

The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.

ASSETS OVER . . . . . \$30,000,000

1880.

ANNUAL GENERAL REVIEW

OF THE

TRADE AND COMMERCE

OF MONTREAL

AND

A SYNOPSIS OF THE TRADE OF MONTREAL

FOR THE YEAR 1879.

COMPILED BY

R. S. WHITE & HY. MASON

COMMERCIAL EDITORS OF "THE GAZETTE," MONTREAL.

Montreal:

PRINTED BY THE GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY.

1880.

The "GAZETTE" is the most reliable Commercial Paper in Canada.

The "GAZETTE" far outstrips all other morning Papers in circulation and influence, and as an advertising medium is unsurpassed.

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## V. HUDON COTTON MILLS

COMPANY.

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V. HUDON, *President.*

F. C. CHARBONNEAU, *Sec.-Treas.*

**WORKS AT HOCHELAGA.**

W. J. WHITEHEAD,

*Manager.*

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# SUN MUTUAL LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY.

**CAPITAL - - \$500,000.**

Deposited with Government for Security of Policy Holders, **\$56,000,**

## DIRECTORS.

THOS. WORKMAN, M. H. GAULT, M.P.,  
*President. Vice-President.*

A. F. GAULT. T. M. BRYSON.  
JAMES HUTTON. DAVID MORRICE.  
A. W. OGILVIE. T. JAS. CLAXTON.

E. J. BARBEAU.

- By the report just issued, it will be seen that
- 1st. The income of the Company for 1879 was larger than ever before, although the expenses had decreased considerably.
  - 2nd. That the assets are larger.
  - 3rd. That the number of policies in force is larger.
  - 4th. That the amount at risk is larger than ever before.
  - 5th. That the death claims were lighter in proportion to the amount at risk than those of any other important company doing business in Canada. The total was only about fifty per cent. of the amount expected by the tables of the Company.
  - 6th. That the Company offers about **\$3.00 as security for every \$1.00 of liability to policy holders.** This ratio is higher than that of any other Company which has *at any time* done business in Canada.

THE COMPANY HAS JUST REDUCED ITS PREMIUMS  
SO THAT NOW

Its ordinary  
with profits **Life Premiums are lower than those of any other  
purely life Company in Canada.**

Persons applying direct, receive a still further reduction of premiums.

**The UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES** which the Company now issues are free from all the vexatious restrictions regarding travel, change of residence or occupation, suicide, joining the militia, riots, assignments, habits, etc., which are found in ordinary Policies.

Active agents are wanted for the city. Apply to

**R. MACAULAY,**  
*Manager.*

MONTREAL, June 1st, 1880.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT  
OF  
**THE EQUITABLE**  
Life Assurance Society of the United States.

**H. B. HYDE, President,**

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1879.

<b>AMOUNT OF LEDGER ASSETS,</b>	
January 1st, 1879.....	\$34,195,368.53
Less Depreciation in Government Bonds, and Appropriation to meet any depreciation in other Assets.....	296,545.79
	\$33,898,822.74

**INCOME.**

Premiums.....	\$6,396,400.15
Interest and Rents.....	1,950,680.70
	\$42,245,903.59

**DISBURSEMENTS.**

Claims by Death and Matured Endowments.....	\$2,439,331.97
Dividends, Surrender Values, and Annuities.....	2,326,422.12
Discounted Endowments.....	223,117.00
	\$4,989,871.09
Total Paid Policy Holders.....	\$4,989,871.09
Dividend on Capital.....	7,000.00
Agencies and Commissions.....	588,849.66
General Expenses.....	598,918.24
State, County and City Taxes.....	81,266.98
	\$6,264,905.97

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....	\$6,264,905.97
NET CASH ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1879...	\$25,989,997.62

<b>ASSETS.</b>	
Bonds and Mortgages.....	\$10,475,062.90
Real Estate in New York & Boston, and purchased under Foreclosure	8,204,796.02
United States Stocks.....	5,488,978.89
State Stocks, City Stocks, & Stocks authorized by the Law of the State of New York.....	6,696,039.53
Loans secured by United States and State and Municipal Bonds, and Stocks authorized by the Laws of the State of New York.	3,673,700.00
Cash on hand, in banks and other depositories, on interest and in transit, (since received).....	1,215,194.58
Due from Agents on account of Premiums.....	227,225.70
	\$35,980,997.62

Market value of Stocks and Bonds over cost.....	348,206.17
Interest and Rents due and accrued	344,342.96
Premiums due and in process of collection.....	100,470.00
Deferred Premiums.....	593,025.00

Total Assets, Dec. 31, 1879.....	\$37,366,841.75
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES, including</b>	
including Legal Reserve for rein- surance of all existing policies..	29,851,434.00
Total Undivided Surplus.....	\$7,515,407.75
Of which belongs (as computed) to Policies in General class....	3,945,857.75
Of which belongs (as computed) to Policies in Tontine class....	3,569,550.00

**Risks Assumed in 1879, \$26,502,541.00.**

From the undivided surplus, reversionary dividends will be declared, available on settlement of next annual premium, to ordinary participating policies.

The valuation of the policies outstanding has been made on the American Experience Table, the legal standard of the State of New York.

G. W. PHILLIPS, }  
J. G. VAN CISE, } ACTUARIES.

We, the undersigned, have, in person, carefully examined the accounts, and counted and examined in detail, the assets of the Society, and certify that the foregoing statement thereof is correct.

BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH,

JAMES M. HALSTED,  
THOMAS A. CUMMINS,

HENRY S. TERBELL,  
ROBERT BLISS,

Special Committee of the Board of Directors, appointed Oct. 22, 1879, to examine the assets and accounts at the close of the year.

**JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President. | SAMUEL BORROWE, Secretary.**

EDWARD W. LAMBERT AND EDWARD CURTIS, *Medical Examiners.*

E. W. SCOTT, *Superintendent of Agencies.*

**R. W. GALE, MANAGER FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA,**  
No. 157 St. James St., Montreal.

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1880.

ANNUAL GENERAL REVIEW

OF THE

TRADE AND COMMERCE

OF MONTREAL

AND

A SYNOPSIS OF THE TRADE OF MONTREAL

FOR THE YEAR 1879.

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R. S. WHITE & HY. MASON

COMMERCIAL EDITORS OF "THE GAZETTE," MONTREAL.

Montreal:

PRINTED BY THE GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY.

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## P R E F A C E.

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The period of review embraced in the fourth volume of this series of Trade Reports may be considered the closing year of the depression which has so long weighed down the trade and industries of the Dominion. Since the inauguration of the National Policy a new era of prosperity has dawned upon the country. The home trade has been restored to Canadian manufacturers; new industries have been established in rapid succession in the various provinces, and the West India trade has assumed its former dimensions. The latest returns of the trade and commerce of the Dominion include, however, only about three months' operations of the new tariff and it is therefore not possible from them to arrive at an accurate knowledge of the changes in the course of foreign trade worked by it. The major portion of the present volume is, for that reason, devoted to the trade of Montreal, of which the statistics are presented for the calendar year and given more in detail than in recent reports. They bear testimony of a substantial improvement in business during the closing months of the year, and will be found of interest as embracing the period in which the lowest depth of the depression was reached. The statistics of the foreign commerce of Canada are given in a form convenient for reference, enabling a knowledge of the condition and nature of our trade relations with the world to be readily obtained; and the several departments of the Breadstuffs, Lumber, Dairy Produce, Coal, Tea and Sugar trades, and the Fisheries and Shipping of the Dominion are separately treated. The financial review which precedes the statistics relating to the trade of Montreal, contains the usual statements of the movements in the stock and money markets, the condition of the Banks, a list of the business failures of the year, and a synopsis of the important financial events, more especially the Bank failures.

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MARINE...

IMPORTS AT



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# TRA

What  
is shown  
collected

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- 1868 .....
  - 1869 .....
  - 1870 .....
  - 1871 .....
  - 1872 .....
  - 1873 .....
  - 1874 .....
  - 1875 .....
  - 1876 .....
  - 1877 .....
  - 1878 .....
  - 1879 .....
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# GENERAL SUMMARY

## OF THE

# TRADE OF THE DOMINION.

### THE TRADE OF THE DOMINION.

What may be called the rise and fall of the Trade of Canada is shown in the following statement of exports, imports and duty collected in the past twelve fiscal years :—

	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Duty.
	\$	\$	\$    cts.
1868 .....	57,567,888	73,459,644	8,819,431 63
1869 .....	60,474,781	70,415,165	8,298,909 71
1870 .....	73,573,490	74,814,339	9,462,940 44
1871 .....	74,173,618	96,092,971	11,843,655 75
1872 .....	92,639,663	111,430,527	13,045,493 50
1873 .....	89,789,922	128,011,281	13,017,730 17
1874 .....	89,351,928	128,213,582	14,421,882 67
1875 .....	77,886,979	123,070,283	15,361,382 12
1876 .....	80,966,435	93,210,346	12,833,114 48
1877 .....	75,875,393	99,327,962	12,548,451 09
1878 .....	79,323,667	93,091,787	12,795,693 00
1879 .....	71,491,255	81,964,427	12,939,540 66
Totals.....	913,115,019	1,173,092,314	145,388,225 39

## Aggregate Trade of the Dominion by Countries.

COUNTRIES.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Great Britain.....	100,379,969	83,474,320	81,139,708	83,372,719	67,288,848
United States.....	80,717,803	75,986,909	77,087,914	73,876,637	70,904,720
France.....	2,154,065	2,394,812	1,730,062	1,754,394	2,247,066
Germany.....	839,442	608,355	404,918	521,580	552,999
Spain.....	390,784	445,451	340,757	325,245	394,445
Portugal.....	236,790	199,195	175,425	145,941	161,258
Italy.....	214,366	183,199	242,942	205,171	181,933
Holland.....	260,503	297,895	296,860	266,764	210,288
Belgium.....	337,674	374,880	318,724	305,692	219,461
B. N. A. Provinces..	2,806,055	2,675,477	2,753,748	2,767,347	2,280,823
British West Indies.	3,307,121	3,017,337	2,835,365	2,528,549	2,605,671
Spanish do	2,158,441	1,777,269	1,847,826	1,456,985	1,813,567
French do	418,069	340,153	185,234	268,424	237,129
Other W. I. Islands.	256,279	156,674	163,242	144,038	96,732
South America.....	1,064,593	975,762	656,596	669,804	745,830
China and Japan....	694,472	971,314	455,755	486,244	505,513
Switzerland.....	116,128	56,168	69,066	61,178	94,781
Australia.....	182,338	79,693	185,610	370,723	292,613
South Africa.....	404,550	314,323	120,564	91,384	152,107
Other Countries....	566,194	1,370,467	1,165,560	901,425	847,079
Totals.....	197,505,636	175,699,653	172,175,876	170,523,244	151,832,863

## Value of Exports by Countries.

COUNTRIES.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Great Britain.....	40,032,902	40,723,477	41,567,469	45,941,539	36,295,718
United States.....	29,911,983	31,933,459	25,775,245	25,244,898	27,165,501
France.....	212,767	553,935	319,330	369,391	714,875
Germany.....	91,019	125,768	34,324	122,254	112,090
Spain.....	7,300	9,417	62,569	47,816	50,596
Portugal.....	170,784	127,540	129,960	104,028	135,748
Italy.....	170,408	142,787	213,692	151,861	148,472
Holland.....	28,724	30,816	94,303	53,750	9,713
Belgium.....	59,563	13,825	66,912	49,998	40,430
B.N.A. Provinces...	1,901,831	1,900,891	2,112,106	2,094,682	1,641,417
British West Indies.	2,283,973	2,148,491	2,194,649	1,950,144	1,955,584
Spanish do	1,042,001	1,146,129	1,284,375	1,089,807	1,237,598
French do	371,477	292,995	160,212	246,738	219,121
Other W. I. Islands..	248,055	87,705	149,622	127,458	88,367
South America.....	785,797	688,209	651,625	654,357	741,442
China and Japan....	37,046	23,075	37,149	102,568	56,551
Australia.....	181,938	79,643	185,610	370,723	290,762
South Africa.....	30,834	23,964	23,170	46,365	45,515
Other Countries....	318,577	914,309	812,981	605,290	541,755
Total.....	77,886,979	80,966,435	75,875,393	79,323,667	71,491,255

COUNT

Great Britain  
United States  
France.....  
Germany....  
Spain.....  
Portugal....  
Italy.....  
Holland....  
Belgium....  
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## Value of Goods entered for consumption.

1879.	COUNTRIES.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
288,848	Great Britain.....	60,347,067	40,734,260	39,572,239	37,431,180	30,993,130
904,720	United States.....	50,805,820	46,070,033	51,312,669	48,631,739	43,739,219
247,066	France.....	1,941,298	1,840,877	1,410,732	1,385,003	1,532,191
552,999	Germany.....	748,423	482,587	370,594	399,326	440,909
394,445	Spain.....	383,484	436,034	278,098	277,429	343,849
161,258	Portugal.....	66,006	71,655	45,465	41,913	25,510
181,933	Italy.....	43,958	40,412	29,250	53,310	33,461
210,288	Holland.....	231,779	267,079	202,557	213,014	200,575
219,461	Belgium.....	278,111	361,055	251,812	255,694	179,031
280,823	B. N. A. Provinces....	904,224	774,586	641,642	672,665	639,406
605,671	British West Indies...	1,023,148	868,846	640,716	578,405	650,087
813,567	Spanish West Indies...	1,116,440	631,140	563,451	417,178	575,969
237,129	French West Indies...	46,592	47,158	25,022	21,686	18,908
96,732	Other W. I. Islands...	8,224	68,969	13,620	16,580	8,365
745,830	South America.....	278,796	287,553	4,971	15,447	4,388
505,513	China and Japan.....	657,426	948,239	418,606	383,676	448,962
94,781	Switzerland.....	116,128	56,168	69,066	61,178	94,781
292,613	Australia.....	400	50	.....	.....	1,851
152,107	South Africa.....	373,716	290,359	97,394	45,019	106,592
847,079	Other Countries.....	247,617	456,158	352,579	299,135	305,324
1,832,863	Total.....	119,618,657	94,733,218	96,300,483	91,199,557	80,341,608

1879.

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3,295,718  
 7,165,501  
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 9,713  
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 1,955,584  
 1,237,598  
 219,121  
 88,367  
 741,442  
 56,551  
 290,762  
 45,515  
 541,755  
 1,491,255

In the month of March, 1879, a protective policy was put into operation in Canada with a view to the development of home industries. The details of the new tariff were fully given in this Report last year, and it is only necessary here to say, that it having been in operation during only three and one-half months of the fiscal year under review, the trade returns for 1878-9 afford no evidence of its workings, and it will be impossible to accurately ascertain the effect upon the foreign trade of the country of the National Policy until the trade and navigation returns of the year 1879-80 are presented. The aggregate trade of the Dominion exhibits a serious decline, having fallen to \$151,832,863 against \$170,523,244 in 1878, and 172,175,876 in 1877. Of the decrease in the last fiscal year as compared with the preceding one, \$16,083,871 was in our trade with Great Britain, and \$2,971,917

in our trade with the United States, while our trade with all other countries increased \$365,407. The decline in trade with Great Britain was made up as follows:—On imports, \$6,438,050; and on exports, \$9,645,821. In our exchanges with the United States the value of imports decreased \$4,892,520, and in exports there was an increase of \$1,920,603. The decline in the import trade of Canada since 1874 has been very rapid, aggregating \$46,249,155, or about 36 per cent.; but if the decline in values is taken into account, the actual falling off in the quantity imported during the past five years would probably not exceed 10 per cent. The export trade of the Dominion in the same period declined 20 per cent., the decrease being wholly due to the depression in the Lumber trade, the curtailment of the foreign market, and reduction in the value of this great staple article. The following statement shows the nature of the produce of which the export decreased last year:—

	1878.	1879.
Produce of the Mine.....	\$ 2,896,363	\$3,187,722
Produce of the Fisheries.....	6,929,366	7,072,203
Produce of the Forest.....	20,054,829	13,797,259
Animals and their Produce.....	14,577,086	14,737,393
Agricultural Products.....	27,281,089	25,970,887
Manufactures.....	4,715,776	3,228,761
Miscellaneous Articles.....	477,503	450,997
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$76,905,012	\$68,445,222
Coin and Bullion.....	168,989	704,586
Estimated amount short returned at Inland Ports.....	2,249,666	2,341,447
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Grand Total.....	\$79,323,667	\$71,491,255

It is thus seen that the falling off in the value of exports has been due in the main to the continued depression of the lumber trade, and the low price of farm produce during the year under review. There are, however, some satisfactory features to be noted in connection with the export trade; that the value of goods sent to France was \$714,875, or \$345,484 more than in 1878, and in excess of the exports in any previous year; that South America received \$87,000 more of our products than in 1878, and more than in any year since 1875; and that the value of our West Indies export exceeded that of the previous year by \$125,614.

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The total  
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Forest ....  
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THE WEST INDIA TRADE.

The export trade of the Dominion to the West Indies has been remarkably well maintained during the past six years, the figures being as follows :—

1874 .....	\$3,778,796
1875 .....	3,945,506
1876 .....	3,675,320
1877 .....	3,788,858
1878 .....	3,414,147
1879 .....	3,500,670

The total decrease in the value of exports from 1874 to 1879 was therefore only \$278,126, or about 8 per cent. ; and if the decline in values during that period is taken into consideration, it will be found that the trade, as regards quantities, has considerably increased. The nature of the export to the several West Indies in 1879 was as follows :—

	British.	Spanish.	French.	Danish.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
The Mine .....	3,569	30,214	.....	547
Fisheries .....	1,413,938	984,069	191,190	49,651
Forest .....	328,869	194,923	14,922	3,191
Animals and their Produce .....	16,811	417	290	16,755
Agricultural Products.....	82,915	24,147	2,715	6,168
Manufactures .....	105,962	3,828	10,004	3,033
Miscellaneous.....	3,520	.....	.....	148
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,955,584</b>	<b>1,237,598</b>	<b>219,121</b>	<b>79,493</b>

It will be seen by the above table that Fish constitutes the bulk of our export to the West Indies, there having been sent to the British West Indies dry-salted codfish to the value of \$1,071,998, mackerel to the value of \$131,296, and herring to the value of \$171,193 ; to the Spanish West Indies we sent codfish, \$828,976, mackerel, \$81,812, and herring, \$71,339. The Lumber export consisted chiefly of planks, boards and shingles ; the Agricultural export of oats and potatoes ; the export of Manufactures, of boots and shoes, ships, sewing machines, and ales. Turning to the import side of the account, we find the value of goods entered for

consumption from the West Indies during the past six years to have been as follows :—

1874 .....	\$2,307,733
1875 .....	2,194,404
1876 .....	,616,113
1877 .....	1,242,809
1878 .....	1,033,849
1879 .....	1,252,429

The chief articles of import in 1879 were as follows :—

	British.	Spanish.	French.	Danish.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sugar, above No. 9 .....	115,145	341,687	3,471	955
“ below No. 9 .....	3,894	22,262	33	261
Melado .....		45,118		
Molasses .....	430,606	82,688	1,325	
Tobacco .....	5,266	77,022		115
Salt .....	35,859		12,768	
Hides .....	16,487		386	6,183

The decline in our import trade from the West Indies has been wholly due to the fiscal policy adopted by the last Administration, which closed the Sugar Refinery of Canada and gave over our sugar trade to the refiners of the United States, and as a consequence the import of raw sugars into the Dominion almost ceased. Thus in 1874 we imported from the West Indies 29,972,684 lbs. of sugar, and in 1879 only 13,006,786 lbs., a decrease of more than 100 per cent. The new tariff adjusted the sugar duties so as to permit of the re-establishment of refineries in Canada, and during the season of navigation of 1879 no fewer than 45 vessels arrived at the port of Montreal with cargoes of sugar from the West Indies. These vessels carried here 64,375,656 lbs., while in 1878 only 12,289,843 lbs. had been imported direct, so that the West India import trade has already received a substantial advancement under the new fiscal policy, and when the returns for the fiscal year 1879-80 come to be presented, it will be found that our trade with those countries has gone beyond the largest total of any previous year.

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TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

During the fiscal year 1878-9, the value of imports into the Dominion from the United States decreased \$4,892,520, or more than in any single year since 1874. This decrease occurred wholly in free goods, of which we imported \$19,932,668 in 1878-9, against \$25,163,686 in 1877-8, or a falling off of \$5,231,018. The following statement shows the value of several articles, chiefly manufactured, imported into the Dominion from the United States during the past four years:—

ARTICLES.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Cigars .....	\$ 196,375	\$ 126,559	\$ 159,712	\$ 198,789
Lard and Tallow .....	312,248	267,740	221,365	121,400
Meats—Fresh, salted and smoked.	1,191,894	1,082,450	924,262	590,648
Soap .....	16,698	15,018	16,966	12,921
Tea—Green .....	1,514,305	1,499,897	926,108	1,254,834
Tea—Black.....	305,238	234,755	324,072	342,040
Sugar, above No. 9 .....	2,104,968	1,941,649	2,859,085	3,647,558
Sugar, below No. 9.....	1,924	1,060	3,962	31,366
Cane Juice and Melado.....	151,637	106,119	115,004	88,044
Tobacco, manufactured .....	98,107	67,238	69,447	67,823
Molasses .....	300,824	162,555	318,093	191,598
Brooms and Brushes .....	19,996	22,706	22,657	17,437
Furniture.....	251,766	276,383	386,924	237,760
Candles .....	18,022	{ 5,358	1,454	14,655
		{ 8,616	11,110	.....
Carriages .....	80,577	91,770	83,299	103,562
Coach and Harness Furniture ....	71,472	77,240	96,029	78,451
Chinaware and Crockery .....	40,825	49,960	55,294	52,261
Cottens .....	2,149,467	3,096,176	2,488,235	2,766,779
Gunpowder .....	43,420	28,620	11,865	11,637
Glassware .....	310,060	306,794	391,032	327,024
Hardware—				
Cutlery.....	54,600	28,425	21,922	27,104
Spades, Shovels, Axes, Hoes, Rakes, etc.....	87,533	155,103	156,304	217,355
Spikes, Nails, Brads and Sprigs.	178,687	172,702	154,104	133,242
Stoves and Iron Castings.....	318,671	353,600	357,990	282,691
All other manufactures .....	1,729,827	1,567,153	1,686,267	1,344,999
Leather, viz., Sheep, Calf, Goat and Chamois Skins, dressed ....	39,250	63,272	68,547	78,578
Manufactures of Marble.....	39,938	36,622	30,006	42,323
“ “ India Rubber....	149,273	165,392	188,420	158,851
“ “ Fur.....	51,783	74,212	67,892	47,223
“ “ Leather .....	78,934	134,973	157,843	144,799
“ “ Wood.....	376,270	452,345	340,384	426,669
Paper .....	261,548	324,613	308,662	448,026
Steam Engines.....	28,191	24,863	9,603	12,857
Woollens .....	343,925	503,473	403,401	286,160

The course of our import trade with Great Britain and the United States is shown in the following figures:—

	Great Britain.	United States.
1874 .....	\$63,076,437	\$54,283,072
1875 .....	60,347,067	50,805,820
1876 .....	40,734,260	46,070,033
1877 .....	39,572,239	51,312,669
1878 .....	37,431,180	48,631,739
1879 .....	30,993,130	43,739,219

While, therefore, during the past six years our imports from Great Britain have fallen off more than 100 per cent., the import trade from the United States has decreased only about 20 per cent. As a matter of fact, however, our imports from the United States have actually increased in quantity, it being estimated that the *value* of the goods imported has fallen some 34 per cent. in the six years, 1874-9. The new tariff was designed to check this transference of the import trade of Canada from Great Britain to the United States. It has been so framed that (1), all goods which can be successfully manufactured or produced in the country are virtually debarred from importation; and (2), that goods which cannot be made in Canada, will be obtained in Great Britain rather than the United States. Nearly all the goods we import from the United States will, under the National Policy, be produced in the course of time in Canada, because the capabilities and national resources of the two countries are similar, but the bulk of our present importation from Great Britain will continue to be received, for the reason that it is of a class of goods which can be produced only after years of patient industry and work on the coarser articles, and moreover requires a larger market than is yet at our disposal to make their manufacture profitable. The effect of the National Policy will, therefore, be to lessen our import trade with the United States, increase the home production and leave our trade with England in about the position it has occupied the past year or two.

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The nature of our export trade to the United States is shown by the following statement of the value of exports to that country:—

SPECIFICATION.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Products of the Mine .....	3,487,968	3,201,588	2,447,844	2,510,703	2,732,033
do Fisheries ..	1,644,828	1,475,330	1,317,917	2,392,217	2,001,679
do Forest .....	6,694,746	4,973,354	4,789,594	4,739,747	4,623,591
Animals and their Produce.	5,099,192	4,838,412	4,618,177	4,498,672	4,565,205
Agricultural Products .....	8,022,548	11,744,715	8,057,995	6,999,192	8,612,519
Manufactures .....	1,259,876	1,386,685	1,361,686	1,304,301	1,227,658
Miscellaneous Articles ....	444,058	481,767	325,966	405,607	395,115
Total .....	26,653,216	28,101,851	22,919,179	22,850,439	24,157,800
Coin and Bullion .....	1,039,837	1,202,020	690,400	144,793	666,254
Estimated amount short returned at Inland Ports ..	2,218,930	2,629,588	2,165,666	2,249,666	2,341,447
Grand Total .....	29,911,983	31,933,459	25,775,245	25,244,898	27,165,501

#### TRADE RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

During the year 1879 our trade with France made very considerable headway, the value of imports increasing from \$1,385,003 to \$1,532,191, and the value of exports from \$369,391 to \$714,875. The leading articles of import were as follows:—

	1878.	1879.
Leather .....	\$108,590	\$223,967
Brandy .....	285,825	406,322
Wines .....	103,495	105,239
Cream of Tartar.....	44,459	57,190
Books .....	69,606	60,788
Fancy Goods.....	151,517	138,341

The increase in the export trade was made up as follows:—In Lobsters, \$36,786; Oats, \$96,413; Wheat, \$259,852; and Oak, \$17,648. In 1878, not a single bushel of Oats or Wheat, nor one can of Lobsters, was sent to France from Canada; it should, however, be stated that the wheat exported last year was American grain sent *in transit* through this country. The value of deals exported decreased from \$258,652 in 1878 to \$211,968.

## TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

During the past five years the interchange of commodities between Canada and South America has been gradually growing smaller, and although the value of exports from the Dominion in 1878-9 exhibits an increase of \$87,085 over the preceding year, the value of imports has dropped from \$11,059 to the insignificant total of \$4,388. In 1874, however, our trade with South America had assumed very respectable proportions, our exports reaching \$1,212,978, and imports \$473,530, or a total trade of \$1,686,508, against exports of \$741,442 and imports of \$4,388, or an aggregate trade in 1879 of \$745,830. This decrease in the value of exports is largely due to the decline of the value of lumber, our chief staple of export, and with the turn in the tide and an improvement in prices, it is not unreasonable to expect that the trade will work back to the old figures. The nature of the exports to South America in the last fiscal year was as follows:— Produce of the Mine, \$7,731; Fisheries, \$337,705; Forest, \$322,931; Agricultural products, \$13,086; Manufactures, \$25,334. We shipped planks and boards to the value of \$313,560, and dry-salted codfish to the value of \$336,509, so that our whole export may be said to be composed of these two articles.

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# RETROSPECT

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## TRADE IN BREADSTUFFS.

### THE HARVEST OF 1879.

The following is an analysis of reports received from every section of country, at the close of the past harvest season, from which a correct appreciation of the character of the crops can be drawn.

#### CHARACTER OF THE CROP REPORTS OF 1879.

	Average.	Below Average.	Above Average.	Total.
Fall Wheat.....	40	2	53	95
Spring Wheat.....	57	66	19	142
Oats.....	68	5	76	149
Pease.....	53	21	25	99
Barley.....	61	6	57	114
Corn.....	16	12	4	32
Hay.....	45	11	99	155

#### CHARACTER OF THE CROP REPORTS OF 1877.

	Average.	Below Average.	Above Average.	Total.
Fall Wheat.....	26	0	49	75
Spring Wheat.....	69	8	90	167
Oats.....	59	9	82	149
Pease.....	46	14	45	105
Barley.....	63	4	56	123
Corn.....	25	5	17	47

#### CHARACTER OF THE CROP REPORTS OF 1876.

	Average.	Below Average.	Above Average.	Total.
Fall Wheat.....	9	62	0	71
Spring Wheat.....	48	51	6	105
Oats.....	74	21	29	124
Pease.....	47	19	12	78
Barley.....	53	38	12	103

Speaking generally, the crop of 1879 was the largest ever harvested in Canada. It will be noticed by the synopsis above that in abundance hay ranks first, the yield having been in ninety-nine places from which returns were received over an average, in forty-five an average, and in only eleven under an average. Moreover, the excess of the average was very considerable, as much as three tons to the acre being gathered in sections, while the majority of places report a yield of two tons to the acre. Fall wheat was also an unusually bountiful crop, only two reports under average having been received, while some sixty per cent. represented the crop as above the average. As this grain is very largely sown throughout Ontario, and forms the staple crop, it was especially gratifying to receive such a splendid account of the result of the harvest. On the other hand, spring wheat proved a signal failure, having been injured by midge, weevil and rust, and many reports from the principal grain-growing sections in Ontario, represented the yield as not more than five to eight bushels an acre, and in few places did it reach twenty bushels per acre. In the Province of Quebec, however, spring wheat fared better, and about an average crop was gathered. Oats were again a magnificent crop, for the fifth year in succession, yielding throughout Ontario from thirty-five to sixty bushels to the acre, while in one or two sections even a heavier yield was reported; this crop is now an important one, its success in late years having led to an extensive cultivation. Pease gave a fairly abundant yield, but unfortunately the grain was infested in many sections by bugs, and the outcome of the crop was less satisfactory than anticipated in the early part of the season. Barley may be called about an average crop, for although the figures represented an over-average yield, the berry was discoloured in many places. Corn was not extensively grown in Canada, and only for local consumption; it was backward in growth, but produced a fair yield. Root crops in all sections turned out well; potatoes were unusually abundant and of a superior quality, and other roots gave an enormous crop. Fruit did not give more than an average, frost having done considerable damage in the spring. On the

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IMPORTED FROM

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EXPORTED TO

Great Britain  
United States  
Other Countries

Total...

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Flour.....  
Meal.....  
Maize.....  
Wheat.....  
Other grain.

Net balance

whole it will be seen that the harvest was most bountiful, and the heavy yield was gathered in fine weather.

The following is a statement of the quantity of grain and other breadstuffs, imported into and exported from the Dominion of Canada, showing the balance of trade in such articles in favor of, or against Canada, during the undermentioned years :

FISCAL YEAR 1877-8.

IMPORTED FROM	Flour equivalent in bush.	Meal equivalent in bush.	Indian Corn bush.	Wheat bush.	Other grain, bush.	Total bush.	
	Great Britain. . .	7,620	7,570	30	8	1,097	16,325
United States. . .	1,554,320	2,301,290	7,387,477	5,635,403	2,700,446	19,578,936	
Other Countries..	660	5,820	.....	.....	.....	6,480	
Total. . .	1,562,600	2,314,680	7,387,507	5,635,411	2,701,543	19,601,741	

EXPORTED TO						BALANCE.	
	Flour equivalent in bush.	Meal equivalent in bush.	Indian Corn bush.	Wheat, bush.	Other grain, bush.	In favor of Canada, bus	Against Canada, bush.
Great Britain.....	1,709,965	1,559,490	6,905	7,515,519	5,000,135	19,755,689	.....
United States.....	108,990	176,050	473	991,328	7,715,321	.....	10,586,774
Other Countries....	577,270	34,490	.....	2,396	208,241	816,139	.....
Total. . . . .	2,396,225	1,770,030	3,987,660	8,509,243	12,923,697	20,571,828	10,586,774

RECAPITULATION.

	Balance in favor of Canada, Bush.	Balance against Canada, Bush.
Flour.....	833,625	.....
Meal.....	.....	544,650
Maize.....	.....	3,399,907
Wheat.....	2,873,832	.....
Other grain.....	10,222,154	.....
Total.....	13,929,611	3,944,557
Net balance in favor of Canada, bushels.....	9,985,054	

FISCAL YEAR 1878-9.

IMPORTED FROM	Flour in bush.	Meal in bush.	Corn, bush.	Wheat, bush.	Other grain, bush.	Total bush.
Great Britain...	6,650	4,310	.....	16	880	11,856
United States...	1,567,260	2,270,700	7,617,421	4,768,717	2,196,531	18,420,629
Other Countries.	1,310	60	.....	.....	130	1,500
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,575,220</b>	<b>2,275,070</b>	<b>7,617,421</b>	<b>4,768,733</b>	<b>2,197,541</b>	<b>18,433,985</b>

EXPORTED TO	Flour in bush,	Meal in bush.	Corn, bush.	Wheat, bush.	Other grain, bush.	Total bush.
Great Britain....	2,242,505	986,730	5,427,204	7,820,140	4,616,424	21,093,003
United States...	101,400	26,510	830	1,662,835	6,080,473	7,872,048
Other Countries..	559,975	36,550	1,325	234,580	632,355	1,464,785
<b>Total....</b>	<b>2,903,880</b>	<b>1,049,790</b>	<b>5,429,359</b>	<b>9,717,555</b>	<b>11,329,252</b>	<b>30,429,836</b>

BALANCE.

	In favor of Canada. Bush.	Against Canada. Bush.
Great Britain.....	21,081,147	.....
United States.....	.....	10,548,581
Other Countries.....	1,463,285	.....

RECAPITULATION.

	Balance in favor of Canada. bush.	Balance against Canada. bush.
Flour.....	1,328,660	.....
Meal.....	.....	1,225,280
Maize.....	.....	2,188,062
Wheat.....	4,948,822	.....
Other grain.....	9,131,711	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>15,409,183</b>	<b>3,413,342</b>
<b>Net balance in favor of Canada.....</b>	<b>11,995,851 bushels.</b>	

The item "other grain" in the exports was made up as follows:—

	1877-8. bush.	1878-9. bush.
Barley.....	7,543,342	5,393,212
Beans.....	71,299	59,175
Oats.....	2,430,841	2,514,598
Peas.....	2,420,049	2,715,252
Rye.....	452,420	641,694
Other.....	5,920	5,439
	<b>12,923,871</b>	<b>11,329,370</b>

The barley produced 5,193,000 bushels in 1877-8, but the country produces annually. Dominion chases net in the grain 303,218 bushels. Parliament

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The United States affords the chief market for the surplus barley product of Canada, taking 6,498,000 bushels in 1877-8, and 5,193,000 in 1878-9; Great Britain received 1,040,000 bushels in 1877-8, but the export of so large a quantity is unparalleled, that country rarely taking more than 100,000 to 200,000 bushels annually. The bulk of the oats and peas exported from the Dominion is sent to Great Britain, while the United States purchases nearly all the rye sent out of the country. A new feature in the grain business of the year 1878-9 was the shipment of 303,218 bushels oats to France. The Tariff Act, as passed by Parliament provides for the following duties:—

On Wheat.....	15c. per bushel.
“ Indian Corn.....	7½c. “ “
“ Barley.....	Free.
“ Rye.....	10c. per bushel.
“ Oats.....	10c. “ “
“ Flour, Wheat and Rye.....	50c. per barrel.
“ do. Indian Corn.....	2c. “ lb.
“ Oatmeal.....	¼c. “ “

Grain from the United States can be imported in bond for exportation; provision is also made for grinding United States wheat in bond for exportation as flour. At first in the latter case, the Departmental arrangements were, to some extent, inimical to the trade; but the Commissioner of Customs readily responded to representations from the Trade, and made the necessary modification.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

The following is a statement of the quantity and value of Cheese and Butter imported into the Dominion during the past seven fiscal years:—

FISCAL YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE.	BUTTER.		CHEESE.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	\$	lbs.	\$
1873.....	94,934	22,854	109,928	16,989
1874.....	176,625	39,441	126,990	19,929
1875.....	185,082	44,074	120,074	19,841
1876.....	146,956	38,276	120,998	15,917
1877.....	1,010,971	198,581	1,851,564	163,220
1878.....	584,553	112,765	1,407,144	138,696
1879.....	326,024	57,922	3,291,797	257,412

Total bush.  
 11,856  
 18,420,629  
 1,500  
 18,433,985

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Total bush.  
 21,093,003  
 7,872,048  
 1,464,785  
 30,429,836

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Canada. bush.  
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549,572
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1,109,906
1,840,284
2,280,412
3,523,201
3,886,226
3,751,268
3,897,968
4,121,301
4,034,750

Of the total export of butter in the last fiscal year 14,307,977 lbs. were the produce of Canada, the destination of which was as follows:—to Great Britain, 12,656,567; to Newfoundland, 1,151,377; to United States 285,500; to West Indies, 115,525 lbs. Of the total export of cheese 46,414,035 lbs. were the produce of Canada, and the destination was as follows:—to Great Britain, 43,959,028 lbs.; to the United States 2,311,376 lbs., and to Newfoundland 129,379 lbs. The export by Provinces was as follows in 1877-8: Ontario 2,518,147 lbs. butter and 13,612,051 lbs. cheese; Quebec 10,278,994 lbs. butter and 25,745,340 lbs. cheese; Nova Scotia 688,820 lbs. butter; in 1878-9, Ontario 2,754,163 lbs. butter and 19,670,539 lbs. cheese; Quebec 11,080,864 lbs. butter, and 29,921,004 lbs. cheese; Nova Scotia, 670,435 lbs. butter. The quantity of cheese produced in the Province of Quebec is, however, small, and that the export appears so large is due to the fact that the product of Ontario is mainly shipped *via* Montreal. The same remark applies in a lesser degree to butter. It is noticeable that the export of Ontario cheese *via* Suspension Bridge and New York has rapidly increased of late years, to the detriment of the St. Lawrence route, 3,196,050 lbs. having been exported to Great Britain *via* New York in 1875, 4,655,220 lbs. in 1876, 11,997,735 lbs. in 1878, and 17,360,390 lbs. in 1879. This very large increase is attributable to the reduction of rail freights which has been going on for five years past, and which brings New York into closer competition with Montreal as an export port of Ontario produce.

The prominent feature of the export statements is the rapid development of cheese-making under the factory system. Until 1871 comparatively little attention was paid to the subject, but the establishment of factories about that time rapidly increased, and the system met with every encouragement and support from farmers. The chief merit they possessed was in the saving of labor and lessening the cost of production. Farmers soon came to discover that by clubbing together and erecting a factory to which the milk could be sent, much time and labor was saved by them, which they would devote to other objects. In almost every

section of Ontario factories are now in operation, and the increased attention which is yearly being paid to cheese-making assures the prosperity of this new industry. There was a serious decline in the value of cheese in the year 1878-9, the average price of that exported having been only 8.13 cents per lb. against 10.46 cents per lb. in 1877-8, and 10.34 cents per lb. in 1876-7, so that in spite of an increase of more than 10,000,000 lbs. in the quantity exported last year, the value or return to the producer was actually \$86,551 less than in 1877-8. The average value of butter exported in 1878-9 also shows that the price of that article was exceptionally low in that year, having been 14.34 cents per lb. against 18.32 cents per lb. in the previous year, and 20.84 cents per lb. in 1876-7.

The foreign trade of Canada in Eggs may be noted in this connection. The quantity and value of the exports since 1869 were as follows:—

	Dozens.	Value.
1869.....	1,539,411	\$188,249
1870.....	2,460,687	314,812
1871.....	3,312,145	424,033
1872.....	3,724,977	454,511
1873.....	3,793,781	509,447
1874.....	4,407,534	587,599
1875.....	3,521,068	434,273
1876.....	3,880,813	508,425
1877.....	5,025,953	534,891
1878.....	5,268,170	647,144
1879.....	5,440,828	574,095

The United States receives the great bulk of Eggs exported, having taken 5,167,738 doz. in 1879 and 5,157,792 doz. in 1878. The total value of the export of butter, cheese and eggs from the Dominion in the fiscal year 1879 was \$6,747,292 against \$7,242,642 in 1878; \$7,657,840 in 1877; \$6,839,124 in 1876; \$6,657,823 in 1875, and \$6,731,105 in 1874. The quantities exported in 1879 were largely in excess of any previous year, but prices were lower.

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## THE LUMBER TRADE.

The total value of exports from the Dominion of the Products of the Forest in the past nine fiscal years was as follows:—

Fiscal year 1878-79.....	\$13,797,259
Do. 1877-78.....	20,054,829
Do. 1876-77.....	23,665,587
Do. 1875-76.....	20,337,469
Do. 1874-75.....	24,781,780
Do. 1873-74.....	26,817,715
Do. 1872-73.....	28,586,816
Do. 1871-72.....	23,685,382
Do. 1870-71.....	22,352,211

The following is a statement of the value of the Products of the Forest exported to different countries in the past five years:—

Countries.	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875
Great Britain.....	\$7,453,474	\$13,536,410	\$17,086,509	\$14,031,591	\$16,304,045
United States.....	4,623,591	4,739,747	4,789,594	4,973,354	6,355,902
British West Indies..	326,760	320,609	370,388	390,550	499,231
Spanish West Indies..	185,129	145,561	255,534	108,629	128,268
South America.....	322,931	208,140	260,830	344,934	391,467

To the prostration in the lumber trade is due, in an important measure, the financial embarrassment which has prevailed since 1874. The effect of the crisis in 1873 in the United States, upon Canadian trade, was first seen in the decline in our lumber exports and the drop in prices. The United States, which in 1873 purchased lumber of the value of \$10,000,000, has received from us annually less than \$5,000,000 worth of lumber since 1875. The trade with Great Britain was fairly well maintained until 1878, when a considerable decrease occurred, and in the year under review, 1879, a serious falling off took place. In order to show the nature of the heavy decline in trade with Great Britain, the following table of exports for the past two fiscal years is subjoined:

	1879.		1878.	
	quantity.	value.	quantity.	value.
Ashes, brls.....	8,659	\$208,517	15,545	\$256,948
Deals, std. hund.....	186,375	4,746,056	238,620	\$7,355,375
Deal Ends, do.....	10,617	217,741	11,131	271,390
Birch, tons.....	20,914	124,846	30,869	214,878
Elm, ".....	8,325	94,457	20,103	224,922
Oak ".....	20,744	318,657	65,522	1,043,246
White Pine.....	127,942	1,095,361	299,393	2,825,570

While, however, the English market was a singularly unprofitable one in 1879, the foreign markets, with the exception of the United States, increased their trade with Canada. Thus, we sent to South America lumber to the value of \$322,931, against \$208,140 in 1878; to Spanish West Indies, \$185,129, against \$145,561, and to British West Indies, \$326,760, against \$320,609. France purchased produce of the forest to the amount of \$57,586 in 1876, \$330,968 in 1878, and \$288,797 in 1879; Australia increased her purchases steadily from \$58,524 in 1876, to \$176,405 in 1879. Our exports to Newfoundland, China and Africa, however, decreased last year. Since the close of 1879 a substantial and most satisfactory improvement has occurred in the lumber trade, an enlarged demand from the United States and the United Kingdom causing a considerable advance in prices. The lumber trade is, next to agriculture, the great staple industry of the country, and upon its prosperity depends very largely that of the general trade of the country; the revival of the foreign demand for the product of our forest is therefore one of the best indications of returning prosperity. The activity which characterized all branches of business in the United States in 1879, enlarging the demand for lumber, has primarily affected the improvement, while the paucity of stocks held in the United Kingdom has created a new demand from that quarter. With the lumber trade restored to its old-time dimensions as it now promises speedily to be, the general commerce of Canada will be infused with a new lease of progress and prosperity.

The quantities and values of Plank and Board exported from Ontario and Quebec for a series of years were as follows:—

	Feet.	Value.
1878-79.....	348,352,000	\$3,286,438
1877-78.....	353,827,000	3,500,463
1876-77.....	330,051,000	3,542,642
1875-76.....	336,110,000	3,693,519
1874-75.....	454,715,000	4,855,447
1873-74.....	781,232,000	7,793,007
1872-73.....	739,034,000	9,574,326
1871-72.....	751,953,000	7,059,526
1870-71.....	702,499,000	7,051,391

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It will be seen by this statement that while the quantity exported last year was considerably in excess of that exported in 1876 and 1877, and nearly equal to the export in 1878, the value has steadily declined, in consequence of the continuous falling off in prices. The United States is our principal customer for Plank and Board, taking in 1878-9, 322,339,000 feet, while all other countries received only 26,013,000 feet. The South American market, which formerly absorbed a large proportion of the export, is now lost to us, partly because of a falling off in the demand there, and partly because of there being no return freight. In 1874 South America took 40,000,000 feet of plank and board, in 1878 only 6,666,000 feet, and in 1879, 12,737,000 feet. The export of lumber from Ontario consists almost entirely of plank and board, and from Quebec of deals, oak, white pine, planks and boards and staves. The following shows the export of deals by Provinces in 1878 and 1879:—

	1878.		1879.	
	St. Hund.	\$	St. Hund.	\$
Quebec.....	90,652	3,862,663	55,139	1,938,482
Nova Scotia.....	17,967	330,792	11,732	206,842
New Brunswick.....	147,988	3,628,163	134,682	3,002,458
Prince Edward Island.....	1,029	22,668	2,112	35,247
Total.....	257,636	\$7,844,286	203,665	\$5,183,029

The total value of deals exported from the Dominion of Canada in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1876, was \$7,771,476, of which the Province of New Brunswick exported to the value of \$3,476,410, and the Province of Quebec to the value of \$4,061,165. The total value of deals exported in 1876-7 was \$8,465,053, of which New Brunswick exported \$3,568,991 and Quebec \$4,564,594.

The quantity of white pine exported from the Dominion in 1876-7 was 413,787 tons, of the value of \$4,250,540; of this quantity 408,649 tons were shipped from the Province of Quebec, and Great Britain received 406,890 tons. In 1877-8 the quantity exported was 303,801 tons, of the value of \$2,857,081; of this quantity 298,713 tons, of the value of \$2,805,229, were shipped from Quebec, and all but 4,000 tons taken by Great Britain. In

1878-9 the quantity of white pine exported was 129,161 tons, of the value of \$1,103,961, of which 124,746 tons were shipped from Quebec and all sent to Great Britain, except 1,219 tons.

Messrs. R. Coltart & Co., of Liverpool, in their review of the timber trade in 1879, say:—

“The Wood Trade during the greater portion of the year remained in a very depressed state, in consequence of the very restricted consumptive demand, and the want of confidence that prevailed, sellers in many instances preferring to hold their stocks rather than give the usual credit, owing to the unsoundness that existed in the Building and other Trades connected with the Wood Trade. Although the year opened with moderate stocks and very low prices, the supplies were more than sufficient for the demand that existed, and prices during the summer were consequently still further forced down to a point much below the cost of production. During the last three months, however, there has been a considerable recovery in the value of nearly every kind of Wood, owing to an improved demand for shipbuilding purposes, and in a great measure also to speculative purchases, induced by the exceedingly low prices that had previously been ruling, and the expectation that the improvement in trade generally would soon lead to increased consumption.

There has been considerable reduction in the import during the past year, which is less by 18 per cent. than the total of 1878; but, on the other hand, the consumption shows a falling off of 13 per cent. during the same period, though there has lately been some improvement in the demand, while the stocks have been reduced to a comparatively low point, being  $25\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. less than those held at same time last year, and  $26\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. less than an average of the preceding five years. It must not be forgotten that consumption is the only safe basis for calculating the requirements of a market, and while it must be admitted that the late advance in prices was chiefly the rebound from a state of collapse to about the normal values, the market cannot be expected to go on advancing unless the consumptive demand increases and keeps somewhat ahead of the supply. The prospect at present certainly points to an improvement in the consumption during this year, as the result of the general improvement in trade, although little is to be expected from house building; but, on the other hand, the recent sudden advance in prices may possibly lead to an increased production in those places where the Wood

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can be easily and quickly brought down to the shipping ports, and the supplies to this country towards the end of the year may therefore become more plentiful than was thought possible a short time ago. Producers must remember that large shipments, unaccompanied by a corresponding increase in consumption, will prevent further advance, and will be productive of disappointment, whereas with moderate supplies commensurate with the requirements of this market, there is reason to look for a fair measure of prosperity in the coming season.

Freights opened low, and receded still further until the months of August and September, when the shipment of enormous quantities of Grain from the United States and Canada led to a considerable advance in quotations, though at the close of the year, in consequence of the falling off in these shipments, they have again receded, and are now lower than the quotations which ruled in December."

**YELLOW PINE TIMBER.**—The import during the past year shows an increase of 7 per cent. on that of 1878, but a decrease of nearly 60 per cent. as compared with that of 1877. The stock held at the commencement of the year was moderate, and had there been only an average consumption it would have been readily absorbed, but during the early part of the year the demand was so dull that a considerable portion of the previous year's shipment remained unsold when the first cargoes came to hand, and with very limited demand then existing, prices were forced to a very low point to effect sales, specially for inferior Wood. Shippers were so discouraged by the ruinous prices obtained that the import during the autumn fell much below an average, and the stock underwent a considerable reduction, but when the demand improved towards the close of the year, prices advanced considerably from those current during the summer. Prices for Square Pine, of prime quality, have ranged from 19½d to 23½d, and good fair average at from about 14½d to 19d, and Common Timber at from 11½d to 14d. Waney Board Pine of first quality has been sold at from 22d to 27d, and second quality at about 19d per foot. The stock is very light and shows a reduction of 36 per cent as compared with 1878. Freights opened at about 25s. and afterwards receded to about 20s., but late in the autumn, they again advanced to about 28s.

**RED PINE.**—The consumption during the year, stimulated by the low prices which have ruled, shows an increase of 24 per cent. as compared with that of 1878. The present stock is small,

being only about one-third of that held at the same time last year, but the demand for the Wood is limited. Small average has been sold at 1s per foot, but the prices of large average have ranged from 14d to 20d per foot.

**QUEBEC OAK.**—The import, though rather more than that of 1878, has not been excessive, and the present stock shows a reduction of 11 per cent. on that of the previous year, but consists chiefly of inferior Wood, which has tended to keep prices down. There was very little inquiry until towards the end of the year, when the demand increased, and a large quantity went into consumption. Prime quality of medium average was sold as low as 2s 1d per foot, but the latest sale was at 2s 9d per foot for 70 feet average and 2nd quality has been sold at from 19d to 2s per foot.

**ELM**—was little inquired for in the early part of the season, yet the total consumption has rather exceeded that of 1878. The stock which consisted chiefly of old and small Wood, was considerably reduced late in the autumn, when a good demand sprang up from the Shipbuilders on the Clyde and other Ports, and several old parcels of old inferior Wood, which merchants had almost despaired of selling, were bought up for consumption. Prices steadily advanced from 21d for 45 feet sverage in September, until 2s 5d was paid for the same average in December. The stock remaining in first hands is only 35,000 feet, against 64,000 feet in 1878.

**ASH.**—The import has been 35,000 feet, against 22,000 feet in 1878, and although the total consumption has been 45,000 feet against 38,000 in the previous year, the demand was only limited, excepting for Wood of very large size and good quality, for which there was a good inquiry, and the first arrivals of this class of Wood in the coming season will meet with ready sale. Prices in the early part of the year ruled very low, and old Wood was sold at 1s per foot, whereas good quality Wood realized 20d per foot. Prices have lately advanced considerably, and the last sale was at 2s per foot.

**BIRCH.**—The import has been 359,000 feet, against 377,000 feet in 1878, but the consumption has fallen off  $21\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. as compared with the previous year. Of St. John, 15 inch average was sold at the beginning of the season at 15d per foot, but the latest sales have been about  $17\frac{1}{2}$ d per foot for the same average. Dalhousie and other ports realized from 14d to  $16\frac{3}{4}$ d. A parcel of Quebec, 16 inch average, has lately been sold at 2s per foot. The present stock is not heavy, being 63,000 feet, against 75,000 feet in 1878.

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QUEBEC PINE DEALS.—The import consisted chiefly of inferior sizes and quality, which was difficult to sell even at the very low prices current during the early part of the year, whereas for good dimensions and better qualities, especially 2nds, there has been considerable inquiry. In the autumn an active demand sprang up in the United States for the better qualities of Pine Lumber, which will tend to curtail the shipments to this country, and a considerable advance in value took place. Prices have ruled at about £18 to £19 per standard for first quality; £13 to £14 10 for 2nd quality, and £7 10 to £8 10 for third quality, and present prices are about £20 to £21, £14 to £15, and £9 10 to £10. The import has slightly exceeded that of 1878, being 15,523 standards, against 15,188 standards; but the stock now held is the smallest since 1872, being 5683 standards.

PREPARED SPRUCE FLOORING—of which there were some shipments to this market during 1878, have been neglected during the past year, owing to the low prices at which Norway Flooring of better quality and manufacture have been sold.

JOINERY.—The import has consisted almost entirely of manufactured Doors, which have met with ready sale.

N.B. & N.S. SPRUCE DEALS—have again been sent forward with very little thought on the part of the shippers as to the actual requirements of this market. The year commenced with a large stock in the yards, and the demand was exceedingly dull, consequently when the early cargoes arrived it was almost impossible to get buyers to entertain them, and prices gradually receded until they reached in the month of August, the lowest rate ever recorded, namely, £5 10 per standard for St. John. The extraordinary low prices induced extensive speculative purchases, and values have since gradually improved; the recent sales have been at £7 7 6 to £7 10 per standard for St. John, and £7 per standard for Miramichi. Freights, which form a considerable item in making up the cost of Spruce Deals, fluctuated considerably during the year, ruling in the early months at about 65s, but in the months of May and June falling as low as 50s per standard, from which rate they steadily advanced until they reached 70s per standard in November, but have since fallen to 60s which is the rate now current.

SCANTLINGS AND BOARDS.—The former have come forward freely during the year, and have realized fair prices when sold apart from the cargo. The present stock consists of 923 standards

against 436 standards at the same time last year, and of Boards the stock is 226 standdaads against 346 standards last year.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA PINE DEALS.—The inquiry all through the year has been on a moderate scale, but fortunately the import has been very light. The present stock consists of 2360 standards against 2620 standards in 1878. Prices of good description ruled from about £10 to £11 10 per standard for good quality, and £7 5 to £8 per standard for 2nd quality, and £6 5 to £6 15 for third quality.

QUEBEC STAVES.—The demand during the early part of the year was very dull, especially for Merchantable Pipe, which were sold at exceedingly low prices, and hardly equal to their first cost in Quebec, sales having been made at £47 10, to £50 per mille, and the same may be said of Puncheon Staves, which were sold at £16 to £16 10 per mille. There has lately been a better demand, and prices have improved, merchantable Pipe being now quoted at £57 10 to £62 10, and the latest sales of Puncheon Staves was at £18 10 to £19 per mille, and Cull Pipe at £45 to £47 per mille. The present stock consists of 139 mille of Pipe against 198 mille at the same time last year, and 93 mille of Puncheon against 197 mille.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORT, CONSUMPTION AND STOCK OF TIMBER, DEALS, &c., AT LIVERPOOL.  
Calculated at the end of the Import Seasons of 1876, 1877, 1878, and 1879.

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STATEMENT OF THE IMPORT, CONSUMPTION AND STOCK OF TIMBER, DEALS, &c., AT LIVERPOOL.

Calculated at the end of the Import Seasons of 1876, 1877, 1878, and 1879.

FROM BRITISH AMERICA.	IMPORTATION.				CONSUMPTION.				STOCK.			
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
PINE, Quebec, Yellow, cubic feet.	3,309,000	3,575,000	1,296,000	1,391,000	2,792,000	2,975,000	1,938,000	1,754,000	750,000	1,221,000	708,000	479,000
"    "    Waney Board "    "									369,000	498,000	369,000	235,000
"    St. John..... "    "	45,000	45,000	86,000	117,000	30,000	35,000	83,000	122,000	15,000	25,000	28,000	23,000
"    Other Ports..... "    "	186,600	107,000	32,000	9,000	153,000	122,000	24,000	18,000	33,000	18,000	26,000	17,000
Total, Yellow Pine of all "    "	3,540,000	3,727,000	1,414,000	1,517,000	2,975,000	3,132,000	2,045,000	1,894,000	1,167,000	1,762,000	1,131,000	754,000
"    Red "    "    "    "    "	106,000	72,000	61,000	51,000	70,000	93,000	62,000	77,000	61,000	40,000	39,000	13,000
QUEBEC, &c., OAK, cubic feet	1,712,000	2,155,000	682,000	706,000	1,484,000	1,709,000	856,000	810,000	491,000	937,000	763,000	659,000
"    ELM, "    "	186,000	197,000	78,000	88,000	150,000	161,000	107,000	117,000	57,000	93,000	64,000	35,000
HARDWOOD, "    "	759,000	682,000	377,000	359,000	656,000	696,000	474,000	371,000	186,000	172,000	75,000	63,000
QUEBEC ASH, "    "	74,000	86,000	22,000	35,000	61,500	78,000	38,000	45,000	25,000	33,000	17,000	7,000
SPRUCE, &c., PLANKS, std. hun.	92,621	89,459	84,619	64,734	92,558	94,610	80,435	64,706	23,725	18,124	22,280	22,318
QUEBEC, DEALS & BOARDS, "    "	27,787	28,067	15,188	15,523	21,997	25,935	21,756	18,007	12,603	14,735	8,167	5,683
"    Stand. STAVES, mille	269	234	70	52	255	101	109	111	104	237	198	139
"    Punchon "    "	699	757	342	223	582	740	512	327	350	367	197	93
LATHWOOD.....fathoms	92	198	66	89	101	185	74	94	Nil.	13	5	Nil.

TRADE OF THE DOMINION.

## THE LIQUOR TRADE.

## SPIRITS.

The following tables of *quantities* are given for comparison, as leading to a more just conception of the subject than a comparison of the revenues collected under rates of duty which have been frequently changed :

FISCAL YEAR.	In Warehouse at commencement of period	Manufactured during the year.	Taken for Consumption.	Exported.	In Warehouse at end of period.
	Pf. Gals.	Pf. Gals.	Pf. Gals.	Pf. Gals.	Pf. Gals.
1874-75. ....	913,203	4,682,923	3,303,298	168,709	1,873,329
1875-76.....	1,873,328	3,111,346	3,441,125	83,037	1,276,786
1876-77.....	1,276,786	3,546,878	2,942,337	173,470	1,513,721
1877-78.....	1,513,721	3,530,085	3,007,870	164,360	1,626,512
	5,577,038	14,871,232	12,694,630	589,576	6,290,348
Annual average of four years ended 30th June, 1878.....	1,394,260	3,717,808	3,173,658	147,394	1,572,587
1878-79.....	1,626,512	3,664,131	3,646,255	134,217	1,265,977

From the above it will be seen that the quantity of spirits taken for consumption during the past fiscal year is greater by 638,385 gallons, or 21 $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., than the quantity taken in 1878 and greater by 473,597, gallons, or nearly 15 per cent., than the average quantity taken during the four preceding years. The increase in the quantity of spirits taken for consumption occurred chiefly during the month of February, in anticipation of an increase in the Excise duty. A large proportion of the quantity

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With reference to illicit distillation, the report of the Minister of Inland Revenue says, that there is reason to believe that frauds of this description are still largely practiced, though the number of seizures is less than in the preceding year. The quantity of spirits held in bond at the commencement of the past fiscal year was 1,626,512 proof gallons, and at the end of the year the quantity was 1,265,977 proof gallons, being a decrease of 360,535 proof gallons. This decrease is due to the large quantity ex-warehoused for consumption in February, and nearly the whole of the quantity in warehouse at the end of the year was manufactured subsequent to that date. The quantity of spirits exported in bond in 1878-9 was 134,217 proof gallons, a decrease of 30,143 gallons, as compared with the exports of the previous year.

MALT AND MALT LIQUOR.

The following Statement shows the transactions in Malt during the year ended June, 1879, and four preceding years :

YEAR.	In Warehouse 1st July.	Manufactured.	Taken for Consumption.	Exported.	Otherwise accounted for	In Warehouse 30th June
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1874-75.....	4,650,355	41,039,986	33,016,082	4,677,960	33,360	7,962,939
1875-76.....	7,662,939	51,876,385	30,693,447	10,123,378	7,190	19,015,309
1876-77.....	19,015,309	39,235,298	28,878,551	11,577,814	2,910	17,791,332
1877-78.....	17,791,332	48,229,293	26,534,587	19,151,181	.....	20,334,857
	49,419,935	180,380,962	119,122,667	45,530,333	43,460,	65,104,437
Annual average of four years ended 30th June, 1878.....	12,354,984	45,095,240	23,780,667	11,382,583	10,865	16,276,109
1878-79.....	20,334,857	46,291,230	27,795,037	18,235,790	687,851	19,907,409

The above statement shows that the quantity of malt manufactured during the past fiscal year was greater than the average

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made during the preceding four years by 1,195,990 lbs., but less than the quantity made in 1877-8 by 1,938,063 lbs., while the quantity entered for consumption in 1878-9 was greater by 1,260,450 than the quantity taken for consumption during the preceding four years by 1,985,630 lbs. The quantity of malt exported during the past fiscal year was less than in the preceding year by 915,391 lbs., but greater than the average exports of the preceding four years by 6,853,207 lbs. The quantity remaining in bond on the 30th June, 1879, was 19,907,409 lbs., being less than was in bond on the 30th June, 1878, by 427,448 lbs. During the fiscal year 25,456,803 lbs. of malt were used in the manufacture of malt liquor, and 2,877,719 lbs. in distilling.

### TOBACCO.

The transactions in Manufactured Tobacco of all descriptions stated in pounds, during the five years ended 30th June, 1879, are shown in the following Statement:—

Year ended 30th June.	In Warehouse at commencement of period.	Manufactured during the year.	Taken for Consumption.	Exported.	Otherwise accounted for.	In Warehouse at end of period.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1874-75.....	1,315,284	9,567,152	6,575,443	359,809	16,690	3,930,494
1875-76.....	3,930,494	7,168,446	8,353,955	630,492	5,802	2,108,691
1876-77.....	2,108,691	8,991,610	7,720,633	610,996	22,927	2,745,745
1877-78.....	2,745,745	7,940,192	7,475,622	401,221	170,357	2,638,737
	10,100,214	33,667,400	30,125,653	2,002,518	215,776	11,423,667
Annual average of four years ended June 30, 1878.....	2,525,053	8,416,850	7,531,413	500,629	53,944	2,855,917
1878-79.....	2,638,737	7,400,857	7,445,997	399,791	146,520	2,047,286

To the above quantities are to be added the quantity of leaf

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taken for consumption in a raw state, during the same years, which will give the following additional columns:—

YEAR.	Raw Leaf taken for Consumption.		Total Tobacco taken for Consumption.
	Canadian.	Foreign.	
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1874-75.....	66,529	228,172	6,869,144
1875-76.....	11,932	158,272	8,524,159
1876-77.....	8,630	87,203	7,816,466
1877-78.....	3,202	42,507	7,521,331
	89,293	516,154	30,731,100
Annual Average of four years ended 30th June, 1878.....	22,323	129,039	7,682,775
1878-79.....	1,402	55,896	7,503,295

From the above it appears that the production of manufactured tobacco during the past fiscal year has been 539,335 lbs. less than was produced in 1877-78, and less than the average annual production during the four previous years by 1,015,993 lbs. The quantity taken for consumption during the last fiscal year was 18,036 lbs. less than was taken in 1877-78, and less than the average of the four preceding years by 179,480 lbs. The stocks of manufactured tobacco in warehouse at the close of the past fiscal year were less than the stocks in warehouse on the 30th June, 1878, by 591,451 lbs., and less than the average at the close of the preceding four years by 808,631 lbs.

The additional column, respecting raw leaf, presents an unsatisfactory statement in relation to that article. The quantity of Canadian leaf charged with duty as such during the year was only 1,402 lbs., while the quantity manufactured was only 7,528 lbs.—a quantity so insignificant, as compared with the quantity known to be grown in the Dominion, as to justify the belief that the payment of the duty is evaded to a very serious extent by

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parties who are not cultivators of tobacco. This belief is further justified by the numerous seizures made of Canadian grown tobacco—both manufactured and raw—illegally offered for sale during the past year.

### CIGARS.

In continuation of the Statement contained in last year's report, the following is now submitted:—

YEAR.	Total Consumption.	CUSTOMS DUTY.	EXCISE DUTY.
	Lbs.		
1874....	676,429	45 cts per lb.	40 cts per lb.
1875....	488,273	70 do	40 do
1876....	507,866	70 do	40 do
1877....	417,703	50 do and 20 per cent. ad valorem.	40 do
1878....	496,860	50 do 20 do do	40 do
1879....	606,864	50 do 20 do do	40 do

The total consumption in 1879, shows therefore, an increase of about 22 per cent., as compared with 1878, of which 15½ per cent. is on the imported cigars, and 6½ per cent. on cigars of Canadian manufacture.

Of the whole quantity taken for consumption the proportions have been:—

1873 imported.....	72.09 per cent.
Canadian.....	27.91 do.
1874 imported.....	64.46 do.
Canadian.....	35.56 do.
1875 imported.....	36.00 do.
Canadian.....	64.00 do.
1876 imported.....	38.48 do.
Canadian.....	61.52 do.
1877 imported.....	28.85 do.
Canadian.....	76.15 do.
1878 imported.....	27.00 do.
Canadian.....	73.00 do.
1879 imported.....	34.88 do.
Canadian.....	65.12 do.

STATEMENT of the Annual Consumption per head of the population of the undermentioned articles.

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## THE TEA TRADE.

The total quantity of tea imported into the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec during the past six fiscal years, with countries whence imported was as follows:—

WHENCE.	FISCAL YEAR 1878-9.		FISCAL YEAR 1877-8.		FISCAL YEAR 1876-7.	
	Green and Japan.	Black.	Green and Japan.	Black.	Green and Japan.	Black.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Great Britain.....	1,316,805	1,038,405	1,249,091	799,440	1,018,418	1,352,461
United States.....	4,733,626	525,129	4,109,892	586,185	5,304,673	230,083
China.....	310,128	195,309	129,480	108,227	147,336	174,580
Japan.....	1,523,968	.....	.....	40	919,643	11,800
Other Countries.....	.....	12	1,101,928	228,814	1,053	.....
Totals.....	7,590,527	1,758,855	6,590,391	1,722,706	7,390,523	1,768,924

WHENCE.	FISCAL YEAR 1875-6.		FISCAL YEAR 1874-5.		FISCAL YEAR 1873-4.	
	Green and Japan.	Black.	Green and Japan.	Black.	Green and Japan.	Black.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Great Britain.....	1,566,338	883,195	1,299,007	732,181	1,980,919	831,123
United States.....	3,968,531	215,593	3,188,782	570,168	1,320,417	69,002
China.....	533,709	276,432	902,131	510,658	3,002,398	176,386
Japan.....	2,290,271	.....	1,107,631	.....	1,256,288	112,504
Other Countries.....	40	2,800	17,277	.....	24,844	2,400
Totals.....	8,358,889	1,378,020	6,515,728	1,812,307	7,585,866	1,191,515

The quantity remaining in Bonded Warehouses in Canada on June 30th, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879 was as follows:—

	Green and Japan. lbs.	Black. lbs.
1875.....	2,121,248	1,829,604
1876.....	1,533,683	1,018,406
1877.....	1,388,164	824,089
1878.....	1,895,931	1,197,934
1879.....	922,810	871,660

The decrease in the quantity remaining in Bond at the close of the last fiscal year was due to large withdrawals in January and February, in anticipation of changes in the Tariff.

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The quantity entered for consumption in Ontario and Quebec in these years was as follows :

	Total Imports.	Entered for Consumption.
1879.....	lbs. 9,349,382	19,054,015
1878.....	" 8,313,097	7,535,052
1877.....	" 9,129,447	9,101,740
1876.....	" 9,736,909	10,555,571
1875.....	" 8,328,035	7,081,135
1874.....	" 8,777,381	7,554,544
1873.....	" 12,046,798	18,823,439
1872.....	" 8,950,966	6,933,025
1871.....	" 10,386,985	8,372,553
1870.....	" 8,861,023	8,297,093

From the foregoing tables it will readily be seen that great variation has occurred each year in the source and quantity of supply. The prominent feature of the last statement is the unusually large quantity imported and entered for consumption in the year 1872-3. This increased import was the result of the total abolition of the duty by the Government in that year, and to the withdrawal of stock held in bond, is due the excess of the amount entered for consumption over the importation. In the two following years there was no important fluctuation in the import or quantity entered for consumption, but it was considerably less than the average of preceding years, because of the large quantity taken out of bonded warehouse on the removal of the duty. In 1874 a duty was again imposed upon all Tea imported, but no discrimination was made in favor of Tea imported direct from the place of growth as against Tea imported from the United States. The variations in the sources of Supply have been caused by the alterations in the tariff. Of the total importation of Tea in the year ended June, 1874, or the year in which the ten per cent. discriminating duty was in force, only 15.85 per cent. came through the United States, while the direct importation from China and Japan *via* the St. Lawrence and Montreal increased from 30.03 per cent. in 1872, to 52.08 per cent. in 1874. Upon the removal of the 10 per cent. duty in 1875, the proportion of the direct importation from China to the whole importation fell off to 14 per cent, while that from the United States rose to 50

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per cent. In 1876, the direct importation from China was only 7 per cent. of the whole, and in 1877, the importation from China direct droppad to the insignificant proportion of 3.6 per cent. while in 1878, it had further declined to 2.85 per cent. In 1879 the proportion of the direct importation from China and Japan to the total importation was 18.51 per cent. In February, 1877, the duty on green and Japan tea was increased from 4 to 6 cents per pound, and at that time the quantity entered for consumption showed a considerable increase over the quantity imported; stock being withdrawn from the warehouse in anticipation of this change. In 1877-8 the quantity imported and entered for consumption was unusually small, for the reason that the large quantities imported and withdrawn from warehouse in the previous year, were available to supply the demand.

The new tariff considerably altered the duties on tea; the specific duties of 6 cents per lb. on Green and Japan, and 5 cents per lb. on Black were reduced to 3 and 2 cents, respectively, and 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. There was also imposed the 10 per cent. differential duty against importations from the United States. The new duties are really lower than the old ones, and are, moreover, more just in their application. For instance the bulk of the tea imported into Canada, that is to say the tea consumed by the working classes and farmers, costs in China and Japan from 10 to 20 cents per lb.; the new duty on these grades is therefore 3 to 5 cents per lb., against 5 and 6 cents per lb. under the old tariff, and on the finer grades of tea the duty is about the same. The re-imposition of the 10 per cent. differential duty will restore the direct importing trade, which for three years had ceased to exist. Hitherto the Americans having a large home market were able to purchase what is called a "chop" in Japan or China, and by taking so large a quantity of different grades were able to obtain the goods at a lower figure than the merchant who bought a small quantity of a specified quality. The "chop" having been brought to New York, such grades as were suitable for the American market were held there and the balance shipped to Canada to be disposed of for whatever price they would realize.

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This unfair competition completely ruined the direct importation to Canada, but the re-imposition of the 10 per cent. differential duty will prevent its continuance in the future. Already the beneficial effect of the new tariff has been experienced, as will be seen by the following statement showing the quantity and value of tea imported from the United States and entering for consumption in each province upon which an additional duty of 10 per cent. has been collected; also the total duty collected thereon from the 14th of March, 1879, to the 1st of February, 1880:—

	lbs.	Value.	Duty Collected.
Ontario.....	1,043,006	\$229,314	\$76,041
Quebec.....	825,898	164,606	56,982
Nova Scotia.....	77,440	36,330	4,833
New Brunswick.....	84,832	18,851	5,430
Manitoba.....	31,386	5,960	1,882
British Columbia.....	43,113	11,755	2,549
P. E. I.....	32,362	6,762	1,950
	2,128,037	\$453,579	\$149,669

The above statement shows that in the eleven months following the tariff changes, there were imported from the United States into Ontario and Quebec, 1,868,904 lbs. of tea, against 5,264,755 lbs. in the preceding twelve months under the old tariff; the imports from China and Japan direct have correspondingly increased.

### THE SUGAR AND MOLASSES TRADE.

The following is a statement of the quantity of Sugar below No. 9 Dutch Standard, entered for consumption in the Dominion during the past six fiscal years:

Whence.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77	1875-76.	1874-75.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Great Britain.....	283,543	30,094	30,533	.....	1,063,245
United States.....	844,779	88,807	27,433	51,200	403,547
Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....	9,744,023	7,844,699
British West Indies.....	127,860	215,769	246,545	58,585	2,024,071
Spanish do.....	622,329	768,807	189,019	175,544	6,703,419
Other Countries.....	6,307	4,588	.....	2,516,411	.....
Total.....	1,884,818	1,108,065	493,530	14,146,798	18,899,153

The following is a statement of the total quantity of Sugar equal to No. 9 and not above No. 13 Dutch Standard, entered for consumption in the Dominion during the past five fiscal years:—

Whence.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1873-74.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Great Britain.....	1,632,339	5,022,704	2,487,430	1,415,810	26,839,495.
United States.....	10,995,434	3,762,946	2,116,173	8,664,758	29,164,957
British West Indies	2,231,720	954,247	2,182,143	6,550,964	8,359,872
Spanish " "	4,385,977	635,301	1,300,558	2,590,292	15,899,172
Sandwich Islands.....	.....	.....	178,308	52,676	.....
Other Countries ..	145,276	249,138	94,667	580,826	5,188,698.
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>19,390,746</b>	<b>10,624,336</b>	<b>8,359,279</b>	<b>19,855,326</b>	<b>85,452,194</b>

It is necessary to explain that the quantity entered for consumption in 1873-4 in the above table, represents all sugar above No. 9 Dutch Standard, that was in that year imported, no line having at that time been drawn at No. 13 Dutch Standard.

The following is a statement of the quantity of sugar above No. 13 Dutch Standard, entered for consumption in the Dominion in the past four fiscal years:—

Whence.	1878-9	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Great Britain.....	26,277,336	45,918,791	47,316,877	30,442,099
United States.....	59,801,495	42,526,997	28,845,766	33,340,919
British West Indies..	675,545	1,165,548	2,194,853	3,370,013
Spanish West Indies.	4,853,226	3,103,261	5,285,682	5,971,966
French West Indies..	79,144	56,682	67,631	227,545
Danish West Indies..	3,108	11,289	.....	144,232
British Guiana.....	52,536	459,223	1,166,438	1,211,542
Sandwich Islands....	.....	2,145	621,072	671,447
Other Countries.....	85,762	246,942	157,881	63,891
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>91,828,152</b>	<b>93,490,878</b>	<b>85,656,200</b>	<b>75,443,654</b>

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The total quantity above No. 9 Dutch Standard entered for consumption in 1879 was 111,218,898 lbs., against 104,115,214 lbs. in 1878; 94,015,479 lbs. in 1877; 95,298,980 lbs. in 1876; 82,617,733 lbs. in 1875; 85,452,194 lbs. in 1874, and 76,970,935 lbs. in 1873. The decrease in the quantity of sugar below No. 9 imported is very noticeable, and is to be attributed to the suspension of the sugar-refining business in Canada, which the late tariff compelled.

The increase in the importation of refined sugar from the United States has been very large, the quantity imported in the calender year 1875 being 17,170,699 lbs., and in 1877, 35,170,229 lbs., while in 1878-9 it was 68,822,736 lbs. This increase was caused by the encouragement which the United States Government offered to refiners in that country by granting a drawback on the duty on all sugars exported, and by the refusal of the Canadian Government to in any way protect our own refining industries. The Redpath Refinery was compelled to suspend operations early in the spring of 1876 because of the unequal competition with the American refiners who enjoyed the drawback; and the Canadian supply of white sugar has been since that time derived almost altogether from the United States. The effect of the closing of the Redpath Refinery was seen in the decrease of 17,800,000 lbs. in the importation of sugar below No. 9 between 1875 and 1878, and in the almost total destruction of our sugar trade with producing countries. For instance, in 1873-4 we imported 29,627,534 lbs. of sugar from the British and Spanish West Indies, and 10,133,145 lbs. from Brazil, whereas in 1877-8 we imported only 6,842,933 lbs. from the British and Spanish West Indies, and not a single pound from Brazil. There was thus a decrease of 32,917,746 lbs. in the importation from these countries.

The new tariff made very great changes in the sugar duties, reducing the duty on raw and increasing the duty on refined sugar. The bounty or drawback in the United States was also rendered inoperative by the imposition of the duty on the actual value of the sugar, without regard to drawbacks or bounty, so

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that in future there will be a duty collected on the drawback granted by the United States on refined sugars exported from that country.

Immediately after the re-adjustment of the tariff the Sugar Refinery of Redpath & Co. was re-opened, and has been actively in operation since that time. In the autumn of 1879 a second refinery, that of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company, also began operations in Montreal, and arrangements are now being made for the erection of refineries at Moncton, N.B., and Hamilton, Ont. With the change in duties came a change in the sources of our sugar supply. The United States supply was cut off, the direct trade in raw sugar with the West Indies restored, and the Canadian demand supplied wholly by our own refiners and imported Scotch sugars.

The following return shows the quantity of sugar entered at each Province for the six months ended on the 1st January, 1880, and for the same period of 1879 :—

	Six months end'g 1st Jan., 1879. Lbs.	Six months end'g 1st Jan., 1880. Lbs.
Ontario.....	32,617,040	9,685,012
Quebec .....	19,826,532	46,048,911
Nova Scotia .....	5,817,637	14,239,716
New Brunswick.....	3,945,552	2,287,190
Manitoba .....	378,603	16,978
British Columbia.....	771,698	495,858
Prince Edward Island.....	515,410	349,646

Of the 46,048,911 lbs. entered in this Province, 43,958,224 lbs. were at Montreal, and consisted almost entirely of raw sugars from the West Indies, as did the importations into Nova Scotia. In the calendar year 1878 the import of sugar *via* the St. Lawrence River was 12,289,843 lbs., while in 1879 it was 64,375,656 lbs., an increase of 52,085,813 lbs. To bring this sugar there were employed 45 vessels, of 20,731 tons, which came direct from the West Indies.

The following Table shows the trade with the Dominion in Molasses :—

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## ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION DURING FOUR FISCAL YEARS.

Whence.	1878-79	1877-78	1876-77	1875-76
Molasses, other than for Refining purposes.	Value \$	Value \$	Value \$	Value \$
Great Britain.....	214	2,879	2,578	2,963
United States.....	191,598	318,093	162,555	300,824
British West Indies.....	429,390	384,888	360,335	374,003
Spanish do.....	81,741	132,806	172,299	208,113
French do.....	1,325	1,965	1,316	5,988
Other Countries.....	58,554	9,825	503	398
British Guiana.....	2,862	90,269	49,431	29,904
Total.....	765,684	940,725	778,682	935,828
Cane Juice, Melado, &c.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Great Britain.....	210,859	8,779	48,802	4,908
United States.....	3,482,798	3,716,288	3,305,961	2,106,209
British West Indies.....	145	820	.....	1,502
Other Countries.....	1,568,949	2,754	.....	.....
Total.....	5,262,751	3,728,641	3,354,763	2,112,619

## THE COAL TRADE.

The coal fields of the Dominion are said to cover an area of 60,000 square miles, an area more than five times greater than that of the coal fields of Great Britain. These deposits comprise the anthracite basins of Queen Charlotte Island, British Columbia; the bituminous coal fields of Vancouver, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and the lignite deposits in the Saskatchewan, Pembina, Arthabasca and Fraser Rivers. The richest and most important coal fields and collieries of the Dominion are on the Atlantic seaboard, and their development is destined to augment our commerce and carrying trade. The annual capacities of the collieries is over 2,000,000 tons, or 500,000 tons more than the present consumption of the Dominion, the cost of production in Canada is no greater than it is in England or the United States, while the analysis shows that for gas, steam and domestic pur-

poses our coal is equal to any bituminous coal imported from the United States. The production of coal in British Columbia was 154,052 tons in 1877, against 139,181 tons in 1876, an increase of nearly 15,000 tons. The mines are on Vancouver Island. The coal of this island is held in high esteem for gas, steam and household purposes. San Francisco is the principal market for its sale.

The great coal fields of Eastern Canada are situated in Nova Scotia, and coal mining constitutes one of the chief industries of the Province. The total sales for the year 1879 amounted to 688,624 tons, being a decrease of 4,863 tons as compared with the sales in 1878. The sales of round coal, however, were 12,923 tons in excess of those in 1878, which would make the value of the coal sales this year at least equal in value to those of the preceding one. The most noticeable feature in the trade was the increase in the sales to Ontario and Quebec, the quantity sold in these Provinces in 1879 being 154,118 tons, against 83,710 tons in 1878. The shipments to New Brunswick have decreased slightly. The sales in Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland were about the same as in the preceding year, while the sales to the United States were 51,641 tons, the smallest in any year since 1850. The sales to the West Indies fell off from 16,999 tons in 1878 to 10,124 tons in 1879.

*Cumberland County.*—The total trade of this County amounted to 90,671 tons, against 104,869 tons in 1878. This decrease would probably not have appeared but for an unavoidable suspension of work, owing to a disagreement with the workmen at Spring Hill, lasting five weeks.

*Pictou County.*—The trade of this County has increased during the past year, the returns showing that 330,878 tons of coal were sold, an increase of 42,475 tons over the sales of 1878. This production would have been still larger but for two causes, the temporary stoppage of the Londonderry Blast Furnace, and the strike at the Drummond Colliery in December. The most notable feature in the trade of the County has been the increase of

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sales to Quebec and Ontario, from 55,501 tons in 1878 to 103,217 tons in 1879.

*Cape Breton County.*—The sales of coal from this County were 36,128 tons less than in 1878. The sales to Quebec have increased materially, while the sales to the United States have fallen off 46,077 tons.

The quantity of coal raised and sold in Nova Scotia in the past four years was as follows :—

	Raised.	Sold.
1879 .....	788,271	688,624
1878 .....	770,603	693,511
1877 .....	757,496	687,065
1876 .....	709,046	634,207

The Imports of Coal into Canada from the United States have been as follows :—

1870 .....	222,614
1871 .....	165,350
1872 .....	311,091
1873 .....	463,858
1874 .....	671,023
1875 .....	512,835
1876 .....	625,203
1877 .....	769,664
1878 .....	746,516
1879 .....	799,636

The tariff of 1879 imposed a duty of 50 cents per ton, of 2,000 lbs., on Anthracite and Bituminous coal imported into Canada. In March, 1880, the duty on Bituminous coal was increased to 60 cents per ton of 2,000 lbs.; that on Anthracite remaining at 50 cents.

The Coal Sales (Home and Foreign) from Nova Scotia since 1869 have been as follows:—

PROVINCES.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Quebec .....	4,419				187,059	162,269	189,754	117,303	95,118	83,710	154,118
New Brunswick .....		21,452			68,217	78,841	85,968	101,890	104,818	115,245	84,731
Newfoundland .....		40,699			55,861	55,696	62,348	51,742	49,342	61,361	57,651
Prince Edward Island .....					26,840	41,948	43,641	46,908	45,169	43,412	44,891
Nova Scotia .....					215,295	214,965	212,630	225,658	255,790	279,172	278,120
United States .....	376,135	209,448	252,170	154,092	264,760	138,335	89,746	71,634	118,216	88,495	51,641
West Indies .....		1,170	1,380		54,213	47,844	16,429	17,971	13,660	16,999	10,124
East Indies .....							1,003				
South America .....	186	120	60		1,885	5,077	4,779		573	528	
French West Indies .....		2,305	1,551								
Spanish West Indies .....	2,407	10,211	2,879								
Spain .....		69	190								
St. Pierre et Miquelon .....	2,330	2,699	3,302								
Great Britain .....	200	170	270		6,976	4,152		1,101	4,379	3,594	7,348

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following:—

COUNTRIES

Great Britain.....  
United States.....  
British West Indies.....  
Spanish do.....  
French do.....  
South America.....

The United States is our best customer for fish to the value of \$177,018, lobsters purchased for to the value of canned salmon British West pickled mackerel

THE FISHERIES OF THE DOMINION.

The Dominion Government has seven public establishments devoted to the official reproduction of fish, at the following places:—Newcastle, Ontario; Sandwich, Ontario; Tadousac, Quebec; Gaspé Basin, Quebec; Restigouche, Quebec; Bedford, Nova Scotia, and Miramichi, New Brunswick.

It is satisfactory to learn that the yield of the Canadian fisheries is steadily improving, it being valued at \$12,029,957 in 1877, \$13,215,678 in 1878, and approximately \$13,500,000 in 1879. The statements compiled from the Trade Returns show that the value of fish exported was \$7,072,203 in 1879, against \$6,929,366 in 1878, and \$5,874,360 in 1877, while the imports of fish into Canada last year were \$1,191,211, against \$1,300,468 in 1878, and \$1,360,350 in 1877.\* The exports, therefore, increased \$142,837, and the imports decreased \$109,257, last year.

The countries to which we exported most largely were the following:—

COUNTRIES.	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879
Great Britain.....	\$ 652,870	\$ 687,312	\$ 808,330	\$1,085,088	\$1,535,237
United States.....	1,644,828	1,475,330	1,317,917	2,392,217	2,001,679
British West Indies.....	1,493,530	1,348,637	1,633,868	1,426,490	1,413,938
Spanish do .....	728,299	825,287	958,850	841,193	984,069
French do .....	240,841	239,724	143,801	223,237	191,190
South America.....	208,921	297,609	338,734	381,415	337,705

The United States, it will be seen by the above statement, is our best customer, having purchased last year dry salted codfish to the value of \$193,113, pickled mackerel \$630,602, herrings \$177,018, lobsters \$222,456, and salmon \$461,082. Great Britain purchased principally preserved lobsters, having taken that fish to the value of \$879,128 last year; we sent also to Great Britain canned salmon to the value of \$401,625. Of the export to the British West Indies \$1,071,998 was dry salted codfish, \$131,296 pickled mackerel, and \$171,193 pickled herring. The Spanish

St. Pierre et Miquelon ..... 2,330  
 Great Britain ..... 200  
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and French West Indies and South America confined their purchases to dry salted codfish, mackerel and herring.

In addition to the countries enumerated above, there was exported from the Dominion, in 1879, dry salted codfish to the value of \$146,053 to Italy, \$102,685 to Portugal, and \$152,897 to British Guiana.

In what proportion the different varieties are chosen by our customers may be seen by the following table of the shipments in the past three years:—

KIND OF FISH.	Value Exports. 1879.	Per cent. 1879.	Value Exports. 1878.	Per cent. 1878.	Value Exports. 1877.	Per cent. 1877.
Codfish .....	\$3,197,170	45.24	\$3,192,806	46.08	\$3,390,000	57.7
Mackerel .....	881,746	12.46	1,043,495	15.06	659,000	11.2
Lobsters .....	1,155,017	16.34	966,689	13.94	669,000	11.4
Herring .....	458,570	6.43	496,233	7.16	606,000	10.5
Salmon .....	280,194	4.	670,728	9.66	271,000	4.6
Other Fish .....	937,414	13.26	363,838	5.24	135,000	2.
Fish Oil .....	132,399	1.87	131,680	1.90	121,000	2.3
Seal Skins .....	29,693	.40	63,947	.96	23,000	0.3
Total .....	\$7,072,203	100.	\$6,929,366	100.	\$5,874,000	100.

The value of fish imported into the Dominion in 1879 was \$1,192,942, against \$1,240,930 in 1878. There came from Newfoundland fish and fish-oil to the value of \$557,314; from Labrador \$11,851, and from the United States \$581,468, chiefly codfish and oysters.

The total breeding es 1879, from t

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The total number of young fish distributed at the several breeding establishments in the Dominion during the spring of 1879, from the hatching of 1878, was as follows:—

Fish Hatcheries.	Salmon.	California Salmon.	Salmon Trout.	Speckled Trout.	Whitefish.
Newcastle, Ontario.....	601,000	1,700	1,130,000	100,000	800,000
Sandwich do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000,000
Bedford, Nova Scotia.....	1,740,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Restigouche, Quebec.....	1,210,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gaspe do.....	1,655,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tadoussac do.....	1,470,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miramichi, New Brunswick	1,025,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total distribution in 1879	7,701,000	1,700	1,130,000	100,000	12,800,000
do do 1878	5,141,000	35,000	658,090	20,000	21,900,000

The total number of young fish distributed in 1879 was 21,732,700, against 27,754,000 in 1878, and 13,486,900 in 1877.

The following numbers of Vivified Eggs were deposited in the Hatching-troughs of the several Fish Hatcheries in the Dominion in the Fall of 1879:—

Fish Hatcheries.	Salmon.	Salmon Trout.	Speckled Trout.	Whitefish.
Newcastle, Ont. { Lake Ontario Salmon	309,000	1,264,000	40,000	1,200,000
{ California do....	86,000	.....	.....	.....
Sandwich do.....	.....	.....	.....	18,000,000
Tadoussac, Quebec.....	1,400,000	.....	.....	.....
Gaspe do.....	850,000	.....	.....	.....
Moisie River do (Private Hatchery)....	200,000	.....	.....	.....
Restigouche, Quebec.....	1,500,000	.....	100,000	.....
Bedford, N. S.....	1,400,000	.....	.....	.....
Miramichi, N. B.....	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....
St. John River, N. B.....	320,000	.....	.....	.....
Dunk River, P. E. I.....	700,000	.....	.....	.....
Total number of Vivified Ova in 1879	7,765,000	1,264,000	140,000	19,200,000
do do 1878	8,942,000	1,840,000	169,000	16,000,000

The number of salmon caught by anglers in 1879 was reported at 3,035, against 2,684 in 1878.

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## THE SHIPPING OF THE DOMINION.

The year 1879 was not a prosperous one for the ship-building industry of Canada; the number of new vessels built and registered having been 265, of a tonnage of 74,227, against 340 vessels of a tonnage of 101,506 tons in the previous year, while in 1874 there were constructed 496 vessels of a tonnage of 190,756 tons. The depression in the ship-building trade has been caused by the general decline in the commerce of the country, the lessened interchange of commodities with foreign nations, and the decline in inter-provincial trade. Canada, however, still holds the proud position of the fourth maritime power of the world, nearly equaling Norway, which ranks third, as the following statement shows:—

	Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.	Net tonnage.
Great Britain (not including Canada) ..	2,658	11,770	6,807,609
United States .....	519	5,915	2,411,243
Norway .....	135	4,178	1,426,071
Canada .....	884	6,587	1,332,094
Germany .....	244	3,159	1,112,510

In 1877 Canada ranked fifth among the Maritime States, Italy having the fourth place, with a tonnage of 1,360,425, but last year that nation was credited with only 992,946 tons, and has dropped back to sixth place. Norway during the past two years has increased her tonnage 34,194 tons, while in the same time the tonnage of the Dominion has been augmented by 21,626 tons. The number of vessels built in the different provinces in 1879 was as follows:—New Brunswick, 43; Nova Scotia, 126; Quebec, 29; Ontario, 42; Prince Edward Island, 20, and British Columbia, 5. The number of vessels on the Registry books of the Dominion, by Provinces, is as follows:—

	Vessels.	Tons.
New Brunswick .....	1,135	340,491
Nova Scotia .....	2,975	552,159
Quebec .....	1,975	246,025
Ontario .....	1,006	136,987
Prince Edward Island .....	298	49,807
British Columbia .....	60	4,701
Manitoba .....	22	1,924
Total .....	7,471	1,332,094

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Assuming the average value of these vessels to be \$30 per ton, the value of the registered tonnage of Canada on 31st December last would be \$39,962,820. The past year was a disastrous one to shipping, the casualties to British, Canadian and foreign sea-going vessels reported as having occurred in Canadian waters, and to Canadian sea-going vessels in waters other than those of Canada, numbering 368, representing a tonnage of 148,181 tons, and a loss, both total and partial, as far as ascertained, of \$3,390,876. The number of lives lost in connection with these disasters was 281, of which 32 were lost in Canadian waters and 249 in foreign waters. In the inland waters of Canada the disasters reported in 1879 were 50, representing a loss in money of \$110,585, and in lives of 40. There were, therefore, 418 casualties in 1879, involving a loss of 321 lives and \$3,501,461, against 414 casualties in the preceding year, involving a loss of 187 lives and \$3,444,875.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of New Vessels Built and Registered in the Dominion of Canada during the years ended 31st December, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879.

Provinces.	1875		1876		1877.		1878.		1879.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
New Brunswick.....	65	33,483	61	31,040	54	31,158	56	27,368	43	19,067
Nova Scotia.....	177	67,106	194	58,771	219	47,980	166	49,784	126	39,208
Quebec.....	102	22,825	51	17,800	62	19,253	46	10,870	29	7,421
Ontario.....	53	7,760	47	5,397	28	3,316	30	2,409	42	2,464
Prince Edward Island.....	83	19,838	62	14,571	62	17,026	38	10,382	20	5,279
British Columbia.....			1	121	2	204	2	45	5	788
Manitoba.....					3	48	1	15		
	480	151,012	416	127,700	430	118,985	339	100,873	265	74,227
Add new vessels built in Canada, which proceeded to the United Kingdom under a Governor's pass without being registered.....			3	2,721	2	1,913	1	633		
Add new vessel which left Quebec for registration in Germany.....			1	480						
Total.....	480	151,012	420	130,901	432	120,918	340	101,506	265	74,227

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE

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1880:-

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American...  
Norwegian...  
Canadian\*...  
Germany...  
Italian...  
French...  
Russian...  
Swedish...  
Spanish...  
Greek...  
Dutch...  
Austrian...  
Danish...  
South Ame...  
Portuguese...  
Central Am...  
Turkish...  
Asiatic...  
Belgian...  
Egyptian...  
Romanian...  
Tunisian...  
African...  
Unknown.

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STATEMENT showing the Sea-going Tonnage, and Tonnage of Steamers over 100 tons register, of each of the Maritime States of the world, taken from the *Répertoire Général* for 1879 and 1880:—

Nationality.	Steamers	Gross Tonnage of Steamers	Net Tonnage of Steamers	Sail'ng Ves'sels	Net Tonnage of Sailing Vessels.	Total Net Tonnage.
British, including Canada and the Colonies.....	3,542	3,933,966	2,555,575	18,357	5,584,128	8,139,703
American.....	519	601,289	369,598	5,915	2,041,645	2,411,243
Norwegian.....	135	61,160	43,748	4,178	1,382,323	1,426,071
Canadian*.....	884	189,722	118,016	6,587	1,214,078	1,332,094
Germany.....	244	265,383	184,526	3,159	927,984	1,112,510
Italian.....	101	100,047	68,149	2,956	924,797	992,946
French.....	292	356,636	233,972	2,914	572,506	806,478
Russian.....	156	119,937	77,944	1,852	425,090	503,034
Swedish.....	194	82,725	57,520	1,921	404,376	461,896
Spanish.....	214	178,144	115,822	1,589	328,681	444,503
Greek.....	13	9,152	5,950	2,002	417,442	423,392
Dutch.....	113	120,711	81,783	1,144	340,093	421,876
Austrian.....	74	81,901	51,916	608	238,347	290,263
Danish.....	104	71,656	45,105	1,180	180,589	225,694
South American.....	80	56,222	37,313	271	94,894	132,207
Portuguese.....	16	15,237	10,381	429	99,917	110,298
Central American.....	8	4,471	2,745	150	53,602	56,347
Turkish.....	10	8,870	5,579	284	48,437	54,016
Asiatic.....	31	36,669	23,052	55	22,022	45,074
Belgian.....	31	54,924	37,647	27	10,809	48,456
Egyptian.....	18	18,893	12,293	.....	.....	12,293
Romanian.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2,680	2,680
Tunisian.....	1	1,067	726	.....	.....	726
African.....	.....	.....	.....	4	505	505
Unknown.....	1	875	525	4	2,738	3,263
Totals.....	5,897	6,179,935	4,021,869	49,015	14,103,605	18,125,474

\* The figures for Canada are not added in the columns, as Canada's tonnage is included in the tonnage of Great Britain.

### THE CATTLE TRADE.

No branch of the export trade displays a more rapid development than that of the Cattle Trade, which in half a dozen years has grown from a beginning so insignificant as to escape atten-

Total ..... 480 151,012 420 130,901 432 120,918 340 101,506 265 74,227

tion to one of the most important branches of our foreign commerce In 1874 the imports into the Dominion were as follows:—

WHENCE	HORSES. No.	CATTLE. No.	SWINE. No.	SHEEP. No.
United States .....	785	5,036	187,201	11,076
Great Britain .....	9	4	2	2

In that year, 1874, the exports from Canada were:—

To	HORSES. No.	CATTLE. No.	SWINE. No.	SHEEP. No.
Great Britain .....	.....	63	.....	.....
United States .....	5,252	36,671	6,788	248,208
Newfoundland .....	116	2,536	157	3,045
British West Indies .....	31	42	12	175
St. Pierre .....	.....	311	26	653

The value of the export was as follows:—Horses, \$570,544; cattle, \$951,269; swine, \$56,894; sheep, \$702,564; making a total of \$2,281,271. In this year the direct export to Great Britain consisted of only 63 head of cattle. Four years later we have an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in the value of the trade and a very considerable direct trade with Great Britain established, the export figures for 1878 being as follows:—

To	HORSES. No.	CATTLE. No.	SWINE. No.	SHEEP. No.
Great Britain .....	1,755	7,964	909	11,985
United States .....	12,229	17,657	2,069	223,822
Newfoundland .....	161	3,951	168	5,140
British West Indies .....	54	6	10	310
St. Pierre .....	.....	878	45	1,617
Total .....	14,199	30,456	3,201	242,874

The value of this export was \$3,215,293.

In the last fiscal year, that of 1878-9, there was a still further development of the trade, the export movement being as follows:—

To	HORSES. No.	CATTLE. No.	SWINE. No.	SHEEP. No.
Great Britain .....	1,247	23,273	3,544	54,721
United States .....	15,110	21,318	2,797	246,573
Newfoundland .....	235	3,952	268	4,824
British West Indies .....	41	23	.....	80
St. Pierre .....	1	691	35	1,921
Other Countries .....	1	.....	304	274
Total .....	16,635	49,257	6,948	308,393

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The value of this export was as follows :—Horses, \$1,377,944 ; cattle, \$2,294,286 ; swine, \$61,147 ; sheep, \$989,613 ; total, \$4,722,990.

A recapitulation of the foregoing tables gives this result :—

	EXPORTED.			IMPORTED.		
	1874. No.	1878. No.	1879. No.	1874. No.	1878. No.	1879. No.
Horses .....	5,399	14,199	16,635	794	1,589	1,677
Cattle .....	39,623	30,456	49,257	5,040	5,597	3,959
Swine .....	6,983	3,201	6,948	187,203	14,704	16,063
Sheep .....	252,081	242,874	308,393	11,078	10,506	11,375

From a statement prepared by Mr C. H. Chandler, of Montreal, we learn that the shipment of cattle from that port to Great Britain in the calendar years 1878 and 1879 was as follows :—

	1879.		1878.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Cattle .....	26,176	\$1,911,000	18,655	\$1,678,950
Sheep .....	78,780	631,000	41,250	330,000
Horses .....	386	84,000	690	82,200
Mules .....	74	7,500	....	....
Swine .....	3,391	47,500	2,027	26,375
Total .....		\$2,681,000		\$2,117,525
Amount paid for supplies .....		\$124,100		\$94,827

Of the stock exported to Great Britain in 1878 there were 9,070 cattle and 500 sheep that came from Chicago, raised in the Northwestern States, while in 1879 the whole were Canadian grown, with the exception of 1,400 sheep and 74 mules. This enormous increase of the Canadian cattle export, as compared with the previous year, shows that our farmers are more alive to the importance of stock-raising and improving the quality to satisfy the demand from the English market. The success which has thus far attended the exportation of Canadian cattle gives great encouragement to farmers to pay still more attention to stock-raising and the improvement of breed.

SHEEP.  
No.  
11,076  
2

SHEEP.  
No.  
248,208  
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THE  
TRADE AND COMMERCE  
OF MONTREAL.

THE CONDITION OF THE BANKS IN 1879.

The condition of the Banks acting under Charter in Ontario and Quebec, at the opening and close of the year, is shown in the following table, compiled from the official return:—

CAPITAL.	Jan. 1st, 1879.	Dec. 31, 1879.
Capital subscribed.....	\$59,826,557	\$55,554,133
Capital paid up.....	58,098,996	54,036,740
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>		
Circulation.....	\$19,186,300	19,891,211
Dominion Government deposits.....	4,061,769	9,399,765
Provincial " ".....	769,700	597,739
Public deposits.....	60,053,032	62,395,323
Due Banks in Canada.....	1,637,513	2,888,387
“ “ in United Kingdom.....	1,059,819	512,914
“ “ in U. S.....	254,739	53,950
Other Liabilities.....	158,664	241,411
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$87,181,539</b>	<b>\$95,980,700</b>
<b>ASSETS.</b>		
Specie.....	\$ 5,079,806	\$ 6,273,946
Dominion notes.....	7,530,402	8,462,801
Cheques on Banks.....	4,037,513	4,212,295
Due from Banks in Canada.....	3,950,413	4,115,018
“ “ in U. S.....	5,294,480	19,029,981
“ “ in United Kingdom.....	922,952	4,699,942
Loans to Government.....	\$26,815,566	\$46,793,983
Government stocks.....	1,624,850	520,609
Advances on Bank stock.....	1,869,208	1,855,167
Advances on Bonds.....	2,574,341	1,123,874
Loans to Corporations.....	5,096,510	5,260,075
Current discounts.....	3,450,871	4,216,008
Notes overdue.....	106,835,461	87,110,271
Real Estate.....	5,704,908	5,194,406
Other assets.....	5,219,257	5,358,578
“ “.....	1,341,973	3,111,518
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$160,505,952</b>	<b>\$160,544,489</b>

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The year 1879 was not a profitable one for the Banking interests. It opened with a stringent money market and an uneasy feeling prevalent, in consequence of the great bank failures in the United Kingdom at the close of 1878. The rate of discount was 8 @ 9 per cent., and loans on stocks were difficult to obtain at 7 per cent. on call. Business was exceedingly dull, and safe employment for capital difficult to obtain at remunerative rates. As the year advanced the rate of discount fell back to 7 @ 8 per cent., and of stock loans to 5 @ 6 per cent., which were the prevailing rates throughout the greater part of the year. In the fall the money market was somewhat more active, the large crop harvested and higher prices of produce then prevailing, expanding the circulation largely, and in spite of the closing of the Consolidated, Ville Marie and Mechanics' Banks, and contraction of business by the Exchange Bank, the circulation at the close of the year was \$705,000 more than in the corresponding period in 1878. The contraction of business and difficulty experienced in employing capital is attested by the reduction of discounts to the amount of \$19,725,000 during the year, the increase of \$20,000,000 in the cash "reserve," and the increase of \$2,350,000 in public deposits. A prominent feature in the statements of the condition of the Banks at the opening and close of the year, is the increase of nearly \$14,000,000 in the balance due from agents in the United States, the capital being retained in that country because of the impossibility of profitably using it in Canada. The general management of the Bank of Montreal was in September entrusted to Mr. C. F. Smithers, formerly chief agent at New York, Mr. Angus having resigned in October. The business failures of the year were numerous and important, including the following in Montreal :—W. Clendinneng, foundryman, liabilities, \$260,000 ; Mullarky & Co., boots and shoes, \$255,000 ; A. A. Murphy, dry goods, \$60,000 ; Bossange & Gardiner, commission merchants, \$72,000 ; W. Strafford & Co., boots and shoes, \$100,000 ; A. Pilon & Co., dry goods, \$85,000 ; W. McLaren & Co., boots and shoes ; Robert Dunn & Co., dry goods ; Jas. Sutherland, stationer, \$50,000 ; Leggatt & Johnson, boots and shoes, \$120,000 ; Alex.

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5,194,406  
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Seath, leather, \$200,000; D. Butters & Co., produce; F. & G. Cushing, fancy goods; Ascher & Co., dry goods; L. Harmburger & Co., fancy goods, \$60,000; Ascher, Laurie & Co., fancy goods; Hy. Beattie & Co., groceries, \$190,000; Fish, Shepherd & Co., dry goods, \$245,000; Davidson Bros. & Co., dry goods, \$135,000; Cushing & Co., dry goods, \$68,000; Baylis-Wilkes Co., paints and oils, \$50,000; McGauvran, Tucker & Co., lumber, \$250,000; M. Kortosk & Co., furs, \$200,000; Richard Smardon, boots and shoes, \$153,000; R. Jellyman, paper-box manufacturer, \$200,000; G. A. Cochrane, provisions, \$110,000; T. J. Claxton & Co., dry goods, \$765,000; McGibbon & Baird, grocers, \$110,000. Outside Montreal the following failures occurred during the year:—D. McInnes & Co., Hamilton, \$970,000; T. & W. Murray, general merchants, Pembroke, \$115,000; L. H. Deveber & Son, dry goods and groceries, St. John, N. B., \$912,000; Carvell Bros., general merchants, Charlottetown, P. E. I., \$100,000; Garland, Mutchmore & Co., dry goods, Ottawa, \$300,000; G. P. Black, commission merchant, Halifax, \$100,000; Galbraith, Christie & Co., hats and caps, Toronto, \$220,000; E. Morrison & Co., flour and commission merchants, Halifax, \$180,000.

### THE FAILURES OF THE YEAR.

The following is a comparative statement of the number of failures and liabilities of insolvents in the Dominion:—

	Failures.	Liabilities.
1879.....	1,902	\$29,347,937
1878.....	1,697	23,908,677
1877.....	1,892	25,523,903
1876.....	1,728	25,517,991
1875.....	1,968	28,843,967
1874.....	996	7,696,765
1873.....	994	12,334,193
Total.....	11,177	\$153,173,432

The number in business in Canada during the past year was 55,964, and in the United States 702,157. In the following table is given the percentage of failures to the number reported in business for the two years 1878 and 1879 in the two countries:—

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CANADA.				
	No. in Business.	No. of Failures.	P. C. of Failures.	Am't of Liabilities.
1878....	56,347	1,607	1 in every 33	\$23,908,677
1879....	55,964	1,902	1 in every 29	29,349,937
UNITED STATES.				
	No. in Business.	No. of Failures.	P. C. of Failures.	Am't of Liabilities.
1878....	674,741	10,478	1 in 64	\$234,383,132
1879....	702,157	6,658	1 in 105	98,149,053

The average liabilities in Canada in 1878 were \$14,088, and in 1879 \$15,430. The statement as regards Canada is not an encouraging one upon the face of it. What it is important to notice, however, is this: that the improvement in business did not commence until the middle of September; that since that time the failures have decreased, and that the bountiful harvest, revival of trade in the United States and the introduction of the new fiscal policy will work a vast and substantial improvement in business during this present year. The figures show that one trader in every twenty-nine in Canada failed last year, while in the United States the proportion was only one in every one hundred and five, a disproportion which indicates that the avenues of business are still excessively occupied in Canada, and that no addition to the army of traders is yet required. During the year of 1878 the Bankruptcy Law was repealed in the United States, and an anxiety on the part of traders to avail themselves of its provisions caused the large increase in the number of failures in that year; the absence of an Insolvent Act has unquestionably assisted in a considerable degree to the smaller number recorded in 1879, as only those unable longer to continue would go into insolvency. It is an unquestionable fact that in Canada the expectation of a repeal of the Insolvent Law led to a larger number of assignments than would otherwise have been recorded.

#### BANK SUSPENSIONS.

The year 1879 witnessed four bank suspensions, a larger number than has occurred in any single year since the rebellion. The first to succumb was the Mechanics' Bank which, on June

1st clos<sup>ed</sup> its doors; on August 1st, two month's later, the Consolidated Bank was compelled to take similar action, which event was followed by the suspension of the Exchange and Ville Marie Banks. Of these concerns only one, the Exchange, has weathered the storm, and resumed business.

#### THE CONSOLIDATED BANK.

This Bank derived its name from the amalgamated City Bank of Montreal and Royal Canadian Bank of Toronto, two institutions which had met with only a moderate degree of success. It was hoped, however, that by combining the business under one general management, and so reducing expenses, that a profitable connection could be established. Sir Francis Hincks, a financier of brilliant reputation, was appointed to the Presidency, and the new Bank, or rather the old Banks regenerated, started out under favorable auspices. From the first, however, it is now evident that the business was badly managed, and to the incompetence of the General Manager, Mr. J. B. Renny, is primarily and chiefly due the disastrous failure which culminated in the year under review. The first indication of approaching dissolution was given on April 28th, 1879, when the announcement was made that the half-yearly dividend would be "passed," the losses absorbing the profits. At the annual general meeting, in June following, a reduction of 40 per cent. in the capital stock was recommended by the Board and agreed to by the shareholders. The statement submitted by the Directors on June 4th was as follows:—

Balance at credit Profit and Loss Account, 10th May, 1878..	\$ 9,793 79
Profits for year ended 10th May, 1879, after deducting expenses of management and interest paid.....	<u>257,346 76</u>
	\$267,140 55
APPROPRIATED :	
Interest reserved.....	\$ 33,504 74
Bad debts, 10th November, 1878.....	85,117 73
Dividend, 1st December, 1878.....	104,145 30
	<u>222,767 77</u>
	\$ 44,372 78
Rest transferred.....	<u>232,000 00</u>
	\$276,372 78

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Appropriation for losses ascertained and for further depreciation in securities.....	\$575,268 13	
Balances, Preliminary Expenses and Bank Note Account....	32,351 18	
Reduction in Bank Premises.....	119,646 00	
		<u>727,265 31</u>
Deficiency .....		<u>\$450,892 53</u>
40 per cent. reduction of the Subscribed Capital, authorized by Act of Parliament.....		\$1,394,600 00
Deduct Deficiency as above.....		450,892 53
		<u>\$943,707 47</u>
Surplus.....		<u>\$943,707 47</u>

On July 8th, general manager Renny tendered his resignation and Mr. Archibald Campbell was appointed to the position. On July 15th, the next and most serious blow fell, the directors issuing a circular to the shareholders on that day, announcing the fact that in addition to the 40 per cent. reduction of capital made in June, a further reduction of 40 per cent. of the reduced capital would be necessary in order to place the affairs of the Bank on a substantial basis. The assets were then valued at \$1,250,000 to \$1,500,000 or 60 @ 75 per cent. on the reduced capital. On July 18th, the acting general-manager made the following statement of the condition of affairs :

Reduced Capital.....		\$2,080,000
Balance, present Contingent Fund.....		943,000
		<u>\$3,023,000</u>
Deduct:		
Bad and Doubtful debts.....	\$1,420,000	
Balance to Contingent Fund.....	253,000	1,673,000
		<u>\$1,350,000</u>
Leaving surplus or Capital of.....		\$1,350,000

During the month of July public confidence was being rapidly withdrawn from the Bank, as shown by the drain on deposits, and on August 1st, the suspension was announced. The determination to adopt this course was hastened by the following letter presented to the Board by the Acting General-Manager:—

MONTREAL, 1st August, 1879.

I have to report to the Board that after consulting with the President, and such of the Directors as I was able to see yester-

day, I decided to abandon the attempt to continue cash payments of the liabilities of the Bank. It was deemed very important in the interest, as well of the Bank as of depositors and the public at large, to reduce the liabilities as much as possible, and I have the satisfaction to report that I have been able to close the Chaboillez Square branch under an agreement with the City and District Savings Bank, so that nine agencies, viz., Ayr, Chatham, Clinton, Galt, Hamilton, Chaboillez Square, St. Catherines, Sherbrooke and Woodstock, have now been closed, and the depositors secured. The result has been that the liabilities for deposits, which were on the the 8th June \$3,234,766.59, were on the 29th ultimo, \$1,492,781.90, showing a reduction of \$1,741,984.60. Owing to the closing of the branches, it has been impossible to submit an accurate return of the reduction of circulation, but it must be about \$120,000. There were fair prospects that St. Hyacinthe and Wingham Agencies might also have been transferred, but, unfortunately, the depositors at the former Agency commenced a sudden withdrawal of deposits, which rendered it absolutely necessary to consider seriously the expediency of attempting to maintain cash payment. In doing so, the position of the Bank towards the Trustees for the City of Toronto aid to the Credit Valley Railway Co. had to be considered. The Bank has held for a considerable time a special deposit of \$250,000 on account of the Trustees. On the other hand the Credit Valley Railway Company is indebted to the Bank about \$100,000, as well as \$225,000, for which a special arrangement was made. It was found absolutely necessary, some time ago, in order to secure the completion of the railway works, to postpone the claim of the Bank, the consequence of which is that it became liable to pay the whole \$250,000 of special deposit when called for, and this under existing circumstances it would have been impossible to do. It has for some days been beyond doubt that a very considerable portion of this deposit would be required immediately, and that the suspension could not possibly be delayed many days. Under the circumstances stated, I rely with confidence that the decision to suspend cash payments for the present will be deemed the course most advantageous to the shareholders and to the creditors of the Bank.

(Signed,) ARCH. CAMPBELL,  
*Acting General Manager.*

On September 18th, a special general meeting of shareholders

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was held, at which the following statement of profit and loss account on August 31st was presented :—

Balance at debit profit and loss account, 10th May, 1879...	\$ 450,892 53
Interest paid .....	49,582 65
Interest reserved .....	20,876 43
Reduction in bank premises .....	25,000 00
Appropriation for losses ascertained and for further depreciation in securities .....	1,943,625 53
	<hr/>
	\$2,489,977 14
<i>Deduct</i>	
Forty per cent, transferred 1st July, 1879, from capital stock subscribed .....	\$1,394,600 00
Profits for term ending 31st August, 1879, after deducting expenses of management .....	27,050 21
	<hr/>
	\$1,421,650 21
Deficiency .....	1,068,326 93
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	\$2,489,977 14
Capital paid up .....	\$2,080,920 00
<i>Deduct :</i>	
Deficiency as above .....	1,068,326 93
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A new Board of Directors was appointed at the meeting of Shareholders in December and the Bank placed in liquidation. The last published statement of affairs was as follows :—

GENERAL STATEMENT TO 31ST OCTOBER, 1879.

<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Circulation .....	\$ 280,672 00
Public deposits, on demand .....	\$425,983 90
Public deposits, after notice .....	204,432 14
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	630,416 04
Provincial Government deposits, on demand .....	\$67,944 07
Provincial Government deposits, after notice .....	50,000 00
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	117,944 07
Dominion Government deposits, on demand .....	\$ 71,950 42
Dominion Government deposits, after notice .....	100,000 00
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	171,950 42
Banks in Canada—Cash Balances .....	82,271 03
Banks in Canada (secured by paper included in Assets) ..	526,434 87
Foreign Agents—United States .....	209 60
Foreign Agents—United Kingdom .....	186,442 76
Unclaimed Dividends .....	6,445 01
Interest reserved .....	25,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,027,785 80
Capital Stock paid up .....	2,080,920 00
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	\$4,108,705 80

Note—Notes, &c., bad.....	\$380,978 43
Deficiency.....	897,853 05
	<hr/>
	\$1,278,861 48

*Assets.*

Specie.....	\$ 6,210 99
Dominion Notes.....	17,926 00
Checks and Bills of other Banks.....	13,636 15
Due by Banks in Canada (special).....	178,401 00
Due by Foreign Agents—United States.....	6,193 93
United Kingdom.....	5,945 15
	<hr/>
Due by Banks in Canada—Cash Balances.....	\$228,313 22
Notes, Mortgages, Real Estate, &c., good... \$1,817,101 01	122,153 50
Notes, Mortgages, &c., doubtful.....	297,322 86
Notes, Mortgages, &c., contingent.....	364,953 73
	<hr/>
Notes, Mortgages, &c., bad.....	2,479,377 60
	380,978 43
	<hr/>
	\$3,210,822 75
Balance.....	897,883 05
	<hr/>
	\$4,108,705 80

It was at one time deemed possible that the double liability would have to be imposed on shareholders in order to discharge the liabilities, but this apprehension has passed away, and there is every probability of some small return being ultimately made to the Shareholders. The wreck was unquestionably caused by the incompetence of General Manager Renny, who permitted large overdrafts by customers, and assumed risks which the most ordinary prudence and knowledge of mercantile affairs should have caused him to avoid. He also was guilty of concealing the true state of the affairs of the Bank from the Directors. Criminal proceedings were instituted against Sir Francis Hincks and his co-Directors for violation of the Banking Act in presenting false returns, and although Sir Francis Hincks was found "guilty" by a jury, the verdict was overruled by the full Court.

## THE EXCHANGE BANK.

On August 7th the Exchange Bank closed its doors. The half-yearly dividend had been "passed" in May, and it was then known that the capital had become impaired by the defalcations of the cashier, Mr. C. R. Murray. The distrust formulated by

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the failure of the Consolidated Bank extended to the Exchange, and a heavy drain on deposits set in during July. The Directors attempted to weather the storm by the negotiation of a loan of \$400,000 from the Bank of Montreal, but the terms demanded were so onerous that it was considered wiser to temporarily suspend, and accordingly the doors of the Bank were closed on August 7th. During the succeeding ninety days, the affairs of the Bank were placed in a more satisfactory position by the realization of assets and reduction of liabilities, so that on November 1st the resumption of business was successfully accomplished. The following statement of the condition of the Bank on July 31st, August 31st, and October 31st, will afford an idea of the manner in which the liabilities were reduced and the reserve strengthened during the temporary suspension of payments :—

LIABILITIES.			
	July.	August.	October.
Circulation .....	\$488,149	\$262,829	\$147,775
Government deposits .....	11,920	10,015	10,015
Public deposits .....	665,125	339,152	199,460
Due Banks in Canada .....	44,110	241,507	5,244
Due Banks in England .....	91,085	102,417	77,277
Other liabilities .....	.....	.....	258,936
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$1,300,389</b>	<b>\$955,950</b>	<b>\$698,807</b>
ASSETS.			
Specie .....	\$12,375	\$663	\$19,483
Dominion Notes .....	63,813	757	25,026
Cheques on other Banks .....	66,371	16,194	80,974
Due from other Banks .....	50,657	106,267	309,977
Due from foreign agents .....	36,336	1,989	9,507
Loans on Bank stock .....	7,139	5,689	2,940
Loans on Bonds .....	290,535	248,863	250,104
Loans to Corporations .....	120,009	66,363	29,231
Discounts current .....	1,276,541	1,059,902	565,391
Discounts overdue unsecured .....	97,574	140,705	131,703
Discounts overdue secured .....	77,137	104,304	74,464
Real Estate .....	1,056	1,056	1,056
Bank Premises .....	207,700	207,700	207,700
Other assets .....	944	939	847
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$2,308,187</b>	<b>\$1,961,391</b>	<b>\$1,708,403</b>

During the months of August, September and October the liabilities were therefore reduced \$601,582 and the assets reduced \$599,784. The soundness of the business connection of the Bank

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is shown in the fact that in reducing the discounts by \$711,150, the over-due debts increased only \$30,000, or less than 5 per cent. Since the resumption in November the Bank has been steadily regaining its old position.

## VILLE MARIE BANK.

On August 8th, the Ville Marie Bank, whose creditors shared in the general feeling of distrust prevalent at that time, closed its doors. On June 30th the condition of this Bank was as follows :

CAPITAL.	
Capital authorized.....	\$1,100,000
Capital subscribed.....	1,000,000
Capital paid up.....	916,430
LIABILITIES.	
Circulation.....	\$ 304,168
Deposits—	
Dominion Government, demand.....	71,826
Dominion Government, notice.....	25,000
Other on demand.....	103,160
Other after notice.....	436,155
Other liabilities.....	56,455
<b>Total Liabilities.....</b>	<b>\$ 996,775</b>
ASSETS.	
Specie.....	\$ 6,565
Dominion Notes.....	68,156
Notes and Cheques of other Banks.....	77,193
Due by Canadian Banks.....	3,069
Loans on Stocks.....	3,996
Loans to Corporations.....	72,000
Bills Discounted.....	1,257,937
Notes Due, unsecured.....	139,634
Do. do., secured.....	168,183
Real Estate.....	106,036
Bank Premises.....	38,000
Other Assets.....	15,541
<b>Total Assets.....</b>	<b>\$1,956,314</b>
Deduct Capital and Liabilities.....	1,913,206
<b>Apparent surplus over all Liabilities.....</b>	<b>\$ 43,106</b>

A Special Committee appointed in October to examine the affairs of the Bank reported on December 11th. In their report it was stated that " Among the causes which led the Bank into its present difficult position, some have been absolutely uncontrollable and must be attributed in great measure to the

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crisis which existed for some years past in all branches of commerce; but there are other causes of a more special character concerning which the shareholders have a right to information. Your committee found that since the commencement of the Bank, the cashier, in partnership with other parties, was engaged in important stock operations, which must have taken up a considerable portion of his time and attention; that considerable advances had been made by the Bank to the various companies of which he formed part, and which advances resulted in serious loss to the Bank. Your committee also found that the amount of \$77,899.35 carried to the debit of profit and loss had been insufficient for a considerable time to represent the real amount of losses suffered by the Bank, and this necessarily led to several errors of administration. Considerable advances made by the Bank for the purchase of stock, with the view of preventing its depreciation on the market, were also an agency in bringing about the present condition of the Bank."

The condition of the Bank on October 31st was as follows, the second column showing the value of assets as estimated by the committee appointed for that purpose:—

Capital authorized.....	\$1,000,000 00
Capital subscribed.....	1,000,000 00

LIABILITIES.

Paid up capital.....	\$ 918,460 00
Due to the public.....	576,448 88
	<hr/>
	\$1,494,908 88

ASSETS.

Specie.....	461 89	\$	461 89
Dominion notes.....	446 00		446 00
Notes and checks of other Banks.....	31,779 50		22,293 34
Balances due by other Banks in Canada.....	16,598 51		16,598 51
Loans on current account of Corporations.....	37,886 69		37,886 69
Notes discounted—Head Office.....	665,406 75		535,065 45
Notes discounted—Three Rivers.....	37,328 23		33,168 23
Notes discounted—St. Cuthberts.....	38,767 83		25,842 55
Notes overdue, Head Office.....	\$537,802 22		
Less charged to profit and loss.....	77,899 35—	459,902 87	224,755 96
Notes overdue—Three Rivers.....	156 09		134 18
Notes overdue—St. Cuthberts.....	14,661 71		9,774 47
Immoveables (other than the offices).....	103,158 30		75,300 00
Bank buildings (offices).....	38,000 00		30,000 00
Obligations on movables sold.....	2,900 00		2,900 00
Other debts not included above.....	16,009 16		8,100 00
Cost to the Bank of shares taken back in various settlements.....	67,773 62		.....

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The Bank was put into liquidation and is now being wound up. At the annual meeting of shareholders on January 15th, 1880, the Directors valued the shares at \$58 per \$100 paid up.

THE MECHANICS' BANK.

On May 28th, 1879, the Mechanics' Bank suspended payment. It was in the fall of 1875 that the Mechanics' Bank, through mismanagement, was first compelled to suspend, and on the 18th of December of that year, having arranged for a loan of \$125,000 from the Molson's Bank, business was resumed, although for some time afterwards, general banking operations were not engaged in, the desire of the directors being to close out the old business, by realizing their assets. At the session of Parliament in 1876, an Act was passed authorizing the reduction of the nominal value of the shares to 60 per cent., and the issue of \$300,000 preferential stock which should bear interest at 8 per cent. to be a first charge on the earnings. At the meeting of shareholders in July following, the capital stock was accordingly reduced and preferential shares issued, and since that time the Bank has earned sufficient to pay interest on the loans from the Molsons' Bank and on the preferential stock taken up, and leave a balance at credit of profit and loss account. At the annual meeting in July, 1878, the statement presented showed the earnings of the year after paying interest on preference stock to be \$3,896, which was transferred to the credit of profit and loss account, making the total credit \$15,739.19. The suspension was caused in April by the refusal of the Molsons' Bank to longer honour cheques drawn upon it by the Mechanics' Bank, and as the latter was wholly dependant upon the Molsons' Bank, the closing of it was unavoidable. The position of the affairs of the Mechanics' Bank on April 30th was stated as follows:—

ASSETS.	
Specie .....	\$ 1,171 98
Dominion Notes .....	1,317 50
Notes and Cheques on other Banks .....	4,486 93
Balances due from other Banks of Canada .....	7,295 36
Due from Banks or Agencies in foreign countries .....	1,966 86
Due from Banks or Agencies in the United Kingdom .....	13,403 81

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Notes and Bills discounted and current.....	420,809 02
Notes, &c., overdue and not specially secured.....	121,694 17
Overdue debts secured.....	55,224 60
Real Estate and Mortgages on do., held by the Bank.....	56,004 39
Other Assets not included above.....	37,681 42
<b>Total Assets.....</b>	<b>\$721,155 04</b>

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up.....	\$194,794 00
Circulation.....	168,132 00
Dominion Government deposits on demand.....	2,026 00
Other deposits on demand.....	230,362 22
Other deposits after notice.....	21,158 79
Due to Banks in Canada.....	112,829 86
Other liabilities.....	12,729 84
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$547,238 71</b>

The several meetings of shareholders and creditors held during the year revealed a most unpleasant state of things. It was discovered that the business had been grossly mismanaged by the Cashier. The shareholders attempted to compromise with the creditors but without success, and the Bank was finally placed in insolvency, and the affairs are now being wound up by the assignee. The last published statement was as follows, it being made by the assignee, Mr. James Court

The statements are based, first on the estimated value of the double liability on the original stock, and second on that of the stock reduced by forty per cent., under the Act of Parliament.

*I—Valuation on Original Stock:*

ASSETS (estimated value).

Bills discounted, current, demand and past due, including those held by the Molsons Bank, after making allowance for its claim.....	\$ 42,928
Real estate, estimated surplus of the allowance for mortgage claims..	14,500
Shareholders' liability, estimated value of unpaid preferential stock .....	\$ 15,000
Value of double liability on ordinary and preferential stock.	157,938
	<hr/>
	172,938
	<hr/>
	\$230,366

*Deduct*

Privileged claims, rent and taxes, legal expenses (including sundry claims before insolvency), assignee's commission, &c., say.....	10,500
	<hr/>
	\$219,866

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors, bill-holders and others, say.....	\$375,000
Fifty cents per dollar on which is .....	187,500
	<hr/>
Estimated surplus .....	\$ 32,366



\$171,610  
 150,000  
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 Assets were  
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AVERAGE PRICE OF STOCKS DURING THE YEAR 1879.

BANKS.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.	
	1st to 8th	15th to 22nd.	1st to 8th	15th to 22nd	1st to 8th	15th to 22nd	1st to 8th	15th to 22nd	1st to 8th	15th to 22nd	1st to 8th	15th to 22nd	1st to 8th	15th to 22nd
Montreal .....	138½	135½	132	133½	134½	136½	140½	137½	140	*135	134	136	134½	135½
Ontario .....	67½	61½	63	62½	59	63	64½	63	64½	*60	60½	61	61	62
Consolidated .....	57½	54½	50½	49	47½	46½	46½	48	44	42½	44	40½	45½	28
People's .....	60	60	52½	B.C.	47½	49½	50½	51	53	52	50½	50	49	49
Molsons .....	83	83	83	83½	84	*76	78	78	79	78½	77½	75½	75	76½
Toronto .....	118½	115½	113½	116	114½	116	112½	110½	110½	*107	106½	107½	108	110½
Jacques Cartier .....	32	29½	28½	28½	29½	33	32	35	35½	34½	32½	31½	59	59½
Merchants' .....	79½	77½	78	77½	76½	80½	84½	83½	81	*77	76½	76½	74½	74½
Eastern Townships .....				91½	97	97			99	98½	95	98	b. c.	96
Union .....			52½		53½	54	53	54½	55					
Commerce .....	101½	100½	100½	100½	100½	102	104½	104	103½	104½	*102½	103	103	104½
Hamilton .....														
Exchange .....		64	61	55	50	52	55			49		41		30
Ville Marie .....	60	61			57	50	52½				50	50	50	b. c.
Federal .....		99½	99	99		100		100	100	*96½	97½	98½	99	
Montreal Telegraph Co. ....	106½	102½	102½	100½	100	105	104½	103½	104	103	101½	97½	*86½	90½
Dominion .....			58		65	65						63		72
Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co. ....	43½	42½	44½	41½	40½	40½	43	44	42½	42	41½	41½	42½	42½
City Passenger Railway Co .....	78	75½	75		72½	75	75½	75	81½	82	79½			82½
City Gas Co .....	109½	108	116	118	*109½	109½	109½	107½	108½	111½	113½	115	114½	115½
Montreal Loan Mortgage .....		98		100	B.C.		100		100		99			
R. C. Insurance Co. ....	83½	83½						49			46	46½	46	46
Montreal Corporation 6 p. c. Bonds ..		103½	103		103½					103½	102½		104	102½

\* Ex Dividend. b. c. Book Closed. † On Reduced Capital.

TRADE OF MONTREAL.

AVERAGE PRICE OF STOCKS DURING THE YEAR 1879.—Continued.

BANKS.	AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER		HIGHEST PRICE SOLD AT DURING YEAR.	LOWEST PRICE SOLD AT DURING YEAR.
	1st to 8th	15th to 22nd	1st to 8th	15th to 22nd	1st to 8th	15th to 22nd	1st to 8th	15th to 22nd	1st to 8th	15th to 22nd		
Montreal .....	134½	128½	132	130½	131½	136½	144	*141½	144½	135½	150 on Nov. 12	125 on January 29
Ontario .....	62½	56	56½	56	58½	66½	74	*70½	72½	69½	75½ on Nov. 13	55½ on August 19
Consolidated .....	12½	10	6	9½	8½	8½	4½	5	2	.....	57½ on January 3	2½ on August 28†
People's .....	42½	*40	45	42	46	51½	65	58½	60	57½	67½ on October 30	39 on August 8
Molsons .....	74½	64	68	*66	63½	70	75½	77½	77½	77	84 on January 9	58½ on August 15
Toronto .....	110½	111	113	113	114½	117	121	*117	118½	118½	123 on Nov'ber 13	106½ on June 2
Jacques Cartier .....	60	58	59½	58	58½	60	60	60½	60	59	62 on July 28	28 on Feb'y 25
Merchants .....	73½	72½	78	78½	81½	84½	89½	*88½	90½	84½	96 on Nov. 13	71 on August 8
Eastern Townships ..	97½	.....	96	95	96½	96	96½	.....	102	b. c.	100½ on Nov. 14	90 on January 15
Union .....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	52½	.....	.....	.....	61½ on Dec'ber 1	49½ on August 23
Commerce .....	106½	107½	111½	111½	113½	114	117½	118	119½	114	120 on Dec'ber 2	95½ on January 29
Hamilton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	b. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exchange .....	26½	25	30	.....	35½	.....	.....	49	39	.....	61 on Feb'y 7	20 on August 5
Ville Marie .....	41½	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 on Feb'y 26	20 on Sept. 6
Federal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98½	102	103½	.....	.....	.....	100½ on Feb'y 25	99 on January 24
Mont. Telegraph Co..	88	90	91	91½	86½	84	92½	89½	96½	96½	106½ on March 18	81 on October 7
Dominion .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66½	66	.....	.....	75½ on June 26	60 on June 19
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co.	42½	42½	*37½	*37½	37½	37½	39½	40½	41½	41	45½ on April 28	36½ on Sept. 23
City Pass. R. Co ...	82½	81½	80½	83	80½	80	85	75	.....	75	85 on Nov. 3	75 on March 17
City Gas Co. ....	116½	117½	*117	118½	118½	119	127½	122½	120	113½	130 on Nov. 5	107½ on April 19
Mon. Loan Mortgage.	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	100 Feb'y 17	.....
R. C. Insurance Co..	45	.....	44	.....	44	46	47½	46	.....	.....	83½ on January 21	44½ on Oct. 10
Mont. Corp. 6 p.c. Bds.	.....	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105 on August 28	102½ on April 24

b. c. - Book Closed. \* Ex Dividend. † On Reduced Capital.

TRADE OF MONTREAL.

The y market. 7 and was a wave of p Kingdom had paraly there was a tight mo difficult to was weak the three interest. injurious! and with imprevr close of A "passed" market re that mon the consu pany to that a ne organized to 38, bec rendered stock wa widespre serious l early pat knowled; 30 points the mark had susp Ville Ma



## THE STOCK MARKET.

The year opened on a dull and exceedingly weak stock market. Trade had as yet shown no sign of improvement, the wave of prosperity had scarcely then reached the United States, and was apparently distant from this country, while in the United Kingdom the serious bank failures at the close of the year 1878 had paralyzed trade. In addition to these depressing influences there was that stronger check to speculation on the "bull" side, a tight money market, call loans being quoted at 7 per cent, and difficult to make at any rate. For these reasons the whole market was weak and declined continuously during January. During the three following months the market was devoid of any special interest. The apprehension of the Bank failures in England injuriously affecting trade in this country having passed away, and with it the extreme stringency of the loan market, a gradual improvement in the price of stocks set in and continued until the close of April. In May the Consolidated and Exchange Banks "passed" their half-yearly dividends, but, in spite of this, the market remained steady to firm for Bank stocks during June. In that month Montreal Telegraph declined from 102½ to 93½ on the consummation of the lease of the Dominion Telegraph Company to the American Union Company, and the announcement that a new and powerful rival to the Western Union had been organized. During June, Consolidated Bank shares had declined to 38, because of the reduction of 40 per cent on the capital stock rendered necessary by losses, and in the early part of July this stock was quoted at 51½ on the basis of the reduced capital. A widespread distrust had been created by the revelation of the serious losses sustained, and a "run" on deposits began in the early part of July and continued throughout the month, the knowledge of which carried the stock down to 20¾ or more than 30 points in less than thirty days. In the early part of August the market was thoroughly demoralized. The Consolidated Bank had suspended on August 1st, and a week later the Exchange and Ville Marie closed their doors. A general panic seized the market

and the "short" sales were numerous, nearly all the bank stocks touching the lowest prices of the year. On August 15th the demoralization was intensified by the sudden and unexpected resignation of Mr. R. B. Angus, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal. In this month the depression which had existed since 1875 culminated, and thereafter a general improvement set in. At the close of the month all danger of further trouble among the Banks was removed, and the market having been "over-sold" in the excitement at the time of the suspensions, a "bull" movement was inaugurated and continued up to the close of November. General trade became more active in the fall, the money market was easy and favorable to borrowers, and a healthier tone everywhere prevailed. On October 6th the Dominion Telegraph Company announced a reduction of 20 per cent in the rate of messages in Canada, and this action caused a decline to 81 in Montreal Telegraph stock, the lowest price of the year. A large "short" interest was then created in this stock, which caused a rally in the price to 92½ in the early part of November, and again in December the price was advanced to 99 on large purchases by a clique formed for the purpose of effecting a change in the Directorate of the Company. City Gas Company stock was in the main firm throughout the year, opening at 109¾, advancing to 118½ in February, declining to 107½ in April and then steadily advancing to 127½ in the early part of November. In December, however, the stock declined to 112, on the reported success of the Edison Electric Light. The market for Bank stocks was dull and weak in the closing days of the year. During the year no dividends were paid by the Consolidated or Exchange Banks; the Ville Marie "passed" its second dividend; the Ontario Bank dividend was reduced from 4 to 3 per cent; People's from 2½ to 2 per cent, Nationale from 3½ to 2½ per cent and Eastern Townships from 4 to 3½ per cent, all half-yearly. The Jacques Cartier Bank, which failed in 1875, was successfully re-organized and paid a half-yearly dividend of 2½ per cent.

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## THE PRODUCE TRADE.

The produce business, which has already become so important and prominent a factor in the trade and commerce of this city, is only in its infancy compared to the magnitude it is destined to attain in the not far off future. Montreal has the natural advantage of being by a considerable distance the nearest seaboard to the grain fields of the Northwest, both by rail and water, and this fact alone must tell vastly in its favor in the great future of the grain trade of this continent. The year 1879 has proved a singularly profitable one to producers of grain, they having not only reaped the benefit of abundant crops, but also of highly remunerative values. Exporters as well, experienced a profitable season, in striking contrast to the one preceding it. As will be seen by the subjoined statement, the receipts and shipments of grain in 1879 exceeded those of any previous year on record, the aggregate receipts showing an increase of 1,057,946 bushels over those of 1878, and the shipments exceeding those of 1878 by 1,596,165 bushels. The increase in receipts was made up as follows:—Wheat, 3,923,539 bushels; pease, 414,946 bushels; rye, 310,073 bushels; while corn decreased 1,728,035 bushels, oats 232,562 bushels, barley 63,627 bushels, flour 144,995 barrels and meal 64,078 barrels. The chief increase was in wheat, which more than compensated for the decreased receipts of corn, oats, barley, flour and meal. In the shipments wheat increased 3,658,399 bushels, pease 394,800 bushels, barley 82,529 bushels, rye 295,120 bushels and flour 8,316 barrels, while corn decreased 1,612,528 bushels, oats 311,891 bushels and meal 69,125 barrels.

The following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of flour, meal and grain at the port of Montreal in the past 13 years:—

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Shipments.</i>		<i>Bushels.</i>
Flour, 771,384 bbls., equal to...		3,856,920	Flour, 725,109 bbls., equal to...		3,625,545
Meal, 42,117 bbls., " .....		210,585	Meal, 59,793 bbls., " .....		298,965
Wheat .....	11,313,634		Wheat .....	10,461,221	
Corn .....	4,389,291		Corn .....	4,052,307	
Pease .....	2,026,379		Pease .....	2,621,592	
Oats .....	490,541		Oats .....	645,485	
Barley .....	365,789		Barley .....	418,375	
Rye .....	320,025		Rye .....	333,491	
<b>Total in 1879</b> .....		<b>22,973,164</b>	<b>Total in 1879</b> .....		<b>22,456,981</b>
Do. 1878 .....		21,915,218	Do. 1878 .....		20,860,816
Do. 1877 .....		18,785,984	Do. 1877 .....		17,307,544
Do. 1876 .....		19,086,560	Do. 1876 .....		17,643,592
Do. 1875 .....		17,324,036	Do. 1875 .....		15,497,150
Do. 1874 .....		17,676,188	Do. 1874 .....		16,739,580
Do. 1873 .....		19,989,094	Do. 1873 .....		17,912,572
Do. 1872 .....		18,115,670	Do. 1872 .....		17,522,957
Do. 1871 .....		16,808,108	Do. 1871 .....		16,186,484
Do. 1870 .....		13,106,630	Do. 1870 .....		13,601,310
Do. 1869 .....		13,268,767	Do. 1869 .....		11,687,706
Do. 1868 .....		8,703,764	Do. 1868 .....		7,546,362
Do. 1867 .....		10,796,575	Do. 1867 .....		9,732,425

The following table shows the quantities of flour and grain in store and in hands of millers in Montreal on the dates mentioned in the past three years:—

DATE.	1879		1878		1877		
	FLOUR.	WHEAT	FLOUR.	WHEAT.	FLOUR.	WHEAT.	
	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	
January .....	1	49,968	85,270	44,091	396,311	53,004	93,874
.....	15	54,063	84,655	43,172	396,691	52,782	83,874
February .....	1	55,369	85,863	63,674	396,022	51,372	71,874
.....	15	61,435	85,858	61,924	396,296	56,269	71,874
March .....	1	69,716	85,858	55,992	396,095	53,812	61,874
.....	15	76,292	85,858	63,004	396,292	59,507	61,674
April .....	1	80,663	85,858	68,363	396,096	64,741	61,574
.....	15	77,669	115,858	72,381	395,896	68,435	62,270
May .....	1	71,907	98,637	73,193	400,879	71,021	61,474
.....	15	51,431	108,652	64,907	333,958	77,481	68,288
June .....	1	66,858	123,734	62,518	268,459	95,420	98,885
.....	15	45,194	160,368	54,409	307,203	94,681	87,269
July .....	1	37,819	135,909	49,085	163,592	65,987	66,477
.....	15	31,151	94,679	40,880	155,571	46,204	68,669
August .....	1	24,282	87,298	37,298	100,663	51,566	55,281
.....	15	27,735	83,214	37,242	61,187	41,998	24,318
September .....	1	18,188	52,004	36,226	114,260	29,636	51,923
.....	15	13,746	70,238	41,449	94,068	28,998	102,472
October .....	1	13,958	151,783	45,681	55,783	37,469	223,037
.....	15	30,156	331,454	53,071	175,425	54,161	324,028
November .....	1	51,400	189,371	50,096	122,106	49,941	184,477
.....	15	42,392	132,483	45,123	128,321	42,098	308,787
December .....	1	29,657	147,545	40,141	97,163	31,911	392,716
.....	15	33,101	130,505	45,028	91,159	43,175	437,093

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FLOUR.

The flour trade of 1879 opened with unprecedentedly low prices, which receded to a point that left scarcely any profit for the millers, and proved very unprofitable to dealers. During the first three weeks of January, Spring Extra sold at \$3.95 to \$4.00 per bbl., after which time the market commenced to improve, and prices gradually appreciated, until in the following October they obtained their zenith, when Spring Extra advanced to \$6.30, being just \$2.40 per bbl. higher than the opening and lowest price of the year. This sharp advance, however, was of short duration, as it was brought about chiefly by speculative excitement, and prices soon fell away 65c per bbl., but the last two weeks of the year witnessed another spurt, when the price of Spring Extra moved up to \$6.10. Taken as a whole, the business of the year, if not as large in volume as in the previous one, was certainly more profitable to both millers and dealers. On December 31st, 1879, the stocks of flour in store in Montreal were 34,670 bbls., against 49,968 bbls. on the same date of the previous year. The total receipts of flour in this city for 1879 amounted to 771,384 bbls., against 916,379 bbls. for 1878, which shows a decrease of 144,995 bbls. The total shipments were 725,109 bbls., against 716,793 bbls., or a decrease of 8,316 bbls.

The receipts and shipments of flour in the past eight years were as follows:—

	RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.		RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.
	Brls.	Brls.		Brls.	Brls.
1872 ....	621,973	832,931	1876 ....	915,331	738,075
1873 ....	1,130,666	863,569	1877 ....	823,873	749,247
1874 ....	1,075,353	830,256	1878 ....	916,379	716,793
1875 ....	1,023,551	843,699	1879 ....	771,384	725,109

3ushels.  
 3,625,545  
 298,965  
 3,461,221  
 4,052,307  
 2,621,592  
 645,485  
 418,375  
 333,491  
 2,456,981  
 3,860,816  
 7,307,544  
 1,643,592  
 3,497,150  
 3,739,580  
 7,912,572  
 7,522,957  
 1,186,484  
 3,601,310  
 687,706  
 546,362  
 1,732,425  
 in hands

WHEAT.  
 3ushels.  
 33,874  
 33,874  
 71,874  
 71,874  
 31,874  
 31,674  
 31,574  
 32,270  
 31,474  
 38,288  
 38,885  
 37,269  
 36,477  
 38,669  
 35,281  
 44,318  
 31,923  
 32,472  
 33,037  
 34,028  
 34,477  
 38,787  
 32,716  
 37,093

The quantities of flour inspected in Montreal during the past eighteen years were as follows:—

DATE.	Barrels.	DATE.	Barrels.
1862.....	626,691	1871.....	472,277
1863.....	618,520	1872.....	430,992
1864.....	363,454	1873.....	460,341
1865.....	246,658	1874.....	499,486
1866.....	260,130	1875.....	440,877
1867.....	404,320	1876.....	451,529
1868.....	397,660	1877.....	329,588
1869.....	429,655	1878.....	347,030
1870.....	556,452	1879.....	273,832

The various quantities of the different grades inspected in 1879 were as follows:—

Superior Extra.....	Barrels. 126,518
Extra Superfine.....	20,477
Fancy.....	4,111
Spring Extra.....	96,393
Superfine.....	7,230
Fine.....	5,975
Middlings.....	1,375
Pollards.....	350
Strong Bakers'.....	817
Rejected, &c.....	10,586

The flour fro

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

The following were the prices in Montreal of Spring Extra flour from Canada wheat, during the past four years :—

DATE OF QUOTATIONS.	1879.		1878.		1877.		1876.	
	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 . . . 8	3 95	4 00	5 15 @	5 20	5 60 @	5 70	4 55	4 60
.....16	do	do	5 15	5 20	5 75	5 90	4 50	4 60
.....22	do	do	5 10	5 15	6 00	6 10	4 50	4 55
.....29	4 00	0 00	5 00	5 05	6 15	6 25	4 50	....
February . . . 5	do	....	4 90	4 95	do	do	4 50	....
.....12	do	....	4 80	4 85	6 20	6 25	4 50	4 52½
.....19	4 10	0 00	do	do	6 25	6 30	4 50	4 55½
.....26	4 20	4 25	4 85	4 90	0 00	6 30	do	do
March . . . . . 5	do	do	4 80	4 90	do	do	do	do
.....12	do	do	4 80	4 85	6 30	6 35	do	do
.....19	4 22½	4 27½	....	4 80	6 30	6 35	do	do
.....25	4 20	4 25	....	4 80	do	do	4 70	4 75
April . . . . . 2	do	do	....	4 85	6 30	6 35	4 67½	4 70
..... 9	do	do	....	5 35	6 35	6 40	....	4 70
.....16	do	do	5 15	5 20	6 65	6 75	....	do
.....23	do	do	5 15	5 20	7 25	7 30	....	do
.....30	do	do	5 12½	5 15	8 25	8 50	4 65	do
May . . . . . 7	do	do	5 10	5 15	8 10	8 15	4 65	do
.....14	do	do	....	4 90	8 20	8 25	4 60	4 62½
.....21	4 35	4 40	4 72½	4 75	7 75	7 85	4 62½	4 65
.....28	4 30	4 35	4 70	4 75	7 75	7 85	4 62½	4 65
June . . . . . 4	4 15	4 20	4 50	4 60	7 60	7 70	4 65	....
.....11	4 10	4 20	4 25	4 30	7 30	7 40	4 62½	4 65
.....18	4 25	4 30	....	4 35	7 10	7 20	4 65	4 67½
.....25	4 35	4 40	4 40	4 50	6 95	7 00	4 62½	4 65
July . . . . . 2	4 45	4 50	4 35	4 40	6 70	0 00	4 60	4 65
..... 9	4 75	4 80	4 30	4 35	6 95	7 00	....	4 75
.....16	4 90	4 95	4 40	4 45	6 95	7 10	4 65	4 70
.....23	do	do	4 42½	4 45	7 25	7 30	4 60	....
.....30	do	do	4 90	5 00	7 20	7 25	4 45	4 50
August . . . . 6	do	do	4 75	4 80	6 95	7 05	4 50	4 60
.....13	do	do	4 65	4 70	6 70	6 75	4 60	4 65
.....20	4 85	4 90	4 95	5 00	6 40	0 00	do	do
.....27	4 75	4 80	4 75	4 80	6 20	6 25	do	do
September . . 3	4 70	4 75	4 75	4 80	5 70	5 75	do	do
.....10	4 90	5 00	4 70	4 75	5 70	5 75	4 65	4 75
.....17	5 00	5 10	4 55	4 60	6 00	0 00	4 75	4 80
.....24	5 40	5 45	4 55	4 60	6 00	6 05	4 95	5 10
October . . . 1	5 55	5 60	4 40	4 45	6 00	6 05	5 05	5 20
..... 8	6 00	6 05	4 25	4 30	5 95	6 00	5 15	5 25
.....15	6 05	6 10	4 00	4 10	5 75	5 80	5 10	5 15
.....22	6 25	6 30	3 95	4 00	5 50	5 60	5 15	5 25
.....29	5 75	5 85	....	4 00	5 45	0 00	5 15	5 20
November . . . 5	5 75	5 80	4 00	4 05	5 45	5 50	....	5 20
.....12	5 60	5 65	4 05	4 07½	5 35	5 40	5 15	5 22½
.....19	do	do	4 05	4 10	5 30	5 35	5 15	5 20
.....26	5 70	5 75	4 00	4 05	5 40	5 45	5 20	5 25
December . . . 3	do	do	4 00	4 05	5 37½	0 00	5 25	5 30
.....10	5 85	5 95	4 00	4 05	0 00	5 30	5 30	5 40
.....17	5 95	6 00	4 00	....	5 15	5 20	do	do
.....24	6 00	6 10	4 00	....	5 10	5 15	do	do
.....31	6 05	....	....	4 00	5 10	5 15	5 40	5 50

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barrels.

172,277  
130,992  
60,341  
99,486  
40,877  
51,529  
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## WHEAT.

Montreal's wheat trade in 1879 was by far the largest on record, the receipts and shipments of that year being considerably ahead of all previous ones. This significant increase in the export trade of the leading cereal is but the natural outcome of Montreal's position on this continent as the most direct shipping point from the West and Northwest to Europe, which fact is bound to become better understood and more generally availed of year by year. Not only did our carrying trade in wheat exhibit an important expansion last year, but the amount of wheat sent to this market for sale showed likewise a marked increase over that of former seasons. In singular contrast to the downward course of prices in 1878, which caused severe losses to shippers and crippled several of our best houses, the tendency of the markets in 1879 was just as much in their favor as it had been against them in the previous season. At the opening of navigation last year the price of No. 2 Canada Spring wheat commenced at about 98c. to \$1.02, and steadily advanced to \$1.12 in July, from which point it receded to \$1.00 in the following September, when it again advanced rapidly to \$1.33 at the close of navigation, and in December it was quoted as high as \$1.45. The shipping season opened in April at 98c. to \$1.02, and closed at about \$1.33 in November. As will be seen by the following tables, the total receipts of wheat at Montreal in 1879 aggregated 11,313,634 bushels, of which 9,522,379 bushels were received by the Lachine Canal, 1,791,151 bushels by the Grand Trunk Railway, and 104 bushels by the Q. M. O. & O. Railway, showing an increase of 3,923,539 bushels. The shipments amounted to 10,461,221 bushels, of which 9,417,021 were forwarded *via* River St. Lawrence, 997,934 *via* Portland and Halifax, and 46,266 by railway and Richelieu Company's steamers. An important feature in our export trade was the large increase in the shipments of wheat from this city during 1879 to London, which amounted to no less than 2,701,525 bushels, as compared with those of the year previous of 643,665 bushels. The exports of wheat to

Glasgow &  
fair to beco  
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past eight

Year	Receipts
1872 ..	4,6
1873 ..	9,7
1874 ..	7,6
1875 ..	8,6

The f  
Montreal c

By Railway (inc  
By River St. L  
By Richelieu C  
By Lachine Can  
To Lower Ports

Totals ...

The s  
ports were

Liverpool  
London.  
Glasgow  
Bristol .  
Cork, ore  
Antwerp  
Bordeaux  
Havre .

LOWEST

YEARS.	Spring (for Super Wheat
1879..	\$ 4
1878..	3 9
* 1877..	5 1
1876..	4 4
1875..	4 1
1874..	4 4
1873..	5 5
1872..	5 6
1871..	4 9

\* In 187  
ing of naviga



Glasgow also show a considerable increase. Bristol also bids fair to become an extensive customer for our wheat.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at Montreal during the past eight years were as follows :—

	RECEIPTS. Bush.	SHIPMENTS. Bush.		RECEIPTS. Bush.	SHIPMENTS. Bush.
1872 ..	4,665,314	3,818,450	1876 ..	6,388,130	5,097,694
1873 ..	9,788,730	8,225,649	1877 ..	7,218,092	5,848,363
1874 ..	7,692,284	7,556,566	1878 ..	7,390,095	6,802,822
1875 ..	8,615,238	7,117,159	1879 ..	11,313,634	10,461,221

The following is a summary of the shipments of wheat from Montreal during the past five years :—

	1879. Bushels.	1878. Bushels.	1877. Bushels.	1876. Bushels.	1875. Bushels.
By Railway (including ocean steamers) ..	1,003,721	1,066,981	117,056	296,819	244,611
By River St. Lawrence ..	9,417,021	5,552,592	5,579,821	4,718,752	6,856,424
By Richelieu Company's Steamers ..	40,449	178,098			
By Lachine Canal ..			151,486	82,113	72,554
To Lower Ports ..	30	4,751			
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>10,461,221</b>	<b>6,802,422</b>	<b>5,848,363</b>	<b>5,097,694</b>	<b>7,173,589</b>

The shipments during the season of navigation to foreign ports were as follows :—

	1877. Bushels.	1878. Bushels.	1879. Bushels.
Liverpool ..	1,704,740	2,380,356	2,895,674
London ..	570,172	643,665	2,701,525
Glasgow ..	1,236,560	707,460	1,468,880
Bristol ..			790,221
Cork, orders ..	1,243,155	1,210,880	725,161
Antwerp ..		26,006	161,778
Bordeaux ..		72,632	109,116
Havre ..		234,412	44,809

LOWEST AND HIGHEST PRICES OF FLOUR AND WHEAT IN MONTREAL DURING EIGHTEEN YEARS.

YEARS.	Spring Extra Flour (formerly No. 1 Super) from Canada Wheat, per 196 lbs.		U. C. Spring Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs.		YEARS.	No. 1 Super Flour from Canada Wheat per 196 lbs.		U. C. Spring Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs.	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1879..	3 95	6 30	0 98	1 45	1870..	3 95	6 80	0 90	1 35
1878..	3 95 @	5 35	86 @	1 25½	1869..	4 10 @	5 50	0 95 @	1 18
*1877..	5 10	8 50	1 16	1 63½	1868..	4 80	7 65	1 08	1 75
1876..	4 45	5 50	1 03	1 22	1867..	6 75	9 45	1 47½	2 00
1875..	4 10	6 00	1 00	1 36½	1866..	5 40	8 25	1 16	1 60
1874..	4 40	5 85	1 00	1 36	1865..	4 20	6 75	0 96	1 30
1873..	5 50	6 55	1 24	1 45	1864..	3 75	4 60	0 85	0 98
1872..	5 65	6 80	1 30	1 55	1863..	3 85	4 57	0 87	1 00
1871..	4 90	6 60	1 17	1 45	1862..	4 10	5 10	0 91	1 08

\* In 1877, Spring Extra ruled highest during the month of April, before the opening of navigation and previous to any movement in wheat.

PRICES OF UPPER CANADA SPRING WHEAT, IN MONTREAL.

DATE OF QUOTATIONS.	1879.		1878.		1877.		1876.	
	Per bush. of 60 lbs.		Per bush. of 60 lbs.		Per bush. of 60 lbs.		Per bush. of 60 lbs.	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
January . . . . 8	Nominal.		1 18	@ 1 22	....	....	1 08	@ 1 10
..... 15	do	do	1 18	1 22	....	....	1 08	1 10
..... 22	do	do	1 18	1 22	....	....	1 08	1 10
..... 29	do	do	....	....	....	....	1 08	1 10
February . . . . 5	do	do	....	....	Nominal.		1 08	1 10
..... 12	do	do	....	....	do	do	1 08	1 10
..... 19	do	do	....	....	do	do	1 08	1 10
..... 26	do	do	....	....	do	do	1 08	1 10
March . . . . . 5	do	do	....	....	do	do	1 08	1 10
..... 12	do	do	....	....	do	do	1 08	1 10
..... 19	do	do	....	....	do	do	1 08	1 10
..... 25	do	do	....	....	do	do	1 08	1 10
April . . . . . 2	1 01	@ 1 02	....	....	do	do	1 08	1 10
..... 9	1 00	1 01½	....	....	do	do	1 08	1 10
..... 16	1 00	1 02	....	....	do	do	1 08	1 10
..... 23	0 98	....	....	....	do	do	....	....
..... 30	0 98	0 99½	....	....	do	do	....	....
May . . . . . 7	1 01	1 02½	1 20	1 25	do	do	....	....
..... 14	1 01	1 02	1 18	1 21	do	do	....	....
..... 21	1 02	1 03	1 17	1 20	do	do	1 12	1 14
..... 28	1 02	1 05	1 13	1 16	do	do	1 12	1 14
June . . . . . 4	1 02	1 04	1 03	1 08	do	do	1 15	1 16
..... 11	1 01	1 03	0 98	1 03	do	do	1 13	1 15
..... 18	1 01	1 03	1 02	1 10	do	do	1 13	1 15
..... 25	1 01	1 03	0 97½	1 05	1 57½	1 60	1 12	1 15
July . . . . . 2	1 01	1 03	0 96	1 00	1 55	1 57	1 10	1 12½
..... 9	1 10	1 12	0 94	0 98	1 54	1 55	1 10	1 12½
..... 16	1 10	1 12	0 98	1 01½	1 54	1 57	1 08	1 10
..... 23	1 10	1 12	0 98	1 02	1 52½	1 57½	1 05	1 08
..... 30	1 07	1 09	1 02	1 06	1 55	1 60	1 02	1 05
August . . . . . 6	1 03	1 05	1 06	1 10	1 57½	1 62½	1 08	1 11
..... 14	1 03	1 04	1 06	1 10	1 48	1 50	1 07	1 10
..... 20	1 01	1 03	1 10	1 15	1 48	1 50	1 06	1 08
..... 27	1 01	1 03	1 14	1 16	....	....	1 06	1 09
September . . . 3	1 00	1 02	1 08	1 10	....	....	1 08	1 09½
..... 10	1 01	1 03	1 05	1 08	....	1 35	1 08	1 09½
..... 17	1 00	1 03	1 05	1 06	1 30	1 32	1 12	1 15
..... 24	1 07	1 09	....	....	1 30	1 32	1 12	1 15
October . . . . 1	1 15	1 17	1 00	1 01	1 30	1 35	1 12	1 15
..... 8	1 18	1 20	....	....	1 23	1 27	1 15	1 18
..... 15	1 25	1 27½	0 90	0 92	1 18	1 20	1 15	1 18
..... 22	1 30	1 33	0 87½	0 89	1 24	1 28	1 17	1 20
..... 29	1 35	1 37	....	0 86	1 24	1 28	1 17	1 20
November . . . 5	1 29	1 31	....	0 86	1 24	1 27	1 13	1 18
..... 12	1 28	1 30	0 86	0 87	1 19	1 22	1 14	1 18
..... 19	1 26	1 27	....	....	1 20	1 22	1 14	1 18
..... 26	1 31	1 33	....	....	1 20	1 22	1 14	1 18
December . . . 3	1 31	1 33	....	....	1 20	1 23	....	....
..... 10	1 42	1 45	....	....	1 20	1 22	....	....
..... 17	1 40	1 42	....	....	Nominal.		....	....
..... 24	1 40	1 42	....	....	do	do	....	....
..... 31	1 40	1 42	....	....	do	do	....	....

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1872 .....  
 1873 .....  
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MAIZE.

The receipts and shipments of maize at this port last year, exhibit a material falling off as compared with those of 1878, the receipts showing a decrease of 1,728,085 bushels, and the shipments of 1,612,528 bushels. Most of the corn received here was on through shipment from the Western States to Great Britain, our own growth, which was small, being consumed at home. Prices at the commencement of the season in May opened at about 44c and 46c per bushel in bond, and at the close of navigation they had advanced to 55c to 57c.

The receipts and shipments of maize at Montreal in the past eight years were as follows :—

	Receipts.	Shipments.	Receipts.	Shipments.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
1872 .....	7,656,440	7,546,390	1876 .....	3,932,031
1873 .....	3,544,514	3,520,918	1877 .....	4,617,015
1874 .....	2,803,284	2,561,375	1878 .....	6,117,326
1875 .....	1,804,010	1,724,220	1879 .....	4,389,291
				4,052,307

The shipment of maize may be summarized as follows :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.
In sea-going vessels <i>via</i> River St. Lawrence	4,010,746	5,546,615	4,068,937	3,760,838
By Grand Trunk Railway, including quantities entered outwards at Coaticook ..	16,989	99,469	51,043	39,177
By other channels .....	24,572	18,751	106,316	34,587
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>4,052,307</b>	<b>5,664,835</b>	<b>4,226,296</b>	<b>3,834,602</b>

The destination of the shipments in the past three seasons was as follows :—

	1877.	1878.	1879.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Liverpool .....	1,141,405	1,570,028	1,304,078
London .....	417,679	426,272	624,465
Glasgow .....	1,032,066	1,933,704	929,524
Bristol .....			339,328
Cork, for orders .....	971,724	958,698	319,500

PRICES OF MAIZE IN MONTREAL DURING SIX YEARS.

DATE OF QUOTATIONS.	1879.		1878.		1877.		1876.		1875.		1874.	
	¢ bu. 56 lbs.	cts.	¢ bu. 56 lbs.	cts.	¢ bu. 56 lbs.	cts.	¢ bu. 56 lbs.	cts.	¢ bu. 56 lbs.	cts.	¢ bu. 56 lbs.	cts.
May..... 7	45	@ 00	c	@ c	65	@ 70	55	@ 56	79	@ 80	00	@ 75
".....14	45	00	..	52	67½	70	55	56	79	80	00	75
".....21	45	46	..	52	60	63	55	56	79	80	70	00
".....28	45	46	..	50	59	60	55	56	75	76	70	75
June..... 4	45	46	..	48	54	55	53	54	70	72½	67½	72½
".....11	44	45	..	46	53	54	53	54	67	69	70	72½
".....18	44	45	45	46	54½	55½	52	53	70	71	70	72½
".....25	43	44	45	46	64½	56	52	53	70	71	70	72½
July..... 2	43	44	44	45	55	56	52	53	70	71	72½	75
"..... 9	44	44	45	46	55½	56½	50	52	68½	69	70½	72½
".....16	44	44½	48	49	56½	57	50	52	70	71	68	70
".....23	45	46	48	49	57	58	50	52	73	74	70	72½
".....30	45	46	..	50	57	58	52	54	76	77	73	74
August..... 6	45	46	47½	49	57	58	52	54	76	78	70	71
".....13	45	46	48	49	56½	57½	52	54	78	79	70	71
".....20	45	46	48	49	55½	56	52	54	78	79	70	73
".....27	45	46	49	50	55	56	51	52	72	73	73	74
September..... 3	45	46	49	50	55	56	51	52	71	72	74	74½
".....10	45	46	..	49	56	57	52	53	..	..	75	76
".....17	45	46	48	49	57	58	54	56	..	64	00	80
".....24	51	52	..	48	57	57½	54	56	..	64	80	85
October..... 1	52	53	..	48	55½	56½	52½	54	..	64	85	87
"..... 8	52	53	..	46	56	57	54	55	61	62	85	87
".....15	56	57	..	45	56	57	53	54	61	62	85	87
".....22	60	61	..	45	57	58	54	55	61	62	87½	90
".....29	56	58	..	45	57	58	53	54	..	59	..	..
November..... 5	56	57	..	45	57	58	53	54	59	60	85	87½
".....12	56	57	..	45	56	57	00	54	58	60	85	87½
".....19	56	..	..	45	60	62½	00	54	64	65	85	87½
".....26	Nominal.	..	..	45	62½	65	57	58	64	65	85	87½
December..... 3	..	..	..	..	62½	65	57	58	64	65	85	87½
".....10	..	..	..	..	62½	65	57	58	64	65	85	87½
".....17	66	68	46	47½	62½	65	57	58	..	65	85	87½
".....24	60	62	46	47½	62½	65	57	58	..	65	82	00
".....31	..	..	49	47½	62½	65	..	..	..	65	82	00

PEASE.

The receipts of pease in Montreal during 1879, by railway and canal, were 2,026,379 bushels, as compared with 1,611,433 bushels for the year previous, being an increase of 414,946 bushels. The shipments amounted to 2,621,592 bushels against 2,226,792 bushels in 1878, showing an increase of 394,890 bushels. The price of pease opened in the spring of 1879 at 72c to 73c, advanced to 77c to 80c in June, and at the close of navigation was quoted at 75c to 77c. A good business was transacted during

the year w  
farmers an  
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losses to  
Pease grow  
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seven years

1873.....  
1874.....  
1875.....  
1876.....

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In sea-going ve  
By Richelieu Cc  
In Ocean Stean  
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Totals..

the year with Great Britain at fairly remunerative prices to both farmers and shippers. A large quantity of Upper Canada pease received here was much damaged by the bugs, causing heavy losses to the owners, several lots being almost unsaleable. Pease grown in Lower Canada, however, were quite free from such pests, their quality being as a rule very fine.

The receipts and shipments of Pease at Montreal in the past seven years were as follows :—

	Receipts.	Shipments.		Receipts.	Shipments.
	Bush.	Bush.		Bush.	Bush.
1873.....	455,799	917,761	1877.....	810,910	1,127,245
1874.....	1,144,739	1,763,306	1878.....	1,611,433	2,226,792
1875.....	1,157,040	1,576,183	1879.....	2,026,379	2,621,592
1876.....	1,030,003	1,362,731			

The shipments were as follows :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
In sea-going vessels <i>via</i> River St. Lawrence	2,367,909	1,881,582	1,008,686	1,253,185
By Richelieu Co.'s steamers, barges, &c....	14,353	19,500	31,252	31,755
In Ocean Steamers, <i>via</i> Portland.....	237,526	323,282	3,608	2,142
By other channels.....	1,804	2,428	83,699	75,649
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>2,621,592</b>	<b>2,226,792</b>	<b>1,127,245</b>	<b>1,362,731</b>

1874.  
 bu. 56 lbs.  
 cts. cts.  
 00 @ 75  
 00 75  
 70 00  
 70 75  
 67½ 72½  
 70 72½  
 70 72½  
 70 72½  
 72½ 75  
 70½ 72½  
 68 70  
 70 72½  
 73 74  
 70 71  
 70 71  
 70 73  
 73 74  
 74 74½  
 75 76  
 00 80  
 80 85  
 85 87  
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PRICES OF PEAS IN MONTREAL.

DATE.	1874		1875		1876		1877		1878		1879	
	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.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
April . . . . . 28	74	to 76	93	to 95	..	to ..	105	107½	81	to 82	72	to 73
May . . . . . 5	82	90	97	98	..	..	110	115	81	82	72	73
" . . . . . 12	80	90	97	98	..	..	110	115	77	80	72	73
" . . . . . 19	80	90	96	97	79	81	107	109	77	79	73	75
" . . . . . 27	82	91	96	97	79	81	107	100	76	77½	75	77
June . . . . . 2	84	93	96	97	82	83	100	105	76	77½	77	80
" . . . . . 8	84	93	94	95	80	82	97	100	74	75	77	80
" . . . . . 16	88	87	91	92	82	83	95½	97	73	75	69	71
" . . . . . 23	91	102½	91	92	82	83	95	96	73	75	69	71
" . . . . . 30	91	102½	91	92	82	83	93	96	72	73	69	70
July . . . . . 7	91	102½	91	92	83	84	95	98	72	73	69	70
" . . . . . 15	91	102½	91	92	83	84	96	98	73	74	69	70
" . . . . . 21	91	102½	91	93	80	82	96	98	73½	75	72	73
" . . . . . 28	91	102½	91	93	78	80	94	96	74½	75½	72	73
August . . . . . 4	91	102½	91	93	81	82	94	96	74½	75½	72	73
" . . . . . 11	91	102½	94	96	83	84	90	92½	75½	76½	72	73
" . . . . . 18	91	102½	94	96	83	84	90	92	76	77	72	73
" . . . . . 25	91	102½	94	96	83	84	88	90	76	77	72	73
September . . . . . 1	91	102½	94	96	82	84	88	90	75	76	72	73
" . . . . . 8	105	110	94	96	83	84	85	87½	76	77	72	73
" . . . . . 15	105	110	94	96	80	82	88	88½	75	76	67	69
" . . . . . 22	105	110	..	..	80	82	88	88½	74	75	67	69
" . . . . . 29	105	110	..	89	82½	83	82	84	71	72	68	70
October . . . . . 6	110	112	85	87	82½	83	81	00	69	70	72½	73½
" . . . . . 13	105	110	82	83	82	83½	82	83	69	70	71	72
" . . . . . 20	106	108	80	81	82	83½	82	83	69	70	71	72
" . . . . . 27	103	105	78	80	82	83½	80	82	68	69	74	75
November . . . . . 3	82½	101	79	80	83	84½	78	80	67	68	75	77
" . . . . . 10	100	105	80	82	83	84½	78	80	66	67	75	77
" . . . . . 17	100	105	77	79	80	82	78	80	66	67	75	77
" . . . . . 24	101½	102	77	78	80	81	78	80	66	67	70	71
December . . . . . 1	101½	102	77	78	78	80	78	80	66	67	68	70
" . . . . . 8	101½	102	77	78	79	80	78	80	66	67	70	73
" . . . . . 15	101½	102	77	79	78	79	78	80	66	67	75	78
" . . . . . 22	101½	102	77	78	78	79	78	80	66	67	80	81
" . . . . . 29	101½	102	77	78	78	79	..	..	66	67	80	81

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1873.....  
1874.....  
1875.....

The f

Via Montreal  
Via Coaticook  
By Richelieu  
In sea-going v

Totals.

OATS.

The receipts of oats in this city during the year 1879 were 490,541 bushels, against 723,103 in 1878, or a decrease of 232,562 bushels. The shipments were 645,485 bushels, against 957,376 for 1878, a decrease of 311,891 bushels. Besides the receipts by railway and Lachine Canal, there were large quantities of oats brought into the city from the surrounding country of which no record was kept, which accounts for the shipments being in excess of the recorded receipts. The price of oats kept pretty steady during the shipping season. In May it was 31c. to 32c., in July 33c. to 35c., and at the close of navigation 31c. to 32c. A shipment of about 46,000 bushels of oats was made to Antwerp direct from this port during the last season of navigation.

The receipts and shipments of Oats at Montreal in the past eight years were as follows:—

	Receipts.	Shipments.		Receipts.	Shipment.
	Bush.	Bush.		Bush.	Bush.
1872.....	211,684	436,446	1876.....	2,616,174	3,022,874
1873.....	163,069	331,439	1877.....	323,075	400,142
1874.....	283,004	261,377	1878.....	723,103	957,376
1875.....	258,098	364,577	1879.....	490,541	645,485

The following is a detailed statement of shipments:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Via Montreal and Champlain Railway..	43,516	88	35,168	1,105	450
Via Coaticook.....	.....	10,336	3,217	45,536	87,280
Ey Richelieu Co.'s steamers, barges, &c.	7,959	863	15,179	17,681	180,697
In sea-going vessels by Ri. St. Lawrence	594,010	946,089	346,578	2,958,552	96,150
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>645,485</b>	<b>957,376</b>	<b>400,142</b>	<b>3,022,874</b>	<b>364,577</b>

1879  
 Per Bushel  
 of 60 lbs.  
 cts. cts.  
 72 to 73  
 72 73  
 72 73  
 73 75  
 75 77  
 77 80  
 77 80  
 69 71  
 69 71  
 69 70  
 69 70  
 69 70  
 72 73  
 72 73  
 72 73  
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 72 73  
 72 73  
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 71 72  
 71 72  
 74 75  
 75 77  
 75 77  
 75 77  
 70 71  
 68 70  
 70 73  
 75 78  
 80 81  
 80 81

PRICES OF OATS IN MONTREAL DURING FOUR YEARS.

WEEK ENDING	1876		1877		1878		1879	
	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 . . . . .	6	30 to 32	37 to 38	28 to 30	28	to 29	28	to 29
" . . . . .	13	30	32	37	38	28	30	28
" . . . . .	20	30	32	37	38	28	30	28
" . . . . .	27	30	32	37	38	28	30	28
February . . . . .	3	30	32	37	38	28	30	28
" . . . . .	10	30	32	37	38	27	29	29
" . . . . .	17	30	32	37	38	27	29	29
" . . . . .	24	30	32	40	45	27	29	29
March . . . . .	3	30	32	40	45	27	29	29
" . . . . .	10	30	32	40	45	..	..	29
" . . . . .	17	30	32	40	45	..	..	29
" . . . . .	24	30	32	40	45	..	..	29
" . . . . .	31	30	32	40	45	..	..	29
April . . . . .	7	30	32	40	45	..	..	29
" . . . . .	14	..	..	40	45	..	..	32
" . . . . .	21	..	..	Nominal.		..	34	32
" . . . . .	28	..	..	45	48	..	34	32
May . . . . .	5	..	..	45	48	..	34	31
" . . . . .	12	..	..	45	48	31	33	31
" . . . . .	19	..	..	46	49	30	31½	31
" . . . . .	26	35½	36	46	48	30	32	31
June . . . . .	2	36	37	46	48	30	32	31
" . . . . .	9	37	37½	42	43	30	31	31
" . . . . .	16	37	38	42	43	28	30	31
" . . . . .	23	37	38	41	43	26	28	31
" . . . . .	30	35	36	38	40	26	28	31
July . . . . .	7	34	35	38	41	25	27	31
" . . . . .	14	34	35	39	41	25	27	31½
" . . . . .	21	34	35½	39	41	26	28	32
" . . . . .	28	34	35½	39	41	28	30	33
August . . . . .	4	34½	35½	39	40	30	31	33
" . . . . .	11	34½	35½	38	40	29	30	34
" . . . . .	18	34½	35½	36	38	29	30	34
" . . . . .	25	35	37	35	36	29	30	33
September . . . . .	1	35	37	35	36	29	30	32
" . . . . .	8	35	37	34	35	29	30	31
" . . . . .	15	35	37	33	34	..	29	31
" . . . . .	22	35	57	33	34	29	30	31
" . . . . .	29	35	37	32	33	29	30	31
October . . . . .	6	37	38	32	33	..	28	31
" . . . . .	13	37	38	32	33	..	28	31
" . . . . .	20	37	38	31	32	..	28	32
" . . . . .	27	37	38	29	31	..	28	31
November . . . . .	3	38	39½	27	29	27	28	31
" . . . . .	10	38	39½	27	29	..	27	31
" . . . . .	17	37	38	27	29	..	27	31
" . . . . .	24	37	38	27	29	..	27	28
December . . . . .	1	37	38	27	29	..	28	28
" . . . . .	8	37	30	28	30	..	28	28
" . . . . .	15	37	30	28	30	..	28	30
" . . . . .	22	37	38	28	30	28	29	31
" . . . . .	29	37	38	28	30	28	29	31

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1874 . . . . .  
1875 . . . . .

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1876 . . . . .  
1877 . . . . .



## BARLEY.

The receipts of barley in Montreal for the year 1879 were 365,789 bushels, as compared with those of 1878 of 429,416 bushels, being a decrease of 63,627 bushels. The shipments footed up 418,375 bushels, as against those of 1878 of 335,846 bushels, showing an increase of 82,529 bushels. The price of barley in this city ranged from 55c. to 70c. during the season. A small cargo was shipped direct to Antwerp, but the great bulk of the exports from this port went to London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Bristol. Large quantities were also shipped from Ontario *via* Oswego for New York, where Canadian malting barley is a great favorite.

The receipts and shipments of Barley at Montreal in the past eight years were as follows :—

	Receipts. Bush.	Shipments. Bush.		Receipts. Bush.	Shipments. Bush.
1872.....	129,062	118,496	1876.....	270,677	201,796
1873.....	194,872	153,362	1877.....	1,230,486	1,091,473
1874.....	175,652	45,426	1878.....	429,416	335,846
1875.....	181,935	176,950	1879.....	365,789	418,375

The following is a detailed statement of shipments :—

	1879. Bush.	1878. Bush.	1877. Bush.	1876. Bush.	1875. Bush.
Ry River St. Lawrence.....	378,450	81,564	1,081,462	62,538	1,086
Via Montreal and Champlain R. R.	4,337	2,583	1,649	636	550
Via Caticook.....	3,557	124,328	2,043	32,157	53,951
By Lachine Canal, Quebec strs., &c.	32,031	127,371	6,319	106,415	131,869
Totals.....	418,375	335,846	1,091,473	201,796	187,456

The shipments of Barley from Ontario to Oswego during five seasons were as follows :—

	Bush.		Bush.
1875.....	3,025,579	1878.....	2,911,806
1876.....	3,122,016	1879.....	3,834,178
1877.....	3,912,153		

PRICES OF BARLEY IN MONTREAL DURING SIX YEARS.

DATE.	1879		1878		1877		1876		1875		1874	
	Per Bushel of 48 lbs.		Per Bushel of 48 lbs.		Per Bushel of 48 lbs.		Per Bushel of 48 lbs.		Per Bushel of 48 lbs.		Per Bushel of 48 lbs.	
	\$ c	\$ c.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
January..... 8	Nominal.		55 to 65		60 to 65		55 to 60		0 95 to 1 00		1 00 to 1 10	
“ .....15	do		55 65		55 60		55 60		0 95 1 00		1 00 1 10	
“ .....22	do		55 65		55 60		55 80		0 90 0 95		1 00 1 10	
“ .....29	do		55 65		55 60		55 80		0 90 0 95		1 00 1 10	
February..... 5	50 to 60		55 65		57½ 62½		55 80		0 87½ 0 92½		1 00 1 10	
“ .....12	50 60		55 65		57½ 62½		55 80		0 85 0 90		1 15 1 30	
“ .....19	50 60		55 65		57½ 62½		55 80		0 82½ 0 87½		1 15 1 32½	
“ .....26	50 60		55 65		57½ 62½		55 80		0 82½ 0 87½		1 15 1 25	
March..... 5	50 60		55 65		57½ 62½		55 80		0 77½ 0 82½		1 15 1 25	
“ .....12	50 60		...		57½ 62½		55 80		0 75 0 00		1 15 1 25	
“ .....19	55 65		...		60 65		55 80		0 75 0 00		1 15 1 25	
“ .....25	55 65		...		Nominal.		55 80		0 70 0 75		1 15 1 25	
April..... 2	.....		.....		do		55 80		0 70 0 00		1 10 1 15	
“ ..... 9	.....		.....		do		55 80		0 65 0 70		1 10 1 15	
“ .....16	.....		.....		do		.....		0 55 0 70		1 10 1 15	
“ .....23	.....		55 65		do		.....		0 65 0 70		1 10 1 15	
“ .....30	.....		55 65		do		.....		0 65 0 70		1 10 1 15	
May..... 7	.....		55 65		75 ..		.....		0 80 0 00		1 10 1 15	
“ .....14	.....		55 60		75 ..		.....		0 80 0 00		1 10 1 15	
“ .....21	.....		55 60		65 75		50 55		0 80 0 85		1 10 1 15	
“ .....28	.....		55 60		65 75		50 55		0 80 0 85		0 00 1 10	
June..... 4	.....		55 60		65 ..		.....		0 80 0 85		0 95 1 00	
September.....24	.....		.....		.....		.....		0 72½ 0 75		0 90 0 95	
October..... 1	.....		85 90		.....		.....		0 74 0 75		0 90 0 95	
“ ..... 8	57 60		85 90		.....		70 75		0 74 0 75		0 90 0 95	
“ .....15	57 60		85 90		.....		67 72		0 70 0 72½		0 90 0 95	
“ .....22	60 65		85 ..		.....		65 70		0 65 0 70		0 87 0 90	
“ .....29	60 70		75 85		.....		65 70		0 70 0 72½		0 87 0 90	
November..... 5	60 70		75 85		.....		65 70		0 00 0 65		0 90 0 95	
“ .....12	60 70		75 85		55 62½		65 70		0 00 0 65		0 90 0 95	
“ .....19	55 65		75 85		55 62½		60 65		0 00 0 60		0 90 0 95	
“ .....26	55 65		75 85		55 62½		60 65		0 00 0 60		0 90 1 00	
December..... 3	55 65		75 85		55 62½		60 65		0 00 0 60		0 95 1 00	
“ .....10	60 70		75 85		55 62½		60 65		0 00 0 60		0 95 1 00	
“ .....17	60 70		70 80		55 62½		60 65		0 55 0 60		0 95 1 00	
“ .....24	60 70		70 80		55 65		60 65		0 55 0 60		0 95 1 00	
“ .....31	60 70		70 80		55 65		60 65		0 55 0 60		0 95 1 00	

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## RYE.

The chief feature in the rye trade during the past year was the commencement of a direct export trade between this city and Antwerp, resulting in the exportation of 321,890 bushels, which no doubt will be largely increased year by year. Previously Antwerp used to import Canadian rye from New York. The receipts of rye in this city for 1879 were 329,025 bushels, against 18,952 bushels in 1878, which shows an important increase of 310,073 bushels. The shipments amounted to 333,491 bushels against 38,371 bushels in 1878, being an increase of 295,120 bushels. The new export trade in rye which sprang up in the fall of 1879 between Montreal and the Continent caused large quantities to be sent on to this market from Ontario, instead of being forwarded to New York as in former seasons. In August quite a number of samples were offered on this market, and prices at that time ranged from 56c. to 58c. per bushel, advanced to 80c. @ 82c. in October, and receded to 75c. @ 76c. at the close of navigation, but towards the close of the year it advanced to 84½c.

1874	
Per Bushel of 48 lbs.	
\$ c.	\$ c.
1 00	to 1 10
1 00	1 10
1 00	1 10
1 00	1 10
1 00	1 10
1 00	1 10
1 15	1 30
1 15	1 32½
1 15	1 25
1 15	1 25
1 15	1 25
1 15	1 25
1 15	1 25
1 15	1 25
1 10	1 15
1 10	1 15
1 10	1 15
1 10	1 15
1 10	1 15
1 10	1 15
1 10	1 15
1 00	1 10
95	1 00
90	0 95
90	0 95
90	0 95
90	0 95
90	0 95
90	0 95
87	0 90
87	0 90
90	0 95
90	0 95
90	0 95
90	0 95
90	1 00
95	1 00
95	1 00
95	1 00
95	1 00
95	1 00

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITIES OF FLOUR AND GRAIN RECEIVED AT, AND SHIPPED FROM MONTREAL DURING A PERIOD OF THIRTY YEARS.

YEARS.	FLOUR.		WHEAT.		CORN.		PEAS.		BARLEY.		OATS.	
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Receipts.	Shipments.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1850.....	483,603	182,988	845,277	71,359	51,965	5,719	21,256	98,006	512	350	3,677	1,061
1851.....	510,738	255,546	443,477	129,114	96,930	26,912	22,770	59,921	2,372	.....	29,189	.....
1852.....	575,938	215,524	724,056	307,656	92,199	300	60,592	98,514	4,239	734	21,873	7,494
1853.....	595,698	244,400	906,989	485,609	83,421	.....	75,654	175,847	7,415	37,770	38,894	.....
1854.....	484,684	97,724	431,785	122,636	651,149	146,748	10,098	67,264	21,457	.....	11,197	.....
1855.....	433,011	53,383	634,217	45,707	622,208	28,6.9	33,956	105,215	17,938	1,799	49,728	9,366
1856.....	589,757	196,731	1,340,705	774,167	437,154	158,234	52,932	218,116	24,194	2,075	43,063	8,643
1857.....	573,445	239,301	1,667,724	859,912	330,084	28,631	16,773	186,142	19,410	4	15,007	120
1858.....	669,064	197,742	1,774,464	669,241	105,087	14,967	177,908	423,018	23,881	300	113,566	32,160
1859.....	575,810	105,973	635,424	58,005	71,430	3,015	113,186	344,189	27,925	29,068	63,093	12,600
1860.....	577,196	277,567	2,622,602	1,645,209	138,214	24,387	776,129	1,298,845	27,483	252	37,637	206,732
1861.....	1,095,339	605,042	7,738,084	5,584,727	1,555,477	1,477,114	1,409,879	1,529,136	132,749	Incom-	122,399	1,040,085
1862.....	1,174,602	597,477	8,534,172	6,500,796	2,661,261	1,774,546	534,679	711,192	236,930	plete.	106,792	979,639
1863.....	1,193,286	616,021	5,509,143	3,741,146	862,534	638,281	668,265	745,414	307,261	709,239	403,972	3,086,835
1864.....	858,795	858,671	4,194,217	2,406,531	158,564	21,974	357,207	499,629	371,055	854,770	232,616	3,437,810
1865.....	782,216	637,001	2,648,674	787,938	935,421	734,849	436,751	681,910	317,688	1,010,392	317,688	3,251,566
1866.....	704,376	595,198	773,208	83,278	1,117,208	1,870,223	1,036,315	1,141,733	336,951	427,322	2,122,305	3,383,536
1867.....	738,518	569,021	2,939,295	1,576,528	891,605	681,708	1,302,306	1,761,960	413,320	901,037	309,268	1,425,950
1868.....	790,311	683,612	2,426,869	1,081,958	1,086,152	682,497	520,395	663,545	267,416	451,366	215,075	903,024
1869.....	975,295	966,057	7,462,033	5,595,332	141,982	108,018	550,984	576,984	66,238	163,372	84,086	330,738
1870.....	1,061,273	975,513	6,508,315	5,973,048	83,656	6,043	892,969	1,747,723	40,465	250,609	172,449	635,830
1871.....	951,760	908,844	8,224,805	7,680,834	3,171,757	2,870,998	292,308	796,143	83,256	57,601	122,946	86,818
1872.....	921,973	832,931	4,665,314	3,818,450	7,656,440	7,546,390	652,649	1,175,026	129,064	118,496	211,684	436,446
1873.....	1,130,666	863,569	9,788,730	8,225,649	3,544,514	3,520,918	455,799	917,761	194,872	153,362	163,069	331,439
1874.....	1,075,353	830,256	7,692,284	7,556,566	2,803,284	2,561,375	1,144,739	1,763,306	175,652	145,276	283,004	261,377
1875.....	1,023,551	840,699	8,615,238	7,117,159	1,804,010	1,724,220	1,157,040	1,544,665	181,935	176,950	258,098	343,565
1876.....	915,331	738,075	6,388,130	5,097,694	3,932,031	3,834,602	1,030,903	1,362,731	270,677	201,796	2,616,174	3,022,874
1877.....	823,873	749,247	7,218,092	5,848,363	4,617,015	4,226,296	810,901	1,127,245	1,236,486	1,091,473	323,075	400,142
1878.....	916,379	716,793	7,390,095	6,802,822	6,117,326	5,664,835	1,611,433	2,226,792	429,416	335,846	723,103	957,376
1879.....	771,384	725,100	11,313,634	10,461,221	4,389,291	4,052,307	2,026,379	2,621,592	365,789	418,375	490,541	645,485

TRADE OF MONTREAL.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE AT MONTREAL DURING THE YEAR 1879.

WHEAT.	CORN.	PEAS.	OATS.	BARLEY.	RYE.	FLOUR.	OATMEAL.	CORNME'L	ASHES.		BUTTER.	CHEESE.
									Pots.	Perils.		
Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bush.	Bush.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Barrels.	Barrels.		
						683,899	31,788	849	6,050	.....	217,039	476,097
											26,870	772

1870.....	915,331	738,075	6,388,130	5,097,694	3,932,031	3,834,602	1,030,003	1,362,731	270,677	201,796	2,616,174	3,022,874
1877.....	823,873	749,247	7,218,092	5,848,363	4,617,015	4,226,296	810,901	1,127,245	1,236,486	1,091,473	323,075	400,142
1878.....	916,379	716,793	7,390,095	6,802,822	6,117,326	5,664,835	1,611,433	2,226,792	429,416	335,846	723,103	957,376
1879.....	771,384	725,100	11,313,634	10,461,221	4,389,291	4,052,307	2,026,379	2,621,592	365,789	418,375	490,541	645,485

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE AT MONTREAL DURING THE YEAR 1879.

	WHEAT. Bushels.	CORN. Bushels.	PEAS. Bushels.	OATS. Bushels.	BARLEY. Bush.	RYE. Bush.	FLOUR. Brls.	OATMEAL Brls.	CORNM'L Brls.	ASHES.		BUTTER. Kegs.	CHEESE. Boxes.
										Pots. Barrels.	Pearls. Barrels.		
Per Gr'd Trunk R'y.	1,791,151	31,447	404,725	120,046	82,608	19,583	608,329	31,788	849	6,050	.....	217,030	476,097
Per Q. M. O & O. R'y.	104	.....	58,142	77,259	2,624	.....	810	6,922	120	335	.....	26,670	772
Per South Eastern R'y. via Longueuil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,003	5,365
Per Lachine Canal..	9,522,379	4,357,844	1,563,512	293,206	250,557	309,442	162,245	2,079	359	2,007	12	22,716	76,689
Total 1879. ....	11,313,634	4,339,291	2,026,379	490,541	365,789	329,025	771,384	40,789	1,328	8,392	12	280,479	558,403
Total 1878. ....	7,390,095	6,117,326	1,611,433	723,103	429,416	18,952	916,379	96,939	9,253	7,924	.....	193,292	484,395
Increase or decrease.	3,923,539	1,728,035	414,946	232,562	63,627	310,073	144,995	56,150	7,928	438	12	87,277	74,508
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.

TOTAL SHIPMENTS OF PRODUCE BY ALL CHANNELS FROM MONTREAL DURING THE YEAR 1879.

	WHEAT. Bush.	CORN. Bushels.	PEAS. Bushels.	OATS. Bushels.	BARLEY. Bush.	RYE. Bushels.	FLOUR. Brls.	OATMEAL Brls.	CORNM'L Brls.	ASHES.		BUTTER. Kegs.	CHEESE Boxes.
										Pots. Barrels.	Pearls. Barrels.		
European via River St. Lawrence.....	9,417,021	4,010,746	2,367,909	594,010	378,450	321,890	207,991	25,545	50	7,698	1,173	183,513	514,581
European via Port- land and Halifax.	997,954	4,530	237,526	7,154	3,557	.....	70,286	8,513	1	1,160	125	64,392	50,341
Lower Ports via Riv. St. Lawrence.....	30	1,240	8,697	7,289	196	.....	143,076	2,154	4,011	2	.....	8,528	1,482
Via Lachine Canal & Quebec Steamers..	40,449	23,332	5,656	670	31,835	11,582	214,122	403	5,574	18	.....	515	1,158
Via Gr'd Trunk R'y.	2,939	6,131	1,675	28,456	4,267	19	69,276	2,029	10,257	52	5	1,688	1,234
Via Champlain and Montreal R'y.....	2,848	6,328	129	7,906	70	.....	20,358	596	669	422	148	1,865	2,508
Total 1879. ....	10,461,221	4,052,307	2,621,592	645,485	418,375	333,491	725,100	39,240	20,553	9,362	1,451	230,901	571,704
Total 1878. ....	6,802,822	5,664,835	2,226,792	957,376	335,846	38,371	716,793	104,634	23,984	8,797	1,263	156,812	501,943
Increase or decrease.	3,658,399	1,612,528	394,800	311,891	82,529	285,120	8,316	65,604	3,431	565	188	73,089	69,761
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.

TRADE OF MONTREAL.

MOVEMENTS OF PRODUCE BY RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, 1879.—SHIPMENTS OF PRODUCE TO PARTICULAR PORTS.

Via River St. Lawrence, from the opening of navigation (May 1st) to the close, (November 24th).

PORTS.	WHEAT. Bushels.	CORN. Bushels.	PEAS. Bushels.	OATS. Bushels.	BAPLEY. Bushels.	RYE. Bushels.	FLOUR. Barrels.	MEAL. Barrels.	ASHES. Barrels.	BUTTER. Kegs.	CHEESE. Boxes.	PORK. Barrels.	LARD. Barrels.	MEATS. Pkges.
Liverpool..	2,895,674	1,304,078	566,658	391,287	89,816	.....	49,955	15,707	5,928	144,636	392,719	176	3,228	7,021
London...	2,701,525	624,465	891,507	56,603	140,588	.....	12,015	833	1,212	1,705	57,524	.....	18	427
Glasgow...	1,468,880	929,524	376,540	36,091	62,751	.....	139,483	8,973	1,534	24,203	19,867	84	3,958	2,407
Cork,orders	725,161	319,500	291,900	.....	17,901	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belfast....	15,433	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bristol....	790,221	339,328	162,204	34,246	53,534	.....	5,412	.....	150	12,930	44,531	.....	.....	.....
Bridgew't'r	10,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dublin....	29,498	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dundalk....	.....	37,392	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gloucester.	60,214	.....	9,235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hull.....	152,433	95,941	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leith.....	43,380	55,419	15,733	16,924	.....	.....	1,075	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Londond'ry	.....	43,463	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malpas....	16,451	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle.	73,128	.....	21,780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newry....	25,672	149,614	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PenarthR's	34,369	80,238	16,941	12,833	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunderland	.....	.....	15,411	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wadeb'dge	8,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterford.	26,357	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yarmouth..	23,692	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antwerp..	161,778	.....	.....	46,026	13,860	321,890	51	.....	17	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bordeaux..	109,116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rotterdam	44,809	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santander.	.....	31,784	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Low'r ports	9,417,021 30	4,010,746 1,240	2,367,909 8,697	594,010 7,289	378,450 196	321,890	207,991 143,076	25,595 6,165	8,871 2	183,513 8,528	514,581 1,482	260 3,029	7,204 19	9,855 125
Total, 1879.	9,417,051	4,011,986	2,376,606	601,299	378,646	321,890	351,067	31,760	8,873	192,041	516,063	3,289	7,223	9,980
Total, 1878.	5,557,743	5,546,906	1,894,240	904,475	81,564	38,222	316,569	76,643	8,130	119,268	464,416	6,218	489	2,381
	3,859,308 Increase.	1,534,920 Decrease.	482,366 Increase.	303,176 Decrease.	297,082 Decrease.	283,668 Increase.	34,498 Increase.	44,883 Decrease.	743 Increase.	72,773 Increase.	51,647 Increase.	2,929 Decrease.	6,734 Increase.	7,599 Increase.

TRADE OF MONTREAL.

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Wheat.....  
Corn.....  
Peas.....  
Oats.....  
Flour.....  
Butter.....  
Cheese.....  
Ashes.....

Wheat.....  
Corn.....  
Peas.....  
Oats.....  
Flour.....  
Butter.....  
Cheese.....  
Ashes.....

STOCKS OF

1875.....  
1876.....  
1877.....  
1878.....  
1879.....

On pr  
Corn, 2904



The visible supply of Grain, comprising the stock in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit on the lakes, the New York canals and by rail, December 27th, 1879:—

IN STORE AT	WHEAT, Bush.	CORN, Bush.	OATS, Bush.	BARLEY, Bush.	RYE, Bush.
New York.....	7,447,477	1,106,975	490,816	517,508	437,264
*Afloat in New York.....	1,734,000	30,000	.....	875,000	.....
Albany.....	.....	29,500	29,000	254,000	3,800
Buffalo.....	636,169	1,502,875	16,558	335,506	68,082
Chicago.....	7,534,198	3,331,970	1,109,965	768,442	256,015
Milwaukee.....	3,685,100	21,000	30,200	594,000	90,290
Duluth.....	115,884	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toledo.....	1,004,396	298,162	54,172	45,900	6,771
Detroit.....	1,180,117	6,311	2,744	4,317	.....
Oswego.....	530,000	325,000	3,000	650,000	4,400
St. Louis.....	1,032,530	1,211,030	125,772	157,737	58,261
Boston.....	174,759	396,990	223,850	30,230	7,141
Toronto.....	315,720	.....	2,650	176,148	1,540
Montreal.....	130,505	10,000	129,944	19,974	14,611
Philadelphia.....	558,629	211,190	.....	.....	.....
Peoria.....	9,632	189,294	123,139	7,037	81,213
Indianapolis.....	138,300	169,000	186,400	.....	9,200
Kansas City.....	684,853	192,963	110,146	13,973	14,455
Baltimore.....	1,522,990	697,763	.....	.....	.....
Rail shipment week.....	199,107	445,193	156,749	79,525	38,380
Total, Dec. 27, 1879.....	28,634,366	10,175,216	2,795,105	4,529,297	1,091,333
Dec. 28, 1878.....	18,283,701	8,525,819	2,700,310	5,248,452	1,722,955
Dec. 29, 1877.....	10,191,121	6,009,796	3,351,452	4,548,000	678,367

The receipts and shipments of Wheat at Chicago, during past ten years, were:—

	RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.	IN STORE AT CLOSE.
1879..... bushels....	33,925,423	31,944,927	7,534,198
1878..... ".....	29,713,577	24,211,739	5,556,662
1877..... ".....	14,350,658	15,096,123	1,406,686
1876..... ".....	16,574,058	14,361,950	3,380,189
1875..... ".....	24,206,370	23,184,339	2,280,254
1874..... ".....	30,177,026	27,353,635	2,105,779
1873..... ".....	25,167,516	23,076,644	1,645,000
1872..... ".....	12,624,141	12,160,046	1,200,000
1871..... ".....	14,439,656	12,005,649	1,280,639
1870..... ".....	17,394,409	16,432,582	2,336,156

The rec  
past ten year

1879.....  
1878.....  
1877.....  
1876.....  
1875.....  
1874.....  
1873.....  
1872.....  
1871.....  
1870.....

The f  
in 1879:—

DATE

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

Totals.....



The receipts and shipments of Wheat at Milwaukee during past ten years were:—

	RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.	IN STORE AT CLOSE.
1879..... bushels.....	19,025,163	14,858,197	3,776,000
1878..... ".....	21,763,312	17,254,453	2,584,000
1877..... ".....	19,299,677	18,150,743	714,235
1876..... ".....	18,173,364	16,804,404	1,723,175
1875..... ".....	27,638,707	22,580,320	3,234,000
1874..... ".....	25,797,444	22,352,171	1,400,000
1873..... ".....	28,430,033	25,022,576	1,308,000
1872..... ".....	13,275,726	11,468,276	750,000
1871..... ".....	15,686,611	13,409,467	1,226,058
1870..... ".....	18,883,837	16,127,838	1,788,379

ASHES.

The following were the receipts of Ashes at Inspection Stores in 1879:—

DATE.	POTS.					PEARLS.			
	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	U. B.	Brls.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	Brls.
January.....	542	36	0	0	578	44	0	0	44
February.....	583	13	3	0	599	29	0	0	29
March.....	554	31	2	0	587	27	0	0	27
April.....	546	104	2	0	652	23	0	0	23
May.....	1576	84	4	0	1664	109	9	0	118
June.....	935	100	6	1	1042	150	3	0	153
July.....	847	81	4	0	932	266	7	0	273
August.....	621	60	11	0	692	324	0	0	324
September.....	552	78	12	1	643	314	12	0	326
October.....	409	1889	16	3	2317	257	28	0	285
November.....	321	204	10	0	535	136	6	0	142
December.....	337	91	11	1	440	31	0	0	31
Totals.....	7823	2771	81	6	10681	1710	65	0	1775

granary  
seaboard  
and by

Rye,  
Bush.

437,264

3,800

68,082

256,015

90,290

6,771

4,400

58,261

7,141

1,540

14,611

81,213

9,200

14,455

38,380

,091,333

,722,955

678,367

during

AT CLOSE.

34,198

56,662

06,686

80,189

30,254

05,779

15,000

10,000

30,639

36,156

The following were the deliveries of ashes in the past three years :—

DATE.	1879.			1878.			1877.		
	Pots.	Pearls.	Brls.	Pots.	Pearls.	Brls.	Pots.	Pearls.	Brls.
January .....	362	53	415	33	23	56	409	3	412
February .....	208	93	301	51	20	71	556	12	568
March .....	450	32	482	171	150	321	600	9	609
April .....	308	16	324	371	121	492	313	6	319
May .....	1472	207	1679	2110	320	3430	2487	198	2685
June .....	904	139	1043	1222	133	1355	2007	346	2353
July .....	1355	286	1641	1205	137	1342	1310	100	1419
August .....	1617	306	1923	1158	211	1369	1644	287	1931
September .....	1109	313	1422	979	111	1090	956	101	1057
October .....	723	226	949	1272	255	1527	1827	574	2401
November .....	625	256	881	468	141	609	962	69	1031
December .....	415	8	423	154	40	194	183	125	308
Totals .....	9548	1935	11483	9194	1662	10856	13254	1830	15084

The trade in Ashes during 1879 shows a slight increase upon that of the previous year, the receipts being 10,681 barrels Pots and 1,775 bbls Pearls; against 9,194 bbls Pots and 1,662 bbls Pearls in 1878. Prices ruled during the past year considerably higher than those of 1878, which were considered ruinously low. In fact the unremunerative figures at which the bulk of the receipts were then sold, completely crippled the manufacture, as many makers abandoned the trade altogether. The shipment to Great Britain amounted to 10,139 bbls., against 8,602 bbls in 1878 and 13,882 bbls in 1877. There have been several attempts made to control the market during the year, which, however, have been only partially successful. Prices have undergone considerable fluctuations within the past twelve months, partly on account of competition between rival dealers here and partly the result of changes on the other side. In comparison with previous years (1878 excepted) the trade in Ashes in Montreal for 1879 was insignificant. The following were the highest and lowest prices of Ashes in Montreal during the past two seasons:

18  
Pots—Firsts...  
Seconds...  
Thirds...  
Pearls—Firsts...  
Seconds...

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Ashes at M

YE  
1870.....  
1871.....  
1872.....  
1873.....  
1874.....  
1875.....  
1876.....  
1877.....  
1878.....  
1879.....

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Britain in

To Liverpool  
London ..  
Glasgow ..  
Liverpool  
Bristol ..  
Totals...

The follo

31st De  
31st De

1st Jan  
1st Jan

1st Jan  
1st Jan

1878.			1879.		
	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
Pots—Firsts.....	\$4.12½	\$3.67	Pots—Firsts.....	\$5.05	\$3.40
Seconds.....	3.50	3.25	Seconds.....	3.90	3.00
Thirds.....	2.85	2.62½	Thirds.....	3.75	2.75
Pearls—Firsts.....	6.00	4.90	Pearls—Firsts.....	6.50	5.00
Seconds.....	4.90	....	Seconds.....	4.65	4.50

The following table shows the result of the Inspection of Ashes at Montreal for the past ten years :—

YEAR.	POTS.				PEARLS.			
	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	U.B.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	U.B.
1870.....	12,955	961	289	71	2,623	266	20	1
1871.....	12,121	1,138	330	56	2,520	357	6	0
1872.....	13,274	1,264	460	87	2,189	493	3	0
1873.....	12,632	1,041	354	224	1,753	399	1	0
1874.....	12,581	1,042	328	75	2,016	232	9	0
1875.....	13,659	1,030	257	58	2,151	334	1	0
1876.....	12,717	705	114	8	1,299	93	0	0
1877.....	12,046	374	100	13	1,676	35	0	0
1878.....	8,000	323	97	3	1,296	41	0	0
1879.....	7,823	2,771	81	6	1,710	65	0	0

The following table shows the Shipments of Ashes to Great Britain in the past five years :—

WHENCE.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	
	Pots & Pearls.	Pots & Pearls.	Pots & Pearls.	Pots & Pearls.	Pots.	Pearls.
	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.
To Liverpool.....	5,928	5,145	8,543	9,296	9,787	963
London.....	1,212	1,265	762	785	949	503
Glasgow.....	1,534	1,718	2,484	2,281	2,090	280
Liverpool <i>via</i> Portland.....	1,285	474	2,091	1,298	698	125
Bristol.....	189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	10,139	8,602	13,882	13,660	13,524	1,871

The following is the Inspector's Comparative Statement for 1879 :

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

REMAINING OVER.			
	Pots.	Pearls.	Total.
31st December, 1879.....	462	104	566
31st December, 1878.....	1,123	238	1,361
RECEIPTS.			
1st January to 31st December, 1879.....	8,887	1,777	10,664
1st January to 31st December, 1878.....	8,423	1,247	9,670
Increase in Receipts.....	464	530	994
DELIVERIES.			
1st January to 31st December, 1879.....	9,548	1,935	11,483
1st January to 31st December, 1878.....	9,194	1,662	10,856
Increase in Deliveries.....	354	273	627

ast three

77.

Brls.	Brls.
3	412
12	568
9	609
6	319
198	2685
346	2353
100	1419
287	1931
101	1057
574	2401
69	1031
125	308
830	15084

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STOCK IN STORE.

31st December, 1879.....	462	104	566
31st December, 1878.....	1,123	238	1,361
Decrease in Stock.....			795

PRICES OF

DAT.

PRICES OF POT ASHES IN MONTREAL DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS.

DATE.	1879.						1878.					
	FIRSTS. Per 100 lbs.		SECONDS. Per 100 lbs.		THIRDS. Per 100 lbs.		FIRSTS. Per 100 lbs.		SECONDS. Per 100 lbs.		THIRDS. Per 100 lbs.	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
January.....	7	3 85 @ 3 90	3 40 @ 3 45	2 85 @	3 77½ @ 3 85	3 90 @ 4 01	3 10	3 25	None.	2 75		
".....14		3 95 4 10	3 45		3 90 4 01	3 80 3 90	3 35	None.	None.			
".....21		4 00 4 10	None.		3 80 3 90	3 80 3 90	3 35	None.	None.			
".....28		4 25 4 75	None.		3 72½ 3 80	3 30 3 35	3 35	None.	None.			
February.....	5	4 05 4 20	None.		3 75 3 80	3 30 3 37½	2 70	None.	None.			
".....11		4 05 10	None.		3 80 3 82½	3 35 3 37½	None.	None.	None.			
".....18		4 00 4 10	None.		3 80 3 90	3 40	None.	None.	None.			
".....25		4 00 4 10	None.		4 00 4 12½	3 40	2 75	None.	None.			
March.....	3	4 00 4 10	None.		4 05 4 10	3 40	2 85	None.	None.			
".....10		4 05 4 10	None.		4 00 4 12½	3 42½		None.	None.			
".....17		4 00 4 10	None.		3 92½ 4 00	None.	None.	None.	None.			
".....24		3 90 4 00	None.		3 82½ 3 90	3 40	None.	None.	None.			
".....31		3 90 4 06	3 40 3 50		3 85 3 90	3 40	None.	None.	None.			
April.....	7	3 75 3 80	None.		3 87½ 3 90	None.	None.	None.	None.			
".....13		3 75 3 80	3 40		3 87½ 3 90	None.	None.	None.	None.			
".....21		3 70 3 75	3 40		3 90 4 02½	None.	None.	None.	None.			
".....28		3 65 3 75	3 30	2 75	3 92½ 4 00	None.	None.	None.	None.			
May.....	5	3 65 3 70	None.		3 92½ 4 90	None.	None.	None.	None.			
".....12		3 70 3 75	3 30		3 92½ 4 05	3 42½ 3 45	2 75	None.	None.			
".....19		3 70 3 75	3 30		3 90 4 02½	None.	None.	None.	None.			
".....26		3 60 3 72½	None.		3 90 4 00	3 42½	2 75	None.	None.			
June.....	2	3 55 3 65	3 15 3 20		3 80 3 90	3 45	None.	None.	None.			
".....9		3 55 3 65	3 15		3 77½ 3 85	3 45	None.	None.	None.			
".....16		3 52½ 3 60	3 15 3 20		3 70 3 77½	3 40	2 65	None.	None.			
".....23		3 50 3 60	None.		3 72½ 3 80	3 40	2 62½	None.	None.			
".....30		3 45 3 55	3 10		3 75 3 80	None.	None.	None.	None.			
July.....	7	3 40 3 50	3 00 3 10		3 70 3 77½	None.	None.	None.	None.			
".....14		3 40 3 60	3 10 3 15		3 70 3 75	3 40	None.	None.	None.			
".....21		3 50 3 67½	3 10 3 15		3 72½ 3 77½	3 40	None.	None.	None.			
".....28		3 52½ 3 62½	3 00 3 05		3 72½ 3 77½	3 40	2 75	None.	None.			
August.....	4	3 70 3 77½	None.		3 72½ 3 77½	3 40	2 75	None.	None.			
".....11		3 72½ 3 80	None.		3 77½ 3 96½	3 45	2 75	None.	None.			
".....17		3 72½ 3 80	3 10 3 20		3 85 3 92½	3 45	2 75	None.	None.			
".....25		3 72½ 3 80	3 10 3 20		4 05 4 12½	3 40 3 50	2 80	None.	None.			
September...	1	3 70 3 85	3 20 3 25		3 90 4 12½	3 35 3 40	2 80	None.	None.			
".....8		3 75 3 80	3 20		4 00 4 10	3 30	2 75 2 80	None.	None.			
".....15		3 70 3 77½	3 10 3 20		3 90 4 00	None.	None.	None.	None.			
".....22		3 70 3 77½	3 10		3 87½ 4 00	3 30	2 80	None.	None.			
".....29		3 70 3 80	None.		3 87½ 3 95	3 25	2 80	None.	None.			
October.....	6	3 75 3 80	3 15 3 20	2 80 2 85	3 85 3 90	3 25	2 80	None.	None.			
".....13		3 80 4 20	None.		3 80 3 90	3 25 3 30	2 80	None.	None.			
".....20		4 50 4 62½	3 40 3 75		2 80 3 87½	3 25 3 30	2 80	None.	None.			
".....27		4 55 4 65	3 75	3 25	3 80 3 87½	3 30	2 80	None.	None.			
November.	3	4 60 4 65	3 75 3 85		3 80 3 85	3 30 3 35	2 80	None.	None.			
".....10		4 55 4 80	None.		3 75 3 82	None.	None.	None.	None.			
".....17		4 60 4 65	3 70 3 82½		3 70 3 75	3 30	2 80	None.	None.			
".....24		4 50 4 75	3 50		3 70 3 75	3 30	2 80	None.	None.			
December...	1	4 35 4 50	3 50		3 70 3 75	None.	None.	None.	None.			
".....8		4 60 5 05	3 75		3 75 3 85	None.	None.	None.	None.			
".....15		4 85 5 00	3 80 3 90		3 90 4 00	None.	None.	None.	None.			
".....22		4 90 5 05	3 75 3 80		3 90	None.	None.	None.	None.			
".....29		4 70 4 85	None.		3 57½ 3 80	None.	None.	None.	None.			

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

TRADE OF MONTREAL.

PRICES OF PEARL ASHES IN MONTREAL DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS.

DATE.	1879.				1878.			
	FIRST PEARLS. Per 100 lbs.		SECOND PEARLS. Per 100 lbs.		FIRST PEARLS. Per 100 lbs.		SECOND PEARLS. Per 100 lbs.	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
January.....	7	5 50 @	5 60	No sales.	4 80 @	.....	No sales.	.....
".....	14	5 35	5 40	"	5 00	.....	No sales.	.....
".....	21	5 35	5 40	"	5 00	.....	No sales.	.....
".....	28	5 40	5 60	"	No sales.	.....	No sales.	.....
February.....	5	5 40	5 50	"	Do	.....	No sales.	.....
".....	11	5 50	5 60	"	Do	.....	No sales.	.....
".....	18	5 50	5 60	"	Do	.....	No sales.	.....
".....	25	5 50	5 60	"	5 25	5 50	No sales.	.....
March.....	3	5 60	5 70	"	5 25	5 50	No sales.	.....
".....	10	5 60	5 70	"	70 brls. on p. t.	.....	No sales.	.....
".....	17	5 60	5 70	"	No sales.	.....	No sales.	.....
".....	24	5 60	5 70	"	Do	.....	No sales.	.....
".....	31	5 60	5 70	"	Do	.....	No sales.	.....
April.....	7	5 60	5 70	"	70 brls. s. on t	.....	No sales.	.....
".....	13	6 00	.....	"	5 50	.....	No sales.	.....
".....	21	5 65	.....	"	5 75	6 00	No sales.	.....
".....	28	5 65	.....	"	No sales.	.....	No sales.	.....
May.....	5	5 65	.....	"	Sales on p. t.	.....	No sales.	.....
".....	12	5 65	.....	"	5 75	.....	No sales.	.....
".....	19	5 75	.....	"	5 75	.....	No sales.	.....
".....	26	5 65	5 70	"	5 75	5 85	No sales.	.....
June.....	2	5 60	5 65	"	5 70	.....	No sales.	.....
".....	9	5 60	5 65	"	No sales.	.....	No sales.	.....
".....	16	5 75	.....	"	5 60	5 70	No sales.	.....
".....	23	5 75	.....	"	No sales.	.....	No sales.	.....
".....	30	5 75	.....	"	5 70	5 80	No sales.	.....
July.....	7	5 70	5 75	"	5 70	5 80	No sales.	.....
".....	14	5 75	6 00	"	5 50	.....	No sales.	.....
".....	21	6 25	6 00	"	5 50	.....	4 90	.....
".....	28	6 15	6 25	"	5 45	.....	No sales.	.....
August.....	4	6 40	6 50	"	5 45	.....	No sales.	.....
".....	11	6 20	6 25	"	5 35	.....	No sales.	.....
".....	18	5 65	5 75	"	5 30	5 35	No sales.	.....
".....	25	5 65	5 75	"	5 25	5 35	No sales.	.....
September.....	1	5 65	5 90	"	5 12½	5 20	No sales.	.....
".....	8	5 60	5 70	"	4 95	5 05	No sales.	.....
".....	15	5 50	5 60	"	4 95	5 05	No sales.	.....
".....	22	5 20	5 27½	"	4 90	.....	No sales.	.....
".....	29	5 15	5 30	"	4 90	4 95	No sales.	.....
October.....	6	5 00	5 15	4 50	4 55	No sales.	No sales.	.....
".....	13	5 00	5 15	"	"	5 00	5 05	No sales.
".....	20	5 10	.....	"	"	5 00	5 05	No sales.
".....	27	5 20	5 30	4 65	.....	5 25	.....	No sales.
November.....	3	5 25	5 30	"	"	5 35	5 40	No sales.
".....	10	5 50	.....	"	"	5 40	5 50	No sales.
".....	17	5 40	.....	4 55	4 60	5 40	5 42½	No sales.
".....	24	5 40	.....	"	"	5 40	5 45	No sales.
December.....	1	Nominal.		"	"	5 50	.....	No sales.
".....	8	5 50	5 60	"	"	5 55	.....	No sales.
".....	15	5 50	5 55	"	"	No sales.	.....	No sales.
".....	22	5 50	5 55	"	"	5 50	5 50	No sales.
".....	29	5 60	.....	"	"	No sales.	.....	No sales.

566  
1,361  
795  
YEARS.

THIRDS.  
Per 100 lbs.  
\$ c. \$ c.  
..... 2 75  
None.  
None.  
None.  
..... 2 70  
None.  
None.  
..... 2 75  
..... 2 85  
None.  
None.  
None.  
None.  
None.  
None.  
None.  
..... 2 75  
None.  
None.  
..... 2 65  
..... 2 62½  
None.  
None.  
None.  
None.  
None.  
..... 2 75  
..... 2 75  
..... 2 75  
..... 2 75  
..... 2 80  
..... 2 80  
2 75 2 80  
None.  
..... 2 80  
..... 2 80  
..... 2 80  
..... 2 80  
..... 2 80  
..... 2 80  
None.  
None.  
None.  
None.  
None.  
None.



3,243 bbls. Prices during the past year ruled at a higher range than those of 1878. Last year pork opened at \$10.50 @ \$11.00 and advanced to \$14.00 @ \$14.50 in April, when they gradually fell off, until in September \$12.75 was reached. From this point they again advanced, until the end of the year found them at \$17.00 @ \$17.50. The receipts of lard in Montreal for 1879 were 20,287 bbls., against 11,632 bbls. in 1878, showing an increase of 8,655 bbls. The shipments amounted to 10,262 bbls., against 7,758 bbls. in 1878, which indicates an increase of 2,504 bbls. The price of lard last year opened at 7½c @ 8½c per lb. in pails, advanced to 9½c and 10½c in April, fell off in September to 9c @ 9¼c, and closed firm in December at 10½c @ 11¼c.

PRICES OF PORK IN MONTREAL.

DATE.	1879.				1878.				
	MESS.		THIN MESS.		MESS.		THIN MESS.		
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
April..... 9	14 00	to 14 25	13 00	to 00 00	13 00	to 13 75	12 00	to 12 25	
"..... 16	14 00		14 25	do	do	13 00	13 50	12 00	12 25
"..... 23	13 75	14 00	do	do	12 75	13 25	.....	.....	12 00
"..... 30	13 50	14 00	do	do	12 50	13 25	.....	.....	12 00
May..... 7	13 50	14 00	do	do	12 25	13 00	.....	.....	.....
"..... 14	13 50	14 00	do	do	12 25	12 75	11 00	.....	11 50
"..... 21	13 50	14 00	do	do	12 00	12 50	11 00	.....	11 50
"..... 28	13 50	14 00	do	do	12 00	12 50	11 00	.....	11 50
June..... 4	13 50	14 00	do	do	12 00	12 50	11 00	.....	11 50
"..... 11	13 50	14 50	do	do	12 00	12 50	11 25	.....	11 50
"..... 18	13 50	14 50	do	do	12 25	12 75	11 25	.....	11 75
"..... 25	13 50	14 50	do	do	12 25	12 75	11 25	.....	11 75
July..... 2	13 50	14 50	do	do	12 25	12 75	11 50	.....	11 75
"..... 9	13 50	14 50	do	do	12 50	13 00	11 50	.....	12 00
"..... 16	13 00	14 00	do	do	12 50	13 00	11 50	.....	12 00
"..... 23	13 00	13 50	.....	.....	12 50	13 00	11 75	.....	12 00
"..... 30	13 00	13 50	.....	.....	12 75	13 00	12 00	.....	12 75
August..... 6	13 00	13 50	.....	.....	13 25	13 50	13 00	.....	13 25
"..... 13	13 00	13 25	.....	.....	13 75	14 00	13 00	.....	13 25
"..... 20	13 00	13 25	.....	.....	14 00	14 50	.....	.....	13 00
"..... 27	13 00	13 25	.....	.....	13 75	14 00	.....	.....	13 00
September..... 3	13 00	13 25	.....	.....	13 50	14 00	.....	.....	13 00
"..... 10	12 50	13 00	12 25	.....	13 50	14 00	.....	.....	13 00
"..... 17	12 75	13 25	12 50	.....	12 75	13 25	.....	.....	.....
"..... 24	12 75	13 25	12 50	.....	13 00	13 25	.....	.....	.....
October..... 1	13 00	13 50	12 50	.....	13 00	13 25	.....	.....	.....
"..... 8	13 50	14 00	13 00	.....	12 50	13 00	.....	.....	.....
"..... 15	14 00	15 00	.....	.....	12 50	13 00	.....	.....	.....
"..... 22	14 50	15 00	13 50	14 00	12 00	12 50	.....	.....	.....
"..... 29	14 50	15 50	13 50	14 00	12 00	12 50	.....	.....	.....
November..... 5	14 50	15 50	13 50	14 00	11 00	12 00	.....	.....	.....
"..... 12	15 00	15 50	.....	.....	11 00	12 00	.....	.....	.....
"..... 19	15 00	15 50	.....	.....	11 00	12 00	.....	.....	.....
"..... 26	15 00	15 50	.....	.....	11 00	12 00	.....	.....	.....
December..... 3	16 00	16 50	15 50	.....	11 00	12 00	.....	.....	.....
"..... 10	16 00	16 50	.....	.....	11 00	12 00	.....	.....	.....
"..... 17	17 00	17 50	.....	.....	11 00	12 50	.....	.....	.....
"..... 24	17 00	17 50	.....	.....	11 00	11 75	.....	.....	.....
"..... 31	17 00	17 50	.....	.....	11 00	11 75	.....	.....	.....

NTS.

1873.
Brls.
18,843
44,543

1878.

P brl. 200 lbs.

\$ c.	\$ c.
4 00	4 15
4 00	4 15
4 00	4 15
4 00	4 15
4 00	4 15
4 00	4 15
4 00	4 15
4 00	4 15
4 00	4 15
4 00	4 15
4 00	4 15
4 00	4 15
4 00	4 15
4 00	4 15
4 00	4 15
4 00	4 15
3 90	4 00
3 90	4 00
3 90	4 00
3 80	4 00
3 75	4 00
3 75	4 00
3 75	4 00
3 75	4 00
3 75	4 00
3 75	4 00

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crease of

TRADE OF MONTREAL.

PRICES OF LARD IN MONTREAL.

DATE.	1879.		DATE.	1879.	
	Canadian.	American.		Canadian.	American.
April ..... 9	9 to 9½	10 to ...	Aug ..... 27	9	9½
" ..... 16	9	9½	Sept ..... 3	9	9½
" ..... 23	9	9½	" ..... 10	9	9½
" ..... 30	9	9½	" ..... 17	9	9½
May ..... 7	9	9½	" ..... 24	9	9½
" ..... 14	9	9½	Oct ..... 1	9	9½
" ..... 21	9	9½	" ..... 8	9½	9½
" ..... 28	9	9½	" ..... 15	9½	10½
June ..... 4	9	9½	" ..... 22	9½	11
" ..... 11	9	9½	" ..... 28	10	11
" ..... 18	9	9½	Nov ..... 5	10	11
" ..... 25	9	9½	" ..... 12	10	11
July ..... 2	9	9½	" ..... 19	10	11
" ..... 8	9	9½	" ..... 26	10	11
" ..... 15	9	9½	Dec ..... 3	10	11
" ..... 22	9	9½	" ..... 10	10	11
" ..... 29	9	9½	" ..... 17	10½	11½
Aug ..... 5	9	9½	" ..... 24	10½	11½
" ..... 12	9	9½	" ..... 31	10	11
" ..... 19	9	9½			
" ..... 26	9	9½			
" ..... 3	9	9½			
" ..... 10	9	9½			
" ..... 17	9	9½			
" ..... 24	9	9½			
" ..... 31	9	9½			

THE DIARY PRODUCE TRADE.

CHEESE.

The Receipts and Shipments at Montreal in the following years were:—

Years.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Years.	Receipts.	Shipments.
1871.....boxes	136,609	194,740	1876.....boxes	346,602	501,284
1872....."	195,031	220,552	1877....."	251,764	453,108
1873....."	383,820	391,179	1878....."	484,395	501,943
1874....."	475,903	379,262	1879....."	558,903	571,704
1875....."	542,190	542,236			

The receipts and shipments of cheese in this city during the past year were the largest in the history of the trade. Of the total shipments of 571,704 boxes, 392,719 went to Liverpool, 57,524 to London, 19,867 to Glasgow, 44,531 to Bristol, and 1,482 to the lower ports. The cheese trade for 1879 was perhaps the most remarkable one on record, being subjected to most unpre-

cedented demand  
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August they  
September, 1  
that time pr  
they stood  
August of m

PRICE

DATE.

June .....	1
" .....	1
" .....	2
July .....	11½
" .....	11½
" .....	11½
August .....	11
" .....	
" .....	

The f  
Montreal

YEARS.
1871.....
1872.....
1873.....
1874.....
1875.....

The r  
the largest  
in excess  
by 87,277  
the total  
sent to L



cedented depressions and extraordinary reactions. The season opened with pretty large transactions at 6½c. @ 7¼c., and from this point prices gradually declined, until about the middle of August they had touched 4½c. @ 5½c. About the beginning of September, however, a decidedly better feeling set in, and from that time prices moved up steadily to the end of the year, when they stood 12c. @ 13c.—an advance from the lowest figure in August of nearly 300 per cent.

PRICES OF CHEESE IN MONTREAL DURING THREE YEARS

DATE.	1879		1878		1877		DATE.	1879		1878		1877	
	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.		Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
June..... 4	6½ @	7¼	.. @	8	11 @	12	September.... 8	4½ @	5½	7 @	8½	10½ @	11½
“.....11	6	7	7½	8	10½	11½	“.....10	6	7	7	8½	12	13
“.....18	5	6	7½	8	9½	10½	“.....17	7	8	7	8½	12	12½
“.....25	5	6	7½	8	9½	10	“.....24	7	8	8	8½	12	12½
July..... 2	5	6	7½	8½	8	9	October..... 1	10	11	8	9	11½	12½
“..... 9	5	5½	7½	8	8	8½	“..... 8	10	11	8½	9½	12½	13
“.....16	5	5½	7½	8½	8½	9	“.....15	11	12½	8½	9½	12½	13
“.....23	5	5½	7½	7½	9	10	“.....22	12	13	8½	9½	12	13
“.....30	5	5½	7	8	9	9½	“.....29	12	13	8½	9½	11½	12
August..... 6	5	5½	7	7½	9½	10	November..... 5	12	13	8	8½	11½	12½
“.....13	4½	5½	7	8	9½	10	“.....12	12	13	7	8½	11½	12½
“.....20	4½	5½	7½	8½	9	9½	“.....19	12	13	7	8	12	12½
“.....27	4½	5½	7	8½	10	10½	“.....26	12	13	7	8	12	13

BUTTER.

The following is a statement of Receipts and Shipments at Montreal in the past nine years :—

YEARS.	Receipts.	Shipments.	YEARS.	Receipts.	Shipments.
1871.....	161,641	193,154	1876.....	139,569	194,741
1872.....	131,429	122,703	1877.....	124,995	136,343
1873.....	136,187	158,048	1878.....	193,262	186,812
1874.....	93,060	99,341	1879.....	280,479	259,901
1875.....	161,812	147,509			

The receipts and shipments of butter at this port in 1878 were the largest ever before known, but those of last year were largely in excess of them, the receipts of 1879 exceeding those of 1878 by 87,277 packages, and the shipments by 72,089 packages. Of the total shipments during the last season, 144,636 packages were sent to Liverpool, 1,705 to London, 24,203 to Glasgow, 12,930 to

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Bristol, 39 to Antwerp, and 8,528 to the lower ports. The butter trade of the past year has been characterized by unusually low prices and pretty high ones. In April the season opened with new butter quoted at 18c. @ 20c., but it soon weakened under liberal receipts and a lack of demand, until at the beginning of August values had depreciated to 11½c. for fine Townships. A change for the better was felt about the middle of August, when prices ran up steadily, until the latter part of November they stood at 19c. @ 26c. At the end of the year, however, they were weakened and receded to 18c. @ 23c. On the whole, the trade of the year showed a considerable improvement upon that of its predecessor.

PRICES OF DAIRY BUTTER IN MONTREAL.

DATE.	1879		1878		1877		DATE.	1879		1878		1877	
	Per lb.		Per lb.		Per lb.			Per lb.		Per lb.		Per lb.	
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
April .....	7	10 @ 19	9 @ 19	15 @ 22	15 @ 22	15 @ 22	August .....	25	7 @ 12½	6 @ 16	17 @ 22		
" .....	14	10 20	9 17	15 22	15 22	15 22	September .....	1	7 12½	6 16	17 21		
" .....	21	8 18	10 22	14 25	14 25	14 25	" .....	8	7 12½	6 16	17 21		
" .....	28	8 17	10 20	14 25	14 25	14 25	" .....	15	9 14	6 16	17 21		
May .....	5	9 16	10 19	14 23	14 23	14 23	" .....	22	9 16	7 16	17 21½		
" .....	12	7 14	10 17	20 23	20 23	20 23	" .....	29	11 18	7 16	16 22½		
" .....	19	8 15	10 16½	19 22	19 22	19 22	October .....	6	11 18	7 16½	16 22½		
" .....	26	8 15	10 16½	19 22	19 22	19 22	" .....	13	9 17	7 16½	16 22½		
June .....	2	10 18	10 16	28 20	28 20	28 20	" .....	20	13 22	7 17	12½ 21½		
" .....	9	10 14	9 16	17 19	17 19	17 19	" .....	27	13 23	7 17	12½ 21½		
" .....	16	9 14	9 16	16 19	16 19	16 19	November .....	3	14 24	7 17	12½ 21½		
" .....	23	8 13	9 16	16 19	16 19	16 19	" .....	10	14 25	5 17	12½ 21		
" .....	30	8 13	9 16	15 10	15 10	15 10	" .....	17	19 26	5 17	12½ 21		
July .....	7	8 12½	5 15	15 19	15 19	15 19	" .....	24	19 26	5 17	10½ 20		
" .....	14	6 12½	5 16	15 19	15 19	15 19	December .....	1	19 26	5 17	10½ 20		
" .....	21	6 11½	5 16	15 19	15 19	15 19	" .....	8	19 26	5 17	10 20		
" .....	28	8 12½	5 16	15 19	15 19	15 19	" .....	15	18 26	5 17	10 20		
August .....	4	9 12½	5 16	15 20	15 20	15 20	" .....	22	18 23	6 18	10 20		
" .....	11	9 12½	6 16	17 21½	17 21½	17 21½	" .....	29	18 23	6 18	10 20		
" .....	18	9 12½	6 16	17 22	17 22	17 22							

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THE GROCERY TRADE.

TEA.

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

CALENDAR YEAR.	Tea.		In Bond	CALENDAR YEAR.	Tea.		In Bond
	Lbs.	\$	31st Dec.		Lbs.	\$	31st Dec.
1870.....	6,269,061	1,846,601	2,711,574	1875.....	3,758,929	1,189,831	1,108,238
1871.....	5,285,433	1,164,977	2,664,519	1876.....	5,216,562	1,402,901	923,196
1872.....	7,947,428	2,703,214	21,639	1877.....	3,368,575	754,523	759,460
1873.....	5,095,251	1,663,387	104,948	1878.....	3,906,253	821,086	202,936
1874.....	5,323,121	1,691,414	1,170,102	1879.....	4,732,894	995,443	912,681

The average cost of tea imported in 1874 was 31c. per lb.; in 1875, 30c.; in 1876, 27c.; in 1877, 22½c.; in 1878, 21c., and in 1879, 21c. This shows a steady decrease in the price of tea. The quantity imported in 1877 was 1,847,987 lbs. less than 1876, and less than in any year since 1867, but in 1878 the importation exceeded that of the previous year by 547,678 lbs., which is attributed to a larger consumptive demand consequent on the low prices prevailing and to the lowness of stocks, the quantity remaining in bond at the close of 1878 being only 200,000 lbs., or 550,000 lbs. less than at the opening of the year. In the early part of 1879 the importations were larger, and considerable activity characterized the market in anticipation of the changes to be made in the tariff. The amended form of duties was entirely satisfactory to the trade. The old *specific* duties were converted into *specific* and *ad valorem* duties, the object of this change being to secure a more equitable distribution of the duty tax upon rich and poor, which is done by making the amount of duty contingent on the quality of the tea imported. The present duty is 2 cents per lb. on Black, 3 cents per lb. on Green and Japan, and 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, which is about 1 cent per lb. less than the late duty of 5 cents per lb. on Black and 6 cents per lb. on Green and

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16	12½	21½
17	12½	21½
17	12½	21½
17	12½	21
17	12½	21
17	10½	20
17	10½	20
17	10	20
17	10	20
8	10	20
8	10	20

Japan. The 10 per cent. discriminating duty against imports from the United States has largely assisted in restoring the Canadian market to Canadian importers. The market was without special feature during the year; until the fall, business with the country was dull, but in the closing months of the year a better demand prevailed. On the whole, however, the business of the year was not largely in excess of that of 1878, for while the total importation increased in 1879, 826,641 lbs., the quantity remaining in bond at the close of the year was 709,745 lbs. more than in the corresponding period in 1878.

## SUGAR.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of Sugar and Molasses imported into Montreal during the past eleven years:—

	MOLASSES.		SUGARS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	\$	lbs.	\$
1869.....	28,335,438	724,524	29,631,066	1,415,985
1870.....	38,283,093	884,147	51,857,741	2,342,539
1871.....	2,464,807	144,284	35,966,334	1,758,597
1872.....	10,418,666	119,582	36,853,320	2,428,254
1873.....	10,849,914	391,361	36,680,630	1,682,188
1874.....	18,134,577	424,466	48,729,790	2,062,655
1875.....	15,379,374	259,085	50,542,078	1,948,742
1876.....	15,134,337	228,795	33,073,038	1,659,137
1877.....	10,772,102	228,153	24,282,724	1,568,598
1878.....	10,693,448	184,041	27,595,700	1,406,330
1879.....	6,484,454	106,307	57,030,970	1,920,244

The quantity and value of Sugar remaining in bond on December 31st, during the past eight years, were as follows:

YEARS.	Quantity.	Value.	YEARS.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	\$		lbs.	\$
1872.....	12,273,862	611,432	1876.....	4,105,267	237,835
1873.....	11,954,024	535,710	1877.....	3,699,261	208,185
1874.....	10,308,607	471,222	1878.....	3,003,714	140,698
1875.....	7,149,905	280,441	1879.....	12,239,377	363,674

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The prominent feature of the above statements is the enormous increase in the importation of sugar at Montreal during 1879, amounting to no less than 29,435,270 lbs., or more than 100 per cent. This result is due wholly to the tariff changes made in 1879, by which an opportunity was again afforded for the prosecution of sugar-refining in Canada, and which enabled the Canada Sugar Refining Company to resume operations in April. The great bulk of the Sugar imported in the year under review was low grade West Indies sugar, for the Refinery, American refined sugars being practically shut out of this market by the new tariff. In the six months ending December 31st the imports of sugar into the Dominion were as follows:—

	1878. lbs.	1869. lbs.
Great Britain.....	19,038,564	9,961,195
United States.....	36,635,630	8,227,462
West Indies.....	4,517,857	36,030,051
Total.....	60,192,051	54,218,708

At the Port of Montreal the imports of sugar in the season of navigation of 1878 were 12,289,843 lbs, and in the season of 1879, 64,375,656 lbs. To bring this quantity of sugar to our wharves there were employed no less than 45 vessels, aggregating 20,731 tons, while in 1878 the whole trade was carried on by some half-dozen vessels. By the opening of the Refineries at Montreal (the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery having begun operations during 1879), employment has been afforded to some six hundred male adults. The average price of granulated sugar at Montreal, in 1879, under the new tariff, was \$9.00 per 100 lbs, against \$9.34 in 1878; \$10.66 in 1877 and \$9.50 in 1876. The following, which appears in the report on the adulteration of food, issued by the Inland Revenue Department, from Dr. J. Baker Edwards, the Public Analyst at Montreal, will show that not only has the price of sugar been cheaper to the people of Canada in consequence of the re-opening of the sugar refinery, but that its quality has been better:—

“The examination of several samples of moist sugar of

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359,137  
568,598  
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American make, during last winter, proved that a gradual deterioration in the quality of sugar imported was observed. On the other hand, the new stocks produced from the Montreal Refinery, examined in May last, show a large average amount of crystalline cane sugar and a small amount of moisture and organic impurities, the average of six samples being thus stated :

	<i>Average.</i>
"Crystallized cane sugar .....	90.33
"Glucose .....	5.00
"Moisture and impurity.....	4.66
	99.99

"These are superior to the average qualities of the American and Scotch Sugars recently sold in the Montreal market."

WHOLESALE TRADE PRICES OF GRANULATED SUGAR FOR THE LAST FOUR YEARS IN MONTREAL.

YEAR.	1876.				1877.			
	1st to 5th.	13th to 16th.	28th to 31st.	Average.	1st to 5th.	13th to 16th.	28th to 31st.	Average.
January .....	8	8	8	8	10	11	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{7}{8}$
February .....	8	8	8	8	10	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	10 $\frac{7}{8}$
March .....	8	8	8	8	11	11	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{7}{8}$
April .....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	8	10 $\frac{5}{8}$	10 $\frac{5}{8}$	11	10 $\frac{7}{8}$
May .....	8	8	8	8	10	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
June .....	8	8	8	8	11	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
July .....	9	9	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
August .....	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
September .....	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
October .....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
November .....	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
December .....	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	10	11	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Average .....				9 $\frac{1}{2}$				10 $\frac{3}{4}$

YEAR
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WHOLESALE TRADE PRICES OF SUGAR.—Continued.

YEAR.	1878.				1879.			
	1st to 5th.	13th to 16th.	28th to 31st.	Average.	1st to 5th.	13th to 16th.	28th to 31st.	Average.
January .....	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{7}{8}$
February .....	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$
March .....	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$
April .....	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{7}{8}$
May .....	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$
June .....	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$
July .....	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$
August .....	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$
September .....	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	9	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$
October .....	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	9
November .....	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	9	9	10	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
December .....	9	9	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	9	11	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Average .....				9 $\frac{1}{4}$				9

DRY GOODS.

The following comparative table shows the value of certain descriptions of Dry Goods imported at Montreal during the past five years:—

DESCRIPTION.	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879
Clothing .....	\$226,655	\$172,479	\$194,915	\$136,423	134,664
Carpets ....	365,503	329,222	252,700	178,511	149,846
Cottons .....	2,732,541	3,312,444	2,310,482	2,024,946	2,149,074
Fancy Goods .....	825,658	473,572	541,941	437,901	221,709
Hats, and Caps .....	286,890	317,723	309,584	312,130	323,687
Hosiery .....	353,675	267,563	250,424	274,818	231,621
Linen .....	483,192	346,138	421,902	414,605	365,351
Parasols and Umbrellas .....	119,725	81,183	133,396	95,175	70,683
Shawls .....	119,707	53,368	41,565	31,733	36,980
Silks, Satins and Velvets .....	818,217	566,791	622,079	641,217	625,949
Small Wares .....	599,810	569,816	637,754	601,067	157,885
Woollens .....	3,686,022	2,785,802	3,917,116	2,452,146	1,670,795
Totals .....	\$10,612,605	\$8,267,101	\$8,733,860	\$7,540,672	\$6,138,244

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The Dry Goods trade was dull throughout the Spring and early Summer, but when the certainty of a bountiful harvest became assured, a marked improvement in business occurred, and the Fall trade was more satisfactory than in any year since 1875. Prices were on the whole firmer during the latter half of the year. The imports were considerably less than in 1878, the largest decline being in the importation of Woollens, from \$2,452,146 in 1878 to \$1,670,795 in 1879. Since 1875 the value of Woollens imported has decreased more than two million dollars, and since 1876 the value of Cottons imported has fallen off nearly twelve hundred thousand dollars, in consequence of the rapid development of home manufactures. The new Tariff is framed so as to afford the fullest protection to the Cotton and Woollen industries, and as a consequence, since it came into operation, these branches of manufacture have become very prosperous. The number of Cotton Factories in operation in Canada is eight, situated as follows:—At Cornwall, 2; Valleyfield, 1; Dundas, 1; Coaticook, 1; Hochelaga, 1; Thorold, 1; and New Brunswick, 1. The following is a statement of the number of Woollen Mills in Ontario and Quebec, with an approximate value of the product for twelve months:—

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Locality of Mill.	Class of Manufacture.	No. of Mills.	Value of Product for 12 months.
Yamachiche .....	Tweeds .....	1	\$25,000
St. Jerome .....	" .....	1	20,000
St. Hyacinthe .....	Flannels .....	1	146,000
" .....	Tweeds .....	1	20,000
St. Bruno .....	" .....	1	20,000
Chambly .....	Flannels and Blankets .....	1	200,000
Cowansville .....	Tweeds .....	1	25,000
Sherbrooke .....	General .....	2	700,000
Coaticook .....	Shirts and Drawers .....	1	100,000
Montreal .....	" .....	1	120,000
Valleyfield .....	Tweeds .....	1	80,000
Total Number .....	.....	12	
Value of Product .....	.....		\$1,450,000

Localit

- Almonte.....
- Appleton.....
- Carlton Place.
- ew Edinboro'
- Perth.....
- Laarak .....
- Pakenham....
- Pike Falls ..
- Smith's Falls..
- Renfrew .....
- Gananoque ...
- Cobourg .....
- Campbellford..
- Columbus.....
- Newcastle Mil
- Peterboro'....
- Garden Hill..
- Newmarket ..
- Streetsville ..
- Hespeler.....
- Preston .....
- Galt.....
- Toronto .....
- Paris.....
- Stratford.....
- Canning .....
- Woodstock ..
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## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Locality of Mills.	Class of Manufacture.	No. of Mills.	Value of Product for 12 months.
Almonte.....	General Woollens.....	5	\$850,000
Appleton.....	".....	1	20,000
Carlton Place.....	".....	1	20,000
New Edinboro'.....	".....	1	80,000
Perth.....	".....	1	80,000
Lanark.....	".....	1	100,000
Pakenham.....	".....	1	40,000
Pike Falls.....	".....	1	25,000
Smith's Falls.....	".....	1	25,000
Renfrew.....	".....	1	25,000
Gananoque.....	".....	3	55,000
Cobourg.....	".....	1	140,000
Campbellford.....	".....	1	80,000
Columbus.....	".....	1	80,000
Newcastle Mills.....	".....	1	80,000
Peterboro'.....	".....	1	160,000
Garden Hill.....	".....	1	25,000
Newmarket.....	".....	1	40,000
Streetsville.....	".....	1	160,000
Hespeler.....	".....	1	110,000
Preston.....	".....	1	160,000
Galt.....	".....	1	50,000
Toronto.....	Shirts and Drawers.....	1	160,000
Paris.....	".....	3	340,000
Stratford.....	".....	1	25,000
Canning.....	".....	1	25,000
Woodstock.....	".....	1	25,000
Chatham.....	".....	1	25,000
Kingsville Mills.....	".....	1	20,000
Strathroy.....	".....	1	160,000
Guelph.....	".....	1	40,000
Berlin.....	".....	6	270,000
Total number of Mills.....		45	
Value of Product.....			\$3,495,000

During the latter half of the past year these Mills were actively employed, running to their full capacity, and the industry has undoubtedly taken a new lease of prosperity.

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## IRON AND HARDWARE.

The following figures show the imports at Montreal for four years :—

## IMPORTS AT MONTREAL.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Manufactured Hardware.....	\$ 780,666	\$ 769,382	\$ 612,444	\$ 822,362
Iron, all sorts.....	1,165,315	1,074,200	842,978	930,281
Steel.....	168,314	130,118	113,919	163,032
Lead.....	188,566	78,419	60,610	56,607
Copper.....	44,594	42,333	31,269	30,589
Brass.....	5,342	5,398	7,316	7,640
Zinc and Spelter.....	72,833	34,014	47,959	48,791
Tubes, Piping.....	126,957	88,687	85,641	108,538
	<u>\$2,552,587</u>	<u>\$2,222,551</u>	<u>\$1,802,136</u>	<u>\$2,167,840</u>

The importation of Pig Iron in 1879 was \$199,542 against \$280,694 in 1878, and of Railroad bars, frogs, chairs and fish-plates, \$1,427,233, against \$540,931 in 1878. The market was dull in the first quarter of the year, and prices did not undergo any important alteration; but the English market improving in May, a large demand arose here after the opening of navigation, and gradually increased until throughout the Fall the market was active and excited, prices rapidly advancing in sympathy with the home market. As the trade had been so long dull and profitless, the substantial improvement which the closing months of the year witnessed, was very welcome. The following statement of prices of several articles in this market at the opening and close of 1879, shows the advance in prices during the year :—

PIG IRON.	January 1st.		December 31st.	
Summerlee .....	\$17.00	@17.50	\$28.00	@29.00
Gartsherie .....	17.50	18.00	28.50	29.00
Eglinton .....	16.00	16.50	26.50	27.50
Carnbroe .....	16.50	17.00	27.00	28.00
Hematite .....	25.00	27.00	29.00	30.00
Canadian Siemens.....	00.00	00.00	00.00	27.50

B.  
Scotch an  
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BAR.

Scotch and Staffordshire, per cwt. . . . .	\$ 1.65@ 1.70	\$ 2.25@ 0.00
Best do. . . . .	2.10 2.20	2.50 2.75
Swedes and Norway . . . . .	4.00 4.25	4.50 4.75
Lowmoor and Bowling . . . . .	5.50 6.00	6.25 6.50

CANADA PLATES.

Swansea and Penn., per box . . . . .	\$ 2.90 3.00	\$ 4.50 0.00
Hatton . . . . .	2.80 2.90	4.25 0.00
Arrow and equal . . . . .	3.25 3.50	0.00 4.50

TIN PLATES.

Charcoal, I. C. per box . . . . .	\$ 5.55@ 6.00	\$ 7.75@ 8.00
Charcoal, I. X. . . . .	7.50 8.00	9.75 10.00
Charcoal, D. C. . . . .	4.50 5.00	7.00 7.50
Coke, I. C. . . . .	4.75 5.00	6.75 7.00

TINNED SHEETS.

Charcoal (best) No. 26 . . . . .	\$12.50@13.00	\$13.00@14.00
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STEEL.

Cast, per lb. . . . .	\$10.00@12.00	\$12.00@13.00
Spring, per 100 lbs. . . . .	3.25 3.75	3.25 4.25
Best do., warranted . . . . .	5.00 6.00	5.25 6.25
Tire do. . . . .	3.00 3.50	3.00 3.25

BOILER PLATES.

Ordinary brands, per 100 lbs. . . . .	\$ 2.40@ 2.75	\$ 2.75@ 3.00
Best do. do. . . . .	3.00 3.25	3.50 3.75
Lowmoor and Bowling . . . . .	7.00 8.00	7.25 10.00

LEAD.

Pig, per 100 lbs. . . . .	\$ 4.50@ 5.00	\$ 4.50@ 5.00
Sheet, do. . . . .	5.50 6.00	5.00@ 5.50
Bar, do. . . . .	6.00 6.50	5.50 5.75

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## M A R I N E .

On the 29th April, 1879, the tug steamers "St. Peter" and "St. Louis" arrived in port from Sorel with a portion of the Harbour plant. On the 1st May the steamer "Montreal" (of the Quebec Line) arrived in port from Sorel, and left on the first trip for Quebec the same evening. SS. "Circassian" from Liverpool, and SS. "Waldensian" from Glasgow, arrived in port on May 1st, the first vessels from sea. After this date vessels arrived daily, and by the middle of the month there was a considerable number of vessels in port, and business fairly commenced.

The water in the Harbour was unusually low during the navigable season; from the 21st May, when there was 25 feet 7 inches of water on No. 1 Lock Sill of the Lachine Canal, or 8 feet 7 inches above the summer level, it gradually kept falling until the 8th November, when it reached its lowest point, 15 feet 5 inches on No. 1 Lock Sill, or one foot seven inches below the usual summer level, (the lowest on record). This was a great drawback to the Trade, as vessels of heavy draft of water had to have a large portion of their cargoes carried inwards and outwards in lighters, causing great expense and much delay.

The Lumber Trade to South America has not been quite equal to that of last year—20 vessels of the aggregate tonnage of 10,868 tons, carrying 8,663,563 feet of lumber, loaded at this port in 1879, against 20 vessels of the aggregate tonnage of 11,013 tons, carrying 8,860,000 feet of lumber the previous year, showing a difference of 145 tons, and 16,437 feet of lumber less than in 1878.

Six hundred and twelve (612) sea-going vessels arrived in this port during the season, of the aggregate tonnage of 506,969 tons, 321 of which were built of iron, of the aggregate tonnage of 405,442 tons, and 291 were built of wood of the aggregate tonnage of 101,527 tons, 289 of which were propelled by steam, of the aggregate tonnage of 378,353 tons, and 323 were propelled with sail, of the aggregate tonnage of 128,616. They were navigated

by 15,350  
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by 15,350 seamen, and composed of the following nationalities, numbers and tonnage :—

NATIONALITY.	No.	TONNAGE.
British .....	575	488,718
Norwegian .....	11	6,293
Austrian .....	8	4,142
American .....	7	2,125
German .....	6	2,328
Belgian .....	1	1,059
Dutch .....	1	950
Italian .....	1	559
Hungarian .....	1	526
Swedish .....	1	269
Total .....	612	506,969

Comparative Statement, showing the numbers and tonnage of inland vessels that arrived in port the following years, with the dates of the greatest number in port at one time :—

YEARS.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Greatest No. in port.
1855 .....	3,281	312,001	61 Nov. 11.
1856 .....	3,311	384,467	95 Oct. 18.
1857 .....	3,726	429,432	98 May 19.
1858 .....	4,124	343,224	106 Oct. 25.
1859 .....	4,198	459,065	123 Sept. 26.
1860 .....	4,558	348,562	91 June 1.
1861 .....	5,247	530,224	196 June 10.
1862 .....	4,875	523,991	164 Nov. 1.
1863 .....	4,697	534,740	196 June 30.
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	224 Oct. 31.
1868 .....	5,822	746,927	297 June 22.
1869 .....	5,566	721,324	259 Nov. 5.
1870 .....	6,345	819,476	255 Oct. 6.
1871 .....	6,878	824,787	281 Oct. 6.
1872 .....	7,156	936,782	309 Oct. 21.
1873 .....	6,751	933,462	296 June 8.
1874 .....	6,855	956,837	301 June 14.
1875 .....	6,178	811,410	256 Aug. 4.
1876 .....	6,083	786,083	262 Nov. 9.
1877 .....	6,333	847,978	258 Oct. 3.
1878 .....	5,202	764,243	261 Oct. 15.
1879 .....	5,698	817,423	227 Nov. 6.

Comparative Statement, showing the dates of the opening and closing of navigation, first arrival from sea and the last departure for sea the following years :—

YEARS.	Opening of Navig.	Close of Navig.	First from sea.	Last for sea.
1855.....	April 28	Dec. 12	May 9	Nov. 20
1856.....	" 24	" 3	April 30	" 24
1857.....	" 18	" 13	May 1	" 25
1858.....	" 9	" 12	April 30	" 24
1859.....	" 4	" 11	May 3	" 20
1860.....	" 10	" 7	April 30	" 25
1861.....	" 24	" 22	" 27	Dec. 4
1862.....	" 23	" 7	" 28	Nov. 27
1863.....	" 25	" 12	May 6	" 26
1864.....	" 13	" 11	April 28	Dec. 7
1865.....	" 10	" 16	May 3	Nov. 24
1866.....	" 19	" 15	" 1	" 28
1867.....	" 22	" 6	" 4	" 29
1868.....	" 17	" 9	" 4	" 27
1869.....	" 25	" 6	April 30	" 24
1870.....	" 18	" 18	" 22	" 27
1871.....	" 8	" 1	" 22	" 29
1872.....	May 1	" 8	May 5	" 28
1873.....	April 25	Nov. 26	" 4	" 21
1874.....	" 25	Dec. 13	" 11	" 21
1875.....	May 3	Nov. 29	" 9	" 22
1876.....	April 27	Dec. 10	" 8	" 23
1877.....	" 17	Dec. 31	April 29	" 24
1878.....	Mar. 30	Dec. 23	" 20	" 24
1879.....	April 24	" 19	May 1	" 24

The classification of Sea-going Vessels in port during the past seven years was as follows :—

VESSELS.	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879
Steamers .....	242	266	256	240	247	207	289
Ships .....	72	50	40	40	41	44	33
Barques .....	164	167	138	146	108	113	121
Brigs.....	18	15	17	18	10	9	5
Brigantines.....	59	64	53	35	29	34	37
Schooners .....	147	169	138	123	78	109	127
Total .....	702	731	642	602	513	516	612

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The total number of ocean vessels in port and their tonnage during the past twenty-four years was as follows :—

YEARS.	Total of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Greatest No. in port at one time.
1855.....	197	48,154	30 June 14.
1856.....	247	71,321	26 June 9.
1857.....	227	67,740	26 June 13.
1858.....	225	78,809	22 June 5.
1859.....	230	94,660	23 June 3.
1860.....	259	121,559	35 Oct. 7.
1861.....	574	261,793	102 June 6.
1862.....	571	265,243	78 Oct. 16.
1863.....	504	209,222	86 June 13.
1864.....	378	161,901	32 June 23.
1865.....	358	152,943	42 Oct. 19.
1866.....	516	205,775	91 June 13.
1867.....	464	199,053	59 Oct. 24.
1868.....	478	198,759	51 June 21.
1869.....	551	259,863	61 Nov. 4.
1870.....	680	316,846	62 June 20.
1871.....	664	351,721	89 Oct. 27.
1872.....	727	398,800	84 Oct. 30.
1873.....	702	412,478	84 Aug. 28.
1874.....	731	423,423	76 July 6.
1875.....	642	386,112	60 Aug. 18.
1876.....	602	391,180	61 July 24.
1877.....	513	376,859	59 Oct. 19.
1878.....	516	397,266	45 June 3.
1879.....	612	506,969	49 Aug. 13.

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## PORT OF MONTREAL.

STATEMENT shewing the Quantity and Value of the principal Articles of Merchandise imported during the years ended 31st December, 1878 and 1879, and the balance remaining in Customs Bonded Warehouse at this Port.

ARTICLES.	1878.		1879.		Remaining in Bond 31st Dec., 1879.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Brandy.....	93,435	\$174,830	134,355	\$231,306	84,902	\$142,383
Gin.....	116,801	68,088	129,456	67,746	55,144	28,329
Rum.....	10,155	6,188	9,989	6,596	2,738	1,673
Whiskey.....	29,794	34,447	21,224	23,128	20,875	20,939
Wines in wood.....	253,783	137,509	212,540	159,833	139,917	113,795
Do. in bottles.....	10,245	79,506	3,907	34,617	3,345	26,585
Ale, Beer and Porter in wood.....	4,479	1,809	602	266		
Do. in bottles.....	36,144	21,371	30,632	25,169	7,714	5,438
Sugars.....	27,595,700	1,406,330	57,030,970	1,920,244	12,239,377	363,674
Teas.....	3,906,253	821,086	4,732,834	555,443	912,681	216,032
Coffee-green.....	328,215	60,338	643,827	105,480	165,346	29,436
Molasses, not for refining.....	10,693,451	184,041	484,454	106,307	13,214	37,630
Vinegar.....	38,821	9,728	53,927	9,453	26,931	4,631
Cigars.....	106,806	151,502	78,158	121,888	19,359	19,728
Tobacco, manufactured and snuff.....	36,511	12,252	27,816	9,566	11,805	2,362
Do. unmanufactured.....	6,104,630	362,340	5,558,188	365,107	51,987	14,337
Soap, common.....	21,298	1,695	10,529	721		
Starch.....	134,364	9,951	117,737	8,979	1,960	153
Dried Fruits and Nuts.....		256,199		135,286		7,404
Pickles and Sauces.....		24,462		23,553		1,108
Preserved Meats, Poultry and Vegetables.....		3,338		2,253		234
Spices, unground.....		32,125		59,235		12,855
Confectionery.....	128,050	22,888	96,749	15,228	4,010	623
Chicory, ground.....	42,545	2,138	23,368	1,190	18,475	882
Brooms and Brushes.....		19,598		15,442		
Cabinetware or Furniture.....		61,044		25,226		
Candles.....	97,954	14,979	33,404	4,604	24,150	2,978
Carpets and Hearthrugs.....		178,511		149,846		1,056
Chandeliers and Gasfittings.....		8,705		4,892		
China, Crockery and Earthenware.....		112,063		67,089		10,106
Clocks.....		13,794		13,116		67
Jewellery and Watches.....		165,877		132,705		1,549
Cottons.....		2,024,946		2,149,074		9,108
Clothing or Wearing Apparel.....		136,423		134,664		469
Drugs.....		151,275		303,568		65,055
Fancy Goods.....		457,901		221,709		8,685
Guns, Rifles and Fire Arms.....		14,613		10,889		6
Glass, plate and silvered.....		24,414		18,497		128
Do. window—stained, painted or colored.....		123,263		2,033		268
Glassware.....		102,841		199,489		7,892
Hats, Caps and Bonnets.....		312,130		323,687		4,317
Hops.....	114,890	21,407	56,068	17,864	1,955	334
Hosiery.....		214,818		231,621		5,002
Manufactures of Iron and Hardware.....		612,444		822,362		48,783
Leather.....		50,417		21,497		50
Do.—sheep, calf, goat and chamois skins, dressed.....		185,200		156,453		3,026
Linen.....		414,605		365,351		6,435
Manufactures of Caoutchouc or India Rubber.....		56,309		115,597		1,317
Do. Furs.....		103,677		101,189		3,584
Do. Hair.....		15,598		20,441		243
Do. Gold, Silver and Electro-Plated Ware.....		49,899		77,089		10,158
Do. Leather or imitation thereof.....		208,050		169,690		3,427

Manufactures of  
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Sails.....  
Silks, Satins an  
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Tobacco Pipes...  
Toys.....  
Woolens.....  
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Cane Juice and  
Fruits, green...  
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Felt Prunella  
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Machine Linen  
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Coal and Coke...  
Wheat.....  
Indian Corn...  
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Copper in bars,  
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Lead in sheets,  
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PORT OF MONTREAL.—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	1878.		1879.		Remaining in Bond 31st Dec., 1879.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Manufactures of Leather Boots and Shoes.....		\$21,924		\$14,721		
Do, Leather Harness and Saddlery.....		9,755		2,844		
Do, Wood not elsewhere specified.....		37,199		69,503		\$686
Musical Instruments.....		79,703		72,729		
Mustard.....	96,473	15,721	122,213	22,658	1,234	304
Machinery.....		114,627		111,742		229,563
Oil Cloths.....		28,577		18,329		48
Oil in any way rectified or prepared....	275,916	174,739	552,180	312,627	97,870	64,677
Packages.....		119,875		78,744		39,521
Paints and Colors.....		66,632		90,250		7,422
Paper—all kinds.....		159,265		146,703		7,627
Paper Hangings.....		43,173		39,125		5,407
Parasols and Umbrellas.....		95,175		70,683		1,084
Shawls.....		31,733		36,980		604
Silks, Satins and Velvets.....		641,217		625,949		5,617
Stationery.....		105,344		37,761		125
Small Wares.....		601,067		157,885		
Tobacco Pipes.....		43,624		26,809		1,358
Toys.....		15,363		6,275		281
Woolens.....		2,452,146		1,670,795		22,939
Spirits of Turpentine.....	121,570	36,288	142,456	42,544		
Unenumerated 17½ per cent. Articles		93,467		47,835		
Books, periodicals and pamphlets printed.....		209,713		138,316		6,095
Iron—bar, rod, hoop, sheet, Canada plates, tin plates and boiler plates		842,978		930,281		10,811
Lard and tallow.....	757,912	58,222	465,826	30,047		
Malt.....		1,440		58		
Meats, salted or smoked.....	2,833,791	147,913	2,173,479	104,521	800	108
Rice.....	2,363,563	64,342	3,943,764	102,281	1,112,832	29,162
Sole and Upper Leather.....		70,086		72,654		
Cane Juice and Melado.....	1,175,244	25,441	745,737	12,936	1,242,263	24,773
Fruits, green.....		161,549		110,322		1,174
Cotton and Woollen Netting for India Rubber Boots and Shoes.....		13,472		19,642		
Felt Prunella and Plush for Hats, gloves and Shoes.....		91,049		74,085		
Machine Linen Thread and Silk Twist		66,354		93,046		455
Machinery for Mills and Factories.....		24,321		57,395		
Cotton Thread in Hanks and on Spools		264,173		226,970		
Cables, Hemp, Grass and Cordage for Ships' use.....				1,523		
Locomotives, Engine Frames, Axles, &c		12,247		38,687		
Salt.....		103,470		116,024		
Coal and Coke.....	142,534	450,143	189,739	399,288	811	1,492
Wheat.....	1,125,431	1,105,581	68,028,117	7,166,318	171,929	172,517
Indian Corn.....	740,488	362,120	4,294,944	2,064,070	152,409	63,027
Brass in bars, rods, sheets, &c.....		7,316		7,640		
Copper in bars, rods, sheets, &c.....		31,269		30,589		
Copper, Brass or Iron Tubing.....		85,641		108,723		
Cotton & Flax Waste and Wool Waste.....		7,165		285,489		
Iron, pig.....		290,694		199,542		38,341
Lead in sheets, pigs and litharge.....		60,610		56,607		336
Lead, red and white "dry".....		84,489		123,459		2,287
Steel, wrought or cast.....		103,919		163,032		
Spelter and Zinc, in blocks, pigs and sheets.....		47,959		48,791		1,203
Settlers' Effects.....		49,875		67,171		
Acids, Alum, Antimony and Argol.....		27,849		23,947		
Analine Salts, Barks, Berries, &c., "Dye Stuffs".....		55,097		47,006		
Bleaching Powder and Borax.....		12,911		21,147		
Cream of Tartar in Crystals.....		67,832		67,342		
Nitre, Sal Ammonia, Sal Soda, Caustic, &c.....		96,935		129,637		

Principal ended in 1879. Value. \$142,383 28,629 1,673 20,939 113,795 26,585 5,438 363,674 216,032 29,436 37,630 4,631 19,728 2,362 14,337 153 7,404 1,108 234 12,855 623 882 2,978 1,056 10,106 67 1,549 9,108 469 65,055 8,685 6 128 268 7,892 4,317 334 5,002 48,783 50 3,026 6,435 1,317 3,584 243 10,158 3,427

## PORT OF MONTREAL.—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	1878.		1879.		Remaining in Bond 31st Dec., 1879.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Ochres, Metallic Oxides, dry ground, &c.....		\$5,958		\$4,561		
Oil, Cocoa Nut, Pine, Palm, natural state.....		31,004		22,979		
Phosphorus, Brimstone and Sulphur Whiting or Whitening.....		9,672		11,391		
Whiting or Whitening.....		7,497		13,885		
Bookbinders' Tools and Implements.....		11,418		5,176		
Firebricks.....		8,932		8,242		
Rags.....		18,058		12,275		
Collar Cloth Paper.....		23,062		21,436		
Collar Cloth Paper.....		3,755		18,761		
Wire, of brass or copper, round, square or flat.....		5,651		1,671		
Railroad Bars, Frogs, Chairs and Fish Plates.....		540,231		1,427,233		
Caoutchouc or India Rubber unmanu- factured.....		105,926		128,096		
Fish, fresh salted or smoked.....		86,165		64,681		
Flour of wheat and rye.....		302,577		62,772		
Flax, Hemp and Tow, undressed.....		95,537		120,713		
Furs, Skins and Tails, undressed.....		97,641		85,061		
Grease and Grease Scrap.....		63,945		32,997		
Gum—Copal, Damar, Mastic, Sandarac and Shellac.....		27,625		55,229		
Hides, Horns and Pelts.....		202,701		76,336		
Tar and Pitch.....		11,882		3,519		
Canvas for Manufacture of Floor Oil Cloth.....		2,734		6,899		
Fishing Hooks, Nets, Seines, Lines and Twines.....		19,214		9,780		
Junk and Oakum.....						
Printers' Implements, viz., Presses, Electrotype and Stereotype Blocks, Ink, &c.....		8,761		7,197		
Wool.....		35,856		11,852		
Wool.....		134,771		255,152		
Coin and Bullion.....		1,289,070		1,824,221		
Total Dutiable Goods.....		\$ 17,757,389		\$ 26,659,841		\$ 2,050,045
Total Free Goods.....		7,336,745		6,515,744		
Grand Total.....		\$ 25,094,134		\$ 33,175,585		\$ 2,064,382

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Canada Engine & Ordnance Works

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Engines and Boilers

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PALLISER RIFLED GUNS

IRON SHIP AND BRIDGE WORK, MACHINERY  
FOR SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, SUGAR FACTORIES,  
TANNERIES, STEAM FIRE ENGINES,  
STEAM PUMPS, &c., &c.

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s., 1879.

Value.

\$ 2,050,045

\$2,064,382

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# Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental RAILWAY.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE  
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CANNOT BE EQUALLED BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

This is the only Line traversing the Ancient and Picturesque Country on the North  
Shore of the MAJESTIC RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

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-BETWEEN-

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SAVING 10 HOURS TIME

-BETWEEN-

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SAVING FROM 2 TO 6 HOURS TIME

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**MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.**

New and Elegantly Furnished Parlor and Sleeping Cars on all Trains.

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Asst. Supt., Western Division.

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Asst. Supt., Eastern Division.

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*Manager Fire Department.*

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*Manager Marine Department*

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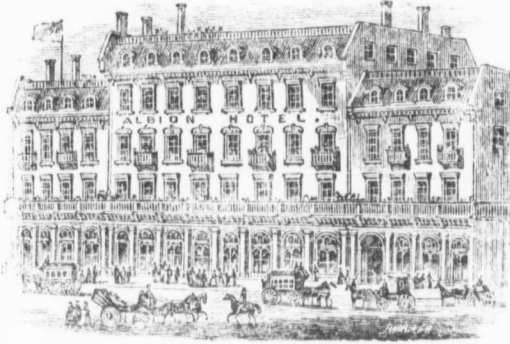
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Great International Route !



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Be sure and ask for TICKETS *via* the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

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*General Manager.*

MONTREAL, June 1st 1880.

# THE CANADA GUARANTEE CO.

Is the only company in America which is solely devoted to the granting

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FOR GOVERNMENT, BANK, RAILWAY, COMMERCIAL AND ALL EMPLOYEES  
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**It has Deposited for this purpose . . . . . \$57,000**

The steady progress and uniform success which has attended this Company's operations and the promptitude with which it has met all legitimate claims, having already paid over \$10,000 (without dispute or contest at law)—on account of the infidelity of Employees—has gained for it the confidence of the GOVERNMENT, BANKS, RAILWAYS, and all Commercial Institutions, by whom its bonds are readily accepted and preferred to the bonds of private parties.

The several Departments of the DOMINION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS have approved the acceptance of this Company's BONDS OF SURETYSHIP on behalf of all OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.

### IT IS NOT A MISCELLANEOUS INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company is not mixed up with Fire, Life, Marine, Accident or any other class of insurance. It transacts no other business than Guarantee and its capital and funds are entirely for the security of those who hold its bonds.

The business of this Company is not merely for the payment of the *defaults* of unfaithful Employees, but for the prevention of the appointment or retention of unreliable Employees in positions of trust. It endorses the Employee being a faithful and reliable man, if he be found to be so; but, at the same time, if he should become a defaulter, the Company will make good to the Employer, any amount which may have been arranged for between the Employer and the Company.

It removes the necessity of Employers making troublesome and delicate enquiries, or else admitting a person into their service of whom they probably know little or nothing. Should the applicant for Guarantee, after ample investigation has been made by this Company, be found disqualified for its endorsement, the Employer is advised and no charge whatever made.

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The organization and list of correspondents of this Company are now so extended throughout America and Europe, also Australia, India, and all parts of the civilized world, that the most complete and reliable information is at its command as to the antecedents of Employees, which is really of the first importance to Employers, in order that they may be assured of the trustworthiness of those in whose hands they contemplate, or are already, trusting their affairs. Its system, also, of periodical revision of those Employees on the Company's Books, is ample, and is often of considerable value and protection to the Employer.

**OVER \$100,000** have been already paid by this Company for losses by unfaithful Employees, without contest at law.

The Available Assets of the Company (at 31st Dec., 1879) over and above capital at call,  
were over . . . . . **\$130,000**  
And the Gross Resources . . . . . **\$494,168**

**Head Office, 260 St. James Street, Montreal.**

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