.	472	Ashes (leached).....tons.	1,050
Liquors.....gals.	3,200	Tar.....brls.	481
Paper.....lbs.	563,000	Rags.....lbs.	779,000
Sand.....tons.	1,978	Molasses.....gals.	321,100
Molasses.....gals.	4,100		

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INFLUEN

THE CANADA GUARANTEE COMPANY.



Devoted solely to the issuing of Bonds of Security for Employes in positions of trust.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS :

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SIR ALEX. T. GALT, K.C.M.G., MONTREAL.

Vice-President,

JOHN RANKIN, Esq., (Rankin & Beattie, Montreal.)

THOMAS CRAMP, Esq., (D. Torrance & Co., Montreal; and Cramp, Torrances & Co., Toronto,) Montreal.

D. LORN MACDOUGALL, Esq., (Macdougall & Davidson,) Montreal.

EDWD. MACKAY, Esq., (Jos. Mackay & Bro.,) Montreal.

JOHN MOLSON, Esq., (Vice-President Molsons Bank,) Montreal.

R. J. REEKIE, Esq., Vice-President City Bank, Montreal.

JAS. ROSE, Esq., (Morland, Watson, Rose & Co.,) Montreal.

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WM. GOODERHAM, Jr. Esq., Managing Director Toronto & Nipissing Railway Company, Toronto.

A. R. MACMASTER, Esq., (A. R. MacMaster & Bro., Toronto,) President Toronto Board of Trade.

DONALD McINNES, Esq., Merchant, President Bank of Hamilton, and Director Great Western Railway, Hamilton.

JAS. G. ROSS, Esq., Merchant, President Quebec Bank.

LEGAL ADVISER:

J. C. HATTON, Esq., Montreal.

MANAGER & SECRETARY:

EDWARD RAWLINGS.

This Company has been

Approved by the Dominion Government

for the purpose of issuing Bonds of Security in lieu of Private Suretyships

ON BEHALF OF PUBLIC OFFICERS,

AND IS

THE ONLY COMPANY LICENCED BY GOVERNMENT

To transact Guarantee business throughout the Dominion.

Its Bonds are also accepted by the

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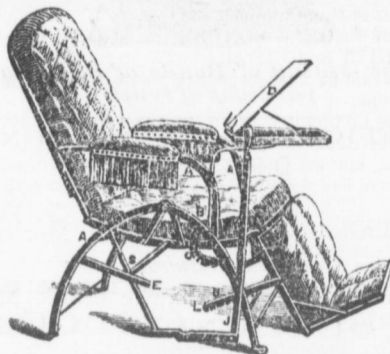
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TREAL,
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56,800
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WILSON'S ADJUSTABLE CHAIR,



THE NOVELTY OF THE AGE.

PATENTED 1871.

*An ingenious piece of Mechanism which can be arranged in **THIRTY POSITIONS**, and converted into an Invalid, Parlor, Library, Reading, Writing, Reclining, Smoking, Student's Physician's, and Dentist's Chair, or a Lounge, Bed and Child's Crib and Swing.*

The framework of this Chair is entirely of Wrought Iron, beautifully japanned and bronzed; is light yet strong, and durable; cannot get out of order, and so simple in its working that a child can adjust it.

The Upholstering is in the very best style of the art, which renders it a very beautiful and attractive article of furniture for the Parlor, Library, or Chamber, as well as one of luxurious ease and comfort.

Invalids will find this Chair the best ever invented for their use. It can be easily changed to any required position from upright to reclining, and without trouble converted into a bed with mattress all complete. In diseases which prevent the patient from lying in a recumbent position, it is just the thing needed, and in all cases it is a very agreeable change from the weariness and fatigue of the couch so trying in a long continued illness.

As a Reading Chair there is nothing like it; for smoking it is without a rival; and for writing there is a portable folding and adjustable Desk, which may be detached when not in use; in fact, it is adapted to a variety of purposes and gives universal satisfaction wherever used.

Circular with explanatory diagrams sent free on application. Orders by mail, or otherwise, receive prompt attention, and Chairs carefully and securely packed, shipped to any address on receipt of price, or forwarded by express, payable on delivery.

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(LIMITED)

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OFFICE

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The principal features of this Company are:
RATES LOWER and **PROFIT BONUSES LARGER** than any other Company.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY and **LIBERALITY** in its dealings with its assured.
 The Company has, in the past twenty-three years, paid **\$700,000** for death claims, and has never contested one.

A comparison of the Company's profit Bonuses, and its Rates for Assurance with those of other Offices, is invited.
 Forms of Application, and all information, may be obtained at the Head Office, in Hamilton, Ont., or at any of the Agencies in the various places throughout the Dominion.

A. G. RAMSAY.

Manager.

April, 1873.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA - - - - MONTREAL.

Policies in force, over Eighty-five Millions of Dollars. Accumulated Fund, over Twenty Millions of Dollars. Income, over Three Millions and a half.
 Claims paid in Canada, over \$500,000. Funds invested in England, United States, and Canada with the most perfect safety.

For information as to Life Assurance apply to any of the Agencies throughout the Dominion, or to
W.M. RAMSAY, Manager,
Montreal, Canada.

FIRE, LIFE, GUARANTEE, AND INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE AND INVESTMENT CO'Y.

Capital - - - - - \$1,000,000,

DIRECTORS :

SIR HUGH ALLAN, - - - - - PRESIDENT
 EDWIN ATWATER, Esq. - - - - - VICE-PRESIDENT.

HENRY LYMAN,
 GEORGE STEPHEN,

JOHN PRATT.

FIRE RISKS taken at **LOWEST RATES** on all descriptions of property.
LIFE RISKS, with or without profits, on all the modern plans, taken on the most favourable terms.

FIDELITY GUARANTEED.—Bonds of Idemnity granted to Bankers, Merchants, Public Companies, Municipal Corporations and others against losses by the delinquencies of their employes.
ACCIDENTS.—This Company insures also against accidents causing bodily injury or loss of life, guaranteeing the payment of a stipulated sum per week—from \$3.00 to \$50.00 for temporary incapacity from accidental injury, or the payment of the principal sum insured (from \$500 to \$10,000) if the injury cause death.

Prospectuses of each department, with full particulars, may be obtained on application at the
OFFICES : - - - - - 115 ST. JAMES STREET.



Department of Inland Revenue,

OTTAWA, May 27th, 1873.

THE attention of Traders and others is directed to the following provisions of the Act respecting Weights and Measures assented to on the 23rd instant:—

1st. It is enacted that "A Weight of one hundred standard pounds avoirdupois shall also be, and may be called and described as a "CENTAL."

2nd. On and after the first day of January, 1874, the provisions of the present Law as to the weight of a bushel of the undermentioned articles, namely:—

Wheat, Indian Corn, Rye, Pease, Barley, Oats,
Beans, Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, Buckwheat,
Flax Seed, Hemp Seed, Blue Grass Seed,
Castor Beans, Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots,
Parsnips, Beets, Onions, Salt, Dried
Apples, Dried Peaches and Malt,

will cease to have effect, and thereafter "all the above-mentioned articles, when bought or sold by weight, shall be specified by the "Cental and parts of a Cental."

3rd. It will follow therefore that parties who make contracts with reference to the *bushel* of any of the above-mentioned articles will only be legally bound by the bushel of *capacity*, which until otherwise proclaimed under the provisions of the Act, will be the *Winchester* bushel,

A. BRUNEL,

Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

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THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

*Government Deposits made, and License obtained, under the
General Insurance Act.*

HEAD OFFICE : - - - HAMILTON.

President :

JAMES TURNER, Esq. (James Turner & Co., President Hamilton and Erie Railway.)

Vice-President :

A. T. WOOD, Esq., (Wood & Leggatt, President Board of Trade.)

Manager :

WILLIAM POWIS, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE : - PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
229 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Directors :

P. M. GALARNEAU, (Director Bank Jacques Cartier).

R. J. RECKIE, Esq., (Director City Bank).

WILLIAM DARLING, (Vice-President Board of Trade).

JOHN L. CASIDY, (Director Bank Jacques Cartier).

THOS. TIFFIN, Esq., (Director Savings Bank).

F. P. POMINVILLE, Esq., Q.C., (Cartier, Pominville & Betournay).

HON. L. S. HUNTINGTON, Q.C., M.P.

W. H. KERR, Esq., Q.C.

Manager :

R. J. LONSDALE.

This Society is the first *Mutual Life Assurance* Company of Canada, and as the *Mutual* Companies of Great Britain and United States have been the most successful Companies, there is every reason to believe that the experience of Canada will realize the same result.

The attention of intending assurers is invited to the Prospectus of the Association, which not only establishes the fact of the universal success which attend the operations of *Mutual Life Assurance* Societies, but in a measure explains why such is the case.

It is important to observe that in the case of the very best Companies, nearly the whole of the paid-up capital has been paid by bonuses out of the premiums of the assured members.

A *Life Assurance Society* is in reality a *Saving's Bank* and may be regarded as gathering together the annual savings of the assured under, an agreement that as each dies his representatives will receive whatever sum his savings would amount to on an average in a lifetime.

This Company will be controlled by the assured members themselves, and it is therefore unnecessary to urge any further argument in its favour than the fact that it is a *Mutual* Company, and a Canadian one.

The following special advantages may be secured by assuring in this Company:

Low Premiums, which at the same time are high enough, even though in the future the rate of interest realized should fall to 4 per cent.

Premiums are Deposited to the Credit of Assured Members, earning whatever rate of interest the Society obtains upon its investments, and may be withdrawn at any time, deducting therefrom an equitable share of claims and expenses.

Profits are Distributed Equitably on what is known as the "Contribution" plan, and will therefore continually increase.

Profits may be deferred, at the option of the assured, to a specified age, in which case a handsome endowment is secured in addition to *Life Assurance*, for the ordinary Premium.

Policies kept in force for members so long as any funds remain at the credit of the assured.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

CONVERSION OF DEBENTURES



INTO STOCK.

All 5 per cent. currency Debentures may be converted into 5 per cent. stock at par, whatever may be the period for which the Debentures have to run.

All 6 per cent. currency Debentures not maturing before January, 1878, when the 6 per cent. stock is redeemable, may be converted into 6 per cent. stock at par.

The 6 per cent. currency Debentures issued in 1868 on which there is an endorsement that they are convertible into stock may be so converted at par.

Six per cent. currency Debentures maturing before 1878 may be converted into stock upon application to the Treasury Board, and at such rates as the Board may direct in each case.

Six per cent. Debentures may also be converted into five per cent. stock upon application to the Treasury Board, and at rates to be fixed by the Board.

In case it should be desired to convert any 5 per cent. or 6 per cent. Debentures payable in London into Stock, application must be made to the Treasury Board in each case.

In the three first cases above mentioned the Debentures may be sent in to Receiver General or to any Assistant Receiver General upon which a certificate of Stock will be issued. If the case should be one which has to be submitted to the Treasury Board, the application should be sent to the Secretary of the Board, with full particulars as to the nature of the Debentures.

JOHN LANGTON,

Secretary Treasury Board.

OTTAWA, 19th November, 1872.

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Adults, \$
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Department of P
Ottawa, March



MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

AFTER the 10th of JUNE next, Emigrants having through tickets, will be sent from Toronto to Fort Garry, Manitoba, at the following rates:—

Toronto to Prince Arthur's Landing by Way of Collingwood or Sarnia.

Adults, \$5.00; Children under twelve years of age, half price, 150 lbs. personal baggage free. Extra baggage, 35 cents per 100 lbs.

Prince Arthur's Landing to Fort Garry.

Emigrants, \$10; Children under twelve years, half price, 200 lbs. personal baggage free. Extra luggage, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

Emigrants should take their own rations. Provisions will, however, be furnished at cost price, at Shebandowan, Fort Frances, and the North-West Angle of the Lake of the Woods.

Through Tickets for Emigrants to Fort Garry via Prince Arthur's Landing,

Can be had at Toronto, at the Stations of the Northern, Great Western, and Grand Trunk Railways.

Emigrants are requested to take notice, that packages of baggage are limited to 200 lbs. weight for convenience of transport on the Portages.

Merchandise.

After 30th of June next, will be transported from Prince Arthur's Landing to the Eastern terminus of the Fort Garry road, North-West Angle, at the rate of \$2.00 per 100 lbs., or \$40.00 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

Each piece or package to be of convenient size, not exceeding 300 lbs. in weight, and to be firmly bound or fastened.

HORSES, OXEN, WAGGONS, and heavy articles, such as castings and machinery, can be sent through to the same point, on giving due notice and making special arrangements for the conveyance of the same.

No wines or spirituous liquors will be taken over the route from Prince Arthur's Landing.

By command,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }
Ottawa, March 26, 1873.

V.



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ADVANTAGES HELD OUT TO EMIGRANTS
 BY THE
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

A FERTILE SOIL CAPABLE OF THE HIGHEST CULTIVATION,
 A HEALTHY CLIMATE AND CHEAP LIVING.

Taxation Exclusively for Municipal Purposes
 AND THE PARTIAL SUPPORT OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Very little capital is required to purchase a farm. Cultivated land sells at from \$20 to \$40 per acre, according to its proximity to the large towns. A farm usually consists of from 80 to 100 acres. Purchase money payable half cash; easy terms for the balance. In the neighbourhood of the new settlements, excellent farms, half cleared, can be procured for \$800 or \$1000. Agricultural produce commands a ready sale at satisfactory prices. The Banks of the Province of Quebec, which are the safest in Canada, and in fact in America, pay on an average eight per cent. to shareholders, and from four to five per cent. to depositors. Gas, Telegraph and Navigation Companies pay as much as twelve per cent. to shareholders. Shares are always on the market, at moderate rates. The best mortgages bring from six to eight per cent. per annum. The system of hypothecary registration, in force in the Province, protects the registered creditor from all fraud or loss. A descriptive schedule of all the real estate of the Province is in course of preparation. This Schedule will be on view in each registration office, and will show the names of the proprietors, together with the mortgage with which their properties may be charged. It is already in force in three counties.

The manufacturing industries of the Province, and especially those connected with the working of our inexhaustible iron mines and our timber and wool are making rapid progress.

MECHANICS, AS WELL AS ANY LABORERS, WILL FIND READY EMPLOYMENT
 AT SATISFACTORY WAGES.

ABOUT 15,300,000 ACRES OF CROWN LANDS,

Surveyed in Farm Lots of from 100 to 200 acres each, are at present on the Market, can be obtained at rates varying from 1s. to 3s. per acre, payable in five annual instalments.

The Provincial Government expends, every year, large sums in opening up ready means of communication with the most remote settlements.

The grant for Colonization Roads, is \$115,000 for 1873, besides \$15,000 appropriated for colonization Railways. The works on these roads are a source of lucrative employment to settlers, and thus assist them in their task of settlement.

Free Grants of One Hundred Acres are given

Upon eight of the great Colonization Roads of the Province. The fullest protection is accorded by the Government to Immigrants.

So soon as they enter Canadian waters or land on the shores of the Province, the law provides for their humane treatment. It even goes so far to establish the terms which hotel-keepers shall charge for board and lodging. These rates must be posted up in all boarding-houses, and a heavy fine is imposed upon those who exceed the tariff, even to the slightest extent. The law only allows a lien on the effects of the Immigrant, for five days board and lodging.

FREE PASSAGES FOR IMMIGRANTS FROM THE PORT OF ENTRY

To their destination in the Province.

For further information, address personally, or by writing, to the following Emigration Agents of the Canadian Government:—AGENTS IN EUROPE: Wm. Dixon, and W. MacAdams, Agents at London; J. A. O'Neil, at Dublin; Chs. Foy, at Belfast; James White, at Glasgow; Richard Burns, at Anvers. AGENTS IN CANADA: L. Stafford, Agent at Quebec; J. J. Daly, at Montreal; W. J. Wills, at Ottawa. These Gentlemen will give, without any charge, Plans and Pamphlets prepared by the Government of the Province of Quebec, in which the Emigrants will find interesting details respecting the resources of the Province of Quebec, means of Livehood, Wages, Lands for Colonisation, &c.

Mr. J. A. Chicoine, has been lately appointed in lieu of Mr. C. E. Belle, as Immigration and Colonization Agent for the Province of Quebec; Office, No. 50 St. James Street, Montr. al.

Immigrants landing at Quebec can obtain from the Department of Agriculture and Immigration in Quebec, whatever information they may require; James Thom, Esq., Provincial Immigration Agent appointed for Quebec will be constantly in attendance at the Grand Trunk Wharf, South Quebec, to receive emigrants intending to settle in the Province of Quebec.

Ls. ARCHAMBEAULT,

Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.

Quebec, April. 1873.

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PRINTERS' AGENCY

89, St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

Supplies at Lowest Rates

FIRST CLASS NEWS TYPE

BOOK AND JOB TYPE

Cylinder Presses,

Gordon Presses,

PAGE'S WOOD TYPE.

CANALS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

TARIFF OF TOLLS to be levied on Vessels and Cargoes passing through the Dominion Canals, 1873.

The Rates of Tolls are divided into Five Classes as under, and are per ton, unless otherwise specified.

	Welland Canal, each way.	St. Lawrence Canal, each way.	Chambly Canal, & St. Ours Lock, each way.	Lake Erie to Montreal, each way.	Burlington Bay Canal, each way.	Ottawa & Rideau Canal, each way.	St. Ann's Lock, each way.	Ottawa to St. John.
Class No. 1.								
Vessels, Steam..... per ton	cts. 2½	cts. 1½	cts. 1½	cts. 4	cts. 1	cts. 3	cts. 2½	cts. 2½
Sail and other..... "	2½	1½	1½	4	1	3	2½	2½
Class No. 2.								
Passengers, 21 years of age and upwards... each	10	10	5	20		10	10	10
Under 21 years..... "	5	5	2	10		5	4	10
Class No. 3.								
Corn, Coal.....								
Flour, Wheat.....								
Iron—Railway, Pig, and all other.....								
Plaster (Gypsum).....	20	15	10	35		10	3	20
Salt.....								
Salt meats or Fish in barrels or otherwise.....								
Agr. Products (Vegetable) not enumerated.....								
(Animal).....								
Stone (for cutting).....								
Class No. 4.								
All other articles not enumerated.....	40	20	10	60		35	5	30
Class No. 5.								
Bark.....	20	15	10	35		10	3	19½
Barrels (empty)..... each	2	2	2	4		2	1	4
Boat Knees.....	5	2	2	7		2	1	4
Floats, per 1,000 lineal feet.....	1.40	1.40	1.20	2.80		1.40	15	2.05
Firewood, per Cord..... In Vessels	20	20	10	40		20	3	23
..... In Rafts	25	25	15	50		25	3	30
Hoops.....	25	20	15	45		20	5	30
Masts and Spars, Telegraph Poles, per Ton, of 40 cubic feet..... In Vessels	15	5	5	20		10	5	13½
..... In Rafts	20	10	10	30		20	25	42½
Railway Ties..... In Vessels	1	½	½	1½		1	1	1½
..... In Rafts	2	1	1	3		2	1	2
Sawed Stuff, Boards, Plank, Scantling, and sawed Timber, per M. feet, Board Measure..... In Vessels	30	15	10	45		15	3	20
..... In Rafts	60	30	20	90		25	3	36½
Square Timber, per M. cubic feet... In Vessels	3.00	1.00	1.00	4.00		75	25	1.00
..... In Rafts	4.50	2.00	2.60	6.50		1.50	25	3.12½
Waggon Stuff, Woodenware, and wood partly manufactured, per Ton, of 40 cubic feet.....	40	40	25	80		40	10	45
Shingles, per M.....	6	6	4	12		6	1	8
Split Posts and Fence Rails, per M... In Vessels	40	40	20	80		30	5	42½
..... In Rafts	80	80	40	1.60		50	5	77½
Saw Logs, each Standard Log.....	8	8	5	16		8	5	14
Staves & Heading (Barrels) (at 2½ tons per M.) (pipe).....	40	20	15	60		20	5	30
..... (W. India) (at 3 tons per M.)	1.50	1.00	1.00	2.50		1.00	25	1.75
..... (Salt Barrel) Sawn or Cut....	75	60	25	1.35		60	10	65
Traverses, per 100 pieces.....	8	4	3	12		4	1	6
Hop poles, per 1,000 pieces.....	50	50	40	1.00		50	3	68
.....	2.00	2.00	1.50	4.00		2.00	15	2.65
Special Class.								
Stone unwrought, corded and not suitable for cutting, per cord.....	75	60	37½	1.35		37½	15	15
Iron Ore, Kryolite or Chemical Ore.....	5	5	5	5		5	5	5

NOTE.—Coal to pass up all the Canals, except the Welland Canal, free of Toll, as per order in Council, June 11th, 1869.

- " Iron Ore, Kryolite, or Chemical Ore, through one section or all the Canals, per ton, 5 cents.
- " Iron and Salt having paid full Toll through the whole line of the St. Lawrence Canals, or through the Lachine Canal, St. Ann's Lock, Ottawa and Rideau Canals, shall be allowed to pass free through the Welland Canal; and if Tolls shall have been paid at the Chambly Canal, Such Toll shall be refunded at Montreal, or Kingston Mills, upon the Iron or Salt leaving the Canal.
- " Wheat, Flour, Corn, Barley, Peas, Oats, and Petroleum, having paid full Tolls through the Welland Rideau Canals, shall be allowed to pass free through the St. Lawrence Canals, or through the Ottawa and articles entitled to the exemption shall go downward through the whole length of the Canal to Montreal, or pass upward from Montreal, through the whole length of the Ottawa and Rideau Canals to Lake Ontario.
- " All articles, goods or merchandise not enumerated above to be charged to Class No. 4.
- " No Let Passes to be issued to steam tugs or other small vessels for less than 25 cents as a minimum charge, but such vessels not carrying freight or passengers can obtain on payment of \$30, a Season "Let Pass," which will pass them up and down the Canal as often as desired.

A. BRUNEL, Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

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INVESTED FUNDS: UPWARDS OF £1,382,409 Sterling.

BONUSES FROM PROFITS are applied on a Special System for the Policy-Holders' Personal Benefit and Enjoyment during his own Life-Time, with the option of Large Bonus Additions to the Sum Assured.

The Policy-Holder thus obtains A LARGE REDUCTION OF PRESENT OUTLAY, or a Provision for Old Age of a most Important Amount in One Cash Payment, or a Life Annuity, without any expense or outlay whatever beyond the ordinary Assurance Premium for the original sum Assured, which remains intact for the Policy-Holders' heirs, or other purposes.

CANADA: MONTREAL, 99 ST. JAMES STREET

DIRECTORS:

DAVID TORRANCE, Esq.
 GEORGE MOFFATT, Esq.
 Hon. ALEXANDER MORRIS,

SIR G. E. CARTIER, Bart.
 PETER REDPATH, Esq.
 J. H. R. MOLSON, Esq.

Medical Officer—R. PALMER HOWARD, Esq., M. D.

Secretary—P. WARDLAW.

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PAPER MAKERS,

Machine Paper Bag Manufacturers,

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MONTREAL.

Mills at Sherbrooke, Windsor, and Port-Neuf, P. Q.

Wm. DOW & CO'Y.,

MONTREAL,

Brewers and Maltsters,

India Pale XXX, and other Ales,

AND

BROWN STOUT & PORTER

Pale and Amber Malt.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WESTERN BLOCK, DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS
OTTAWA.

PATENT BRANCH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the provisions of 35th Victoria, chap. 26, intitled: "An Act respecting Patents of Invention," His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to approve of certain rules and regulations, and of such forms prescribed as have appeared necessary for the purposes of the said Act.

And notice is further given that copies of such rules and regulations and of the said Forms may be obtained on application to the Patent Office.

EMIGRATION BRANCH.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENTS

OF THE

DOMINION IN CANADA.

L. STAFFORD, Esq.,	Government Immigration Agent,	QUEBEC.
JNO. J. DALY, Esq.,	"	MONTREAL.
W. J. WILLS, Esq.,	"	OTTAWA.
R. MACPHERSON, Esq.,	"	KINGSTON.
JNO. A. DONALDSON, Esq.,	"	TORONTO.
R. H. BAE, Esq.,	"	HAMILTON.
R. SHIVES, Esq.,	"	St. JOHN, N. B.
Wm. WILKINSON, Esq.,	"	MIRAMICHI, N. B.
EDWIN CLAY, Esq.,	"	HALIFAX, N. S.
GILBERT McMICKEN, Esq.,	Resident Immigrant Agent,	FORT GARRY.

J. H. POPE,
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

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"To carry out the credit system intelligently and safely, the creditor must be well acquainted with the condition of his debtor. The object and aim of this AGENCY is to furnish the correct home standing of the Merchant; and after deliberate examination of their method, we express the opinion that the Messrs. DUN's system is admirably adapted for carrying out that object. This system is as useful to those who seek credit, as to the City Merchants who are called upon to give it, and on the imprudent speculations of good men, or the swindling operations of bad ones, the AGENCY is an admirable check."—*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,

DUN, WIMAN & CO.

Corner of St. James and St. Peter Sts.,

WM. W. JOHNSTON, Manager, MONTREAL, QUE.

Established in New York in 1841—in Canada in 1857.

This Institution supplies information in detail as to the Antecedents, Character, Capacity and Capital of every Business Man in the Dominion of Canada and the United States. It also undertakes the COLLECTION OF PAST DUE DEBTS, for which it has the best facilities.

A REFERENCE BOOK

Containing the Names, with Capital and Credit Ratings of nearly every Business man, issued every JANUARY, MARCH, JULY and SEPTEMBER, and revised by WEEKLY SHEET OF CHANGES.

Letters of Introduction to Branch Offices furnished Subscribers on application.

56 ASSOCIATE OFFICES.



ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

*The Old, Reliable, and Shortest Line, from all points East
and West, to*

OTTAWA.

FOUR TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY.

Making sure connection with all Grand Trunk Trains.

*Comfortable Sofa Cars on Trains connecting with Night Express
East and West. Charge for Berths, 50 cents.*

Passengers leaving Montreal or Toronto on Saturday nights reach
Ottawa Sunday morning.

20 MINUTES AT PRESCOTT JUNCTION FOR MEALS.

ASK for TICKETS via PRESCOTT JUNCTION.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

THOS. REYNOLD, *Manager Director.*

OTTAWA, 1st March, 1873.

THE Montreal Warehousing Company.

DIRECTORS :

SIR HUGH ALLAN, *President.*

HON. HENRY STARNES, *Vice President.*

MESSRS. C. J. BRYDGES.

E. H. KING.

THOMAS CRAMP.

This Company receives goods on Storage, effects insurance on same, and when required
makes advances thereon. Property may be consigned direct to the Company or to
its care.

DAVID A. P. WATT,
Manager.

MONTREAL, May 1st, 1873.

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1873. INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. 1873.

Through Line Between Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B.

CONNECTIONS.

At Halifax—With Allan Line of Steamships for England; with Steamships for Bermuda and West Indies; and also, with Steamers for all Ports on the Western Shore of Nova Scotia.

At Windsor Junction—With W. & A. Railway, for Windsor and all places in the celebrated Annapolis Valley.

At Pictou Landing—With Steamers for St. Johns, Newfoundland Port Hood and Hawkesbury, C. B.

At Point du Chene—With Steamers for Charlottetown, Summerside, Georgetown, P. E. I.; with Steamers of Quebec and Gulf Ports S. S. Co., for the Ports on the North Shore of New Brunswick and Gulf of St. Lawrence, Father Point, Cacouna, Riviere du Loup, Quebec and Montreal.

At St. John—With the European & North American Railway, for Fredericton, St. Andrews, St. Stephen, Calais, Woodstock and Bangor. At Bangor connections are made with the Maine Central for Boston, Portland, New York, and all Points in the United States; and also *via* Danville Junction with G. T. R. for Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and the West. With the International S. S. Co. for Portland, Eastport and Boston.

Makes stage connections at **New Glasgow, Londonderry, Shediac** and **Moncton**.

Through Tickets to Principal Points in Canada.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

Through Tickets Sold by Connecting Lines.

LEWIS CARVELL,

General Superintendent.

THE GAZETTE,

Published Daily at the Printing House,

CORNER



AND

St. Francis Xavier

Craig Streets,

Has now fully established its reputation as

The Best Commercial Newspaper

In the Dominion. It publishes the Daily and Weekly

OFFICIAL CORN EXCHANGE REPORTS,

In addition to full particulars obtained from the best sources, of the movements of the Produce Markets of Montreal and throughout the world. Its

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Obtained from every quarter by telegraph, is admittedly more full and more accurate than has ever before been attempted in Canada. Its

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Leading General Newspaper

Of the Province of Quebec; and its steadily growing popularity, as evidenced by its increasing circulation, equal new to all the other English morning papers of the Province combined, and penetrating every city and town of the Dominion, make it immeasurably

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

In the Province of Quebec.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

By MAIL, to any part of the Dominion, \$6 a year; to the United States, \$8 currency; to Great Britain, £1 10s. stg. Canadian postage on all papers sent outside of the Dominion is prepaid by Publishers. DELIVERED IN THE CITY OR BY NEWS AGENTS, 13 cents a week, or \$6 a year, payable strictly in advance. The GAZETTE is sent by EXPRESS to News Agents at all points by first trains.

MONTREAL, 1873.

T. & R. WHITE,

Publishers.

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, 12th May, 1873.

MONEY ORDERS ON BRITISH INDIA.

FROM and after the 1st day of JULY next, all the Money Order Offices in the Dominion will have authority to issue Money Orders, payable at any place in British India and vice versa, to pay Money Orders drawn by the Money Order Offices of British India upon them.

The rates of Commission will be as under, and no one Order can be drawn for more than £10 Sterling, but any sum may be obtained by means of two or more Orders.

RATES OF COMMISSION.

For Orders under and up to £2 Sterling,	30 cents.
“ “ over £2 “ “ £5 “	60 “
“ “ “ £5 “ “ £7 “	90 “
“ “ “ £7 “ “ £10 “	\$1.20 “

Special care will be required in regard to the particulars entering into the Advices, but all the necessary information will be supplied by the Postmasters.

ORDERS ON MANITOBA.

From and after the above named date also, Money Orders will be procurable at all the Money Order Offices in the Dominion upon the Post Office at Fort Garry, Manitoba, at the same rates of Commission and on the same conditions as orders are now granted payable within the Dominion. In like manner, Fort Garry will issue orders on any Money Order Office within the Dominion.

A. CAMPBELL, Postmaster-General.



DEPARTMENT OF MARINE & FISHERIES.

FISHERIES BRANCH.

OTTAWA, 1st January, 1873.

PUBLIC NOTICE relating to FISHERIES and FISHING in the respective Provinces forming the Dominion of Canada :

The undersigned is directed by the Minister to call the attention of all parties concerned and the public generally, to the following provisions of the fishery laws and regulations. —

NET FISHING for SALMON is prohibited :—

- In Quebec and Ontario, from 31st July to 1st May ;
- In New Brunswick, from 15th August to 1st March ;
- In Nova Scotia, from 31st July to 1st March.

ANGLING for SALMON is prohibited :—

- In Quebec and Ontario, from 1st September to 1st May ;
- In New Brunswick, from 15th September to 1st March ;
- In Nova Scotia, from 1st September to 1st May.

FISHING for SPECKLED (or Brook) TROUT with NETS or other apparatus is forbidden at all times. **ANGLING** for the same with hook and line, extends from 1st January to 1st October in Quebec, and from 1st May to 30th September in Ontario.

FISHING for WHITEFISH, with nets or other apparatus, is forbidden between the 19th November and 1st December in Ontario and Quebec, nor is it lawful to catch this fish with SEINES between the 30th May and 1st August in Ontario, and 31st July and 1st December in Quebec.

FISHING for BASS, PICKEREL, (Dore) and MASKINONGE is forbidden between the 1st and 24th of May in Quebec, and from 15th April to 1st May in Ontario.

Fishing by means of nets or other apparatus (except in the tidal deep sea fisheries) without Leases or Licenses from the Department of Marine and Fisheries is prohibited in the waters of Quebec and Ontario.

All applications for Leases or Licenses, or any other communications relating to Fisheries, should be addressed to the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
Tuesday, 31st May, 1870.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and in pursuance of the provisions of the 11th Section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 6, entitled : " An Act respecting the Customs." His Excellency in Council has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered, that the following Regulations respecting the Coasting Trade of the Dominion, in amendment of the Regulation adopted by Order in Council of 28th July, 1868, shall be and the same are hereby adopted and established :

1st. It having been enacted by Chap. 9, Sec. 22, 23rd Victoria, that the Governor may grant yearly Coasting Licenses to British vessels navigating the inland waters of Canada above Montreal, although such vessels may sometimes make voyages to Foreign Ports, it is hereby Ordered that the Bonds to be given by the Master or Owner of such vessel, on taking out such License, shall not contain the condition provided for in Section 3 of said Regulations, " that such Vessels or Boats shall not be employed in the Foreign Trade," but that it shall be a condition of such Bond, that whenever any such Vessel or Boat is employed in a voyage to or from a Foreign Port, the master or other proper officer thereof shall report inwards and outwards, in all respects, as though he had not received such Coasting License.

2nd. Representations having been made of serious inconvenience to the Masters and Owners of Steam Vessels employed as regular passenger and freight packets, between the Port of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, and the Ports of Digby, Annapolis and Windsor, in the Province of Nova Scotia, and also to the Mercantile Community of the said ports, in consequence of such Steam Vessels being obliged to report their cargoes each trip in detail, it is hereby further Ordered that the Collector of Customs at the Port of St. John may grant any such Steam Vessel a yearly Coasting License, subject to the same conditions as are provided in the case of Vessels trading between ports in the same Province, with the additional condition that the Master or other proper Officer of such Steam Vessel shall be furnished with two cargo books to be used during alternate months, and that at the end of each month he shall surrender the book used during that month to the Collector of the Port of St. John, and the said Collector shall return to him the other book with which he had been furnished, so that the record of the trade of each month shall be in the Custom House, to be used for statistical purposes during the whole of the succeeding month.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
Tuesday, 28th day of July, 1868.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and in pursuance of the provisions of the 11th Section of the Act 31 Vic. Chap. 6, entitled : " An Act respecting the Customs." His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following Regulations respecting the Coasting trade of the Dominion be, and the same are hereby adopted and established.

Certified,

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

COASTING REGULATIONS.

1. Vessels and Boats employed solely in the transport of Goods or Passengers from one Port or place to another Port or place within the limits of the Dominion of Canada, shall be deemed to be engaged in the Coasting Trade, and shall be subject to the Regulations governing the same.

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COASTING REGULATIONS—Continued.

2. None but British registered Vessels and Boats, wholly owned by British subjects, can lawfully be engaged in the Coasting Trade of the Dominion of Canada, and the names of such Vessels or Boats and the names of their ports of Registry shall be distinctly painted on the stern of the said Vessels or Boats.

3. Such Vessels and Boats, may, without being subject to entry, or clearance as required by law, for Vessels trading between Ports in the Dominion of Canada, as well as with Foreign Ports, carry goods the produce of Canada, or goods duty free, or goods duty paid, or passengers from any Ports or places in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, to any other Ports or places in the said Provinces, or from any Ports or places in the Province of New Brunswick, to any other Ports or places in the said Province, or from any Ports or places in the Province of Nova Scotia, to any other Ports or places in the said Province, provided always that the owners or masters of such Vessels or Boats, shall take out a license for the season for that purpose from a Collector of Customs in Canada, and that the owners or masters in taking out the said License shall enter into Bonds of \$500 conditioned that such Vessels or Boats shall not be employed in the Foreign Trade, and provided also that the Master of every such Vessel or Boat shall keep or cause to be kept, a Cargo Book in the form prescribed by the Customs Department, or to be registered by the Collector of Customs who granted the License, in which Book shall be entered at the Port of Lading, an account of all goods taken on board of such Vessel or Boat, stating the description of the packages, the quantities, the descriptions and values of the goods therein, as also of the goods stowed loose, and the names of the respective Shippers and Consignees, as far as any of such particulars shall be known to him; and at the Port of discharge shall be entered in said Cargo Book, the respective days upon which any such goods shall be delivered out of any such Vessel, and also the respective times of departure from the Port of Lading and on arrival at the Port of unloading.

4. The master of any such Vessel or Boat shall produce his License and Cargo Book to any Officer of Customs, whenever the same shall be demanded, and answer all questions put to him, and such Officer of Customs shall be at liberty to note any remark on the Cargo Book which he may deem proper; and if the Cargo Book shall not be kept in the manner hereby required, and the particulars of all Cargo laden and unladen, duly noted therein, the goods and Vessel shall be forfeited, and the master shall incur the penalty of \$100.

5. Before any coasting vessel or boat shall depart from any Port of lading in any one of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada for any other Port in the said Dominion, not in the said province of departure, an account or Report with a duplicate thereof, in the form or to the effect following, and signed by the Master, shall be delivered to the Collector, who shall retain the duplicate and return the original account or report dated and signed by him; and such account or Report shall be the clearance of the Vessel or Boat for the voyage and the transire or pass for the goods expressed therein, except for goods under Bond or goods liable to Excise or Internal Revenue duty, which shall require the entries and warrants for landing to be signed by the proper Officers as required by Law, and if any such account or Report be false, the Master who signed it shall forfeit the sum of \$100.

REPORT and Transire Coastwise for Registered Vessel or boat proceeding from one Province to another in the Dominion of Canada.

Port of Name of Vessel. Master's Name. Port of Registry.	Register's Tons. Whether Bound.
Foreign Goods.	
Warehouse Goods removed under Bond.	
Goods liable to duty of Excise.	
Do. removed under Bond.	
Sundry other Goods, Produce of Canada, &c.	

(Signed), _____ day of _____ 187 . Master,
Cleared the _____
Collector of Customs for the
Port of _____

6. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any coasting vessel or boat at the Port of discharge, which requires a transire as above described, and before any goods shall be unladen, the transire with the name of the place or wharf where the lading is to be discharged,

COASTING REGULATIONS—Continued.

noted thereon, shall be delivered to the Collector, who shall note thereon the date of the delivery; and if any of the goods on board such coasting vessel or boat shall be subject to any customs duty the same shall be unladen until due entry has been made at the Custom House and a warrant granted for the landing thereof; and if any of the goods on board such vessel or boat be subject to any duty of Excise or Internal Revenue the same shall not be unladen without the authority or permission of the proper officer of excise; but no entry shall be required at the Custom House for any goods brought coastwise the produce of Canada or goods on which the duties whether of Customs or Excise have already been paid or which are duty free.

7. Vessels and boats employed in the Coasting Trade and that shall not have taken out a Licence for carrying goods, and obtained a Cargo Book as above provided, shall report inwards and outwards at the nearest port to their place of arrival or destination and require clearances whenever they depart from any port or place within the Dominion of Canada, and in default of their so reporting the Vessel or Cargo, the Master shall in such cases be subject to the penalty of \$100 for departing and arriving without due entry inwards or outwards as the case may be. Provided that when a vessel shall sail from any place where there is no Custom House, or officer of Customs, it shall be sufficient for the carrying out of this regulation that the owner or Master of such vessel, do, as soon afterwards as possible, forward to the nearest Custom House, a similar report in duplicate, or lodge the same at the first Port at which he shall touch where there is a Custom House officer.

8. Goods under a removal Bond from one Canadian Port to another Canadian Port, may be carried in any British registered vessel or boat, trading Coastwise with a proper Licence and Cargo Book upon such goods being properly entered in the Cargo Book and in the account or Transire, in duplicate, the Collector at the Port from which such goods are removed, being required to forward by Mail, to the Collector of the Port for which the goods are destined, all the particulars and descriptions of the goods so forwarded, and the packages shall be properly marked in red as now provided, but no Goods under Bond shall be carried in any Coasting Vessel or Boat until the Master has delivered an account in duplicate or transire to the Collector of Custom at the Port of lading.

9. No Coasting Vessel or Boat to touch any Foreign Port unless forced by unavoidable circumstances, and the Master of any Coasting Vessel or Boat which has touched at any Foreign Port, shall declare the same in writing under his own hand, to the Collector, or other proper Officer of Customs at the Port or place in Canada where his Vessel or Boat afterwards first arrives, under a penalty of \$100.

10. If any goods are unshipped from any Vessel or Boat arriving coastwise, or unshipped or water borne to be shipped, to be carried coastwise on Sundays or Holidays, or unless in the presence, or with the authority of the proper Officer of Customs, or unless at such times and places as shall be appointed or approved by him for that purpose; the same shall be forfeited, and the Master of the Vessel or Boat shall forfeit the sum of \$100.

11. Officers of Customs may board any Coasting Vessel or Boat in any Port or Place, and at any period of the voyage search her, and examine all goods on board; and the Collector may require such documents to be brought to him for inspection.

12. No Fishing Boat or Boat used in Ferrying under 15 tons burthen, shall, except by special Licence or permission, carry any goods from a Foreign Country, which are liable to duty, under pain of seizure, unless the same (in the case of Ferry Boats) be for the sole use of some passenger then on board.

13. No goods can be carried in any Coasting Vessel or Boat except such as are laden to be so carried at some Port or place in Canada, and no goods shall be taken into or put out of any Coasting Vessel or Boat while on her voyage by River, Lake or Sea.

14. The Transire Coastwise required by these Regulations may, in the case of any Steam Vessel carrying a Purser, be signed by such Purser with the like effect in all respects, and subject to the like penalty on the Purser, and the like forfeiture of the goods, in case of any untrue statement in the Transire, as if the Transire was signed by the Master; and the word *Master* for the purposes of these Regulations shall be construed as including the Purser of any Steam Vessel; but nothing herein contained shall preclude the Collector or proper Officer of Customs from calling upon the Master of any Steam Vessel to answer all such questions concerning the vessel, passengers, cargo, and crew, as might be lawfully demanded of him if the report had been made by him, or to exempt the master from the penalties imposed by these regulations for failure to answer any such question, or for answering untruly; or to prevent the master from making such report, if he shall see fit so to do.

15. The Coasting Regulations of the late Province of Canada, dated the 12th April, 1861, and all regulations heretofore existing in the Province of New Brunswick or Nova Scotia in reference to coasting in any of the said Provinces are hereby repealed.

S. L. TILLEY,
Minister of Customs.