

6.
1879.

6/

ANNUAL GENERAL REVIEW
OF THE
TRADE AND COMMERCE
OF CANADA
AND
A SYNOPSIS OF THE TRADE OF MONTREAL
FOR THE YEAR 1878.

COMPILED BY
ROBERT S. WHITE
COMMERCIAL EDITOR OF "THE GAZETTE," MONTREAL.

"THE GAZETTE" PRINTING HOUSE, MONTREAL.

I
the
hav
last
poli
radi
dut
vie
also
esp
In c
been
the
loca
like
lope
nate
in a
info
the
valu
ing
in t
som
com
view

P R E F A C E .

In presenting the third volume of the series of Trade Reports, the publisher desires to direct attention to some changes which have been made in the nature and scope of the work. Since the last publication, Protection to Home Industries has become the policy of the Government, and in furtherance of that policy, radical and important changes have been made in the Tariff, the duty on manufactured goods being considerably increased with a view to the promotion of native industries. Encouragement has also been afforded to direct trade with foreign countries, more especially with the West Indies, China, Japan and South America. In consequence of the adoption of this new fiscal policy, it has been deemed advisable to devote more attention in this volume to the trade of the Dominion as a whole, than to that of a particular locality, in order to show the direction which our commerce is likely to take in the future, and to afford some idea of the development of which our home industries are capable. Unfortunately statistics of the commerce of Canada are seldom presented in a concise and readable form, the only means of access to the information, being through the copious Blue Books prepared by the Government, and for this reason, it is hoped that additional value will attach to the statements contained in the accompanying volume. The commerce of Montreal is, as hitherto, considered in the second part of the Review and the usual statistics, in a somewhat condensed form, presented. It is believed that a fuller compilation of the statistics of the trade of the Dominion will in view of the inauguration of the National Policy, be acceptable and

PREFACE.

calculated to enhance the value of this Report as a work of reference, and as a fitting text, the new Tariff is printed in the first part of the Review, followed by an elaboration of its principal features and a consideration of the changes which it is designed and calculated to produce upon the course of the commerce of Canada, and more especially upon trade with the United States. There are also embraced in the Review statistics of the Lumber, Breadstuffs, Coal, Tea, Sugar and Dairy Produce trade, and statements relating to the Fisheries and Shipping of the Dominion. The Financial Review which precedes the summary of the Trade of Montreal, contains the usual statements of stock and gold fluctuations, the course of the money market, condition of the Banks and list of the business failures of the year.

(1.

Trade with
Memorandum
Imports and
Exports from
The Dairy
The Lumber
The Liquor
The Tea
The Sugar
The Coal
The Fisheries
The Shipping
The Cattle

FINANCIAL
The Course
of the

THE PRODUCE
Receipts

WHEAT AND
Receipts
Peas, Corn

STATISTICS
Receipts
of the

CONTENTS.

(1.) THE CUSTOMS TARIFF OF THE DOMINION.....9-30

(2.) THE TRADE OF THE DOMINION.

Trade with the United States.....	31-35
Memorandum upon the National Policy.....	35-39
Imports and Exports of the Dominion; Imports from Great Britain; Imports from the United States; Exports to Great Britain and the United States.....	39-44
The Dairy Produce Trade.....	45-48
The Lumber Trade.....	49-55
The Liquor, Tobacco and Petroleum Trade.....	55-61
The Tea Trade.....	62-64
The Sugar and Molasses Trade.....	65-68
The Coal Trade.....	68-71
The Fisheries.....	71-74
The Shipping of the Dominion.....	74-77
The Cattle Trade.....	77-80

(3.) THE TRADE AND COMMERCE OF MONTREAL.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS :—

The Condition of the Banks—The Money and Stock Markets—Failures of the year—The Gold and Sterling Exchange Market.....	81-98
--	-------

THE PRODUCE TRADE :—

Receipts and Shipments—Flour—Prices for Four years—Stocks in Store... ..	98-102
--	--------

WHEAT AND MAIZE :—

Receipts, shipments and prices for Four years.....	103-106
Peas, Oats and Barley.....	106-112

STATISTICS OF THE GRAIN TRADE :—

Receipts and Shipments at Montreal for Thirty Years—Shipments to particular ports—Transshipments at Kingston—Imports of Breadstuffs from the United States.....	113-117
---	---------

CONTENTS.

ASHES :—

Receipts and Shipments—Quantity Inspected—Prices for Two Years. . . . 118-122

Oat and Cornmeal—Lard, Pork, etc. 123-124

CHEESE AND BUTTER. 125-126

THE GROCERY TRADE :—

Tea, Sugar, Salt and Fish. 127-132

DRY GOODS. 133

IRON AND HARDWARE. 133-134

MARINE. 135-138

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT MONTREAL. 138-139

I

In
Mar
of d
read
Min
the

Res
demij
manu
ing li
earthe
sumpt
and ev
of sale
to an
goods
shall
compu
descri
this A
not h
enactn
export
duty.

Reso
subject
duties
purcha
be a p
and in
value o
Collect
collect
goods,
2

122
124
126
132
133
134
138
139

TARIFF OF CUSTOMS

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

In presenting the revised Tariff, which came into force on March 15th, 1879, we append the statement of the former scale of duties, in order that the nature of the changes may be more readily comprehended. In submitting the Tariff, the Finance Minister introduced the following resolutions which form part of the Protective policy:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the value of all bottles, flasks, jars, demijohns, carboys, casks, hogsheads, pipes, barrels, and all other vessels or packages, manufactured of tin, iron, lead, zinc, glass, or any other, material, and capable of holding liquids; crates, barrels and other packages containing glass, china crockery, or earthenware, and all packages in which goods are commonly placed for home consumption, including cases in which bottled spirits, wines or malt liquors, are contained, and every package, being the first receptacle or covering enclosing goods for purpose of sale, shall in all cases, not otherwise provided for, in which they contain goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty, be taken and held to be a part of the fair market value of such goods for duty, and when they contain goods subject to specific duty, such packages shall be charged with a duty of customs of twenty per centum *ad valorem* to be computed upon their original cost or value; and all or any of the above packages described as capable of holding liquids when containing goods exempt from duty under this Act, shall be charged with a duty of twenty per centum *ad valorem*; but all packages not hereinbefore specified, and not specially charged with duty by any unrepealed enactment, and being the usual and ordinary packages in which goods are packed for exportation only, according to the general usage and custom of trade, shall be free of duty.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that on all goods imported into Canada, subject under this Act or any other Act to *ad valorem* duty, upon which a drawback of duties has been allowed by the Government of the country where the same were purchased, the amount of such drawback shall in all cases be taken and considered to be a part of the fair market value of such goods, and duty shall be collected thereon, and in cases when the amount of such drawback shall have been deducted from the value of such goods upon the face of the invoice under which entry is to be made, the Collector of Customs or proper officer shall add the amount of such deduction and collect and cause to be paid the lawful duty thereupon, and the fair market value of all goods, wares and merchandise imported into Canada, shall be understood to be the

ordinary wholesale price at which the same are sold for home consumption in the country where they are purchased without deduction of any kind because of any drawback paid or to be paid thereon, or because of any special arrangement between the seller and purchaser having reference to the exportation of such goods, or the exclusive right to territorial limits for the sale thereof, or because of any royalty payable upon patent rights, but not payable when goods are purchased for exportation, or on account of any other consideration by which a special reduction in price might or could be obtained: Provided that nothing herein shall be understood to apply to general fluctuation of market values.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that any or all of the following articles, that is to say, animals of all kinds, green fruit, hay, straw, bran, seeds of all kinds, vegetables (including potatoes and other roots), plants, trees, and shrubs, coal and coke, salt, hops, wheat, peas and beans, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat and all other grain, flour of wheat and flour of rye, Indian meal and oat meal, and flour or meal of any other grain, butter, cheese, fish (salted or smoked), lard, tallow, meats, (fresh salted or smoked), and lumber, may be imported into Canada free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is provided by this Act, upon Proclamation of the Governor in Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction, that similar articles from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty, or at a rate of duty not exceeding that payable on the same under such Proclamation when imported into Canada.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that if at any time any greater duty of customs should be payable in the United States of America on tea or coffee imported from Canada than on tea or coffee imported from any other country, then the Governor in Council may impose on tea or coffee imported into Canada from the said United States any additional duty of customs, equal to the duty payable in the United States on tea or coffee imported from Canada: Provided that tea or coffee imported into Canada from any country other than the said United States, shall be taken and rated as a direct importation from the country wherever the tea or coffee was purchased.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that an allowance may be made for deterioration by natural decay or breakage upon all perishable and brittle goods imported into Canada, such as green fruits and vegetables, crockery, china, glass and glassware, provided such damage is found to exceed twenty-five per centum of the value thereof upon an examination to be made by an appraiser, or proper officer of customs, at the first landing, or within three days of such landing; but such allowance shall be only for the amount of loss in excess of twenty-five per centum of the whole quantity of such goods contained or included in any one invoice; and provided the duty has been paid on the full value thereof a refund of such duty may be allowed and paid in the proportion, and on fulfilment of the conditions above specified, but not otherwise, on application to the Minister of Customs.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that in determining the suitable value of merchandize, except when imported from Great Britain, there shall be added to the cost or the actual wholesale price or fair market value at the time of exportation in the principal market of the country from whence the same has been imported into Canada, the cost of inland transportation, shipment and trans-shipment, with all the expenses included, from the place of growth, production, or manufacture, whether by land or water, to the vessel in which shipment is made, either *in transitu* or direct to Canada.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the Governor in Council shall from time to time establish such regulations, not inconsistent with law, as may be required to secure a just, faithful and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares and merchandize imported into Canada, and just and proper entries of the actual or fair market value thereof, and of the weight, measures or other quantities thereof, as each case may require, and such regulations, whether general or special, so made by the Governor in Council, shall have the full force and authority of law, and it shall be the duty of the appraisers of Canada, and every of them, and every person who shall act as such appraiser, or of the Collector

of C
pow
prio
char
the
qual
may

R
beca
ente
Coll
othe
for
days
Coll
amo
prop
the
ther
case
Min
cien

Acid

"

"

"

But

as

Agar

Agri

Agar

Alka

Alur

Amf

Amr

Ani

Ale,

Do,

Ancl

Anir

Anir

ex

pe

Anir

Anni

Anti

Appi

me

do

Aqua

of Customs, as the case may be, by all reasonable ways and means in his or their power, to ascertain, estimate and appraise the true and fair market value and wholesale price, and invoice or affidavit thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, of the merchandise, at the time of exportation and in the principal markets of the country whence the same has been imported into Canada, and the proper weights, measures or other quantities, and the fair market value or wholesale price of every of them, as the case may require.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that no refund of duty paid shall be allowed, because of any alleged inferiority or deficiency in quantity of goods imported and entered, and which have passed into the custody of the importer under permit of the Collector of Customs; nor because of the omission in the invoice of any trade discount, or other matter or thing, which might have the effect of reducing the value of such goods for duty, unless the same shall have been reported to the Collector of Customs within ten days of the date of entry; and the said goods shall have been examined by the said Collector or by an appraiser, or other proper officer of Customs; and the proper rate or amount of reduction certified by him after such examination; and if such Collector or proper officer reports that the goods in question cannot be identified as those named in the invoice and entry in question, then in such case no refund of the duty or any part thereof shall in any case be allowed, and all applications for refund of duty in such cases shall be submitted, with the evidence and all particulars, for decision of the Minister of Customs, who may then order payment on finding the evidence to be sufficient and satisfactory.

THE SCALE OF DUTIES.

	New Tariff	Old Tariff.
Acids, sulphuric, per lb.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ c	$\frac{1}{2}$ c
“ Acetic, per Imp. gl.....	12c	12c
“ Muriatic and nitric, <i>ad val.</i>	20 p c	free
“ Oxalic.....	free	free
But carboys containing acids shall be subject to the same duty as as if empty.		
Agaric.....	free	free
Agricultural implements not otherwise specified, <i>ad val.</i>	25 p c	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ p c
Agates, unmanufactured.....	free
Alkanet root and Aloes and Aluminium.....	free	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ p c
Alum.....	free	free
Ambergris and Ambergum.....	free	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ p c
Ammonia crude and Ammonia.....	free	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ p c
Aniline, dyes, oils, salts.....	free	free
Ale, beer and porter, in bottles, per Imperial gallon.....	18 cts	18 p c
Do, when imported in casks, per Imperial gallon.....	10 cts	18 cts
Anchors.....	free	free
Animals for improvement of stock.....	free	free
Animals brought into Canada temporarily, and for a period of not exceeding three months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes if re-exported within time specified in bond..	free	free
Animals, living, not elsewhere specified.....	20 p c	10 p c
Annatto, liquid or solid and annatto seed.....	free	free
Antimony.....	free	free
Apparel, wearing, and other personal and household effects, not merchandise, of British subjects dying abroad but previously domiciled in Canada.....	free	free
Aquafortis.....	20 p c	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ p c

	NEW	OLD
Argol dust and Argols, crude.....	free	free
Army and navy, and Canadian Militia, articles for the use of, military stores.....	free	free
Artificial flowers.....	30 p c	17½ p c
Arsenic.....	free	17½ p c
Arsenate of aniline.....	free	free
Articles for use of Governor-General.....	free	free
Articles for use of Foreign Consuls.....	free	free
Ashes, pot, pearl, soda.....	free	free
Bamboo Reeds, no further manufactured than being cut into suitable lengths for walking sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, or sunshades.....	free	17½ p c
Bamboos, unmanufactured.....	free	17½ p c
Barrels, of Canadian manufacture, exported filled with domestic petroleum and returned empty.....	free
Barilla and barytes, unmanufactured.....	free	free
Bells, for churches.....	free	17½ p c
Babbit metal.....	10 p c	
Bells, broken, and bell metal broken.....	free	17½ p c
Berries for dyeing or dyes.....	free	free
Bichromate of potash.....	free	free
Bismuth.....	free	17½ p c
Bolting cloths.....	free	free
Bones, crude and not manufactured, burned, calcined, ground or steamed and bone dust and bone ash for the manufacture of phosphates and fertilizers.....	free	free
Books, printed, periodicals and pamphlets, bound or in sheets, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank account books nor copy books nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor bibles, prayer-books, psalms and hymn books.....	6c per lb.	5 p c
British copyright works, reprints, <i>ad val.</i> 12½ p c.....	6c per lb.	12½ p c
Bibles, prayer-books, and psalm and hymn-books.....	5 p c	5 p c
Books, periodicals, and pamphlets imported through the post-office; for every two ounces in weight or fraction thereof.....	1c	5 p c
Blank books, bound or in sheets.....	25 p c	17½ p c
Newspaper by mail.....	free	free
Printed, lithographed, or copper or steel plate bill heads, cheques, receipts, drafts, posters, cards, commercial blank forms, labels of every description, advertising pictures, or pictorial show cards or bills.....	30 p c	17½ p c
Maps and charts.....	20 p c	17½ p c
Advertising pamphlets per 100.....	\$1 00	5 p c
Music, printed, bound, or in sheets.....	6c per lb.	17½ p c
Playing cards, <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p c	25 p c
Bookbinders' tools and implements, including ruling machines, <i>ad valorem</i>	15 p c	free
Borax and botany specimens.....	free	free
Billiard Tables, without pockets, 4½ feet by 9 feet, specific duty..	\$22 50	17½ p c
and 10 p c		
Without pockets, 5 feet by 10 feet, specific duty.....	\$25 00	17½ p c
and 10 p c		
With pockets, 5½ feet by 11 feet, specific duty.....	\$35 00	17½ p c
and 10 p c		
With pockets, 6 feet by 12 feet, specific duty.....	\$40 00	17½ p c
and 10 p c		

In addition thereto, each table to include 12 cues, 1 set of 4 balls, with markers, cloths, and cases, but no pool balls.

Br
Bar
Bee
Lcd
Oat
Ric
Rye
Wh
Pea
Bea
Buc
Oat
Cor
Rye
Wh
Ric
Bra
Old
Wir
Sea
Tul
Mar
Bric
Bri
Bri
Bris
Bro
Bro
Buc
Bul
Bur
Bur
in
But
But
Carr
rc
Cab
Can
Para
All
Can
w
Caol
Corr
Cast
Catg
Catg
Cem
pe
Do.
Hyd
In b
Port
Chal
Cam

Breadstuffs :

	NEW	OLD
Barley, per bushel.....	15 cts	free
Buckwheat, per bushel.....	10 cts	free
Indian corn, do.....	7½c	free
Oats do.....	10c	free
Rice, per pound.....	1c	1c
Rye, per bushel.....	10c	free
Wheat, per bushel.....	15c	free
Peas, per bushel.....	10c	free
Beans, per bushel.....	15c	free
Buckwheat flour, per lb.....	½c	free
Oatmeal, per pound.....	½c	free
Cornmeal, per barrel.....	40c	free
Rye flour, per barrel.....	50c	free
Wheat flour, per barrel.....	50c	free
Rice and sago flour, per lb.....	2c	17½ p c
Brass, in bars, bolts and sheets, <i>ad valorem</i>	10 p c	free
Old and scrap.....	10 p c	free
Wire, round or flat.....	10 p c	free
Seamless, tubing, drawn.....	10 p c	17½ p c
Tubing, plain and fancy, unfinished.....	10 p c	17½ p c
Manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	30 p c	17½ p c
Brick, building.....	20 p c	17½ p c
Brimstone, crude, roll or flour.....	free	free
Brim moulds, for gold-beaters.....	free	17½ p c
Bristles.....	free	free
Bromine.....	free	17½ p c
Broom corn.....	free	free
Brooms and Brushes.....	25 p c	17½ p c
Buchu leaves.....	free	17½ p c
Bullion, gold and silver.....	free	free
Burgundy pitch.....	free	free
Bur stones, in blocks, rough or manufactured, and not bound up into mill stones.....	free	free
Butter, per lb.....	4 cts	4 cts
Buttons of all kinds.....	25 p c	17½ p c
Carriages, cars, railway carriages, waggons, sleighs, and wheel bar- rows, &c.....	30 p c	17½ p c
Cabinets of coins, medals, and all other collections of antiquities.....	free	free
Candles, tallow, per lb.....	2 cts	17½ p c
Parafine wax, per lb.....	5 cts	17½ p c
All other, including sperm.....	25 p c	17½ p c
Canvas for the manufacture of floor oil cloth not less than 45 inches wide, and not pressed or calendered.....	free	free
Caoutchouc, or india rubber, unmanufactured.....	free	free
Cornelian, unmanufactured.....	free	17½ p c
Casts as models for the use of schools of design.....	free	free
Catgut or whippgut, unmanufactured.....	free	17½ p c
Catgut strings or gut cord for musical instruments.....	free	17½ p c
Cement, raw or in stone, from the quarry, per ton of 13 cubic feet, per ton.....	\$1	free
Do. burnt and unground, per 100 pounds.....	7½ cts	free
Hydraulic or water lime, ground, including barrels, per barrel....	40 cts	17½ p c
In bulk or in bags, per bushel.....	9 cts	17½ p c
Portland or Roman.....	20 p c	17½ p c
Chalk or cliff stone, unmanufactured.....	free	17½ p c
Camomile flowers and chloride of lime.....	free	17½ p c

	NEW	OLD	
Cheese, per pound.....	3 cts	3 cts	On
Chicory, raw or green, per pound.....	3 cts	3 cts	kn
Chicory or other root or vegetable used as a substitute for coffee, kilndried, roasted or ground, per pound.....	4 cts	4 cts	no
China and porcelain ware.....	20 p c	17½ p c	
Clays.....	free	free	Do.
Clocks, or parts thereof.....	35 p c	17½ p c	
Citrons, and rinds of, in brine for candying.....	free	free	
Clothing, donations of, for charitable purposes.....	free	free	On
Coal, anthracite, per ton of 2,000 pounds.....	50 cts	free	
Do. bituminous, per ton of 2,000 pounds.....	50 cts	free	
Coal tar and coal pitch.....	10 p c	free	On
Cobalt, ore of.....	free	17½ p c	
Cochineal.....	free	17½ p c	
Cocoanuts per 100.....	\$1	10 p c	On
Cocoa, bean shell, and ribs.....	free	free	ci
Cocoa paste and chocolate, not sweetened.....	20 p c	17½ p c	Clo
Cocoa paste or other preparations of cocoa containing sugar.....	1c per lb. and 25 p c ad val.	17½ p c	p Cot o
Coffee, green, per lb.....	2 cts	2 cts	On
Roasted or ground, and all imitations of and substitutes for, per pound.....	3 cts	3 cts	All
Coins, gold and silver, except United States silver coin.....	free	free	Cut
Coir and coir yarn.....	free	free	Dia
Coke, per ton of 2,000 lbs.....	50 cts	free	Dia
Colcother, or dry oxide of iron.....	free	free	Dra
Colors, viz. bichromate of potash, blue black, Chinese blue, castille, dry lakes, scarlet and maroon, in pulp, Paris green, satin fine washed white, ultramarine and umber, raw.....	free	17½ p c	Du
Cream of Tartar in crystals.....	free	free	Dy
Communion plate.....	free	free	. t
Conium cicuta, or hemlock, seed and leaf.....	free	17½ p c	Ea
Copper in pigs.....	10 p c	free	v
Old and scrap.....	10 p c	17½ p c	Ea
Bars, rods, bolts, ingots, sheets, and sheathing, not plinished or coated.....	10 p c	free	c
Tubing, seamless drawn.....	10 p c	17½ p c	Eg
Wire, round or flat.....	10 p c	free	Ele
Rivets and burrs.....	30 p c	free	Em
Manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	30 p c	17½ p c	Es
Copperas, sulphate of iron.....	free	free	r
Corks and other manufactures of cork-wood or cork-bark.....	20 p c	free	Ess
Cork-wood or cork-bark, unmanufactured.....	free	free	v
Manufactured.....	20 p c	17½ p c	Ess
Cordage for ships.....	10 p c	5 p c	Ex
All other.....	20 p c	17½ p c	Fe
Cotton wood and cotton waste.....	free	free	Dr
Cotton, manufactures of, viz. Grey or unbleached, and bleached cottons, sheetings, drills, ducks, cotton or Canton flannels, not stained, painted, or printed.....	1c p sq yd and 15 p c ad val.	17½ p c	Fe Fil l Fi Fi Fi Fi
On all cotton jeans, denims, drilling, bed ticking, gingham, plaids, cotton or Canton flannels, ducks and drills, dyed or colored cottonades, checked and striped shirtings, pantaloons, stuffs, and goods of like description.....	2c p sq yd and 15 p c ad val.	17½ p c	

	NEW	OLD
On all cotton wadding, batting, batts and warps, carpet warps, knitting yarn, hosiery yarn, or other cotton yarns under No. 40, not bleached, dyed, or colored.....	2c per lb., and 15 p c <i>ad val.</i>	} 10 p c
Do. if bleached, dyed or colored.....	3c per lb., and 15 p c <i>ad val.</i>	
On cotton warp on beam.....	1c per yd and 15 p c <i>ad val.</i>	} 10 p c
On cotton seamless bags.....	2c per lb., and 15 p c <i>ad val.</i>	
On cotton shirts and drawers, woven or made on frames, and cotton hosiery.....	30 p c	17½ p c
Clothing made of cotton, or of which cotton is the component part of chief value, and corsets.....	30 p c	17½ p c
Cotton sewing thread in hanks, cotton duck on canvass of hemp or flax, and sail twine when to be used for boats' and ships' sails.	5 p c	17½ p c
On spools.....	20 p c	17½ p c
All manufactures of cotton not elsewhere specified.....	20 p c	17½ p c
Cutlery, see steel manufactures of.....		
Diamonds, uncut, including black diamonds for borer's use.....	free	free
Diamond dust or bort.....	free	17½ p c
Dragons' blood.....	free	free
Drain pipes and sewer pipes, glazed or unglazed drain tile.....	20 p c	free
Duck for belting and hose.....	free	free
Dyeing or tanning articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning, not elsewhere specified.....	free	
Earthen and stone-ware, brown or colored, and Rockingham ware, <i>ad val.</i>	25 p c	17½ p c
Earthen ware, white granite or iron stoneware and "C C" or cream colored ware.....	30 p c	17½ p c
Eggs.....	free	free
Electro-plated and gilt ware of all kinds, <i>ad val.</i>	30 p c	17½ p c
Emery.....	free	free
Esparto or Spanish grass or other grasses and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper.....	free	free
Essences, viz., of apple, pear, pineapple, raspberry, strawberry, vanilla and other fruits, per Imp. gal.....	\$1.90 and 20 p c <i>ad val.</i>	} 17½ p c
Essential oils for manufacturing purposes.....	20 p c	
Excelsior for upholsterers' use.....	20 p c	17½ p c
Extract of logwood.....	free	free
Feathers, ostrich, vulture, undressed.....	15 p c	17½ p c
Dressed.....	25 p c	17½ p c
Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels.....	free	17½ p c
Fibre, Mexican and vegetable, for manufacturing purposes, and Fibrilla.....	free	free
Fire-bricks or tiles, for lining stoves or furnaces.....	20 p c	free
Fire clay and fish bait.....	free	free
Fish (fresh, salted, or smoked), except fish free of duty as provided by the Treaty of Washington, per pound.....	1c	free
Fish oil, and fish of all kinds, the produce of the fisheries of the United States (except fish of the inland lakes, and of the rivers falling into them, and fish preserved in oil).....	free	free

	NEW	OLD	On n
Fish hooks, nets and seines, and fishing lines, twines, baits, not to include sporting fishing lines or tackle, or hooks with flies, or trolling spoons.....	free	free	
Flax fibre, scutched, per lb.....	1c	free	Gum
Hackled, per pound.....	2c	free	Gum
Tow of, scutched or green, per lb.....	½c	free	Sa
Flax seed, per bushel.....	10c	free	Gut
Flint, flints, and flint stones, ground.....	free	17½ p c	Gutt
Foxglove, digitalis.....	free	17½ p c	Manu
Fossils.....	free	free	Gyps
Fruit, dried, viz., currants, dates, figs, plums, prunes, raisins and all other not elsewhere specified, per lb.....	25 p c	17½ p c	Hair,
Dried apples, per lb.....	2c	17½ p c	Hats,
Fruit, green—apples per barrel.....	40c	10 p c	Hair,
Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries, and strawberries, per qt....	2c	10 p c	unc
Cherries and currants, per qt.....	1c	10 p c	Heml
Cranberries, plums, and quinces, per bushel.....	30c	10 p c	Hides
Grapes, per pound.....	1c	10 p c	Hyos
Peaches, per bushel.....	40c	10 p c	Hone
Oranges and lemons, <i>ad val.</i>	20 p c	10 p c	Hoofs
Fruits in air-tight cans not sweetened, including cans, per lb.....	2c	10 p c	Hops,
In air-tight cans, sweetened, including cans, per lb.....	3c	10 p c	Hubs,
Fruits preserved in brandy or other spirits, per Imp. gal.....	\$1.90	\$1.80	Hatte
Fur skins, of all kinds, not dressed in any manner.....	free	free	Ice..
Do. dressed.....	15 p c	17½ p c	India
Furs, hatters, not on the skin.....	free	17½ p c	On bc
Furs, viz., caps, hats, muffs, tippets, capes, coats, cloaks, and other manufactures of fur.....	25 p c	17½ p c	India
Furniture, household or cabinet.....	35 p c	17½ p c	Indig
Gas, coal oil, or kerosene fixtures, and parts thereof.....	30 p c } <i>ad val.</i> }	17½ p c	Iris, o
Gentian root.....	free	17½ p c	Iron a
Ginseng root.....	free	17½ p c	Pig, p
Glass, and manufactures of, viz., carboys and demijohns, pressed bottles, flasks and phials of every description, and telegraph and lightning rod insulators and fruit jars and glass balls.....	30 p c	17½ p c	In sh
Lamp and gas lamp shades, lamp and lamp chimneys, globes or lanterns, lamps and gas-lights.....	30 p c	17½ p c	pu
Ornamental, figured and enamelled stained glass, stained, tinted, painted and vitrified glass and stained glass windows, figured, enameled and obscured white glass.....	30 p c	17½ p c	In bar
Common and colorless window glass, colored glass not figured, painted, enameled or engraved.....	20 p c	17½ p c	na
All other glass and manufactures of glass, not herein otherwise provided for.....	20 p c	17½ p c	for.
Gold-beaters' moulds and gold-beaters' skins.....	free	free	On rol
Gravel.....	free	free	On iro
Grease and grease scrap, for manufacture of soap only.....	free	free	On rai
Gunpowder and other explosives, or gun, rifle, and sporting powder, in kegs, half kegs, or quarter kegs, and other similar packages, per lb.....	5c	17½ p c	On iro
On cannon and musket powder, in kegs and barrels, per pound....	4c	17½ p c	On ba
On canister powder, in pound and half-pound tins, per lb.....	15c	17½ p c	and
On blasting and mining powder, per pound.....	3c	17½ p c	Can
On giant powder, dually, dynamite, and other explosives, of which nitro-glycerine is a constituent part.....	5c and } 20 p c }	17½ p c	On tin

DOMINION OF CANADA.

17

	NEW	OLD
On nitro-glycerine, per pound.....	10c and 20 p c <i>ad val.</i>	17½ p c
Gunny cloth and gunny bags.....	free	17½ p c
Guano and other animal and vegetable manures.....	free	free
Gums, viz., Arabac, Australian, British, Copal, Damar, Mastic, } Sandarac, Shellac, and Tragacanth..... }	free partly partly 17½ p c	free
Gut and worm gut, manufactured or not, for whip and other cord	free	17½ p c
Gutta percha, crude.....	free	free
Manufactures of.....	25 p c	17½ p c
Gypsum, sulphate of lime, crude or unground.....	free	free
Hair, curled.....	20 p c	free
Hats, caps and bonnets, not elsewhere specified, <i>ad val.</i>	25 p c	17½ p c
Hair, angola, buffalo, and bison, goat, hog, and human, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured.....	free	free
Hemlock bark.....	free	free
Hides, raw, not cured, whether dry, salted, or pickled.....	free	free
Hyoscyamus or henbane leaf.....	free	17½ p c
Honey, bees, in the comb or otherwise, per lb.....	3c	17½ p c
Hoofs, horns, and tips.....	free	free
Hops, per lb.....	6c	5c
Hubs, spokes, felloes, etc.....	20 p c	17½ p c
Hatters' plush of silk or cotton.....	10 p c	free
Ice.....	free	17½ p c
<i>India rubber, unmanufactured</i>	free	free
On boots and shoes and other manufactures of leather.....	25 p c	17½ p c
Indian hemp, crude, drug.....	free	17½ p c
Indigo.....	free	free
Iris, orris root.....	free	17½ p c
<i>Iron and manufactures of, viz., old and scrap, per ton</i>	\$2	free
Pig, per ton.....	\$2	free
In slabs, blooms, loops, or billets, puddled or not, and muck puddled bars or billets, <i>ad valorem</i>	12½ p c	free
In bars, rolled or hammered, including flats, rounds and squares, nail and spike rods, and all other iron not otherwise provided for.....	17½ p c	mostly 5 p c
On rolled round wire rods, in coils under ½ inch in diameter.....	10 p c	5 p c
On iron rails or railway bars for railways and tramways.....	15 p c	10 p c
On railway fish plates, frogs, frog points, chairs and finger bars....	17½ p c	10 p c
On iron and steel wire, and galvanized.....	15 p c	5 p c
On band and hoop, sheet, smooth or polished, coated or galvanized and common or black, No. 17 guage or thinner, boiler plate and Canada plates, <i>ad valorem</i>	12½ p c	
On tin plates.....	10 p c	5 p c
On stoves and other castings, not elsewhere specified.....	25 p c	17½ p c
Iron, sheets, smooth or polished, <i>ad val.</i> , sheet, coated or galvan- ized sheet, common or block, <i>ad val.</i>	17½ p c	5 p c
Rails, for railways, carriages, locomotives, or for tramways or street railways.....	15 p c	10 p c
Rolled round wire rods in coils under ½ inch in diameter.....	10 p c	5 p c
All other iron not elsewhere specified.....	17½ p c	
Car wheels and axles.....	25 p c	17½ p c
Rolled beams, channels, and angle and T iron—.....	15 p c	
Railway fish plates, frogs, frog points, chains and finger bars.....	17½ p c	10 p c
Forgings, wrought, for mills, locomotives, or parts thereof, weigh- ing 25 lbs or more.....	20 p c	17½ p c
Mill irons and mill cranks.....	20 p c	10 p c

	NEW	OLD	
Locomotive engines.....	25 p c	17½ p c	Lema
Locomotive tires, of steel or Bessemer, rough.....	10 p c	10 p c	Leeci
Steam engines and boilers, and other machinery of iron.....	25 p c	17½ p c	Lime
Machinery for cotton or worsted mills.....	free	10 p c	Lithe
Iron masts for ships, and wire rigging, anchors, when used for ships or vessels.....	free	free	Litru
Scales, balances, and weighing beams.....	30 p c	17½ p c	Loco
Iron and steel wire not over No. 18.....	25 p c	5 p c	Lumi
Iron wire nails called Points de Paris.....	30 p c	17½ p c	oth
Iron bridge and structure iron work, malleable iron castings and iron safes and doors for safes and vaults.....	25 p c		Lumi
Wood screws.....	35 p c	17½ p c	hic
Bolts, nuts, washers and rivets.....	30 p c	5 p c	Sp
Bedsteads and other iron furniture, and wire work.....	25 p c	17½ p c	ma
Tinned hollow ware, glazed and enamelled, cast iron, wrought iron, or cast iron.....	25 p c	17½ p c	Mach
Hardware, viz., builders', cabinet makers', carriage makers', saddlers', upholsterers' and undertakers'.....	30 p c	17½ p c	Mach
Skates and locks of all kinds.....	30 p c	17½ p c	Ca
Boiler tubing, drawn, seamless.....	30 p c	17½ p c	Madd
Horse shoes and nails.....	30 p c	17½ p c	all
Tacks, brads, and sprigs, Hungarian and clout nails.....	30 p c	17½ p c	Malt,
Isinglass and fish glue.....	20 p c	17½ p c	Mani
Istle, or tampico fibre.....	free	free	Mang
Ivory, unmanufactured.....	free	free	Manu
Ivory nuts and venee s.....	free	free	Maps
Jalap root.....	free	17½ p c	Marb
Jewellery, and other manufactures of gold and silver.....	20 p c	17½ p c	Marb
Watches.....	20 p c	17½ p c	Marb
Juniper berries.....	free	17½ p c	Meats
Junk, old, and oakum.....	free	free	Meats
Jute, unmanufactured.....	free	free	Meda
Jute, manufactures.....	20 p c	17½ p c	Meeri
Kaolin, Kelp, Kryolite.....	free	free	Melac
Lac, crude, seed, button-stick, shell, or dye.....	free		Metal
Lampblack.....	not stated	17½ p c	not
Lard, untried, per lb.....	1½ c	1 c	Mica
Lard, per lb.....	2 c	1 c	Miner
Lava, unmanufactured.....	free	free	Mode
Lead, pigs, blocks and bar.....	10 p c	free	Molas
Lead, old and scrap.....	10 p c	free	Moss,
Lead, in sheets.....	10 p c	free	Moss,
Lead pipe.....	20 p c	17½ p c	and
Lead shot.....	20 p c	17½ p c	Musta
Lead, other manufactures.....	25 p c	17½ p c	Musta
Leather, board, per lb.....	3 cts	10 p c	Nails
Leather, sole, tanned but undressed.....	10 p c	10 p c	
Leather, Morocco skins, tanned but rough or undressed.....	10 p c	17½ p c	
Leather, sole and belting, tanned and not waxed, and all upper leather, and French kid.....	15 p c	10 p c	Nails-
Do. dressed and waxed.....	20 p c	17½ p c	
Leather, japanned, patent, or enamelled.....	20 p c	17½ p c	Nails,
Leather, all other and skins tanned not otherwise specified.....	20 p c	17½ p c	Newsj
Boots and shoes and other manufactures of leather and leather belting, and leather gloves and mitts.....	25 p c	17½ p c	Nicke
Boot and shoe counters, manufactured from leather board, per pair.....	½ cent	none	Nitre,
			Nitrat
			Nutm

DOMINION OF CANADA.

19

	NEW	OLD
Lemons and lemon peel in brine.....	free	free
Leeches, liquorice root, litharge.....	free	free
Limestone, water or cement stone, per ton.....	\$1	free
Lithographic stones not engraved.....	20 p c	free
Litmus, and all lichens, prepared or not.....	free	free
Locomotives from U. S. passing through Canada.....	free	free
Lumber and timber, logs, and round manufactured lumber not otherwise specified.....	free	free
Lumber, boards and plank sawed of boxwood, cherry, chestnut, hickory, mahogany, oak, pitch, pine, rosewood, sandal wood, Spanish cedar, and whitewood, not shaped, planed or otherwise manufactured.....	free	free
Machine card clothing.....	25 p c	17½ p c
Machinery for worsted and cotton mills, not manufactured in Canada.....	free	free
Madder and munjeet, or India madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of.....	free	free
Malt, per lb.....	2c	2c
Manilla grass.....	free	free
Manganese, oxide and ore of.....	free	free
Manures.....	free	free
Maps, see books.....		
Marble in blocks, rough or sawn in two.....	10 p c	free
Marble, sides only, not specially shaped, containing 15 cubic feet or over.....	10 p c	free
Marble slabs sawn on not more than two sides.....	15 p c	free
Marble blocks and slabs sawn on more than two sides.....	20 p c	17½ p c
Marble, finished, and all manufactures if not already specified....	25 p c	17½ p c
Meats, fresh or salted, except hams and shoulders, per lb.....	1c	1c
Meats, hams and shoulders salted, dried or smoked, per lb.....	2c	1c
Meats, all other, dried or smoked.....	2c	1c
Medals of gold, silver or copper.....	free	free
Meerschaum, crude.....	free	free
Melado, see sugar.....		
Metallic, oxides, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined.....	free	free
Mica and mica waste.....	20 p c	free
Mineralogy, specimens of.....	free	free
Models of inventions and other improvements.....	free	free
Molasses, see sugar.....		
Moss, Iceland and other crude.....	free	free
Moss, seaweed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds and mattresses.....	free	free
Mustard seed, unground.....	15 p c	17½ p c
Mustard, ground.....	25 p c	17½ p c
Nails and spikes, cut, per pound.....	½ c and } 10 p c } ad val. }	17½ p c
Nails and spikes, wrought and pressed, galvanized or not, per lb..	¾ c and } 10 p c } ad val. }	17½ p c
Nails, composition, and sheathing.....	20 p c	free
Newspapers by mail.....	free	free
Nickel.....	free	free
Nitre, see saltpetre.....		
Nitrate of soda.....	free	free
Nutmegs, see spices.....		

	NEW	OLD	
Nuts of all kinds, except cocoa nuts.....	20 p c	17½ p c	Do. of
Nux vomica.....	free	17½ p c	Do. of
Old bark, oakum, and oil cake.....	free	free	Do. of
Ochres—Dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined.....	10 p c	free	In ad
<i>Oil</i> —Coal and kerosene, distilled, purified, and refined, naphtha, benzole, and petroleum, products of petroleum, coal shale, and lignite, not elsewhere specified, per wine gallon.....	6c	6c	all
<i>Oil</i> —Cocoa and palm oil, crude.....	free	free	Piano
<i>Oil</i> , cod liver, medicated.....	20 p c	17½ p c	Pimer
<i>Oil</i> , lard.....	20 p c	17½ p c	Pitch,
<i>Oil</i> , linseed or flax.....	25 p c	17½ p c	Pitch
<i>Oil</i> , neatsfoot.....	20 p c	17½ p c	Pipe c
<i>Oil</i> , olive or salad.....	20 p c	17½ p c	Plaits,
<i>Oil</i> , sesame seed.....	20 p c	17½ p c	Planti
<i>Oil</i> , sperm.....	20 p c	17½ p c	Plaste
<i>Oil</i> , whale, in condition as on landing.....	free	free	Plaste
Oilcloth for floors, stamped, painted, or printed.....	30 p c	17½ p c	Plated
Opium, crude.....	20 p c	17½ p c	Plates
Opium, manufactured, per pound.....	\$5	17½ p c	Platin
Oranges, and rinds of in brine.....	free	free	Playin
Orchil and cudbear, extract of.....	free	17½ p c	Pluml
Ores of metals of all kinds.....	free	free	Pluml
<i>Organs</i> —Cabinet or reed, having not over 2 sets of reeds, each... Do. over 2 and not over 4 sets, each..... Do. over 4 and not over 6 sets, each..... Do. over 6 sets, each.....	\$10 \$15 \$20 \$30	17½ p c 17½ p c 17½ p c 17½ p c	Pomac
Besides additional duty on all kinds on fair market value.....	10 p c		purj
<i>Organs</i> , pipes and sets, or parts of sets of reeds for cabinet organs. Paints and colors, not elsewhere specified.....	25 p c 20 p c	17½ p c 17½ p c	the
Paintings, drawings, engravings, prints, etc.....	20 p c	free	each
Palm leaf, unmanufactured.....	free	free	Pork,
Palm oil, see oils.....		free	Precio
Pamphlets, etc., see books.....		5 p c	Preop
Mill, board not straw board.....	10 p c	17½ p c	Printe
Paper of all kinds not elsewhere specified.....	20 p c	17½ p c	Printin
Paper hangings.....	30 p c	17½ p c	Printin
Paints and colors, ground, in oil or any other liquid, <i>ad valorem</i> ...	25 p c		Propri
Paints, white and red lead, dry, also dry white zinc and Bismuth, <i>ad valorem</i>	5 p c		Do. al
Envelopes and all manufactures of paper not elsewhere specified..	25 p c	17½ p c	Prunel
Paper collar cloth, in sheets and not shapen.....	10 p c	free	Pumic
Paper collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts.....	25 p c	17½ p c	Pumic
Pencils, lead, in wood or otherwise.....	25 p c	17½ p c	Putty.
Mother of pearl, unmanufactured.....	free	17½ p c	Quassi
Pearls, unset, and Pelts.....	free	free	Quills
Pepper, see spices.....		25 p c	Quicks
Perfumery, including toilet preparations, viz., hair oils, tooth powders, washes, pomatums, pastes, and all other perfume preparations for hair, mouth, or skin.....	30 p c	25 p c	Quinin
Philosophical instruments and apparatus, including globes imported by and for the use of schools, scientific societies, etc.....	free	free	Rags,
Phosphor bronze in blocks, bars, sheets, and wire.....	10 p c	17½ p c	papé
Phosphates, super, not mineral.....	free	free	Rattan
Phosphorus.....	free	free	Renne
<i>Pianofortes</i> —All square pianofortes, whether round-cornered or not, not over 7 octaves, each.....	\$25	17½ p c	Resins
			Rice, p
			Rice fl
			Rhuba
			Roofin
			Rose l
			Rotten
			Rubies
			Sails f
			Salt, f
			Salt, in
			Salt, in
			color

DOMINION OF CANADA.

21

	NEW	OLD
Do. on all other square pianofortes	\$30	17½ p c
Do. on concert or semi-concert or parlor grand pianofortes	\$50	17½ p c
Do. upright pianos	\$30	17½ p c
In addition to the above specified duties, on fair market value of all pianofortes	10 p c	none
Pianofortes—on parts thereof	25 p c	17½ p c
Pimento, see spices		25 p c
Pitch, cool, and coal tar	10 p c	free
Pitch (pine)	free	free
Pipe clay	free	free
Plaits, tuscan and grass, for the manufacture of hats and bonnets	free	free
Plants—Fruit, shade, lawn, and other ornamental trees and shrubs	20 p c	10 p c
Plaster of Paris or gypsum, not ground or manufactured	free	free
Plaster of Paris, ground, calcined or manufactured	20 p c	17½ p c
Plated and gilt and electroplated ware of all kinds	30 p c	17½ p c
Plates, engraved on wood or on steel or other metal	20 p c	17½ p c
Platina, manufactured	free	17½ p c
Playing cards	30 p c	25 p c
Plumbago, unmanufactured	10 p c	17½ p c
Plumbago, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	20 p c	17½ p c
Pomades, French, or flower odors preserved in fat, or oil, for the purpose of conserving the odors of flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, imported in tins of not less than 10 lbs. each	15 p c	25 p c
Pork, see meats		
Precious stones, rough or uncut	free	free
Precipitate of copper, crude	free	free
Printed matter, see books		5 p c
Printing presses of all kinds	15 p c	free
Printing type, see type		5 p c
Proprietary medicines or patent medicines in liquid form	50 p c	25 p c
Do. all other kinds	25 p c	25 p c
Prunella and cotton and woollen netting, for boots, shoes and gloves	10 p c	free
Pumice stone, in lump	free	free
Pumice stone, ground or powdered	20 p c	17½ p c
Putty	25 p c	17½ p c
Quassia wood	free	free
Quills	20 p c	17½ p c
Quicksilver	free	17½ p c
Quinine, sulphate of	20 p c	17½ p c
Rags, and waste of every kind fit only for the manufacture of paper	free	free
Rattans and reeds unmanufactured	free	free
Rennet, raw or prepared	free	free
Resins, gum crude	free	free
Rice, per lb.	1c	1c
Rice flour, per lb.	2c	17½ p c
Rhubarb root	free	free
Roofing slate, see slate		free
Rose leaves	free	17½ p c
Rotten stone	free	free
Rubies, see precious stones		free
Sails for boats and ships; also for tents and awnings	25 p c	17½ p c
Salt, for the fisheries	free	free
Salt, in bulk per 100 lbs	8c	free
Salt, in barrels, bags, and other packages, except from England or colonies, per 100 lbs.	12c	free

	NEW	OLD	
Saffron and safflower, saffron cake, sal-ammoniac and sal-soda . . .	free	free	On kn
Saltpetre	20 p c	free	by e
Sand	free	free	Spirits
Sand paper, glass, and emery paper	20 p c	17½ p c	so tl
Seaweed, not elsewhere specified, and sea grass	free	free	Hyd
Senna leaves	free	17½ p c	such
Seed, flowers, garden and other seeds for agricultural purposes, in bulk or in large parcels	15 p c	10 p c cereals } free. }	strei artic
Do. in small papers	25 p c	10 p c	Brandy
Shell, tortoise, and other manufactured	free	free	Old Tc
Shingles	20 p c	17½ p c	Other
Ships and other vessels on application for Canadian Register	10 p c	free	strei
Silix	free	free	Cordia
Settlers' effects, viz., wearing apparel, household furniture, profes- sional tools, tools of trade, etc.	free	free	ume
Sewing machines, whole or on heads, or parts of heads, each	\$2 and 20 p c }	17½ p c	Spirits
Ships and other vessels built in foreign countries	10 p c	free	comi
Silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture any way, silk cocoons or silk waste .	free	free	esse
Silk, in gum, not more advanced than singles, tram, and thrown organzihe	15 p c	free	speci
Sewing silk and silk twist	25 p c	17½ p c	subje
Silk velvets, and all manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component part of chief value, not elsewhere specified	30 p c	17½ p c	Spirits
Silver, German, rolled and in sheets	10 p c	free	Spirits
Skins, undressed, dried, salted or pickled; soda ash, soda caustic, soda, silicate of	free	free	Spirits
Slate for roofing	20 p c	free	
Slate slabs, square or in special shapes	20 p c	17½ p c	On Co
Slate mantels	30 p c	17½ p c	weig
School and writing slates	25 p c	17½ p c	
Soap, common brown and yellow, not perfumed, lb	1c	1c	Do. wt
Soap, castile and white, lb	25 p c	17½ p c	over
Soap, perfumed or toilet	30 p c	25 p c	
Saltpetre, in blocks or pigs	10 p c	free	Steel, f
Spices, ginger and spices of all kinds, except nutmegs and mace, ground	25 p c	25 p c	Stereot
Ginger and spices of all kinds, except nutmegs and mace, ground .	25 p c	25 p c	Do. for
Nutmegs and mace	25 p c	25 p c	Stone,
Starch, including farina, corn starch or flour, and all preparations having the qualities of starch, per lb	2c	17½ p c	cubic
Stationery, not otherwise specified	20 p c	17½ p c	Stone, 1
Steel, and manufactures of, viz., steel in ingots, bars, coils and sheets, and railway bars or rails and fish plates, on and after Jan. 1st, 1881	10 p c	free	Stone, 1
Shovels, spades, hoes, hay, manure and potatoe forks, rakes and rake teeth	30 p c	17½ p c	marb
Carpenters', coopers', cabinetmakers', and all other mechanics' tools	30 p c	17½ p c	Stonew
Edge tools of all kinds, including axes and scythes, files, saws of all kinds	30 p c	17½ p c	Sulphu
On skates, <i>ad val.</i>	30 p c	17½ p c	Sugar, s
On cutlery and other manufactures of steel and of iron and steel and steel not otherwise specified	20 p c	17½ p c	Sugar, c
			Sugar, 1
			Glucose
			Sugar, i
			packs
			Melado,
			Sugar s
			Sugar n

	NEW	OLD
On knife blades or knife blanks in the rough, unhandled, for use by electroplaters.....	10 p c	17½ p c
<i>Spirits and strong waters not sweetened or mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer, for every imported gallon of strength of proof by such hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength, viz., Geneva, rum, gin, whiskey, and unenumerated articles of like kinds, per imp. gall.....</i>	\$1.32½	\$1.20
Brandy.....	\$1.45	\$1.20
Old Tom gin, in bulk, per imp. gall.....	\$1.32½	\$1.20
Other spirits being sweetened or mixed, so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, viz :		
Cordials, rum shrub, scheidam schnapps, tafia, bitters, and unenumerated articles of like kinds, per imp. gall.....	\$1.90	\$1.80
Spirits and strong waters mixed with any ingredient, although coming under denomination of proprietary medicines, tinctures, essences, extracts, or any other denomination not elsewhere specified, to be deemed spirits and strong waters, and as such subject to duty, per imp. gall.....	\$1.90	\$1.80
Spirits and strong waters not elsewhere specified, per imp. gall...	\$1.90	
Spirits in bottles or flasks not weighing more than 4 oz. each.....	40 p c	\$1.80 } per gall.
Spirits in bottles or flasks containing over 4 oz., per gall.....	\$1.80 and 20 p c	\$1.80 }
On Cologne water and perfumed spirits in bottles or flasks, not weighing more than 4 oz. each.....	40 p c	\$1.20 } per gal. }
Do. when in bottles or other packages containing or weighing over 4 oz., per imp. gal.....	\$1.90 and 30 p c	
Steel, firearms, viz., muskets, rifles, pistols, shot guns.....	20 p c	17½ p c
Stereotypes and electrotypes of standard books.....	10 p c	free
Do. for commercial blanks and advertisements.....	20 p c	free
Stone, rough freestone, sandstone, except marble, per ton of 13 cubic feet.....	\$1.00	free
Stone, grindstones in the rough, per do.....	\$1.50	17½ p c
Stone, water limestone, or cement stone, ton.....	\$1.00	free
Stone, dressed free stone, and all other building stone, except marble, and on all manufactures of stone and granite.....	20 p c	17½ p c
Stoneware, see earthenware.....		
Sulphur, in roll or flour.....	free	free
Sugar, above 14 Dutch standard, per pound.....	1c and 35 p c	1c and 25 p c
Sugar, equal to No. 9 and not above No. 14, per pound.....	¾c and 30 p c	¾c and 25 p c
Sugar, below No. 9, per pound.....	½c and 30 p c	½c and 25 p c
Glucose sugar, according to Dutch standard, same as cane sugar..		
Sugar, imported direct, no addition to value for hogshead or other package, or for charges or expenses.....	¾c and 30 p c	¾c and 25 p c
Melado, beet syrup, etc., per pound.....	¾c and 30 p c	¾c and 25 p c
Sugar syrups, cane juice, refined syrups, per pound.....	¾c and 30 p c	¾c and 25 p c
Sugar molasses for refining purposes, imported direct.....	25 p c	73c per 100 lbs

	NEW	OLD	
Do., not direct.....	30 p c	73c per 100 lbs	Wines tail
Do., not for refinery, imported direct.....	15 p c	25 p c	
Do., not direct.....	20 p c	25 p c	Do., c pin
Sugar candy, per pound.....	1c and 35 p c	1c and 25 p c	
Glucose syrup, per lb.....	½c and 35 p c		Do., c
Sulphur, in roll or flour; tails, undressed.....	free	free	
Tallow, per pound.....	1c	1c	
Tampico, white and black.....	free	free	Do., b doz
Tanners' bark, see hemlock bark.....	free	free	
Tea, black, per pound.....	2c and 10 p c	5c	
Tea, green and Japan, per pound.....	3c and 10 p c	6c	But ar ing Syk spir Wines oran cont by S and gall
Teasels.....	free	free	
Terra alba aluminous.....	20 p c	17½ p c	
Terra japonica.....	free	17½ p c	
Tin, in blocks, pigs, and bars.....	10 p c	free	
Tin, in plates or sheets.....	10 p c	17½ p c	
Tin, manufactures of.....	25 p c	17½ p c	
Tinware, stamped and japanned.....	25 p c	17½ p c	
Tobacco, leaf or unmanufactured for excise purposes.....	free	free	
Tobacco, manufactured, per pound.....	25c and 12½ p c	25c and 12½ p c	And fo as at stret
Tobacco, cigars and cigaretts, per pound.....	50c and 20 p c	50c and 20 p c	Wire c Wire c Whips Felt f endl turel
Tobacco, snuff, per pound.....	25c and 12½ p c	25c and 12½ p c	Wool, u Woolle wors shaw skini cloth unde of ev
Tortoise shell, unmanufactured.....	free	free	
Tumeric.....	free	17½ p c	
Turpentine, raw and crude.....	free	free	
Turpentine, spirits.....	20 p c	17½ p c	
Treenails.....	free	free	
Trunks, satchels, valises, and carpet bags.....	25 p c	17½ p c	
Twines of flax, not elsewhere specified.....	25 p c	17½ p c	
Turtles.....	free		
Type, printing.....	20 p c	5 p c	
Type, old.....	free	5 p c	
Type metal.....	10 p c	free	
Vanila beans and plants.....	free	17½ p c	
Varnish, bright and black, for shipbuilders' use.....	free	free	
Varnish, all other not elsewhere specified, per imp. gall.....	20c & 20 p c	17½ p c	On clot inclu worst made seam
Vegetables, viz., potatoes, per bushel.....	10c	10 p c	
Do., tomatoes.....	30c	10 p c	
Do., all other.....	20 p c	10 p c	
Vegetable, fibres, natural.....	free	free	
Vencers of wood and ivory, sawn.....	free		
Viridigris.....	free	17½ p c	On all the h other
Vinegar, per imp. gall.....	12c	12c	
Vitriol, blue.....	free	free	On treb of wo
Watches, watch movements and watch cases.....	20 p c	17½ p c	
Whalebone, unmanufactured.....	free	free	
Willow for basketmakers'.....	free	free	

<i>Wines, champagne, and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing not more than one quart and more than one pint.</i>	NEW \$3 doz and 30 p c	OLD \$3 doz.
Do., containing not more than one pint and more than one half pint.	\$1.50 doz and 30 p c	
Do., containing one half pint each, or less.	75c doz and 30 p c	
Do., bottles containing more than one quart, in addition to \$3 per dozen on the additional quantity, imp. gall.	\$1.50 and 30 p c	
But any liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than 40 per cent. of spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, shall be rated for duty as non-enumerated spirits.		
<i>Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, including ginger, orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder and current wines, containing 26 per cent. or less of spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, imported in wood or in bottles, six quart and twelve pint bottles to be held to contain an Imperial gallon, per imp. gall.</i>		25c and 30 p c
And for each degree of strength in excess of 26 per cent. of spirits as aforesaid, an additional duty of 3 cents per gal., until the strength reaches 40 per cent. of proof spirits.		
Wire of brass and copper.		10 p c
Wire cloth of brass and copper.		20 p c
Whips.		25 p c
Felt for boots and shoes, 15 per cent.; for glove linings, and endless felt for paper makers, when imported by the manufacturers for use in their factories, 10 per cent		
<i>Wool, unmanufactured hair of Alpaca goat and other like animals.</i>		free free
<i>Woolens</i> —On manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the Alpaca goat, or other like animals, viz., shawls, blankets and flannels of every description, cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings, cloakings, felt cloth of every description, horse-collar cloth, yarn, worsted yarn under No. 30, knitted goods, viz., Shirts, drawers and hosiery of every description, per lb.	7½c and 20 p c	17½ p c
On clothing ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, including cloth caps, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the Alpaca goat, or other like animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, except knit goods, per lb.	10c and 25 p c	17½ p c
On all manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the Alpaca goat, or other like animals, not herein otherwise provided for	20 p c	17½ p c
On treble ingrain, three-ply and two-ply carpets, composed wholly of wool, per square yard.	10c and 20 p c	17½ p c

On two-ply and three-ply ingrain carpets, of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton, or other material than wool, worsted, the hair of the Alpaca goat, or other like animals, per sq. yard..

5c and } 17½ p c
20 p c }

Wood and manufactures of, viz., wooden-ware, pails, tubs, churns, brooms, brushes, and other manufactures of wood not elsewhere specified.....

25 p c 17½ p c

Lumber and timber not elsewhere specified.....

20 p c

Wire of brass and copper.....

10 p c 5 p c

Wire cloth of brass and copper.....

20 p c free

Yellow metal in bolts, bars and for sheathing.....

free

Zinc, in pigs, blocks and sheets.....

10 p c free

Zinc, seamless drawn tubing.....

10 p c

Zinc, manufactures of zinc, not elsewhere specified.....

25 p c 17½ p c

The following articles shall be prohibited to be imported, under a penalty of two hundred dollars, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found, viz :

Books, printed papers, drawings, paintings, prints, photographs, or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character.
Coin, base or counterfeit.

ADDITIONS TO FREE LIST.

Wire rigging to ships and vessels.

Until the first day of January, 1881, steel in ingots, bars, sheets and coils, railway bars or rails, and fish-plates shall be free of duty.

Paintings in oil by artists of well-known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists.

Articles imported by and for the use of the Dominion Government, or any of the Departments thereof, and for the Senate and House of Commons.

The tariff introduced during the recent session of Parliament marks a new era in the commercial history of Canada. For five years the condition of the trade of the country had moved from bad to worse, one after another the infant manufacturing industries had been crushed out, the vast mineral deposits were undisturbed, foreign trade decayed, the unemployed became a seriously numerous class, but no effort was made to assist a restoration of prosperity by fiscal legislation, until the Conservative party, returned to power on pledges to inaugurate a policy of protection to home industries, redeemed their promises in the foregoing tariff. The new tariff is general in its protective features. It is not a manufacturers' tariff as opposed to a farmers' tariff, nor does it foster the mining industries to the detriment of

the
pec
dia
tha
inc
in t
by
for
trie
Au
tion
on
of t
ord
obta
case
trad
the
mar
that
low
fore
The
terin
of t
first
to fo
larg
by c
with
the
here
back
it wi
man
make

the lumbering or shipping interests, but all alike have their own peculiar and special wants provided for ; in a word it is a Canadian Tariff. Taking first the manufacturing interest, we find that this industry is afforded the fullest scope to thrive and increase. On all imported articles paying duty, which are used in the manufacture of goods for export, the duty will be refunded by the Government upon the export. This arrangement is made for the purpose of developing an export trade with foreign countries, now largely supplied by the United States, such as Australia, South America, the West Indies, &c. But the objection is made that this rebate of duty on exports is simply a tax on the many for the benefit of the few, and will have the effect of taking money out of the pockets of the Canadian people in order that the people of South America and other countries may obtain their goods at a low price. So far from this being the case, however, the results of this system of encouraging a foreign trade in manufactured goods are calculated to directly benefit the Canadian customer, because the larger the production of manufactures, the cheaper will be the price, as it is well known that a large quantity of goods can be produced at a relatively lower costs than a small quantity. Therefore, by extending the foreign market, the price in the home market will be reduced. Then provision is made to prevent the possibility of the "slaughtering" process being continued in Canada by the manufacturers of the United States, and it is rendered effective in two ways:— first by appointing a staff of custom officers whose duty it will be to follow the course of prices in the countries from which we most largely import, in order to prevent under-valuations, and secondly by collecting the duty on the full value of the articles imported, without regard to any rebate or bounty that may be granted by the country whence exported. For instance, sugar imported hereafter from the United States will bear duty upon the drawback as well as upon the invoice price. Looking over the tariff, it will be found that on every article which is capable of being manufactured in the country, such a duty has been placed as will make the experiment possible, and on those articles which we

cannot manufacture here, the duty has been imposed on a revenue basis. The mining interests are fostered with equal care. In Nova Scotia we have immense deposits of coal and iron; in the Saskatchewan Valley the coal deposit is so rich that it can be picked out of the ground by removing a foot or two of turf. In the Ottawa Valley and in the Province of Quebec the iron deposits are many and extensive, and the development of these is encouraged by a duty of fifty cents per ton on coal and two dollars per ton on pig iron. The "Steel Company of Canada" has already expended some two million dollars in opening up the iron mines and erecting works at Londonderry, Nova Scotia; the capacity of the works is sufficient to supply the demand for iron in the Dominion, and the output is easily capable of increase; the quality of the iron is not inferior to any in the world, and only the lack of protection has prevented greater success in the past on the part of this company. By lack of protection is in no sense meant to be implied an inability to compete with the price of foreign iron, but an inability to withstand the slaughtering process of the Americans, who, at a meeting held about a year ago, resolved that no matter what price might be fixed by the Londonderry Company for their pig iron, the American iron would be offered in the Canadian market at a lower figure. Hereafter the manufactures of the various kinds of iron will be entered upon in Nova Scotia and other parts of the Dominion. The duty on coal is in accordance with the policy of the Government as expressed during the elections and in consequence of this protection, it is estimated that the out-put of the Nova Scotia mines will be annually increased some 400,000 tons, or, in other words, that something like a million and a half dollars, which heretofore has annually been sent out of the country for the purchase of coal will now be expended in Canada. The agricultural interests have had their demands fully satisfied by the duty on grain and flour. There is an ample growth of grain already to satisfy the requirements of the country, and an enormous field yet to be developed under the national policy. An objection has been made that the carrying trade will be injured by the duty on

gra
Go
the
can
obt
to
anc
thr
hav
me
con
int
me
tha
ma
con
tion
Ma
cen
Dor
in p
on
hui
tan
con
fore
cent
Uni
and
who
pou
The
the
the
mar
the

grain. It would be an unreasonable and improbable act of a Government framing a tariff to develop the different interests of the country, and under whose *regime* the work of enlarging the canals and improving the water highways with a view to obtaining the carrying trade of the Great West was begun, to impose such a law as would nullify these intentions, and to prevent the danger which some profess to believe threatens the carrying trade under the new tariff, the Government have introduced a very simple bonding system for through shipments of grain and flour, which will enable the trade to be conducted quite as successfully as in the past. The shipping interests have received the careful consideration of the Government, and the protection afforded is destined to rapidly revive that industry. All vessels built in Canada are to be treated as manufactures for export, that is to say, the material used in the construction of ships will be free of duty, with the single exception of cordage, of which there are some large factories in the Maritime Provinces, and as a further protection a duty of ten per cent. is imposed on all foreign-built ships registered in the Dominion. Should the Government succeed in the negotiations in progress for the admission of Canadian-built ships into France on the same terms as those of the United Kingdom, the ship-building industry will rapidly attain a position of the first importance, under the present tariff law. In connection with the consideration of the encouragement afforded to direct trade with foreign countries, the sugar and tea duties come up. The ten per cent. differential duty is re-imposed on tea imported from the United States, the specific duty is reduced three cents per pound, and an *ad valorem* duty of ten per cent. imposed, making the whole duty about the same as formerly, viz.:—five cents per pound on black, and six cents per pound on green and Japan tea. The introduction of the *ad valorem* system is in the interests of the poorer classes; under the policy of the late Administration, the poor man paid the same duty on his forty cent tea, as the rich man paid on his dollar tea, but the *ad valorem* principle compels the rich man to pay into the Treasury a higher tax than the poor

man who uses a less expensive article. The Finance Minister has promised that so soon as the state of the finances permit, the Government will remove the duties on tea and coffee, and again give a free breakfast-table to the people of Canada. There can be no doubt of the result of the re-imposition of the ten per cent. duty on tea imported from the United States; it will renew the direct trade with China and Japan, which was reduced from fifty-two per cent. in 1874 to three per cent. in 1877, and it will make Montreal the tea market of Canada, instead of New York, which has usurped that position for the past five years. The sugar duties likewise restore to us the lost West India trade. The refiners have, in addition to a five per cent. protection, an advantage in the removal of duty on packages or charges incurred in packing the sugar at the place of growth, while sugars imported from the United States are subject to a duty on both the packages and charges. Immediately after the announcement of the tariff changes preparations were begun for the re-opening of the Redpath Sugar Refinery, at Montreal, which had been compelled to suspend operations in 1876, because of the unequal competition with American refiners, and the refinery is again actively at work. In order to afford an idea of the importance of the sugar trade we give the following figures: In 1875 we imported 17,170,699 lbs of refined sugar from the United States, while in 1878, in consequence of the closing of the Redpath refinery, there were imported 42,526,997 lbs. of refined sugar from that country; on the other hand, in 1874 we imported 29,627,534 lbs. from the British and Spanish West Indies, and 10,133,145 lbs. from Brazil, whereas in 1878 we imported only 11,151,764 lbs. from the British and Spanish West Indies, and not a single pound from Brazil.

T

chie
Uni

Cigar
Lard
Meats
Soap
Tea,
Tea,
Sugar
Sugar
Cane
Tobac
Molas
Broon
Furni
Candl
Carria
Coach
China
Cottor
Gunpc
Glassv
Hardw
Cutl
Spa
R
Spil
Stov
All ot

GENERAL SUMMARY

OF THE

TRADE OF THE DOMINION.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

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.	1875. \$	1876. \$	1877. \$	1878. \$
Cigars.....	71,452	196,375	126,559	159,712
Lard and tallow.....	335,401	312,248	267,740	221,365
Meats, fresh, salted and smoked...	1,776,485	1,191,894	1,082,450	924,262
Soap.....	13,686	16,698	15,018	16,966
Tea, green.....	1,034,047	1,514,305	1,499,897	926,108
Tea, black.....	239,532	305,238	234,755	324,072
Sugar, above No. 9.....	1,307,230	2,104,968	1,941,649	2,859,085
Sugar, below No. 9.....	18,978	1,924	1,060	3,962
Cane Juice and Melado.....	82,771	151,637	106,119	115,004
Tobacco, manufactured.....	68,853	98,107	67,238	69,447
Molasses.....	313,159	300,824	162,555	318,093
Brooms and Brushes.....	20,021	19,996	22,706	22,657
Furniture.....	328,536	251,766	276,383	386,924
Candles.....	12,276	18,022	{ 5,358 8,616	{ 1,454 11,110
Carriages.....	88,908	80,577	91,770	83,299
Coach and Harness Furniture.....	96,834	71,472	77,240	96,029
China ware and Crockery.....	43,417	40,825	49,960	55,294
Cottons.....	1,350,308	2,149,467	3,096,176	2,488,235
Gunpowder.....	29,585	43,420	28,620	11,865
Glassware.....	310,060	306,794	391,032
Furniture.....
Cutlery.....	58,474	54,600	28,425	21,922
Spades, Shovels, Axes, Hoes, Rakes, etc.....	114,115	87,533	155,103	156,304
Spikes, Nails, Brads and Sprigs.....	232,590	178,687	172,702	154,104
Stoves and Iron Castings.....	311,446	318,671	353,600	357,990
All other manufactures.....	2,201,446	1,729,827	1,567,153	1,686,267

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE

ARTICLES.	1875. \$	1876. \$	1877. \$	1878. \$
Leather, viz :—				
Sheep, Calf, Goat and Chamois				
Skins, dressed.....	47,460	39,250	63,272	68,547
Manufactures of Marble.....	60,238	39,938	36,622	30,006
“ “ India Rubber....	143,312	149,273	165,392	188,420
“ “ Fur.....	119,680	51,783	74,212	67,892
“ “ Leather.....	100,459	78,934	134,973	157,843
“ “ Wood.....	424,624	376,270	452,345	340,384
Paper.....	243,825	261,548	324,613	308,662
Steam Engines.....	105,597	28,191	24,863	9,603
Woollens.....		343,925	503,473	403,401

An examination in detail of the foregoing statement furnishes some instructive and interesting results. Sulphuric acid, chiefly imported from the United States, was quadrupled in quantity in 1877, as compared with 1876, and again receded in 1878 to little more than half the import of the preceding year. The general increase is probably attributable to the enlarged production in Canada of certain powerful explosives, such as dynamite and giant powder, in the manufacture of which it is largely used. Butter shows a continuous decline, and as nearly all imported is for British Columbia and Manitoba, the increased producing capacity of those distant Provinces may be assigned as the cause.

Cigars.—The quantity imported from the United States was largely increased in 1878 over 1877, but the former year was little more than equal to 1876. The value, however, shows a very serious decline, the price per pound in 1876 being about \$2.67 and in 1878, \$2.14. This accords with the general downward tendency of all, or nearly all, articles of commerce. Cigars from Germany, always of the commonest description, shew a great decrease in quantity in 1877 and 1878, as compared with 1876, and in prices a still greater difference, ranging from over \$1 in 1876, to 50 cents per pound in 1878. The addition of the *ad valorem* and the reduction of the specific duty on this article in 1877 has had the tendency to lessen the average valuation from all countries.

Meats.—The importation has steadily increased in quantity, but there has been a great shrinkage in value.

Petroleum, Refined Coal Oil.—The importation in 1878 is greatly in excess of 1876 and 1877, probably owing to two causes, viz :—The reduction in duty from 15 to 6 cents per gallon, and an immense shrinkage in the price of the United States' productions.

con
and
at 3and
unit
lb.,
a sn
incr
lb.
thesum
of 1
rang
as co
9,000
resu
have
1876
lbs.
have
equa
have
decre
all g
unific
the t
varia
shrinUnit
1976,
tuatic
high
super

varie

Tea, Green.—The total quantity of Green Tea entered for consumption in 1876 was 8,942,507 lbs.; in 1877, 7,539,502 lbs., and in 1878, 6,035,140 lbs., the price steadily declining; ranging at 30½c., 26¾., and 23½c. per lb., each year.

Tea, Black.—Entered in 1876, 5,615,344 lbs.; in 1877, 5,943,155, and in 1878, 4,984,091 lbs.; the cost of this article was nearly uniform during 1876 and 1877, averaging a shade under 27c. per lb., but in 1878 there appears a shrinkage of 3c., the price being a small fraction under 24c. per lb. The duties of all Teas were increased in February, 1877, from 4 to 3 cents to 6 and 5 cents per lb. Japan tea being classed as Green, has the effect of bringing the average values of Green and Black to nearly an equality.

Sugars.—The quantity of Sugar, grading over No. 13, consumed in 1878, exceeded the consumption of 1876, to the extent of 18,000,000 lbs., and of 1877 nearly 8,000,000 lbs. The grades, ranging from No. 9 to 13 inclusive, show a large decrease in 1877 as compared with 1876 of 11,500,000 lbs., and in 1878 of over 9,000,000. The most marked feature, however, in the general results is the fact that the low grades under No. 9 Dutch standard, have almost ceased to be used, the quantities consumed being in 1876, 14,146,798 lbs.; in 1877, 493,530 lbs., and 1878, 1,108,065 lbs. The imports of the higher grades, chiefly refined Sugars, have increased from Great Britain and the United States in about equal ratio. The medium qualities, between No. 9 and No. 13, have largely increased from Great Britain and still more largely decreased from the United States, while the imports of Sugar of all grades from the West Indies, both British and foreign, have uniformly declined. In the general valuation of Sugars, during the three years in question, there has been no very marked variation; later, however, there has been a very considerable shrinkage.

Molasses.—The consumption of Molasses imported from the United States was greatly reduced in 1877, as compared with 1876, and again somewhat increased in 1878, with marked fluctuations in market values. The price in the latter year was much higher than in either of the two former, probably owing to the superiority of the quality imported.

The consumption of the British West Indies Molasses has varied very little, with almost an equal uniformity in value.

From Spanish West Indies, the quantity has declined nearly

1878.
\$

68,547
30,006
88,420
67,892
57,843
40,384
08,662
9,603
03,401

shes
iefly
y in
ittle
eral
in
and
sed.
l is
ing
ise.
was
was
s a
out
vn-
ars
eat
76,
in
em
ias
es.
ty,

is
es,
in
s.

one-half, with a large increase from British Guiana, but the variations in market value have not been very remarkable. As in the case of sugars, however, a subsequent shrinkage in prices has become very observable.

In considering the statement of imports from the United States decline in values which has been steadily going on, since 1874, has to be considered. Reliable authorities estimate that goods have depreciated on the average some 34 per cent. since the depression set in, and when this fact is taken into consideration it will be found that our imports from the United States have increased very much more than appears on the surface by the foregoing statement. On the other hand, our import trade from Great Britain has uniformly declined. Take for instance the three articles, cottons, woollens and hardware, which comprise a very large percentage of our imports and we have the following as the result of a low tariff during a period of severe depression in a neighboring country; that our purchases of hardware from Great Britain declined from \$2,478,827 in 1874, to \$757,573 in 1878, while during the same period our purchases from the United States decreased only from \$2,797,741 to \$2,386,587; that our imports of cottons from Great Britain fell from \$10,264,273 in 1874 to \$4,401,994 in 1878, while in the same period, our imports from the United States showed the remarkable increase from \$906,894 to \$2,488,235, and the woolen trade has undergone changes in the same direction. The total value of imports from Great Britain in 1873, was \$68,522,776, and in 1878 only \$37,431,180; on the other hand the value of our imports from the United States increased from \$47,735,678 in 1873 to \$48,631,739 in 1878. We have therefore increased our imports from the United States nearly 40 per cent. during the past five years, allowing for the decline of 34 per cent. in values, while our imports from the Mother Country have fallen off about 12 per cent. over and above the decline in values.

This transfer of trade from Great Britain to the United States has gone on in opposition to the efforts of Canadian manufacturers and importers. What the loss is to this country is both apparent

and
factu
hous
trans
tion
less
impo
State
the g
in Ne
inter
the d
is inc
cost
bouri
ampl
griev
impo
be su
tually
be ma
the U
Unite
Canad
count
Great
a clas
indus
larger
ture
be to
home
positi
T
prepa
Home

and real. It is apparent in the prostrated condition of our manufactures, in the dulness which surrounds our importing warehouses. It is real, because the trade with the United States is transacted through the medium of travellers; because the production of our factories is curtailed; because labor is less in demand, less diversified and wages are reduced. The advantages of an import trade with Great Britain as compared with the United States are many. The warehouse from which the distribution of the goods is made is placed in Montreal or Toronto, instead of in New York and Boston; rates of freight are reduced, and the interchange of commodities rendered more easy and profitable; the demand for labor to receive, warehouse and distribute goods is increased; manufacturers enjoy the protection of the increased cost of carriage from Great Britain as compared with the neighbouring republic; the opportunity to slaughter goods is not so ample, and the task more difficult. The new tariff remedies this grievance, and will work a speedy change in the course of our import trade. 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 Canada, because the capabilities and natural 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.

The following memorandum upon the National Policy was prepared by the Dominion Government for transmission to the Home Government, and will be found interesting:—

The general effect of the tariff must certainly be to decrease importations from the United States, and to re-establish commercial relations between Canada and the West Indies, while if it materially alters the measure of trade with Great Britain, it must be on the side of increase, and in several departments this will certainly be the case. The fostering and promoting Canadian industries, and especially manufactures, will not lessen the necessity for large imports of various commodities which are now largely supplied to Canada by Great Britain, but if the result should prove a means of restoring prosperity, as is anticipated, the effect must be most favorable to British mercantile and manufacturing interests; a few examples will serve to illustrate these positions.

Amongst the articles now free, upon which a duty is proposed, one of the most prominent is coal. The supply of this article has heretofore been received chiefly from the United States, and the small proportion received from England has been generally brought in ships as ballast; the duty will consequently fall upon the owners of such ships, but will not so affect the matter as to cause any diminution of the quantities imported. In 1878 the value of coal imported from the United States was \$2,667,000, while from Great Britain the amount was only \$387,454. The duty is 50 cents per ton, or about 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. Should this stimulate the mining enterprise of Nova Scotia, the increased production will find its way chiefly to the Province of Ontario, where United States coal is almost exclusively used, and will not interfere with the consumption of English coal in the Maritime Provinces.

Live cattle and animals were imported in 1878 to the value of \$341,099, of which \$338,015 were received from the United States and \$3,084 from Great Britain. The duty has been increased from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent., but the statement shows that the measure must result only in lessening the imports from the United States, without any appreciable effect upon the English trade.

A much more important item is that of cotton goods of various kinds. The total imports of cotton in 1878 amounted to about \$8,000,000, and of the kinds upon which a considerable increase of duty has been imposed, the value was somewhat under three millions (\$3,000,000), about \$1,000,000 of which was for British goods, and the remainder from the United States. These goods consisted mostly of the cheaper kinds of cottons,

bleac
The
impo
partl
will
latter

about
the i
valor
Cana
ducti
\$4,00

whol
of w
whic
\$5,00
cent.
could
great
dimin

has l
cent.,
\$2,40
Brita
cent.,
Brita
admi
the ti
manu
with

value
goods
States
of ha
and a
as ne
incre
in son

bleached and unbleached, jeans, denims and kindred goods. The increase of duty on these classes will certainly lessen the imports from the United States, and the supply will be obtained partly from Canadian factories and partly from England, and will tend rather to increase than diminish the trade with the latter country.

The higher classes of cottons representing an importation of about \$5,000,000, are principally supplied by Great Britain, and the increase of duty imposed upon them is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*, which cannot seriously diminish the trade, especially as Canadian mills and factories are not prepared for their production. The proportion imported from England in 1878 was \$4,000,000 worth to \$1,000,000 from other countries.

Similar statements can be made respecting woollens. The whole value of these goods in 1878 may be stated at \$8,500,000, of which Great Britain furnished about \$7,000,000 worth, of which amount the higher classes reached the value of about \$5,000,000, and the duty thereon is increased only from $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 20 per cent., and as they cannot be made in Canada, and could not be supplied from the United States except at prices greatly in advance of English goods, the trade cannot be diminished by the small addition of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the duty.

Iron and manufactures of iron, iron in bar, rod, sheet, etc., has been admitted heretofore at the low rate of duty of 5 per cent., and the value of the importations of 1878 was about \$2,400,000, of which about \$1,600,000 was credited to Great Britain. The duty has been increased to 10, $12\frac{1}{2}$, 15 and $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but a large proportion must be imported from Great Britain, as the prices ruling in the United States would not admit of its being purchased there, and the only diminution of the trade at all probable will originate in an increase of Canadian manufactures, but this will much more largely affect the trade with the United States.

In manufactures of iron the case is different. The whole value of the importation was, in 1878, \$3,300,000, of this amount goods to the value of \$2,437,000 were imported from the United States. These consisted of castings and the coarser descriptions of hardware, while the balance, \$861,500, consisted of cutlery and a variety of the finest manufactures of iron and steel, such as neither the United nor Canada can at present supply. The increased duty on these manufactures ranges from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$, and in some minor matters to 10 per cent. The smallest increase is

that which applies to British manufactures, or goods chiefly imported from Great Britain, while the larger increases will fall upon goods now imported from the United States, but which can and will be produced hereafter in Canada.

Referring to the duty on books and periodicals, the arrangement has been adopted with special regard to the higher classes of literature. The effect of changing from an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent. to a specific duty of six cents per pound will be that the revenue will be principally collected upon publications of small literary or moral worth, while valuable works, such as are priced more in accordance with their literary merit than their mere mechanical form, will pay but a small percentage; books of equal bulk, but comparatively little intrinsic value, will pay a much higher percentage. The former characterize a large proportion of the books imported from England, while the latter, in equally large proportion, characterize the productions of the United States. Bibles, prayer and hymn-books are allowed to remain at five per cent., and re-prints of British copyright works are taxed $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the benefit of the proprietors, in addition to the duty of six cents per pound.

The duties now imposed on grain of all kinds, and flour and meal have been graded with reference to the respective value of each kind and will probably average about 10 per cent., and of the quantity imported the proportion furnished by Great Britain is but a very insignificant fraction; so small as to be but a mere incident of the trade.

Sugars, as will be seen by the table herewith, of the higher qualities are nominally raised from 25 per cent. *ad valorem* duty to 35 per cent., while the specific duty remains as it was. This *ad valorem* duty, however, will now be levied on the net cost of sugar imported from the place of growth and production direct, on the net price per pound without the addition of packages, &c., as before, and hence it is not really much more than five per cent. increase; while a provision of law makes the duty also applicable to the drawbacks allowed on refined sugars by the United States and other countries. This provision makes the duty on refined sugars from Great Britain considerably less than the same classes imported from the United States, as their drawback is, on an average, equal to about $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on which the *ad valorem* duty will be collected.

Another effect of the present arrangement will be to increase materially the direct trade between Canada and the West India

Isla
and
Can

to t
only
amo
tarif
und
Uni
and
to \$
spec

is sh
colle

1868 .

1869 .

1870 .

1871 .

1872 .

1873 .

1874 .

1875 .

1876 .

1877 .

1878 .

Islands, which in former years was of very considerable amount, and is a matter of great interest to shipowners and exporters of Canadian fish, lumber and other products.

Silks, satins and velvets, chiefly imported from Great Britain, to the value of \$1,500,000 annually, are advanced $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. only; in addition to which, small wares of various descriptions, amounting to about \$4,000,000, are also admitted under the new tariff at 20 per cent., being an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; while, under the new tariff, out of miscellaneous imports from the United States valued during the fiscal year 1878 at \$25,000,000, and under the old tariff admitted free of duty, from \$15,000,000 to \$18,000,000 will be assessed for duty at a variety of specific, specific and *ad valorem*, and *ad valorem* rates.

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 ten 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	96,092,571	11,843,655	75
1872	82,639,663	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	15,361,332	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	93,031,787	12,795,693	00
Totals	841,623,764	1,091,127,887	132,448,684	

The following table shows the aggregate trade of the Dominion :

COUNTRIES.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Great Britain.....	108,083,642	100,379,969	83,474,320	81,139,708	83,372,719
United States.....	90,524,060	80,717,803	75,986,909	77,087,914	73,876,637
France.....	2,569,712	2,154,065	2,394,812	1,730,062	1,754,394
Germany.....	1,022,428	839,442	608,355	404,918	521,580
Spain.....	459,027	390,784	445,451	340,757	325,245
Portugal.....	294,007	236,790	199,195	175,425	145,941
Italy.....	236,296	214,366	183,199	242,942	205,171
Holland.....	271,043	260,503	297,895	296,860	266,764
Belgium.....	534,153	337,674	374,880	318,724	305,692
B. N. A. Provinces..	2,657,547	2,806,055	2,675,477	2,753,743	2,767,347
British West Indies.	2,916,595	3,307,121	3,017,337	2,835,365	2,528,549
Spanish do	2,595,356	2,158,441	1,777,269	1,847,826	1,456,985
French do	411,111	418,069	340,153	185,234	268,424
Other W. I. Islands.	163,467	256,279	156,674	163,242	144,038
South America.....	1,686,508	1,064,593	975,762	656,596	669,804
China and Japan....	1,263,728	694,472	971,314	455,755	486,244
Switzerland.....	139,674	116,128	56,168	69,066	61,178
Australia.....	98,733	182,338	79,693	185,610	370,723
South Africa.....	3,316	404,550	314,323	120,564	91,384
Other Countries.....	825,694	566,194	1,370,467	1,165,560	901,425
Totals.....	216,756,097	197,505,636	175,699,653	172,175,876	170,523,244

STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods Imported and Entered for Consumption from Great Britain in each Year from 1874 to 1878, respectively, according to the different rates of Duty, with Increase and Decrease.

\$
372,719
876,637
754,394
521,580
325,245
145,941
205,171
966,764
305,692
767,347
528,549
456,985
265,424
144,038
579,804
456,944
370,723
91,384
901,425
523,244

STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods Imported and Entered for Consumption from Great Britain in each Year from 1874 to 1878, respectively, according to the different rates of Duty, with Increase and Decrease.

TRADE OF THE DOMINION.

SPECIFICATIONS.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1878, AS COMPARED WITH 1874.	
						Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
GOODS PAYING SPECIFIC AND SPECIFIC AND AD VALOREM DUTIES.							
Ale, Beer and Porter.....	238,920	202,609	158,308	130,962	125,846		113,074
Butter.....	1,536	910	424	520	6		1,530
Cheese.....	5,718	6,361	2,820	3,696	3,611		2,107
Chicory.....	9,723	10,246	8,071	8,303	6,718		3,005
Coffee.....	15,384	67,948	79,195	38,988	35,995	20,611	
Cigars.....	43,641	20,732	26,380	14,023	18,831		24,810
Fish.....	2,309	2,934	1,088	1,443	876		1,433
Lard and Tallow.....	22,985	74	1,362	3,096	1,864		21,121
Ments.....	3,753	5,785	2,845	7,680	3,773	20	
Oil, Coal and Kerosene.....	206	22	22	23	43		163
Rice.....	183,065	221,554	174,718	187,598	182,250		815
Spirits, Brandy.....	210,278	158,074	164,329	111,856	172,250		38,028
" Gin.....	115,055	68,796	55,025	44,034	54,538		60,517
" Rum.....	38,567	34,594	31,111	22,358	19,078		19,489
" Whiskey.....	177,100	133,957	142,394	112,768	106,478		70,622
" Other Spirits.....	33,210	28,970	25,717	13,943	5,315		27,895
Sugars of all kinds.....	1,333,742	1,748,128	1,451,411	2,590,365	2,723,609	1,389,867	
Sugar Candy and Confectionery.....	40,406	37,409	27,149	28,434	39,413		993
Tea.....	298,526	1,550,811	1,467,072	1,380,806	1,044,160	745,634	
Tobacco, manufactured, and Snuff.....	17,582	9,038	8,878	6,944	7,216		10,366
Wines of all kinds.....	259,487	141,449	140,055	137,489	101,077		158,410
Other Articles paying Specific Duties.....	124,794	92,424	69,037	77,510	59,260		65,534
Total Specific and Specific and Ad Valorem.....	3,175,987	4,542,825	4,037,961	4,922,839	4,712,207	2,156,132	619,912
" 25 per cent. Ad Valorem.....	101,990	97,469	85,980	90,387	95,256		6,734
" 15, 16½ & 17½ per cent. Ad Valorem.....	39,572,896	39,288,585	24,570,025	24,083,633	24,245,395		15,327,501
" 10 per cent. Ad Valorem.....	434,102	1,007,792	792,872	765,180	601,141	167,039	
" 5 & 4 per cent. Ad Valorem.....	4,504,245	4,242,448	2,898,643	3,054,737	2,485,784		2,018,461
" Dutiable.....	47,789,220	49,230,119	32,385,482	32,916,776	32,139,783	2,323,171	17,972,608
" Free.....	15,287,217	11,107,948	8,348,778	6,655,463	5,291,397		9,905,820
Grand Total.....	63,076,437	60,347,067	40,734,260	39,572,239	37,431,180	2,323,171	27,968,428

The excess of Free Goods Imported from Great Britain in 1874, is accounted for chiefly by the large supplies of Railway Iron received, and Tea and Coffee being then free, also Metals of various kinds being included, which were subsequently transferred to the list of goods chargeable with 5 per cent. duty.

STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods Imported and Entered for Consumption from the United States in each Year, from 1874 to 1878 respectively, according to the different rates of Duty, with Increase and Decrease.

42

SPECIFICATIONS.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1878. AS COMPARED WITH 1874.	
						Increase.	Decrease.
GOODS PAYING SPECIFIC AND SPECIFIC AND AD VALOREM DUTIES.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ale, Beer and Porter.....	5,113	4,853	10,969	18,836	25,253	20,140
Butter	37,905	43,164	36,107	40,770	22,277	15,628
Cheese	13,449	12,648	12,386	9,293	10,217	3,232
Chickory.....	1,840	2,744	597	1,136	1,204	546
*Coffee.....	19,876	188,782	274,181	272,280	295,245	275,369
Cigars.....	156,336	204,757	196,375	126,550	159,712	3,376
Fish.....	3,397	1,958	2,316	2,429	2,353	1,044
Lard and Tallow.....	163,668	335,401	312,248	267,740	221,365	57,697
Meats.....	1,480,546	1,776,485	1,191,894	1,082,450	924,262	556,284
Oil, Coal and Kerosene.....	149,055	136,596	144,751	205,448	245,814	56,759
Rice.....	44,339	53,449	67,729	59,417	35,496	8,843
Spirits, Brandy.....	15,194	13,079	11,139	23,005	10,664	4,530
" Gin.....	1,617	2,871	3,912	2,357	880	737
" Rum.....	1,889	1,346	1,317	2,030	1,420	479
" Whiskey.....	16,085	15,297	22,756	14,632	17,771	1,686
" Other Spirits.....	31,990	31,074	26,381	28,227	27,971	4,019
Sugar of all kinds.....	1,962,053	1,408,979	2,258,529	2,048,828	2,978,051	1,015,998
Sugar Candy and Confectionery.....	32,775	43,527	40,230	42,501	48,374	14,599
*Tea.....	49,419	1,273,578	1,819,543	1,734,652	1,250,180	1,200,761
Tobacco, manufactured, and Snuff.....	194,410	68,853	98,107	67,238	169,447	24,963
Wines of all kinds.....	18,444	42,781	20,327	25,539	30,930	12,486
Other Articles paying Specific Duties.....	101,951	87,813	111,358	98,812	75,297	26,654
Total Specific and Specific and Ad Valorem.....	4,402,361	5,750,035	6,663,152	6,169,179	6,414,273	2,658,871	646,959
Total 25 per cent. Ad Valorem.....	337,644	377,891	365,609	237,536	434,535	96,891
" 15, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Ad Valorem.....	13,003,269	12,666,895	11,781,594	14,331,281	14,252,007	1,248,738
" 10 per cent. Ad Valorem.....	1,625,283	1,696,852	1,345,190	1,674,627	1,283,296	341,987
" 5 and 4 per cent. Ad Valorem.....	1,731,799	1,531,992	1,179,068	1,198,223	1,068,469	666,330
" Amount not classified.....	15,473
" Dutiable.....	21,103,356	22,023,665	21,334,613	23,510,846	23,468,053	4,019,973	1,655,276
" Free.....	33,179,716	28,782,155	24,735,420	27,801,823	25,163,686	8,016,030
Grand Total.....	54,283,072	50,805,820	46,070,033	51,312,669	48,631,739	4,019,973	9,671,306

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE

* Coffee to the value of \$73,246, and Tea to the value of \$470,282, in 1874, are included in the total value of free goods in addition to the amounts shown as dutiable in this table.

STATEMENT showing the value of Exports to Great Britain in each year, from 1874 to 1878, respectively with Increase or Decrease

* Coffee to the value of \$73,246, and Tea to the value of \$470,282, in 1874, are included in the total value of free goods in addition to the amounts shown as dutiable in this table.

STATEMENT showing the value of Exports to Great Britain in each year, from 1874 to 1878, respectively, with Increase or Decrease.

SPECIFICATION.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	Increase or Decrease in 1878, as compared with 1874.	
						Increase	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Products of the Mine.....	383,832	216,877	362,889	1,061,247	142,880	240,952
do Fisheries.....	700,256	652,870	687,312	808,330	1,085,088	384,832
do Forest.....	14,944,642	16,322,439	14,031,591	17,086,509	13,536,410	1,408,232
Animals and their Produce.....	9,483,151	7,553,663	8,796,096	10,021,379	9,506,255	23,104
Agricultural Products.....	17,708,573	13,500,949	13,548,641	10,318,237	19,303,558	1,594,985
Manufactures.....	1,643,009	1,679,895	*3,142,501	2,179,971	2,304,589	661,580
Miscellaneous Articles.....	72,767	115,209	116,430	51,617	38,913	33,854
Total.....	44,936,230	40,032,902	40,685,460	41,527,290	45,917,693	2,664,501	1,683,038
Coin and Bullion.....	67,652	38,017	40,179	23,846	43,806
Grand Total.....	45,003,882	40,032,902	40,723,477	41,577,469	45,941,539	2,664,501	1,726,844

* This amount includes value of ships sold in the whole Dominion. In all previous statements those sold at Quebec only were included.

STATEMENT showing the value of Exports to the United States in each year, from 1874 to 1878, respectively, with Increase or Decrease.

SPECIFICATION.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	Increase or Decrease in 1878, as compared with 1874.	
						Increase	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Products of the Mine.....	3,611,607	3,487,968	3,201,588	2,447,844	2,510,703	1,100,904
do Fisheries.....	1,705,813	1,644,828	1,475,330	1,317,917	2,392,217	686,404
do Forest.....	9,871,749	6,694,746	4,973,354	4,789,594	4,739,747	5,132,002
Animals and their Produce.....	5,789,458	5,099,192	4,838,412	4,618,177	4,498,672	1,290,786
Agricultural Products.....	8,698,572	8,022,548	11,744,715	8,057,995	6,999,192	1,699,380
Manufactures.....	1,321,969	1,259,876	1,386,685	1,361,686	1,304,301	17,668
Miscellaneous Articles.....	501,711	444,058	481,767	325,966	405,607	96,104
Total.....	31,500,879	26,653,216	28,101,851	22,919,179	22,850,439	686,404	9,336,844
Coin and Bullion.....	1,928,183	1,039,837	1,202,020	690,400	144,793	1,783,390
Estimated amount short re- turned at Inland Ports.....	2,815,249	2,218,930	2,629,588	2,165,666	2,249,666	565,583
Grand Total.....	36,244,311	29,911,983	31,933,459	25,775,245	25,244,898	686,404	11,685,817

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE

Chee
 six f
 1873.
 1874.
 1875.
 1876.
 1877.
 1878.
 into
 supp
 The
 occu
 were
 in 18
 in 18
 State
 that
 simp
 incre
 taken
 but a
 our 1
 long
 satisf
 this i
 ranki
 State

DAIRY PRODUCE.

The following is a statement of the quantity and value of Cheese and Butter imported into the Dominion during the past six 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	102,998	15,917
1877	1,010,971	198,581	1,851,564	163,220
1878	584,553	112,765	1,407,144	138,696

Until the fiscal year 1877 the import of Butter and Cheese into Canada was insignificant, the home production not only supplying all wants, but leaving a large surplus for exportation. The great increase in the importation during the past two years occurred almost wholly in the Province of Quebec, into which were imported 729,714 lbs. of butter and 1,794,141 lbs. of cheese in 1876-7, and 449,810 lbs. of butter and 1,344,111 lbs. of cheese in 1877-8, the bulk of the importation coming from the United States. An examination of the Trade Returns, however, shows that these products were not entered for home consumption, but simply passed through the Province *en route* to Europe, and the increase in the importation during the past two years is not to be taken as exhibiting an inability to supply our own requirements, but as an evidence of an increased carrying trade on the part of our railways. As regards cheese, there will probably be, for a long time to come, a certain quantity imported from Britain to satisfy the demand for the particular kind made there, but even this importation is gradually decreasing, Canadian cheese now ranking as high as the best produced in England or the United States.

The quantity and value of exports from the Dominion since 1869 was as follows:

FISCAL YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE.	BUTTER.		CHEESE.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	\$	lbs.	\$
1869.....	10,853,268	2,343,270	4,503,370	549,572
1870.....	12,259,887	2,353,570	5,827,782	6 4,486
1871.....	15,439,266	3,065,229	8,271,439	1,109,906
1872.....	19,068,348	3,612,679	16,424,025	1,840,284
1873.....	15,208,633	2,808,979	19,483,211	2,280,412
1874.....	12,233,046	2,620,305	24,050,982	3,523,201
1875.....	9,268,044	2,337,324	32,342,030	3,886,226
1876.....	12,392,367	2,579,431	35,024,090	3,751,268
1877.....	15,479,550	3,224,981	37,700,921	3,897,968
1878.....	13,504,117	2,474,197	39,371,139	4,121,301

Of the total export of butter in the last fiscal year, 13,006,626 lbs. were the produce of Canada, and Great Britain received 11,401,165 lbs. and the United States 799,062 lbs; of the total export of cheese, 38,054,294 lbs. were the produce of Canada, and Great Britain took 37,648,003 lbs., and the United States 1,641,448 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. 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 noticeably 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 and 11,997,735 lbs. in 1878. This very large increase is attributed to the reduction in 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

on since

CHEESE.

Value.
\$
549,572
6,4486
1,109,906
1,840,284
2,280,412
3,523,201
3,886,226
3,751,268
3,897,968
4,121,301

3,006,626

received

the total

Canada,

ed States

n 1877-8:

; Quebec

va Scotia

d in the

e export

Ontario is

plies in a

export of

s rapidly

Lawrence

ritain via

35 lbs. in

uction in

past and

Montreal

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 of 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 could 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 now important industry. The average value of cheese exported in 1877-8 was 10.46 cents per lb., against 10.34 cents per lb. in 1876-7, and the average value of butter exported was 18.32 cents per lb. in the last fiscal year, against 20.84 cents per lb. in the previous year. At the annual convention of the Western Dairymen's Association, held at Ingersoll last March, Prof. Bell, of Belleville read a paper on butter making and the butter trade, in which, after quoting figures to show the growth and extent of the cheese trade, he expressed it as his opinion that the production of cheese for the English market had reached the utmost limit to which it could be carried with safety, and that it would be much better for farmers to abstain from cheese making and turn their attention to the manufacture of butter on the same co-operative principle which had proved so successful in the sister product. The great merit of a factory system of butter making would be that while it was sure to attain at least a respectable degree of excellence, it imparted to the products a uniformity attainable under no other system, and uniformity more than any other property went to the foundation of a national reputation. Cheese having now reached its safe and profitable limit, and the fertility of the soil having become impaired by constant cropping, so that Canada could no longer compete in cereals with the fertile West, it was the butter making and the meat trade that the farmers of Ontario would have to rely upon for the continuance of their prosperity.

As it had been found to be of no use to send inferior cheese to the English market, so the same remark was doubly true with regard to butter. Cheese had only its own kind to compete with, while the inferior grades of butter found no mean competitor in oleomargarine, which was fast finding its way to the tables of the poorer people of Great Britain. If butter factories were established the skim milk and butter milk could be used for raising calves, to be afterwards fed to cattle for the increasing export trade. By the agency of these establishments not only would a considerable large quantity of butter be made, but much would be saved which is lost on account of the poor quality now made by the farmers.

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

Of the quantity exported in 1878, the United States took 5,157,792 dozen.

The total value of the export of cheese, butter and eggs from the Dominion in the fiscal year 1878 was \$7,242,642, against \$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 1878 were largely in excess of any previous year, but prices were lower.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

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

Fiscal year 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 three years:

Countries.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.
Great Britain.....	\$13,536,410	\$17,086,509	\$14,031,591	\$16,304,045
United States.....	4,739,747	4,789,594	4,973,354	6,355,902
British West Indies...	320,609	370,388	390,550	499,231
Spanish West Indies...	145,561	255,534	108,629	128,268
South America.....	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 of 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 has been fairly well maintained until last year, but the profit derived from the business has been materially reduced by the decline in prices. The value of our lumber exports to the West Indies and South America has declined one-half within three years. It is noticeable that while the lumber trade with Great Britain, the United States, West Indies and South America has been gradually declining, new markets have been opened up to us. Thus in 1876 the value of exports of the Forest to France was \$57,586, while in 1878 it was \$330,968; the exports to Australia increased from \$58,524 in 1876 to \$174,893 in 1878, and the exports to Newfoundland increased from \$81,979 in 1876

to \$120,392 in 1878. Our exports to China in the same time rose from \$23,056 to \$93,279, and our exports to Africa from \$22,589 to \$42,809. The outlook for the future of this great industry is unfortunately still far from satisfactory. In the United States business is clearly reviving, and the improvement will create an enlarged demand for our lumber in that market; but in Great Britain trade is suffering an unparalleled depression, stocks of timber are heavy, and no hope is offered of an improved condition of things for some time to come.

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

	Feet.	Value.
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
1869-70.....	717,775,000	7,071,238
1868-69.....	554,767,000	5,562,762
1867-68.....	570,749,000	5,663,126
1864-65.....	330,950,000	3,325,478

It will be noticed by the above statement that while the quantity exported last year was 23,776,000 feet in excess of the export in the previous year, the value of the shipment was \$42,179 less.

The United States is our principal customer for Plank and Board, taking last year 331,154,000 feet, while all other countries received only 22,673,000 feet. It will be noticed that we exported less in 1876-7 than for twelve years past, although prices were about the same as in the previous year. 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, and in 1878 only 6,666,000 feet. The exports of lumber from Ontario is almost entirely of planks and boards, and

from
stav
in 1

Can
of v
of \$
165
of
\$4,5

187
tity
Gre
exp
que
froi

lar
Me

thi
the
ves
470

tun
cu
tio
Br
sen

from Quebec of deals, oak, white pine, planks and boards and staves. The following shows the exports of deals by Provinces in 1878:—

	St. Hund.	\$
Quebec	90,652	3,862,663
Nova Scotia.....	17,967	330,792
New Brunswick.....	147,988	3,628,163
Prince Edward Island.....	1,029	22,668
Total.....	257,636	\$7,844,286

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 \$3,467,410, 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.

Reviewing the timber trade of Quebec which forms the larger part of that of the Dominion, for the calendar year 1878, Messrs. J. Bell, Forsyth & Co. of that city say:—

“There has been a very marked falling off in the trade of this port, as will be seen by a reference to the figures annexed, the arrivals of sailing vessels from sea showing a decrease of 296 vessels, 259,511 tons, while the clearance (lumber laden) are only 476 vessels 399,833 tons, against 796 vessels 670,627 tons in 1877.

In our annual circular last year we stated that the manufacture of Timber, Deals, &c., for this year's supply would be greatly curtailed, and the figures now published are proof of that assertion; but the limited demand in the overstocked markets of Great Britain, as well as the great decline in prices there, have caused a serious decrease in the exports, and we have now to face heavier

stocks in the aggregate than in 1877. As far as we can ascertain, the production this winter of all woods will be exceedingly light. It would, however, be desirable if there was a total cessation for one season, so that the old wood that has been accumulating for some years would be worked off and stocks reduced to a healthy basis.

The season which has now drawn to a close, will long be remembered both by the manufacturer and shipper, as one of the dullest and most unsatisfactory on record, and our oldest merchants cannot recall a year in their long experience during which the trade suffered so much from depression, doubt and the want of healthy demand. The failure of several large banks in Great Britain must naturally create distrust and add materially to the present depression.

The spring fleet commenced to arrive early in May, but the leading shipping houses being well supplied it was found impossible to effect sales to any great extent. This unsatisfactory state of things has existed all season, sales being effected with much difficulty, and generally at prices considerably under those originally asked.

The market for local consumption has been pretty fair, owing no doubt to the low prices at which culls and inferior wood were procurable. Another branch of our local trade, however, is almost paralyzed, and which should be, if possible, fostered; we allude to ship-building. The present prices being unremunerative, there are but eight or nine vessels building where 40 or more were on the stocks some five and twenty years ago. Efforts are now being made by our Government to induce the Government of France to remove the differential duties against Canadian-built ships, which, if successful, will, we trust, lead to extensive orders from French ship owners.

WHITE PINE—SQUARE.—The supply of this great staple of our trade has been moderate, the shipments exceedingly light, and the stock wintering, most of which is held by the producers, considerably larger than it has been since the year 1864, when it reached 17½ million feet. The supply from the Ottawa and its tributaries will be greatly curtailed, as our banks have refused to grant the usual credits, and many lumbermen are turning their attention to "logging," in order to supply the improved demand from the American markets.

We trust our Ottawa friends will give these statements their attention, and taking into consideration the heavy stock held here,

as w
cann
man
relie
next
on h
the
unav
sales
rafts

last
wood
qual
ping
shov
of th
incl

seasc
rally
from
to 6:
ther
exce

and
The
decli
will

trans

as well as the probable limited demand in the home markets, we cannot too strongly urge the necessity of abstaining from the manufacture of this wood for at least a year. This would be a great relief to our market and materially assist in influencing prices next season. We admit that the quantity of common and inferior on hand is excessive and the proportion of first class, small, but the difficulty in procuring the latter makes the state of things unavoidable. The market for white pine has been dull all season, sales being effected with difficulty; only about fifteen Ottawa rafts changed hands.

WANNEY.—Notwithstanding a light supply, the stock exceeds last year by 500,000 feet; this, of course, includes some common wood, but most of the timber wintering is of fair and good quality. The demand has been chiefly for small parcels in shipping order. The supply of both square and waney is larger than shown by the returns from the Supervisor's Office, as a good deal of the stock on hand has not yet been measured, although included in the Cove returns.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1878 { Sq	7,917,756	8,149,120	{ 15,113,563 Sq.
{ W	1,846,640		{ 3,179,720 W.
1877 { Sq	14,849,594	14,897,800	{ 13,804,072 Sq.
{ W	3,629,729		{ 2,633,722 W.

RED PINE has been in better demand than other woods all season, especially for fresh and choice timber, which has generally commanded our quotations, the most saleable wood being from 40 to 45 feet average, of girthy proportions. Michigan of 60 to 65 feet was placed at 25 cents. For old and inferior wood there is no inquiry. The stock wintering, though slightly in excess of last year, is a moderate one, and under the average.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1878.....	1,359,756	1,249,840	1,723,760
1877.....	1,198,389	1,961,360	1,686,614

OAK.—The supply as well as the export has been very light, and the quantity wintering slightly under the figures of last year. The demand has been on a very limited scale, and prices have declined in this market to such an extent that the production will cease until higher rates are obtainable.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1878.....	1,515,323	1,677,360	2,070,498
1877.....	3,927,555	3,632,200	2,148,035

ELM.—The supply has been an exceedingly small one; few transactions took place until late in the season, when 40 to 45 feet

average was placed at our quotations. For small wood there is no demand, and no really choice in market. The stock wintering is light, but quite ample for all requirements.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1878.....	177,655	559,760	652,747
1877.....	1,089,475	1,013,200	1,049,515

ASH.—The supply, although unusually small, has been in proportion to the export; the stock is slightly reduced and contains a great deal of old and inferior wood, most of which is quite unfit for shipment. The enquiry has been generally for 16-inch average girth, which is scarce and only obtainable in small quantities.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1878.....	40,595	139,880	450,612
1877.....	253,845	300,040	533,770

BIRCH.—Birch has not been so much sought after this season, and the consumption having decreased, the production this winter should be a moderate one.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1878.....	198,811	202,760	116,165
1877.....	192,628	507,320	82,825

TAMARAC.—The export of this wood has almost ceased, and with so little enquiry from our ship-builders the quantity consumed is very small.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1878.....	29,305	2,040	159,931
1877.....	76,429	2,640	132,593

STAVES—The supply of pipe as well as West India has been moderate, and stocks are moderately light. The Shipments from American ports have, without doubt, caused injury to the Quebec trade. The exports this year show a considerable diminution on last year's, and we see no inducement to manufacture staves, as prospects are not encouraging.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
Pipe { 1878 ...	300	598	948
{ 1877 ...	1,098	1,239	1,232
Puncheon.. { 1878 ...	504	1,152	1,363
{ 1877 ...	1,307	2,659	2,014

DEALS.—Pine—Both the supply and export show a considerable falling off, while stocks are not much lower than last year. The demand having been chiefly for 2nd quality, the quantity now wintering is largely composed of 1sts and 3rds, with a large proportion of outsizes. As far as we can ascertain the manufacture will not be large, unless prices improve sufficiently to warrant the millers of Ottawa and Michigan cutting for this market.

about
date.
on tl
prod

to 24
Deal
to 24

the 1

187
187
187
187
187

take

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1878.....	3,946,751	3,672,096	4,028,052
1877.....	5,882,854	5,341,329	4,274,297

DEALS—SPRUCE.—The trade in Spruce has been on the whole about equal to last year, with a slightly heavier stock on hand to date. The market has been dull all season, and when we reflect on the ample stock in the Home markets we must recommend producers to curtail to the utmost their operations this winter.

	Supply.	Export.	Stock.
1878.....	3,276,052	2,889,661	1,310,269
1877.....	3,826,269	2,978,237	1,123,878

FREIGHTS.—Have rated low all season. They opened at 24s. to 24s. 6d. to Liverpool; 21s. 6d. to 22s. to Greenock; 65s. to 66s. Deals to London; and closed at 27s. to 27s. 6d. Liverpool; 23s. 6d. to 24s. Clyde, and 75s. to 80s. Deals to London.

THE LIQUOR TRADE.

SPIRITS.

The following table shows the condition of the trade during the past six years :

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.
1872-73.. .. .	950,703	4,622,931	3,730,337	272,944	1,351,502
1873-74.....	1,351,502	4,528,118	4,566,508	164,730	913,203
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	1,513,720
1877-78.....	1,513,720	3,830,085	3,007,870	164,360	1,626,512

From the above it will be seen that the quantity of spirits taken for consumption during the past fiscal year was greater by

65,533 gallons, or twelve per cent. than the quantity taken in 1876-7, which was less than the quantity taken in either of the four previous years. The quantity taken in 1877-8 was less than the average in the four preceding years by 555.447 gallons, or about fifteen per cent. During the year forty-seven illicit stills were seized. The quantity of spirits held in Bond at the commencement of the past fiscal year was 112,791 proof gallons less than the quantity held at its close, the quantities being respectively 1,513,721 and 1,626,512 gallons, and the last mentioned quantity is greater by 232,253 gallons than the average quantity held at the close of each of the preceding four years. The quantity of spirits exported during the year was 164,360 gallons, an increase over the average quantity exported in each of the preceding four years of 16,874 gallons. There has been a small increase of 30,818 gallons, in the quantity taken into bonded manufactories over the quantity taken in the previous year.

MALT AND MALT LIQUOR.

The following Statement shows the transaction in malt during the year ended 30th June, 1878, and four preceding years :

FISCAL YEAR.	In Warehouse at commencement of period.	Manufactured during the year.	Taken for Consumption.	Exported.	Otherwise accounted for.	In Warehouse at end of period.	Memorandum of Revenue accrued thereon, including License Fees.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1873-74.....	12,862,041	31,802,989	33,369,016	6,233,367	412,292	4,650,355	354,765
1874-75.....	4,650,355	41,039,986	33,016,082	4,677,960	33,360	7,962,939	351,386
1875-76.....	7,962,939	51,876,385	30,698,447	10,123,378	7,190	19,015,309	327,709
1876-77.....	19,015,309	39,235,298	28,378,551	11,578,814	2,910	17,791,332	389,257
	44,460,644	163,954,658	125,957,096	32,612,519	455,752	49,419,935	1,423,117
Annual aver'ge of four years ended June 30, 1877....	11,122,661	40,988,664	31,489,274	8,153,130	113,938	12,354,984	355,779
1877-78.....	17,791,332	48,229,293	26,534,587	19,151,181	20,334,857	538,592

The above statement shows that the quantity of malt manufactured during the past fiscal year is greater than the average of the four previous years, by 7,240,629 lbs., and more than the

qua
qua
aver
The
qua
exce
7,57
wer
disti
incr
subs
yet
tion
one
and
\$360

duri

1873-74
1874-75
1875-76
1876-77

Annual
ended
1877-78.

quantity manufactured in 1876-77 by 8,993,995 lbs., while the quantity taken for consumption was 4,954,687 lbs. below the average, and 2,343,964 lbs. less than was taken in 1876-77. These figures show that there has been a steady decline in the quantity of malt used during the past five years.

The quantity of malt exported last year is 10,998,051 lbs. in excess of the average exports of the preceding four years, and 7,573,367 lbs. in excess of the exports of 1876-77.

Of the quantity of malt used during the year, 25,180,329 lbs. were used in the manufacture of malt liquor and 2,868,260 lbs. in distilling. It is somewhat remarkable that notwithstanding the increased duty on malt the use of glucose sugar and syrup as a substitute for malt has been almost entirely discontinued and yet the relative duty on beer made from such articles in proportion to the duty on malt has only been increased one quarter of one per cent. The revenue of the year from the excise on malt and malt liquors was \$560,201 against \$431,548 in 1876-7, and \$360,757 on an average in the preceding four years.

TOBACCO.

The transactions in manufactured tobacco of all descriptions during the five years ending June 30th, 1878, were as follows:—

YEAR.	In Warehouse 1st July.	Manufactured.	Taken for Consumption.	Exported.	Otherwise accounted for	In Warehouse 30th June
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1873-74	1,490,547	8,805,276	8,484,193	483,357	12,989	1,315,284
1874-75	1,315,284	9,567,152	6,575,443	359,869	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	610,906	22,927	2,745,745
	8,845,016	34,532,484	31,134,224	2,084,654	58,408	10,100,214
Annual average of four years ended 30th June, 1877	2,211,254	8,633,121	7,783,556	521,163	14,602	2,525,053
1877-78	2,745,745	7,940,192	7,475,622	401,221	170,357	2,638,737

To the above quantities are to be added the quantity of leaf 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.
1873-74.....	113,797	277,634	8,875,624
1874-75.....	65,529	228,172	6,869,144
1875-76.....	11,932	158,272	8,524,159
1876-77.....	8,630	87,203	7,816,466
	199,888	751,281	32,085,393
Annual Average of four years ended 30th June, 1877.....	49,972	187,820	8,021,348
1877-78.....	3,202	42,507	7,521,331

From the above it appears that the production of manufactured tobacco, during the past fiscal year, has been 1,051,418 lbs. less than the quantity manufactured in 1876-77, and less than the average annual production of the four preceding years by 692,929 lbs., but the quantity taken for consumption during the year ending 30th June, 1878, is less than the quantity taken during the preceding year by 295,135 lbs., and less than the average taken during the four preceding years by 500,017 lbs. The stocks of manufactured tobacco in warehouse, at the close of the past fiscal year, were less than the stocks in warehouse at its commencement by 107,008 lbs., and they exceeded the average of the preceding four years by 113,681 lbs.

CIGARS.

In continuation of the tabulated Statements submitted last year, the following is now submitted :—

YEARS.	Consumption.	Customs Duty.	Excise Duty.
	Lbs.		
1869.....	225,760	\$3 to \$6 per M.	\$1 to \$5 per M.
1873.....	674,609	45 cents per lb.	30 cents per lb.
1874.....	676,429	45 do	40 do
1875.....	488,273	70 do	40 do
1876.....	507,866	70 do	40 do
1877.....	417,703	50 do and 20 per ct. ad val.	40 do
1878.....	496,860	do do	40 do

The total consumption in 1878 shows an increase of about 18·95 per cent. as compared with 1877, of which 3·28 per cent. is on imported cigars and 15·67 per cent. on cigars of Canadian manufacture.

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

In 1869 imported	47·14 per cent.
Canadian	52·86 do
1873 imported	72·09 do
Canadian	27·91 do
1874 imported	64·64 do
Canadian	35·36 do
1875 imported	36·00 do
Canadian	64·00 do
1876 imported	38·48 do
Canadian	61·52 do
1877 imported	23·85 do
Canadian	76·15 do
1878 imported	27·00 do
Canadian	73·00 do

PETROLEUM.

The total repeal of the duty on Petroleum prevents any reliable statement of the transactions in that article being offered. The following table is, however, repeated for reference, but the line for 1878 only refers to the quantity inspected and the fees

collected thereon, as to which it may be observed that in some cases fees are twice collected on the same article—as happens when petroleum is inspected in London, removed to Montreal in tank cars, and reinspected on being put into barrels:—

FISCAL YEAR.	In Warehouse at commencement of period.	Manufactured during the year.	Taken for Consumption.	Exported.	In Warehouse at end of period.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
1873-74	613,998	5,626,902	4,335,146	888,156	752,189
1874-75	752,188	4,009,663	4,279,496	1,140	133,858
1875-76	133,858	4,838,215	4,550,187	47,246	298,006
1876-77	298,006	7,913,754	3,656,366	3,923,720	9,213
	1,798,050	22,388,534	16,821,195	4,860,262	1,193,266
Annual average of four years ended June 30, 1877.....	449,512	5,597,133	4,205,299	1,215,065	298,316

1877-78—Number of packages inspected, 130,646.

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

	ONTARIO.					QUEBEC.					NOVA SCOTIA.					NEW BRUNSWICK.				
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.
	Galls.	Galls.	Gal.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Gal.	Lbs.	Gal.	Gal.	Galls.	Gal.	Lbs.	Gal.	Galls.	Gal.	Gal.	Lbs.	Galls.
1868..	1.534	2.156	1.576	.094	1.278	2.319	.308	1.804	.073	.909	.450	.193	.143	.480	1.050	.519	.209	2.661	.480
1869..	1.093	2.172	.034	1.569	.836	.801	2.120	.263	1.966	.054	.742	.825	.075	1.895	.347	.867	.995	.071	1.734	.443
1870..	1.298	2.072	.055	1.831	1.537	1.247	1.988	.351	2.692	.279	.692	.859	.081	2.128	.471	1.074	.634	.100	2.425	.712
1871..	1.420	2.578	.057	1.626	2.388	1.337	2.065	.354	2.588	.187	.759	1.081	.118	1.830	.581	1.214	.613	.128	2.536	1.050
1872..	1.539	3.005	.082	2.179	1.690	1.540	2.172	.443	2.879	.501	.826	.986	.133	2.473	.564	1.254	.751	.128	2.557	.747
1873..	1.444	3.522	.094	1.681	2.032	1.541	2.468	.387	2.524	.193	.839	.954	.100	1.612	.629	1.358	.837	.151	2.181	.860
1874..	1.923	3.379	.103	2.079	2.292	1.614	2.273	.478	3.414	.461	.928	.916	.133	2.125	.653	1.362	.708	.202	2.472	.960
1875..	1.256	3.696	.055	1.723	2.244	1.215	2.322	.259	2.307	.318	.689	.811	.062	1.639	.755	1.057	.639	.066	1.794	.950
1876..	1.369	3.383	.065	2.032	2.325	1.262	2.212	.387	2.744	.476	.653	.996	.077	2.226	.815	.055	.636	.087	2.405	.968
1877..	1.019	3.109	.028	1.971	1.842	1.128	2.108	.208	2.086	.288	.659	.794	.064	1.876	.660	.742	.623	.064	2.609	1.092
1878..	1.002	3.013	.021	1.879	1.126	1.872	.223	1.997492	.828	.050	1.754886	.782	.056	2.461
Av'age	1.354	2.917	.054	1.833	1.728	1.284	2.174	.332	2.455	.273	.744	.864	.099	1.790	.595	1.074	.703	.114	2.349	.827

TRADE OF THE DOMINION.

ome
ens
l in
riod.
Is.
189
858
006
213
266
316

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 1877-8.		FISCAL YEAR 1876-7.		FISCAL YEAR 1875-6.	
	Green and Japan.	Black.	Green and Japan.	Black.	Green and Japan.	Black.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Great Britain.....	1,249,091	799,440	1,018,418	1,352,461	1,566,388	883,195
United States.....	4,109,892	586,185	5,304,073	230,083	3,968,531	215,593
China.....	129,480	108,227	147,336	174,580	533,709	276,432
Japan.....	40	919,643	11,800	2,290,271
Other Countries.....	1,101,928	228,814	1,053	40	2,800
Totals.....	6,590,391	1,722,706	7,390,523	1,768,924	8,358,889	1,378,020

WHENCE.	FISCAL YEAR 1874-5.		FISCAL YEAR 1873-4.		FISCAL YEAR 1872-3.	
	Green and Japan.	Black.	Green and Japan.	Black.	Green and Japan.	Black.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Great Britain.....	1,299,007	732,181	1,980,919	831,123	3,142,358	635,322
United States.....	3,188,782	570,168	1,320,417	69,002	4,420,320	233,536
China.....	902,131	510,058	3,002,398	176,386	2,641,662	574,454
Japan.....	1,107,631	1,556,288	112,504	399,146
Other Countries.....	17,277	3,844	2,400
Totals.....	6,515,728	1,812,307	7,585,866	1,191,515	10,603,486	1,443,312

The quantity remaining in Bonded Warehouses in Canada on June 30th, 1875 1876, 1877 and 1878, 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

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

	Total Imports.	Entered for Consumption.
1878.....	8,313,097	7,535,052
1877.....	9,129,447	9,100,740
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 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 dropped to the insignificant proportion of 3.6 per cent. while in 1878, it had further declined to 2.85 per cent.

It will be noticed that the quantity entered for consumption in 1876 was 3,500,000 lbs. more than in the preceding fiscal year.

ices of
ountries

r 1875-6.

Black.

lbs.

883,195
215,593
276,432
.....
2,800
1,378,020

r 1872-3.

Black.

lbs.

635,322
233,536
574,454
.....
1,443,312

anada

k.

304
106
089
934

This increase occurred in the month of February, 1876. The necessity of a revision of duties appeared so obvious at the opening of the month, that all teas held in New York on Canadian account were at once brought on here, and teas in bond in Montreal withdrawn. In this way some 30,000 packages, or 1,500,000 lbs. were imported into Montreal from New York, and another million pounds withdrawn from bonded warehouses in this city. No change was, however, made at that time. 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 years, were available to supply the demand.

The new tariff considerably alters the duties on tea; the specific duties of 6 cents per lb. on Green and Japan, and 5 cents per lb on Black are reduced to 3 cents and 2 cents, respectively, and 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. There is also imposed the 10 per cent. differential duty against importation 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 will therefore be 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 will be about the same. The re-imposition of the 10 per cent. differential duty will restore the direct importing trade, which for three years has ceased to exist. Hitherto the Americans having a large home market have been able to purchase what is called a "chop" in Japan or China, and by taking so large a quantity of different grades have been 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. 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.

No. 9
durinGreat
United
Brazil
British
Spanish
Other Cequal
constGreat I
United
British
Spanish
Sandwi
Other C

To

I
sump
No. 9
havin

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 five fiscal years:—

Whence.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1873-74.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Great Britain.....	30,094	30,533	1,063,245	28,097
United States.....	88,807	27,433	51,200	403,547	592,058
Brazil.....	9,744,023	7,844,699	10,133,145
British West Indies.....	215,769	246,545	58,585	2,024,071	2,763,792
Spanish do.....	768,807	189,019	175,544	6,703,419	2,604,698
Other Countries.....	4,588	2,516,411
Totals.....	1,108,065	493,530	14,146,798	18,899,153	16,469,485

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 past four fiscal years:—

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

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 three fiscal years:—

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

The total quantity above No. 9 Dutch Standard entered for consumption in 1878 was 104,115,214 lbs., against 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. In 1878 the quantity below No. 9 entered for consumption was 1,108,065 lbs. an increase of 614,535 lbs. over the previous year, but a decrease of 13,038,733 lbs. as compared with 1875-6 and of 17,791,088 lbs. as compared with 1874-5.

The increase in the importation of refined sugar from the United States has been very large, the quantity imported in the calendar year 1875 being 17,170,699 lbs. and in 1877, 35,170,229 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
joyed
has be
United
is seen
sugar
of our
1873-74
and Sp
in 187
Spanis
was th
these c

Th
reducin
sugar.
render
value
that in
granted
that c
Redpat
activel
Domin
direct
and w

gar above
Dominion

1875-76.

lbs.

30,442,099
33,340,919
3,370,013
5,971,966
227,545
144,232
1,211,542
671,447
63,891

75,443,654

tered for
5,479 lbs.
in 1875 ;

imported
ion of the
ompelled.
ption was
ious year,
5-6 and of

from the
ed in the
35,170,229
which the
untry by
d, and by
ay protect
was com-
6 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 is seen in the decrease of 17,800,000 lbs. in the importation of sugar below No. 9 since 1875 and in the almost total destruction of our sugar trade with producing countries. For instance, in 1873-74 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 makes 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 is also rendered inoperative by the imposition of the duty on the actual value of the sugar, without regard to drawbacks or bounty, so that in future there will be a duty collected on the drawback granted by the United States on refined sugars exported from that country. Since the new tariff came into operation, the Redpath Sugar Refinery has resumed operations and is now actively engaged in refining sugars. In other parts of the Dominion steps are being taken to establish Refineries. The direct trade with the West Indies and Brazil has been restored and will soon exceed its old dimensions.

The following Table shows the trade with the Dominion in Molasses.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION DURING FOUR FISCAL YEARS.

Whence.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1874-75.
Molasses, other than for Refining purposes.	Value \$	Value \$	Value \$	Value \$
Great Britain.....	2,879	2,578	2,963	278
United States.....	318,093	162,555	300,824	313,159
British West Indies.....	384,888	360,335	374,003	362,857
Spanish do	132,806	172,299	208,113	252,319
France do	1,965	1,316	5,988	6,012
Other Countries.....	9,825	503	398	372
British Guiana.....	90,269	49,431	29,904	1,289
Total.....	940,725	778,682	935,828	952,597
Cane Juice, Melado, &c.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Great Britain.....	8,779	48,802	4,908	1,343,908
United States.....	3,716,288	3,305,961	2,106,209	2,474,328
British West Indies.....	820	1,502
Other Countries.....	2,754	147,731
Total.....	3,728,641	3,354,763	2,112,619	3,965,967

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
Canada i
while th
poses ou
United S
154,052 t
nearly 1.
coal of t
househol
its sale.

Mr.
Board of
presents
the cour
following

1. T
from 46
importati
in 1865 t

2. T
diminish
the price

3. T
world wl

4. T
on coal, t
21,000,00
causing
150,000,0

5. T
Dominion
now bein
secure th
coal deliv
from abro

6. T
steam or
from the

7. T
position c
transporta

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 purposes 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.

Mr. George H. Dobson, Secretary of the Cape Breton, N. S., Board of Trade, in his work on the coal trade of the Dominion, presents valuable statistics of the coal deposits of Canada and the course and condition of the trade, from which he makes the following deductions :—

1. That Nova Scotia exports to the United States have fallen from 465,194 tons in 1865 to 88,495 tons in 1878, while our importations from the United States have risen from 162,200 tons in 1865 to 746,516 tons in 1878.

2. That the duty in 1870 increased the home production, diminished the importation, and did not increase, but reduced the price to the Dominion consumer.

3. That Canada is the only coal producing country in the world which shows a falling off in the output.

4. That with a duty varying from 75 cents to \$1.70 per ton on coal, the United States have increased their production from 21,000,000 tons in 1866 to upwards of 50,000,000 tons in 1878, causing with transportation a circulation of not less than 150,000,000 tons of productive capital.

5. That the capacity of the present working collieries of the Dominion is 2,000,000 tons annually; not one-third of this is now being raised to the surface, but with a tariff that would secure the home market, this output would be attained, and the coal delivered to the consumer as cheaply as it could be obtained from abroad.

6. That the analysis shows our bituminous coal for gas, steam or domestic purposes to be quite the equal of any imported from the United States.

7. That the evidence before the coal committee shows the position of our coal fields to be such as to secure cheap water transportation with the interior of Canada.

ominion in

YEARS.

1874-75.
Value \$
278
313,159
362,857
252,319
6,012
372
1,289
952,597
lbs.
1,343,908
2,474,328
147,731
3,965,967

n area of
ater than
comprise
a Colum-
runswick
chewan,
nd most
e on the
augment
es of the
han the

The Coal Sales (Home and Foreign) from Nova Scotia since 1868 have been as follows:—

PROVINCES.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Quebec	9,191	4,419				187,059	162,269	189,754	117,303	95,118	83,710
New Brunswick			21,452			68,217	78,841	85,968	101,890	104,818	115,245
Newfoundland			40,699			55,861	55,696	62,348	51,742	49,342	61,361
Prince Edward Island						26,840	41,948	43,641	46,908	45,169	43,412
Nova Scotia						215,295	214,965	212,630	225,658	255,790	279,172
United States	198,920	376,135	209,448	252,170	154,092	264,760	138,335	89,746	71,634	118,216	88,495
West Indies	820		1,170	1,380		54,213	47,844	16,429	17,971	13,660	16,999
East Indies								1,003			
South America	147	186	120	60		1,885	5,077	4,779		573	528
French West Indies			2,305	1,551							
Spanish West Indies	4,311	2,407	10,211	2,879							
Spain			69	190							
St. Pierre et Miquelon	2,589	2,330	2,699	3,302							
Great Britain	666	200	170	270		6,976	4,152		1,101	4,379	3,594

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE

It devotes places: Quebec Nova S
 a half kerel, from th
 cedding and in
 improv
 \$6,929,
 \$1,055,
 entered
 \$1,360,

T
 all Co
 expect
 the be
 which
 tons
 from N
 tonnag
 thus ei
 cessful

T
 have 1

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

The new Tariff imposes a duty of 50 cents per short ton on all Coal imported into the Dominion, and as a consequence it is expected that the Nova Scotia collieries will be able to supply the home market with all the Bituminous Coal required, in which case the annual production will be increased some 300,000 tons. It is also expected that as a result of the Coal Shipments from Nova Scotia to the Upper Provinces, the supply of Ocean tonnage at Montreal will be increased and freight rates lowered, thus enabling the Canadian grain exporter to compete more successfully with those in the United States sea-board cities.

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 state that the Canadian Fisheries are still improving. Their produce compares favorably with the preceding year's returns. In 1877, it was valued at \$12,029,957; and in 1878, at \$13,373,486, being an increase of nearly one and a half million of dollars. This was principally in the cod, mackerel, salmon and lobster fisheries. The statements compiled from the Trade Returns, show that the value of fish exported was \$6,929,366, against \$5,874,360 in 1877, being an increase of \$1,055,006. The value of fish imported into the Dominion, and entered for domestic consumption, was \$1,300,468, against \$1,360,350 in 1877, or a decrease of \$66,882.

.....	3,594
.....	4,379
.....	1,101
.....	4,152
.....	6,976
.....	270
.....	3,302
.....	2,699
.....	170
.....	2,330
.....	200
.....	2,589
.....	666
St. Pierre et Miquelon	
Great Britain	

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

COUNTRIES.	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878
Great Britain	\$ 700,256	\$ 652,870	\$ 687,312	\$ 808,330	\$1,085,088
United States.....	1,616,663	1,644,828	1,475,330	1,317,917	2,392,217
British West Indies	1,200,988	1,493,530	1,348,637	1,633,868	1,426,490
Spanish do	687,428	728,299	825,287	958,850	841,193
French do	225,506	240,841	239,724	143,801	223,237
South America.....	238,347	208,921	297,609	338,734	381,415

The United States, it will be seen, is our largest customer; to that country there was exported dry salted codfish to the value of \$277,472; herring, \$159,980; lobster, \$181,926; salmon, fresh canned and pickled, \$531,266; mackerel, \$843,733. Great Britain purchased chiefly preserved lobsters, having taken this fish to the value of \$780,564, in 1878. The export to the British West Indies is made up of \$190,829, herring, and \$1,084,176, dry salted codfish. Spanish and French West Indies and South America also confine their purchases of our fish almost entirely to dry codfish.

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	Per cent.	Value	Per cent.	Value	Per cent.
	Exports. 1878.	1878.	Exports. 1877.	1877.	Exports. 1876.	1876.
Codfish	\$3,192,806	46.08	\$3,390,000	57.7	\$3,040,000	55.2
Mackerel.....	1,043,495	15.06	659,000	11.2	747,000	13.6
Lobsters	966,689	13.94	669,000	11.4	571,000	10.4
Herring	496,233	7.16	606,000	10.5	595,000	10.8
Salmon.....	670,728	9.66	271,000	4.6	222,000	4.
Other Fish.....	363,838	5.24	135,000	2.	124,000	2.
Fish Oil	131,680	1.90	121,000	2.3	202,000	4.
Seal Skins	63,947	.96	23,000	0.3		
Total.....	\$6,929,366	100.	\$5,874,000	100.	\$5,501,000	100.

\$1,2.
\$647
fish
Unit

bree
1878

Newca

Sandv
Gaspé
Tadou
Restig
Bedfor
Miran

sprin
tion
whit
in th

the h
in tl

Newca

Sandv
Gaspé
Tadou
Restig
Bedfor
Miran

In the fall of 1877 the number of vivified eggs deposited at the various establishments was 38,800,000, as follows:—Salmon, 6,350,000; sea and brook trout, 150,000; whitefish, 31,000,000; salmon trout, 1,300,000.

The number of salmon caught by anglers in 1878 is reported at 2,684, about the same as last year's catch. Some of the best streams on the north coast, such as the Natashquan, St. John and Romaine were not angled, and others, such as the Mingan, Kegashca, &c., &c., were only partially fished.

THE SHIPPING OF THE DOMINION.

The total number of vessels remaining on the register books of the Dominion on the 31st of December, 1878, including old and new vessels, sailing vessels, steamers and barges, was 7,469, measuring 1,338,015 tons register tonnage; being an increase, as compared with 1877, of 107 vessels and 22,547 tons. The number of steamers on the register books on the 31st December last was 834, with a gross tonnage of 183,935 tons, and a net tonnage of 116,620 tons. Assuming \$30 per ton as the average value, it will give the value of the registered tonnage of the Dominion at the close of the calendar year as being \$39,990,450, or £7,998,090 sterling. The number of new vessels built in the Dominion of Canada during the last year and registered at the different ports of registry in the Dominion, was 339, measuring 100,873 tons register, showing a decrease as compared with 1878 of 91 vessels, and 18,112 tons register.

A statement follows, which has been compiled from the *Reportoire Général* for 1878 and 1879, from which it appears that the tonnage on the register books of the British Empire, including Canada and the other Colonies, was 7,860,702 tons. The United States of America come next with a tonnage of 2,444,408, but this does not include the tonnage trading on the inland lakes and

rivers of that Country. Norway comes next with a tonnage of 1,413,503, followed by Germany with a tonnage of 1,087,606. Italy has 1,019,137 tons, and France 817,732 tons. From this statement it will be seen Canada with her 1,333,015 follows Norway, and stand fourth on the list. With the exception of Canada these figures do not include the inland tonnage of the sailing vessels of these countries, or of steamers under 100 tons register, but with that fact taken into account, Canada appears to be entitled to rank as the fourth amongst the ship owning countries of the world.

The following is a statement of the number of vessels and number of tons on the registry books of the Dominion by provinces :—

	No.	Tons.
New Brunswick.....	1,142	335,965
Nova Scotia.....	3,003	553,368
Quebec.....	1,976	248,349
Ontario.....	958	135,440
Charlottetown, P. E. I.....	322	54,250
British Columbia.....	51	4,482
Manitoba.....	17	1,161
Total.....	7,469	1,333,015

STATEMENT showing the Sea-going Tonnage and Tonnage of Steamers over 100 tons register of each of the Maritime States of the World, for 1878, taken from the *Repertoire Général* for 1878 and 1879:—

NATIONALITY.	Steamers.	Gross Tonnage of Steamers.	Net Tonnage of Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.	Net Tonnage of Sailing Vessels.	Total Net Tonnage.
British, including Canada and the Colonies.....	3,216	3,465,187	2,264,684	18,394	5,596,018	7,860,692
American (U. S.)	516	609,101	368,576	6,050	2,075,832	2,414,418
Norwegian.....	121	53,331	38,679	4,157	1,374,824	1,413,503
Canada*.....	834	183,935	116,620	6,635	1,216,395	1,333,015
German.....	220	253,667	172,932	3,201	914,974	1,087,606
Italian.....	92	84,421	55,512	3,135	963,605	1,019,137
French.....	275	335,219	221,799	2,972	595,933	817,732
Russian.....	148	104,702	69,031	1,814	413,932	482,963
Swedish.....	182	78,318	54,975	1,901	413,719	468,694
Dutch.....	111	116,149	78,607	1,292	365,367	443,974
Spanish.....	199	152,708	101,643	1,590	329,215	430,858
Greek.....	12	7,721	4,940	1,969	406,018	410,958
Austrian.....	75	83,786	54,421	626	246,006	300,427
Danish.....	103	68,963	44,104	1,180	178,363	222,467
South America.....	74	50,779	33,304	279	96,732	130,036
Portuguese.....	17	16,678	11,487	421	100,105	111,592
Turkish and Egyptian...	30	27,629	17,779	312	53,853	71,632
Central America.....	14	10,888	7,228	144	56,981	64,209
Asiatic.....	29	36,270	22,807	52	19,381	42,188
Belgian.....	27	38,591	27,501	25	11,275	38,776
African (Liberia & Tunis).	1	1,067	726	5	642	1,368
Divers.....	10	5,577	5,577
Total.....	5,462	5,595,175	3,650,735	49,529	14,218,072	17,868,807

* The tonnage of Canada is not included in the addition of this statement as it is included in the tonnage of Great Britain.

siz
ar
go
of
in
in

m
ha
to
In

Un
Gr

Gr
Ur
Ne
Br
St.

In the new tariff it is provided that all vessels of whatever size and class, constructed in Canada, shall be considered as articles of export and therefore no duty will be payable on the goods used in their construction. Moreover an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. is imposed on all foreign-built vessels registered in Canada. These changes will give an impetus to the important industry of ship-building in the Dominion.

re of
States
al for

Total
Net
onnage.

860,692
414,418
413,503
333,015
1,087,606
1,019,137
817,732
482,963
468,694
443,974
430,858
410,958
300,427
222,467
130,036
111,592
71,632
64,209
42,188
38,776
1,368
5,577

17,868,807

cluded in

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 attention 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
New Foundland.....	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
New Foundland.....	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.

The imports in 1878 were as follows:

FROM	HORSES. No.	CATTLE. No.	SWINE. No.	SHEEP. No.
Great Britain.....	78	4
United States.....	1,511	5,593	14,704	10,506

It will be seen that except in the case of swine the exports very largely exceed the imports. The figures above are for the fiscal year ending June 20th, 1878, since which time the trade has still further developed. Thus in the season of navigation of 1878 there were shipped to Great Britain alone from Montreal and Quebec 18,655 cattle, 41,250 sheep, 2,078 swine, and 690 horses. Steamships now engaged in the Canadian trade are specially fitted up for the transport of cattle. In this connection some statistics of the extent of the English cattle trade may be interesting. The total number of animals imported into Great Britain from all countries in 1878 was as follows:—From European countries, 163,049 cattle, 808,387 sheep, 37,648 swine;

from
and
470,5
ports
cargo
shee
swin
172
shee
ing
ther
gow
Sun
43,9
and
cattl
192
nec
anal
1,21
hau
larg
to t
to C

T
Gre

F

Can
Unit
Othe

I
pol

544 ;
total
itain
have
and
shed,

SHEEP.
No.
1,985
3,822
5,140
310
1,617
—
2,874

SHEEP.
No.
.....
10,506

xports
or the
trade
tion of
ontreal
ad 690
de are
nection
y be in
Great
om Eu-
swine ;

from Canada and the United States, 86,439 cattle, 84,072 sheep and 17,935 swine; from Ireland, 729,221 cattle, 642,999 sheep and 470,547 swine. From Canada there were landed in 1878 at the ports of Glasgow, Liverpool, London, and Sunderland, 106 cargoes of animals, consisting of 17,989 cattle, 40,132 sheep, 1,614 swine, of which 551 cattle, 2,000 sheep, and 418 swine were thrown overboard during the voyage;—43 cattle, 172 sheep, and 17 swine were landed dead;—and 24 cattle, 68 sheep, and 10 swine had to be slaughtered at the place of landing owing to injuries received in transit. From the United States there were landed in 1878 at the ports of Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, Grimsby, Hartlepool, Liverpool, London, Southampton, and Sunderland, 381 cargoes of animals, consisting of 68,450 cattle, 43,940 sheep, and 16,321 swine, of which 2,034 cattle, 3,266 sheep, and 2,398 swine were thrown overboard on the voyage;—271 cattle, 313 sheep, 394 swine were landed dead, and 139 cattle, 192 sheep and 285 swine were so much injured that it was necessary to slaughter them at the place of landing. From this analysis it appears that 10,667 animals were thrown overboard, 1,210 were landed dead, and 718 were so much injured or exhausted that they were killed at place of landing. Thus the large number of 12,595 animals were sacrificed in one year owing to the hardships attending their transit from America and Canada to Great Britain.

The following is a statement of live animals imported into Great Britain in the past four years :

FROM	CATTLE.				SHEEP.				SWINE.			
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Canada,.....	1,212	2,557	7,649	17,989		1,862	10,275	40,132			584	1,614
United States,	299	392	11,538	68,450			13,120	43,940			226	16,321
Other Co'ntries	261,994	266,849	179,241	163,072	985,111	1042,400	848,764	808,396	73,074	43,796	18,762	37,653
	263,505	269,798	198,428	249,511	985,111	1044,262	872,159	892,468	73,074	43,796	19,572	55,588

Number of Cattle, Sheep and Swine brought into the Metropolitan Cattle Market and into the Foreign Cattle Market in 1874,

1875, 1876, 1877, and 1878; distinguishing the Home from the Foreign, and showing the proportion per cent. which the latter bear to the total number at the Markets.

Years.	NUMBER OF ANIMALS.				Total.	Proportion per cent. of Foreign Animals.
	Home.	Foreign.		Total.		
	Metropoli- tan M'rk't.	Metropoli- tan M'rk't.	Foreign Market.			
CATTLE.						
1874.....	186,992	119,080	7,175	126,225	313,247	40.305
1875.....	174,445	126,565	29,255	155,820	330,265	47.180
1876.....	189,500	138,075	21,860	159,935	349,435	45.770
1877.....	159,585	41,485	67,817	109,302	268,887	40.650
1878.....	173,680	66,170	60,675	126,845	300,525	42.208
SHEEP,						
1874.....	999,185	650,350	114	650,464	1,649,649	39.430
1875.....	917,620	701,370	86,496	787,866	1,705,486	46.196
1876.....	852,680	767,930	38,714	806,644	1,659,324	48.613
1877.....	719,771	60,421	697,714	758,135	1,477,906	51.298
1878.....	776,780	59,070	699,911	758,981	1,535,761	49.421
SWINE.						
1874.....	5,878	82	16,955	17,037	22,915	74.349
1875.....	3,512	13	21,470	21,483	24,995	85.049
1876.....	1,821	12,573	12,573	14,394	87.349
1877.....	1,675	10,051	10,051	11,726	85.715
1878.....	2,370	710	25,575	26,285	28,655	91.729

T
Th
and Qu
followi

Capital a
Capital I

Circulatio
Dominio
Provincia
Public de
Due Banl
" "
" "
Other Lis

To

Specie. ...
Dominio
Cheques
Due from
"
"

Loans to
Governme
Advances
Advances
Loans to
Current d
Notes ove
Real Esta
Other asse

To

m the
latter

tion per
t. of
Animals.

40-305
47-180
45-770
40-650
42-208

39-430
46-196
48.613
51-298
49,421

74-349
85-049
87-349
85-715
91-729

THE
TRADE AND COMMERCE
OF MONTREAL.

THE CONDITION OF THE BANKS IN 1878.

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, 1878.	Dec. 31, 1878.
Capital authorized.....	\$66,966,666	\$63,966,666
Capital paid up.....	58,725,778	
LIABILITIES.		
Circulation.....	\$19,574,452	\$19,186,300
Dominion Government deposits.....	5,364,016	4,061,769
Provincial " ".....	1,235,519	769,700
Public deposits.....	57,636,283	60,053,032
Due Banks in Canada.....	1,897,619	1,637,513
" " in United Kingdom.....	818,229	1,059,819
" " in U. S.....	138,004	254,739
Other Liabilities.....	81,804	158,664
Total.....	\$86,727,931	\$87,181,539
ASSETS.		
Specie.....	\$ 5,614,586	\$ 5,079,806
Dominion notes.....	7,656,379	7,530,402
Cheques on Banks.....	4,060,435	4,037,513
Due from Banks in Canada.....	3,097,544	3,950,413
" " in U. S.....	4,495,120	5,294,480
" " in United Kingdom.....	1,875,820	922,952
Loans to Government.....	\$26,799,884	\$26,815,566
Government stocks.....	750,953	1,624,850
Advances on Bank stock.....	2,463,044	1,869,208
Advances on Bonds.....	2,091,522	2,574,341
Advances on Bonds.....	5,252,919	5,096,510
Loans to Corporations.....	3,207,500	3,450,871
Current discounts.....	107,024,521	106,835,461
Notes overdue.....	6,731,273	5,704,908
Real Estate.....	4,239,944	5,219,257
Other assets.....	1,540,240	1,341,973
Total.....	\$160,101,807	\$160,505,952

The past year has been a trying one on the resources and patience of all business men, and closes with the promise of improvement held out in the early part of the year, unfulfilled. The same old story has to be repeated in recapitulating the business events,—declining prices of all commodities, continuous failures, retirements from business, no increased movement of goods. The harvest was a full one, but yielded a smaller return to the producer than in the previous year, in consequence of the lower prices obtained, and not only cereals, but all farm produce, butter, cheese, eggs and provisions of all kinds have been extraordinarily low in price throughout the greater part of the year. In the great staple industry, lumber, the movement has been slow and prices unsatisfactory, and in the export trade in cattle which is becoming an important branch of the foreign commerce of the country, alone is an improvement to be recorded. Among the principal failures of the year were in Montreal, S. Woods & Co., importers of woollens, with liabilities of \$200,000; D. Robertson, teas, \$120,000; Chas. Alexander & Sons, confectioners, \$160,000; H. Matthewson & Son, grocers, \$130,000; Geo. Winks & Co., dry goods, \$250,000; Bernard, Bastien & Co., lumber, \$115,000; H. & H. Merrill, dry goods, \$150,000; Jno. Hachette & Co., grocers; \$50,000; M. Mullin & Co., lumber, \$100,000; H. J. McCready, leather, \$50,000; T. N. Cox, grocer, \$75,000; W. Gunn & Co., grain merchants; Savage & Lyman, jewellers, \$120,000; P. Rooney, dry goods, \$160,000; Adolphe Roy & Co., dry goods, \$220,000; Adolphe Roy, personally, \$330,000; Elliott, Phillips & Co., hardware, \$118,000; Prowse Bros., stoves, \$56,000; A. Hamilton & Co., dry goods, \$50,000; G. A. Cochrane, provisions, \$320,000; Francoeur & Giroux, dry goods, \$75,000; R. Mitchell & Co., brass founders, \$140,000; Beveridge & Helliwell, woollens, \$75,000; Dobbin, Lamont & Co., millinery, \$46,000; Donovan, Williams & Shannon, boots and shoes, \$71,000. Among the more important failures elsewhere were W. Ross & Co., general merchants, Picton & Wellington, \$300,000; J. & J. Woodley, boots and shoes, Quebec, \$250,000; Walker, Evans & Co., boots and shoes, Toronto, \$85,000; Thorne, Parsons & Co., leather,

Toronto,
\$117,000
Brooks, g
& Co., i
grocer, O
\$500,000
T. W. C
Skead, lu
The
continued
which th
account t
resumptio
places by
indirectly
of profit
from tran
yielded 1
recorded
and this
It is gene
the tariff
of the fu
improven
The
as largely
visions.
realized a
to 30 per
work tha
sustained
not the le
of trade.
hand of
was their
or increas

Toronto, \$292,000; G. Offord & Co., boots and shoes, Kingston, \$117,000; Campbell & Cassils, bankers, Toronto, \$75,000; Chas. Brooks, general merchant, Sherbrooke, \$100,000; James Duncan & Co., importers, Charlottetown, \$330,000; E. McGillivray, grocer, Ottawa, \$750,000; Almon & Mackintosh, bankers, Halifax, \$500,000; James Walker & Co., fancy goods, Hamilton, \$130,000; T. W. Currier & Co., lumber, Ottawa, \$158,000; Hon. James Skead, lumber, Ottawa, \$620,000.

The Banks have all suffered more or less severely from the continued depression, as is attested by the reductions in dividend which they have made, and the withdrawals from the "rest" account to provide for losses by bad and doubtful debts. The resumption of specie payments in the United States, while it places business in that country on a better footing, and must indirectly have a favorable effect on trade here, removes a source of profit from our Banks, and no longer can they look for profit from transactions in gold and currency, which have in the past yielded handsome returns. During the year, a verdict was recorded by the people in favor of a national or protective policy, and this was inaugurated at the recent session of Parliament. It is generally expected that a revival of business will result from the tariff changes which have been made, and the chief hope of the future must be based on this, since the indications of improvement from other causes are few and uncertain.

The fall crop movement did not increase the bank circulation as largely as usual, because of the low prices of grain and provisions. As compared with 1877 the wheat crop of Canada realized about 25 per cent. less and prices of other grain ran 10 to 30 per cent. lower, so that \$4,000,000 has this year done the work that a year ago \$5,000,000 was required to do. The loss sustained by farmers in consequence of present low prices was not the least of the evil, which spread itself through every branch of trade. There was a million and a half less money in the hand of the farming community last fall, and by that amount was their ability to purchase from retailers, or to liquidate debts or increase their deposits in bank, lessened.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Dulness was the characteristic feature of the money market for the first seven months of the year, the Banks being abundantly supplied with money for which comparatively little demand prevailed. Good commercial paper could be discounted at 7 to 8 per cent. and stock loans were obtainable at 4 to 6 per cent. on call, 6 to 7 per cent on time. Bankers exercised throughout the year, great caution in accepting paper, but merchants in good standing experienced no difficulty in obtaining all the accommodation required at reasonable rates. In August the market assumed a firmer tone, a demand springing up for currency to move the crops and a probability appearing of money being sent from New York to London, the rate in the former city being only 1 to 2 per cent. against 5 per cent. in London. In August and September the Bank circulation was considerably increased by the crop movement, which in the early part of autumn promised to be large, but the increase in the circulation in October was unusually small. On October 31st the Bank circulation was only \$20,492,117 against \$22,018,658 at the same date in 1877, and in no year since 1870 was the circulation so small at the close of October as last year. From August 1st to November 1st, the three months in which the bulk of the crop is marketed, the circulation increased \$3,964,091 against \$5,531,958 in 1877 and \$4,471,000 in 1876, and in no year since 1870 was the expansion of the circulation during the fall months so small as in 1878. This caused the money market to be easy throughout the fall months and rendered it free from any adverse effect as a consequence of the Glasgow Bank failure in October. The money market continued easy until December when a firmer tone prevailed and rates of discount were advanced to 8 to 9 per cent. and of call loans to 6 to 7 per cent.

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF STOCKS FOR THE YEAR 1878.

JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.
----------	-----------	--------	--------	------	-------	-------

market
 and pre-
 indantly
 at 7 to 8
 cent. on
 about the
 in good
 economo-
 market
 rency to
 eing sent
 eing only
 ingust and
 eased by
 promised
 ober was
 was only
 7, and in
 re close of
 , the three
 irculation
 471,000 in
 re circula-
 caused the
 rendered
 Glasgow
 ned easy
 if discount
 6 to 7 per

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF STOCKS FOR THE YEAR 1878.

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	159	161½	159½	158½	159	160½	158½	166	167½	*163	163½	162½	162½	162½
Ontario	96½	97½	95½	93	92	92½	92½	94½	85½	*83½	83½	79½	77	81½
Consolidated	76½	79½	78½	78½	77½	77½	77½	79½	79½	*75½	74½	74½	73	72½
People's	87	88	87½	*84	81½	79½	78	78½	78	75½	74½	74	72	75
Molsons	100½	100½	100	96½	93½	*90	90	93	93	93	93½	93	93	93
Toronto	140	140	139½	139½	136½	136½	135	138	137½	*135½	134½	137	136½	185
Jacques Cartier	54½	54½	53½	50½	45½	49	48	47½	47½	45½	42½	41	43	43½
Merchants'	65½	66	65½	65½	62½	63½	63	65½	+97½	*91½	91½	92½	91	91½
Eastern Townships		103½	104½	104½	104½			105	105½	105½	106	b. c.		103½
Union		65	66½					62½	62	57½	58	b. c.		62½
Commerce	116	116	116	115½	114½	115	114½	118½	117½	118½	117½	*113½	110½	111½
Hamilton			97½						100	*98½	98½			
Exchange	72½	73½	73½	73½		75	78	77	77½	77½	77½	b. c.	8	75
Ville Marie	76½	77½				70	70½	69½	68½	71	65			
Federal		101½	102½	102½	102½	103	103½	104	104½	*101½	102	104½		
Montreal Telegraph Co.	*121½	121½	120½	119½	119½	122	123½	123½	121½	121½	119	117½	*108	113
Dominion			84½	81	80	84	84	84½	80	82½	83½	83	83	83
Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co.	68	66	60½	56½	52½	53½	52½	58	59½	59½	58	57½	57	58½
City Passenger Railway Co.	80½	79	88½	87½	84	87½	91½	91½	91½	91½	88	89½	86	88
City Gas Co.	152½	156½	155	154	*148½	147½	148	148½	147½	147½	148½	147½	148½	148½
Montreal Loan Mortgage	124	124½	123		B.C.				112½	110				
R. C. Insurance Co.	82½	82½	83	83	82½	82½	82½	82½	82	82	81½	81½	82	
Montreal Corporation 6 p. c. Bonds..	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	102½	102	102	102	102½	103	103	103½	103½

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

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF MONTREAL.

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF STOCKS FOR THE YEAR 1878.—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	166½	170	171½	171	171½	152½	153½	*147½	144½	138½	173 on August 22	136½ on Dec'ber 13
Ontario	79½	81½	82½	83½	82½	80½	75½	* 70½	70½	67½	97½ on January 21	66 on Dec'ber 13
Consolidated	74½	77½	75½	74½	74½	74½	71½	* 66	68½	59	81 on January 22	57 on Dec'ber 20
People's	74	b. c	74½	70½	71	71½	66	65	57½	61	88 on January 16	57 on Dec'ber 11
Molsons	94	94	94½	b. c.	88½	87	85	85½	85	80	101 on January 3	80 on Dec'ber 13
Toronto	138	137	1. 9½	139½	139½	138½	126½	*118½	119	118½	140½ on Sept. 25	117½ on Dec'ber 10
Jacques Cartier	43½	44	41	40½	42	40½	37	38½	36	31½	55 on January 7	30 on Dec'ber 20
Merchants	63½	94½	94½	96½	97	94½	94½	*86	85½	79½	†93 on Sept. 24	†77 on Dec'ber 13
Eastern Townships	105	105	107	106½	107	105½	102	99½	98	b. c.	107 on October 7	93 on Dec. 24
Union					55			54½		b. c.	62½ on January 10	54½ on Nov. 20
Commerce	111½	111½	113½	113½	113½	112½	110½	111	110½	*101½	119 on May 11	100½ on Dec. 21
Hamilton											98 on May 23	
Exchange	74	80	78	78	78½	79½	73½	73	71	66½	80 on August 20	66½ on Dec. 16
Ville Marie						60	60			61½	70 on Feb'y 26	60 on Oct. 10
Federal		104			105			b. c.			104½ on October 29	100½ on Dec. 9
Mont. Telegraph Co.	114	114	113½	115½	118	118	120	114	109	109	124 on April 18	106½ on Dec. 12
Dominion "	80		82			82½	82½	81			85 on June 13	74½ on Dec. 28
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co.	59	61½	61½	61½	59	54½	53½	53½	52½	46	68½ on January 8	43 on Dec. 27
City Pass. R. Co	90	90	90½	94½	93	87½	85½	82	80	79½	94½ on Sept. 18	78 on Jan. 16
City Gas Co	148	150	*144	140½	138	114	114	107	109½	108	158 on Jan. 14	104 on Nov. 19
Mon. Loan Mortgage	110		110						109		126 on Jan. 23	106 on Sept. 24
R. C. Insurance Co.	81½	82½		82½	82½	83	83	83½	83	83	83½ on Nov'ber 16	81½ on June 4
Mont. Corp. 6 p.c. Bds.	103½	103	103	103					103½		103 on Sept. 21	101½ on Jan. 30

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

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF MONTREAL.

T] the ma when decline depress render holders follow several convey underg Bank o Ontaric Consoli People Molson Toronto Comme Montre
 In been ne of all tl the sar somethi these se market in the d be taken Bank of cent. to

to 3 per cent. ; Consolidated Bank dividend from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent. ; Molsons Bank dividend from 4 to 3 per cent. ; Toronto Bank dividend from 4 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; Quebec Bank dividend from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent. ; Nationale Bank dividend from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent. ; Eastern Townships Bank dividend from 4 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and Loan and Mortgage Company dividend from 5 to 4 per cent. By these reductions the amount of dividends paid by these Banks in the last half of the year was \$232,000 less than in the corresponding period in 1877. These reductions in dividends which have been going on for three years past, coupled with the trade depression, the heavy losses which Banks have sustained through bad debts, the forced sale of securities by persons whose lack of ready money rendered this course necessary, and the falling off in the investment demand, explain the great depreciation which Bank stocks have undergone.

In the early part of the year the market was dull and prices underwent little change of importance. Bank of Montreal fluctuated between $158\frac{3}{4}$ and 161 from January to March ; Consolidated between $76\frac{3}{4}$ and $79\frac{1}{2}$; Eastern Townships between 104 and $104\frac{3}{4}$; Commerce between 116 and $114\frac{1}{4}$; Montreal Telegraph between 119 and $122\frac{1}{2}$. Other shares were steadily weak in the first three months of the year, Ontario declining from 97 to $91\frac{3}{4}$, Peoples' from 88 to $79\frac{3}{4}$, Molson's from 101 to 90, Toronto from 140 to 136, Jacques Cartier from 55 to $45\frac{3}{4}$, Merchants' from 66 to $62\frac{1}{4}$, Richelieu Navigation Company from $67\frac{1}{2}$ to 53. There were few special features in the market during these first three months of the year ; a "bull" movement in Bank of Montreal was attempted about the middle of January, but met with a very moderate degree of success. Richelieu Navigation Company was weakened by the payment of a 3 per cent. dividend, a larger distribution having been looked for. A remarkable feature of the market in February was the advance of the City Passenger Railway to 90, in consequence of speculation ; and the phenomenon was witnessed of a non-dividend paying stock selling in the nineties, while bank stock paying dividends of 6 and 7 per cent. was selling at 70 to 80, a telegraph stock paying

6 per cent. s
cent. s
moven
expect
Montr
out, b
April,
"short
month
of the
decide
cent. a
up to 6
per ar
advanc
steady
firm, i
expect
There
which
of Mor
report
showed
Telegr
the foll
a 3 per
shareh
Ontario
were b
this act
dull in
being l
from tl
debts.
strong
in the 1

6 per cent. selling at 86, and a navigation stock paying 5 per cent. selling at 60. April was productive of a strong upward movement in bank shares. At the opening of the month an expected reduction in the dividend caused a decline in Bank of Montreal to 158½, and a considerable "short" interest was put out, but the declaration of a 6 per cent. dividend on the 16th April, gave a firm tone to the whole market, and a covering of "shorts" sent Bank of Montreal up to 168 at the close of the month. Merchants', which had declined to 59½ in March, because of the report that the Committee on Banking and Commerce had decided to reduce the capital, 33⅓ per cent., instead of 25 per cent. as originally proposed, became strong in April and moved up to 68 on the ordering of a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. Commerce shared in the general improvement, advancing from 114¼ to 118¼; the miscellaneous shares were steady throughout the month. In May Bank stocks continued firm, improving all round, the opening of navigation and expected improvement in trade having a favorable influence. There were also special causes for the advance, chief among which was a "short" interest of some 2,000 shares in Bank of Montreal, which occurring at a time when a very satisfactory report was made public, carried up the stock to 170½. The report showed an increase in the earnings of the year of \$241,591. Telegraph declined 2 per cent. in May from 123 to 121, and in the following month further receded to 113, on the declaration of a 3 per cent. dividend. In the early part of June a meeting of shareholders authorized the Directors of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company to purchase any steamers which were being worked in opposition to their line, but the effect of this action on the stock was not favorable. Bank shares were dull in June and July, and without special feature, the movement being light. In July Commerce was weakened by the withdrawal from the "rest" of \$500,000 to provide for bad and doubtful debts. August, in spite of a firmer money market, developed a strong market for stocks, the improvement being due to a decrease in the number of failures the prospect of a bountiful harvest and

anticipated revival in trade. A "cornering" of "shorts" in Bank of Montreal about the close of this month also assisted the general advance. Throughout September bank stocks continued firm, for the general reasons given above, and at the close of the month the highest prices for many weeks were reached, but at this point the rise, which had promised to be well maintained, culminated. A feature of September was a decline of 10 per cent. in City Gas Company, from 150 to 140, because of the improvements made in the Electric Light, which threatened to supersede gas for all purposes. In October and November City Gas Company steadily declined, holders frightened at the progress of the Electric Light, forcing their stock for sale, and on the 15th November a sale was recorded at 104, of a stock which three months previously had sold at 150. October was a disastrous month for all stocks, owing to a combination of unfavorable circumstances. Early in the month the City of Glasgow Bank failure occurred, and the English money market became very unsettled; then followed several local failures of considerable magnitude, and a rude shock was given the stock market by the reduction in the Bank of Montreal dividend from 6 to 5 per cent. on October 15th, and the reduction of the Bank of Toronto dividend from 4 to 3½ per cent. on October 30th. These events, coupled with a slower movement in trade than had been anticipated, and a rapid decline in the price of all cereals, served to change the strong stock market of September into a conspicuously weak one in October, and the month closed with what then appeared to be extremely low prices. The feature of November was the advance in Montreal Telegraph stock to 122 at the opening of the month, in consequence of the acceptance by the Montreal and Dominion Companies of the "pooling" arrangement which had been in negotiation for some weeks previously, but at the close of November no further progress having been made towards the carrying out of the scheme, the price declined to 111½. Throughout November and December, the market was a uniformly weak one, and prices of Bank stocks touched the lowest figures of the year in the latter month. The causes of

the s
beco
and t
many
was
cause
mone
depre
had o
autun
and d
time
Britai
attem
and S
pay fo
I
was p
gating
stock.
specu

T
which
when
to 102
Febru
fluctu
Bill o
affect

the steady drop were more general than special. Trade had become exceedingly dull, in consequence of unfavorable weather and the low price of all produce; failures were frequent and many of them of considerable magnitude; the demand for stock was almost nil; stock-loans were difficult to obtain, which caused speculators to operate on the "bear" side; the English money market was in a disturbed and uncertain condition and a depressed feeling was generally prevalent. And the year which had opened with a promise of revived trade, and which in the autumn had seemed to make good the promise, closed on as dull and demoralized a stock market as had been known since the time when, acting on Carlyle's satire, "the population of Great Britain consists of thirty millions mostly fools," people have attempted to acquire wealth by indulging in a game of Battledore and Shuttlecock in which Brokers do the hitting and the public pay for the sport.

In the session of Parliament in the spring of 1879, an Act was passed compelling Banks to number their shares and abrogating the clause in the Banking Act permitting loans on Bank stock. These measures were adopted for the purpose of limiting speculation in Bank shares.

THE GOLD MARKET.

The opening price of gold in New York was $102\frac{7}{8}$, from which there was a gradual decline to $101\frac{1}{4}$ on January 23rd, when the passage of the Matthews' Silver Bill sent the price up to $102\frac{1}{2}$, and the closing quotation of the month was $101\frac{7}{8}$. In February the market was without important feature, the price fluctuating between $101\frac{5}{8}$ and $102\frac{3}{8}$. The passage of the Silver Bill over the veto on the 28th of February only temporarily affected the market in March, for the European peace news

advanced consols and naturally made gold lower. The price opened at 102, fell to 100 13-16ths by the 11th, reacted to 101½ by the 29th, by reason of gold shipments on the 28th and European war rumors in London, and closed at 101½. In April the lowest price up to that time since the suspension of specie payments, 100⅔ was touched, in consequence of the successful negotiation by the Treasury for the sale of \$50,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds for resumption purposes. In the latter part of the month the price went up again to 100⅔, and in May the opening figure was 100⅔. The syndicate operations caused a scarcity of gold during this month, large sums being withdrawn from the banks for the settlement of called bonds, and on May 28th the price was 101¼.

Gold opened at 101 in June and fluctuated between that price and 100⅔ throughout the month. On June 8th half a million of gold arrived at New York from Europe. In July the market was quiet and without important feature, the quotations ranging from 100⅔ to 100⅔. Gold opened in August at 100½, went to 100¼ on the 14th by reason of the advance on the 12th of the Bank of England rate to 5 per cent. and the shipment of \$500,000 on the 14th, but it fell to 100½ by the 17th, and closed at this price. In September the price again dropped to 100⅔, reacted to 100½ and closed at 100⅔. The financial flurry in England, purchases made by a clique for the purpose of influencing stocks, and a demand by the Secretary of the Treasury for about \$3,000,000 due by the Syndicate on the 4½ per cent. contract—which it was understood was to remain uncalled until toward the close of the year—all combined to send the price to 101⅔ by the 12th, and to make cash coin scarce. On the 14th Mr. Sherman ordered that until further notice called bonds should be cashed with gold at the Sub-Treasury, and gold fell to 100⅔ by the 19th. A financial disturbance in London sent it back to 100⅔, but when this was over it declined to 100¼, and closed at this price. Importations of gold from France were made during this month, the shipments having been started before the European markets became affected by the City of Glasgow Bank crash. The movement on the part of the associated banks of New York to assist the Government in the

carry
part
made
sent
cessfu
ment
price
latter
specie
appar
fact.

7
\$4.87
sight
lowes
follow
Comm
reach
until
In Ju
lative
The
the g
ments
induc
ward
on th
mark
the g
abroa
culati

carrying out of resumption kept the price at $100\frac{1}{8}$ for the greater part of November, but at the close of the month, an attempt made by a clique of speculators to "bull" gold and depress stocks sent up the price to $100\frac{1}{2}$. The attempt was, however, unsuccessful and the unloading of the "clique" gold and the disbursement by the Treasury of \$5,000,000 for called bonds sent the price to par on the 17th, at which it stood at the close. In the latter part of the month the Banks refused to accept gold on special deposit, and a preference for legal tenders to gold was apparent ten days before resumption became an accomplished fact.

STERLING EXCHANGE.

The highest rate in New York for prime 60-day bills was $\$4.87\frac{1}{2}$ in March and April, and the lowest $\$4.78\frac{1}{2}$, in October; for sight bills the highest rate was \$4.90, in March and April, and lowest \$4.84, in January, February and October. We take the following review of the market from the *New York Journal of Commerce*: "The gold shipping point for sight sterling was reached on the 28th of March, but the rate stood at \$4.90 only until the 2nd of May, and this was the highest point of the year. In July the sight rate was depressed to \$4.86 by reason of speculative sales of bills in expectation of an early movement of cotton. The spread of the yellow fever at the South threatened to retard the gathering of the crop, and the wheat corner checked shipments of grain. This restricted the supply of commercial bills, induced the shorts to cover, and the market advanced. The upward movement of the Bank of England rate to 5 per cent. came on the 12th of August, and this so stimulated the exchange market that the rate for sight advanced to within half a cent of the gold shipping point, and \$500,000 gold was actually sent abroad, and this too at a time when but a few weeks before calculations were being made of a liberal importation of gold from

Europe. Later the supply of commercial bills became more free, and the rates for sterling fell by October 14th to \$4.84 for sight, mainly by reason of the gold corner, but the decline was checked by the liberal supply of Treasury gold and by the financial derangements which followed the Glasgow Bank crash, and the market was comparatively strong for the remainder of the year, at times advancing very near to the gold exporting point. Toward the close of December the demand for sterling was lessened and rates declined sharply."

THE LONDON MARKET.

The London money market was easy in the early part of the year, although more or less affected throughout by the course of events in the east, where the war was in progress. The rate of discount at the Bank of England opened at 4 per cent, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities was on January 1st $42\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. On January 9th the rate of discount was reduced to 3 per cent., and on January 30th to 2 per cent., the proportion of reserve to liability having meanwhile increased to $44\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. No change was made in the bank rate until March 27th, when the calling out of the reserve troops, and threatening aspect of the Eastern question so disturbed the money market, that the proportion of reserve at the Bank of England, fell to 33 $\frac{1}{16}$ per cent. and the rate of discount was advanced to 3 per cent. The reserve continued low until May when it went up to 40 $\frac{1}{16}$ per cent. and on May 29th the rate of discount was reduced to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. At the end of June, the reserve having fallen to 36 per cent., the rate of discount was advanced to 3 per cent. on June 26th, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on July 3rd and 4 per cent. on July 31st. On August 14th the rate of discount was made 6 per cent., and although on September 25th, the proportion of reserve to liabilities was 49 per cent., the Bank

rate r
came
about
Smith
about
them
doubt
crash
in cor
staten
to lial
vious
from
havin
which
Caled
and S
discou
Decen
advan
97 11
City
Silver
pence
1877 1

The
ures a

187
187
187
187
187
187

rate remained at 5 per cent. Then at the opening of October came the crash of the City of Glasgow Bank with liabilities of about \$50,000,000, and this was followed by the suspension of Smith, Fleming & Co., of London, on the 3rd, with liabilities of about \$15,000,000. These disasters and those which succeeded them had a very depressing effect in Great Britain, and it will doubtless be many months before confidence is restored. The crash of the City of Glasgow Bank not only caused a decline in consols, but the Bank of England rate was advanced, and the statement of October 17th showed that the proportion of reserve to liabilities had been reduced to $27\frac{3}{8}$ against 49 the week previous to the failure. The rate of discount remained at 6 per cent. from October 26th until November 20th, when the reserve, having risen to $40\frac{7}{8}$ per cent., it was reduced to 5 per cent., at which it remained until the close of the year. The failure of the Caledonian Bank, December 5th, and of the West of England and South Wales Bank on the 7th, again temporarily unsettled discounts, the proportion of reserve to liabilities fell from $40\frac{1}{4}$ December 4 to $27\frac{3}{4}$ on the 27th, but the bank rate was not advanced. The highest price of consols during the year was 97 11-16, in June and the lowest 93 13-16, after the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank in October. The highest price of Bar Silver was $55\frac{1}{4}$ pence per ounce in February and the lowest $49\frac{1}{2}$ pence per ounce in October and December. The extreme prices in 1877 had been $58\frac{1}{4}$ pence per ounce and $53\frac{1}{4}$ pence per ounce.

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.
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.....	9,275	\$123,825,495

Taking the dividends at the high average of 50 per cent. of the liabilities and, we find that during the past six years the loss to business men of all classes by failures of creditors has been some \$64,000,000, and this is but one source of the continuous losses which have been sustained during the protracted depression in trade. When to this amount is added the continuous depreciation in the price of goods, real estate and all securities of every nature, the loss which the country has borne must reach an enormously large amount. The average liabilities of insolvents in 1878 were \$14,088, against \$13,490 in 1877, and the percentage of failures to traders was one in every 33 in 1878, against one in every 30 in 1877. The decrease in the number of failures last year is so far satisfactory, but we fear it must be attributed to the reduced number of traders, on whom bankruptcy could wreak disaster, rather than to any improvement in the condition of business. But for the evil of declining prices in all kinds of goods, those who continue in business would undoubtedly have a more profitable and larger field of operation; in the meantime, consolation can only be derived from the reflection that when the tide does turn in favor of business, traders who have weathered the crisis will find their business rapidly expand, and competition for a time at least, reduced. The failures in the United States in the year 1878, were 10,478 in number, as against 8,872 in 1877, showing an increase in the past year of 1,571. The liabilities for 1878 reach \$234,000,000, compared with \$190,000,000 in 1877, [an increase in the past year of \$40,000,000. These large liabilities were approached only by the figures for 1873, when they reached \$228,000,000; but these were divided among 5,163 failures, less than one-half the number in 1878. The number of traders in proportion to the population is in Canada, one in every 68, and in the United States one in every 72. The percentage of failures to traders last year was in Canada one in every 33 traders and in the United States one in every 64 traders. The causes which led to the increase in the number of failures in the United States are thus enumerated by Dun, Wiman & Co.:—First 1878 was the fifth year of the de-

pressi
Durin
ially
embar
discus
as to t
materi
year.
merch
in a si
large p
a most
tent, r
and bu
Law, a
peal, n
failure
fourth
we m
compet
trade.
pecting
perity
last ye
of prod
the Uni
ments
years; (
tect our
the less
to the
as these
that the
serious
decline
all, the

pression unparalleled in character, extent and duration. Second—During the first quarter of the year unseasonable weather materially restricted sales and collections, resulting in considerable embarrassment. Third—During a portion of the year monetary discussions in and out of Congress created uncertainty and doubt as to the future; this, with a possibility of changes in the Tariff, materially restricted business operations for the first half of the year. Fourth—A general and permanent decline in the value of merchandise all over the world, greater than ever before occurred in a similar period, resulted in an awful shrinkage. Fifth—A large portion of the country was afflicted for several months with a most fatal epidemic, destructive of life to a most deplorable extent, resulting in a vast material loss from the suspension of labor and business. Sixth—To the abolition of the National Bankrupt Law, and the months of delay permitted to elapse before its repeal, may be attributed, perhaps, a larger share in the increase of failures than to any other circumstance.” The first, second and fourth of these causes operated equally strong in Canada, and we may add another as regards the Dominion: the keen competition of traders of the United States for a share of our trade. The favorable conditions which afford reason for expecting an improvement the coming year are (1) the prosperity of the farming class, who reaped a bountiful harvest last year, and whose condition is good despite the low prices of produce; (2) the improvement in the condition of trade in the United States as a result of the resumption of specie payments and the enormous export business of the past three years; (3) the inauguration of a national policy designed to protect our own traders from unfair competition from without; (4) the lessened number of people in business and flow of emigration to the Northwest. Notwithstanding such favorable conditions as these, we are forced to agree with Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co., that the trade of the country has to cope with difficulties of a serious character. The utter extinction of profits, the result of the decline in values; the difficulty of avoiding bad debts; and, above all, the expenses and charges of business, with the excessive com-

petition that pervades every department, are all still too potent as obstacles to success. The difficulties of dispensing credit are unusually great; for notwithstanding the fact that, within the last six years, there have been 9,300 failures, involving liabilities of 124 millions of dollars, the number remaining in trade is too great by far in proportion to the volume of business to be transacted. The cost to the consumer of maintaining this great number adds immensely to prices, and competition has reached a point in which its advantages in reducing profits are ten times more than absorbed in the maintenance of traders unnecessary to the trade. The number of desirable houses to whom it is safe to sell is yearly diminishing, as the result of this undue competition for a trade barely sufficient for the support of one-half of the number engaged. Another serious hindrance to the recuperation of business is the distressed condition of all industries in the United Kingdom, where the depression appears to be only now making its full force felt, and until the United Kingdom has passed through the bitter experience of Canada and the United States, purifies the commercial atmosphere and reduces business to a sound basis, there will be wanting the leading factor to general revival, not only of the commerce of the world, but of the trade of individual nations.

THE PRODUCE TRADE.

The business of the year can hardly be considered satisfactory, because although the quantity of flour and grain handled at Montreal was larger than in 1877, prices were unprecedentedly low, declined almost continually during the summer and fall months, and left a very small and uncertain margin for profit. The expectation was general throughout the spring and summer that the crops would be bountiful, but the harvest showed a deficient yield of spring wheat in many parts of Ontario, but taking the country as a whole, the crop was about an average one. During the summer a "Call Board" was established on the Corn Exchange, but after a short trial, it was abandoned on account of the dullness of business.

The
flour a

Flour...
Meal...
Wheat...
Corn...
Peas...
Oats...
Barley...

Total
D
D
D
D
D
D
D
D
D
D

It
shipme
the cor
of 1873
1873 by
in rece
corn, 1
els, wh
in the
follows
1,099,5
755,627

Th
were as

1871....
1872....
1873....
1874....

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

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	Bushels.		Bushels.
Flour...916,379 brls. equal to..	4,581,895	Flour...716,793 brls. equal to..	3,583,965
Meal...106,195 " " ..	1,061,950	Meal...128,918 " " ..	1,289,180
Wheat	7,390,095	Wheat	6,802,822
Corn	6,117,326	Corn	5,664,835
Peas	1,611,433	Peas	2,226,792
Oats	723,103	Oats	957,376
Barley	429,416	Barley	335,846
Total in 1878	21,915,218	Total in 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

It will be seen by the above statement that the receipts and shipments of flour and grain in 1878 were the largest on record, the combined receipts exceeding the largest previous record that of 1873 by 1,926,124 bushels and the shipments exceeding those of 1873 by 2,948,244 bushels. As compared with 1877 the increase in receipts was made up as follows:—wheat, 172,003 bushels; corn, 1,500,311 bushels; peas, 800,532 bushels; oats, 400,028 bushels, while the receipts of barley were 801,070 bushels less than in the previous year. The increased shipments were made up as follows:—wheat, 954,459 bushels; corn, 1,438,589 bushels; Peas, 1,099,547 bushels; oats, 557,234 bushels and barley, a decrease of 755,627 bushels.

FLOUR.

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

	RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.		RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.
	Brls.	Brls.		Brls.	Brls.
1871	951,760	908,844	1875	1,023,551	843,699
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

INSPECTION OF FLOUR.

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

DATE.	Barrels.	DATE.	Barrels.
1861	651,837	1870	556,452
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

The various quantities of the different grades inspected in 1878 were as follows :

Superior Extra	108,997	brls.
Extra Superfine	66,059	"
Fancy	17,423	"
Spring Extra	110,468	"
Superfine	13,377	"
Fine	12,146	"
Middlings	5,666	"
Pollards	1,498	"
Strong Bakers'	3,067	"
Rejected, &c.	8,329	"

The course of prices throughout the year was downward. Taking Spring Extra Flour for instance, we find that opening at \$5.15 and \$5.20 the prices steadily fall off to \$4.80 until the beginning of April, when the aspect of Eastern affairs becoming serious and a collision between Great Britain and Russia threatening, the price suddenly advanced to \$5.35, but this cloud blowing over, the price rapidly fell off and in the early part of June Spring Extra was sold at \$4.25. In August before the receipt of new flour \$5.00 was the top quotation, but from that time until the close of the year, an unprecedentedly large wheat crop having been gathered in the United States, the prices steadily declined to \$3.95 and \$4.00 the lowest figures recorded in recent years.

PRICE

DATE

QUOTA

January

.....

.....

February

.....

.....

March ..

.....

.....

April ...

.....

.....

.....

May

.....

.....

June

.....

.....

July ..

.....

.....

.....

August ..

.....

.....

September

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

November

.....

.....

December

.....

.....

PRICES IN MONTREAL OF SPRING EXTRA FLOUR FROM CANADA WHEAT.

DATE OF QUOTATIONS.	1878.		1877.		1876.		1875.	
	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	5 15 @	5 20	5 60 @	5 70	4 55	4 60	4 40	4 50
.....16	5 15	5 20	5 75	5 90	4 50	4 60	4 30	4 40
.....22	5 10	5 15	6 00	6 10	4 50	4 55	do	do
.....29	5 00	5 05	6 15	6 25	4 50	do	do
February 5	4 90	4 95	do	do	4 50	...	4 25	4 30
.....12	4 80	4 85	6 20	6 25	4 50	4 52½	do	do
.....19	do	do	6 25	6 30	4 50	4 55	do	do
.....26	4 85	4 90	0 00	6 30	do	do	4 35	4 40
March 5	4 80	4 90	do	do	do	do	do	do
.....12	4 80	4 85	6 30	6 35	do	do	do	do
.....19	4 80	6 30	6 35	do	do	4 40	4 45
.....25	4 80	do	do	4 70	4 75	4 45	4 50
April 2	4 85	6 30	6 35	4 67½	4 70	do	do
..... 9	5 35	6 35	6 40	4 70	do	do
.....16	5 15	5 20	6 65	6 75	do	4 55	4 60
.....23	5 15	5 20	7 25	7 30	do	4 55	4 60
.....30	5 12½	5 15	8 25	8 50	4 65	do	4 50	4 55
May 7	5 10	5 15	8 10	8 15	4 65	do	4 52½	4 57½
.....14	4 90	8 20	8 25	4 60	4 62½	4 40	4 50
.....21	4 72½	4 75	7 75	7 85	4 62½	4 65	4 25	4 30
.....28	4 70	4 75	7 75	7 85	4 62½	4 65	4 25	4 35
June 4	4 50	4 60	7 60	7 70	4 65	4 25	4 30
.....11	4 25	4 30	7 30	7 40	4 62½	4 65	4 10	4 15
.....18	4 35	7 10	7 20	4 65	4 67½	4 20	4 25
.....25	4 40	4 50	6 95	7 00	4 62½	4 65	4 12½	4 20
July 2	4 35	4 40	6 70	0 00	4 60	4 65	4 30	4 35
..... 9	4 30	4 35	6 95	7 00	4 75	4 40	4 50
.....16	4 40	4 45	6 95	7 10	4 65	4 70	4 95	5 00
.....23	4 42½	4 45	7 25	7 30	4 60	5 35	5 45
.....30	4 90	5 00	7 20	7 25	4 45	4 50	5 00	5 10
August 6	4 75	4 80	6 95	7 05	4 50	4 60	5 70
.....13	4 65	4 70	6 70	6 75	4 60	4 65	5 70	5 75
.....20	4 95	5 00	6 40	0 00	do	do	5 45	5 50
.....27	4 75	4 80	6 20	6 25	do	do	5 40	5 45
September . . . 3	4 75	4 80	5 70	5 75	do	do	5 40
.....10	4 70	4 75	5 70	5 75	4 65	4 75	5 15	5 20
.....17	4 55	4 60	6 00	0 00	4 75	4 80	5 25	5 30
.....34	4 55	4 60	6 00	6 05	4 95	5 10	5 00	5 10
October 1	4 40	4 45	6 00	6 05	5 05	5 20	5 10
..... 8	4 25	4 30	5 95	6 00	5 15	5 25	5 10	5 20
.....15	4 00	4 10	5 75	5 80	5 10	5 15	4 95
.....22	3 95	4 00	5 50	5 60	5 15	5 25	4 90	4 95
.....29	4 00	5 45	0 00	5 15	5 20	do	do
November . . . 5	4 00	4 05	5 45	5 50	5 20	do	do
.....12	4 05	4 07½	5 35	5 40	5 15	5 22½	4 80	4 85
.....19	4 05	4 10	5 30	5 35	5 15	5 20	4 80	4 85
.....26	4 00	4 05	5 40	5 45	5 20	5 25	4 75
December . . . 3	4 00	4 05	5 37½	0 00	5 25	5 30	4 75
.....10	4 00	4 05	0 00	5 30	5 30	5 40	4 70	4 75
.....17	4 00	5 15	5 20	do	do	4 62½	4 65
.....24	4 00	5 10	5 15	do	do	4 60	4 65
.....31	4 00	5 10	5 15	5 40	5 50	4 55	4 60

past

brrels.

6,452
2,277
10,992
10,341
9,486
0,877
1,529
9,588
7,030

ed in

ls.

ward.

ing at

egin-

rious

ning,

wing

ring

new

l the

ving

lined

rs.

WHEAT.

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

	RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.		RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.
	Bush.	Bush.		Bush.	Bush.
1871 ..	8,224,805	7,680,824	1875 ..	8,615,238	7,117,159
1872 ..	4,665,314	3,818,450	1876 ..	6,388,130	5,097,694
1873 ..	9,788,730	8,925,649	1877 ..	7,218,092	5,848,363
1874 ..	7,692,284	7,556,566	1878 ..	7,390,095	6,802,822

The following is a summary of Shipments during the past five years:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
By Railway (including ocean steamers)..	1,066,981	117,056	296,819	244,611	329,655
By River St. Lawrence	5,552,592	5,579,821	4,718,752	6,856,424	7,218,093
By Richelieu Company's Steamers	178,098	8,818
By Lachine Canal	151,486	82,113	72,554
To Lower Ports	4,751
Totals	6,802,422	5,848,363	5,097,694	7,173,589	7,556,566

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

DATE.	1878		1877		1876	
	FLOUR.	WHEAT.	FLOUR.	WHEAT.	FLOUR.	WHEAT.
	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.
January	44,091	396,311	53,004	93,874	53,117	328,309
..... 15	43,172	396,691	52,782	83,874	55,485	276,379
February	63,674	396,022	51,372	71,874	57,683	247,267
..... 15	61,924	396,296	56,269	71,874	58,160	284,150
March	55,992	396,095	53,812	61,874	63,661	334,335
..... 15	63,004	396,292	59,507	61,674	74,520	378,231
April	68,363	396,096	64,741	61,574	81,470	409,744
..... 15	72,381	395,896	68,435	62,270	87,402	431,429
May	73,193	400,879	71,021	61,474	105,685	428,360
..... 15	64,907	333,958	77,481	68,288	97,380	405,820
June	62,518	268,459	95,420	98,885	89,526	555,595
..... 15	54,409	307,203	94,681	87,269	77,079	530,836
July	49,085	163,592	65,987	66,477	68,032	440,067
..... 15	40,880	155,571	46,204	68,669	66,214	338,683
August	37,298	100,663	51,566	55,281	57,630	284,527
..... 15	37,242	61,187	41,998	24,318	55,115	320,404
September	36,226	114,260	29,636	51,923	60,431	438,884
..... 15	41,449	94,068	28,998	102,472	57,575	526,961
October	45,681	55,783	37,469	223,037	53,902	362,791
..... 15	53,071	175,425	54,161	324,028	82,941	426,321
November	50,096	122,106	49,941	184,477	74,301	269,804
..... 15	45,123	128,321	42,098	308,787	63,764	148,090
December	40,141	97,163	31,911	392,716	52,358	105,374
..... 15	45,028	91,159	43,175	437,093	58,899	96,374

LOW

YEARS.

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

* In
ing of ne

DATE

QUOTA

January

February

March ..

April ...

May....

June....

July....

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.
1878..	3 95 @	5 35	86 @	1 25	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 22½	1867..	6 75	9 45	1 47½	2 00
1875..	4 10	6 00	1 00	1 36	1866	5 40	8 25	1 16	1 60
1874..	4 40	5 85	1 00	1 36½	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 57½	0 87	1 00
1871..	4 90	6 60	1 17	1 45	1862..	4 10	5 10	0 91	1 08
1870..	3 95	6 80	0 90	1 35	1861..	4 00	5 60	0 90	1 15

* 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.	1878.		1877.		1876.		1875.	
	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	1 18 @	1 22	1 08 @	1 10	1 05 @	1 08
.....15	1 18	1 22	1 08	1 10	1 05	1 08
.....22	1 18	1 22	1 08	1 10	1 05	1 08
.....29	1 08	1 10	1 05
February.... 5	Nominal.		1 08	1 10	1 05
.....12	do	do	1 08	1 10	1 02½	1 05
.....19	do	do	1 08	1 10	1 00	1 02½
.....26	do	do	1 08	1 10	do	do
March..... 5	do	do	1 08	1 10	do	do
.....12	do	do	1 08	1 10	do	do
.....19	do	do	1 08	1 10	do	do
.....25	do	do	1 08	1 10	do	do
April..... 2	do	do	1 08	1 10	do	do
..... 9	do	do	1 08	1 10	do	do
.....16	do	do	1 08	1 10	do	do
.....23	do	do	do	do
.....30	do	do
May..... 7	1 20	1 25	do	do
.....14	1 18	1 21	do	do
.....21	1 17	1 20	do	do	1 12	1 14	1 08	1 10
.....28	1 13	1 16	do	do	1 12	1 14	1 08	1 10
June..... 4	1 03	1 08	do	do	1 15	1 16	1 00	1 01
.....11	0 98	1 03	do	do	1 13	1 15	1 04	1 05
.....18	1 02	1 10	do	do	1 13	1 15	1 06	1 07½
.....25	0 97½	1 05	1 57½	1 60	1 12	1 15	1 02	1 03
July..... 2	0 96	1 00	1 55	1 57	1 10	1 12½	1 06	1 07½
..... 9	0 94	0 98	1 54	1 55	1 10	1 12½	1 08½	1 09
.....16	0 98	1 01½	1 54	1 57	1 08	1 10	1 17
.....23	0 98	1 02	1 52½	1 57½	1 05	1 08	1 30
.....30	1 02	1 06	1 55	1 60	1 02	1 05	1 20	1 22

ring

TS.

1.
59
94
63
22

past

1874.
bushels.
329,655
7,218,093
8,818
.....
.....
7,556,566

store

HEAT

bushels.
3,309
3,379
7,267
4,150
4,335
3,231
3,744
1,429
3,360
5,820
5,595
0,836
0,067
3,683
4,527
0,404
3,884
6,961
2,791
6,321
9,804
8,090
5,374
6,374

PRICES OF UPPER CANADA SPRING WHEAT IN MONTREAL.—*Cont'ued.*

DATE OF QUOTATIONS.	1874.		1877.		1876.		1875.	
	Per bush. of 60 lbs.		Per bush. of 60 lbs.		Per bush. of 60 lbs.		Per bush. of 60 lbs.	
August 6	1 06	1 10	1 57½	1 62½	1 08	1 11	1 35
.....14	1 06	1 10	1 48	1 50	1 07	1 10	1 35	1 36
.....20	1 10	1 15	1 48	1 50	1 06	1 08	1 30	1 31
.....27	1 14	1 16	1 06	1 09	1 27½	1 30
September.. 3	1 08	1 10	1 08	1 09½	1 26	1 27½
.....10	1 05	1 08	1 35	1 08	1 09½	1 25	1 26
.....17	1 05	1 06	1 30	1 32	1 12	1 15	1 17½
.....24	1 30	1 32	1 12	1 15	1 12½
October 1	1 00	1 01	1 30	1 35	1 12	1 15	1 14
..... 8	1 23	1 27	1 15	1 18	1 18	1 20
.....15	0 90	0 92	1 18	1 20	1 15	1 18	1 16	1 18
.....22	0 87½	0 89	1 24	1 28	1 17	1 20	1 17	1 18
.....29	0 86	1 24	1 28	1 17	1 20	1 13	1 15
November .. 5	0 86	1 24	1 27	1 13	1 18	1 15	1 16
.....12	0 86	0 87	1 19	1 22	1 14	1 18	1 12½	1 15
.....19	1 20	1 22	1 14	1 18	1 10	1 12½
.....26	1 20	1 22	1 14	1 18	1 08	1 10
December... 3	1 20	1 23	do	do
.....10	1 20	1 22	do	do
.....17	Nominal.		do	do
.....24	do		do	do
.....31	do		do	do

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the receipts and shipments in 1878 were larger than in the two preceding years, but less than in 1873, 1874 and 1875. The increase is attributable to an average crop following a bountiful harvest in 1877. The quantity transhipped at Kingston from Montreal, was 3,695,474 bushels against 4,196,244 bushels in 1877, 3,505,791 bushels in 1876 and 5,156,444 bushels in 1875. The total receipts by canal were 5,475,692 bushels against 6,382,902 bushels in 1877, but the railway carried more than double the quantity in 1878, the receipts by this channel having been 1,914,403 bushels against 835,190 in 1877. The shipments during the season of navigation to foreign ports were as follows :

	1877.	1878.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
Liverpool.....	1,704,740	2,380,356
London.....	570,172	643,665
Glasgow.....	1,236,560	707,460
Cork, orders.....	1,243,155	1,210,880
Antwerp.....	26,006
Bordeaux.....	72,632
Havre.....	234,412

T
the ea
by oc
holder
advan
Canad
latter
was a
ing of
of the

T
seven

1872 ...
1873 ...
1874 ...

The

In sea-go
By Grand
enter
By other

Th
busines
the We
river St
ness is
ments i

Liver
Lond
Glasg
Cork,
8

The increase in shipments in 1878 occurred principally in the early part of the year, and was made via Portland and thence by ocean steamer, the critical condition of Eastern affairs causing holders to ship to England in order to be in a position to take advantage of any sudden rise in prices. In 1877 quotations of Canada spring wheat had ranged from \$1.62½ down \$1.20, the latter being the price at the close of the year, but in 1878 there was a continuous decline throughout, the quotation at the opening of navigation in May being \$1.20 and \$1.25 and at the close of the year 86 cents.

MAIZE.

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

	Receipts. bush.	Shipments. bush.		Receipts. bush.	Shipments bush.
1872	7 656,440	7,546,390	1875.....	1,804,010	1,724,220
1873	3,544,514	3,520,918	1876.....	3,932,031	3,834,602
1874	2,803,234	2,561,375	1877.....	4,617,015	4,226,296
			1878	6,117,326	5,664,835

The shipment of Maize may be summarized as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.
In sea-going vessels <i>via</i> River St. Lawrence....	5,546,615	4,068,937	3,760,838	1,685,848
By Grand Trunk Railway, including quantities entered outwards at Coaticook.....	99,469	51,043	39,177	2,580
By other channels.....	18,751	106,316	34,587	35,792
Totals.....	5,664,835	4,226,296	3,834,602	1,724,220

There is comparatively little corn grown in Canada and the business is purely a carrying one, the grain being purchased in the Western States and shipped via the Canadian canals and river St. Lawrence to Great Britain. The great bulk of the business is done during the fall months. The destination of the shipments in the past two seasons was as follows:—

	1877. Bushels.	1878. Bushels.
Liverpool.....	1,141,405	1,570,628
London.....	417,679	426,272
Glasgow.....	1,032,066	1,933,704
Cork, for orders	971,724	958,698

PRICES OF MAIZE IN MONTREAL DURING SIX YEARS.

DATE OF QUOTATIONS.	1878.		1877.		1876.		1875.		1874.		1873.	
	¢ bu. 56 lbs.	¢ bu. 56 lbs.	¢ bu. 56 lbs.	¢ bu. 56 lbs.	¢ bu. 56 lbs.	¢ bu. 56 lbs.	¢ bu. 56 lbs.	¢ bu. 56 lbs.	¢ bu. 56 lbs.	¢ bu. 56 lbs.	¢ bu. 56 lbs.	¢ bu. 56 lbs.
May..... 7	c @ c	65 @ 70	55 @ 56	79 @ 80	00 @ 75	57½ @ 60						
"..... 14	..	52 67½	70 55 56	79 80	00 75	52 53						
"..... 21	..	52 60	63 55 56	79 80	70 00	52 53						
"..... 28	..	50 59	60 55 56	75 76	70 75	51 ..						
June..... 4	..	48 54	55 53 54	70 72½	67½ 72½	50 51						
"..... 11	..	46 53	54 53 54	67 69	70 72½	.. 48						
"..... 18	45	46 54½	55½ 52 53	70 71	70 72½	46 47						
"..... 25	45	46 54½	56 52 53	70 71	70 72½	45 ..						
July..... 2	44	45 55	56 52 53	70 71	72½ 75	45 ..						
"..... 9	45	46 55½	56½ 50 52	68½ 69	70½ 72½	46 46½						
"..... 16	48	49 56½	57 50 52	70 71	68 70	46 ..						
"..... 23	48	49 57	58 50 52	73 74	70 72½	49 50						
"..... 30	..	50 57	58 52 54	76 77	73 74	51 ..						
August..... 6	47½	49 57	58 52 54	76 78	70 71	51 ..						
"..... 13	48	49 56½	57½ 52 54	78 79	70 71	51 52						
"..... 20	48	49 55½	56 52 54	78 79	70 73	50 52						
"..... 27	49	50 55	56 51 52	72 73	73 74	50 51						
September..... 3	49	50 55	56 51 52	71 72	74 74½	50 ..						
"..... 10	..	49 56	57 52 53	75 76	50 ..						
"..... 17	48	49 57	58 54 56	64 00	80 51						
"..... 24	..	48 57	57½ 54 56	64 80	85 .. 54						
October..... 1	..	48 55½	56½ 52½ 54	64 85	87						
"..... 8	..	46 56	57 54 55	61 62	85 87						
"..... 15	..	45 56	57 53 54	61 62	85 87	55 57½						
"..... 22	..	45 57	58 54 55	61 62	87½ 90	54 54½						
"..... 29	..	45 57	58 53 54	59 ..	54 54½						
November..... 5	..	45 57	58 53 54	59 60	85 87½	52½ ..						
"..... 12	..	45 56	57 00 54	58 60	85 87½	52½ ..						
"..... 19	..	45 60	62½ 00 54	64 65	85 87½	50 51						
"..... 26	..	45 62½	65 57 58	64 65	85 87½	.. 55						
December..... 3 62½	65 57 58	64 65	85 87	55 57½						
"..... 10 62½	65 57 58	64 65	85 87½	57½ 60						
"..... 17	46	47½ 62½	65 57 58	.. 65	85 87	62½ 65						
"..... 24	46	47½ 62½	65 57 58	.. 65	82 00	65 70						
"..... 31	49	47½ 62½	65 65	82 00	70 72½						

In sea-gc
By Riche
In Ocean
By other
Tota
It
consid
consist
receive
from th
spiring
May, v
year.
when t
weeks
in the
change
market
prices d
In 1878

PEAS.

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

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.			RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.		Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
1873 ..	455,799	917,761	1876 ..	1,030,003	1,362,731				
1874 ..	1,144,739	1,763,306	1877 ..	810,910	1,127,245				
1875 ..	1,157,040	1,576,183	1878 ..	1,611,433	2,226,792				

The Shipments were as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
In sea-going vessels <i>via</i> River St. Lawrence.	1,881,582	1,008,686	1,253,185	1,378,438
By Richelieu Co's steamers, barges, &c....	19,500	31,252	31,755	43,935
In Ocean Steamers, <i>via</i> Portland.....	323,282	3,608	2,142	25,412
By other channels.....	2,428	83,699	75,649	128,398
Totals.....	2,226,792	1,127,245	1,362,731	1,576,183

It will be noticed that the shipments of peas have each year considerably exceeded the recorded receipts. This apparent inconsistency is explained by the fact that large quantities are received by barges of which no record is taken, and by teams from the country about Montreal. There was no business transpiring in the market until the end of April and beginning of May, when 81c @ 82c was quoted—the highest price for the year. Then there was a gradual decline to the beginning of July, when there were transactions at 72c @ 73c. For the next six weeks there was a steady demand and prices gradually rose until in the middle of August 76c @ 77c was the current rate. Little change occurred until the early part of September, when the market began to decline, and the close of navigation saw the prices down to 66c @ 67c, the lowest point touched in the year. In 1878, 71c was the lowest and \$1.02½ the highest price,

1873.
 a. 56 lbs.
 cts,
 @ 60
 53
 53
 ..
 51
 48
 47
 ..
 46½
 ..
 50
 ..
 52
 52
 51
 ..
 51
 54
 ..
 57½
 54½
 54½
 ..
 51
 55
 57½
 60
 65
 70
 72½

st six

NTS.
 1.
 7:1
 2:5
 7:2

PRICES OF PEAS IN MONTREAL.

DATE.	1873		1874		1875		1876		1877		1878	
	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	74½	to 77	74	to 76	93	to 95	..	to ..	105	107½	81	to 82
May 5	74½	77	82	90	97	98	110	115	81	82
" 12	74½	77	80	90	97	98	110	115	77	80
" 19	78½	81¾	80	90	96	97	79	81	107	109	77	79
" 27	76	79½	82	91	96	97	79	81	107	00	76	77½
June 2	73	74	84	93	96	97	82	83	100	105	76	77½
" 8	68	70½	84	93	94	95	80	82	97	100	74	75
" 16	68	70	88	87	91	92	82	83	95½	97	73	75
" 23	68	73	91	102½	91	92	82	83	95	96	73	75
" 30	67	72¾	91	102½	91	92	82	83	93	96	72	73
July 7	67	72¾	91	102½	91	92	83	84	95	98	72	73
" 15	67	72½	91	102½	91	92	83	84	96	98	73	74
" 21	70½	75½	91	102½	91	93	80	82	96	98	73½	75
" 28	72	76	91	102½	91	93	78	80	94	96	74½	75½
August 4	72	76	91	102½	91	93	81	82	94	96	74½	75½
" 11	69	74½	91	102½	94	96	83	84	90	92½	75½	76½
" 18	65	75	91	102½	94	96	83	84	90	92	76	77
" 25	74½	79½	91	102½	94	96	83	84	88	90	76	77
September ... 1	74½	77	91	102½	94	96	82	84	88	90	75	76
" 8	72½	75	105	110	94	96	83	84	85	87½	76	77
" 15	70	72½	105	110	94	96	80	82	88	88½	75	76
" 22	67½	70	105	110	80	82	88	88½	74	75
" 29	67½	70	105	110	..	89	82½	83	82	84	71	72
October 6	67½	70	110	112	85	87	82½	83	81	00	69	70
" 13	77	..	105	110	82	83	82	83½	82	83	69	70
" 20	71½	77½	106	108	80	81	82	83½	82	83	69	70
" 27	73	75	103	105	78	80	82	83½	80	82	68	69
November ... 3	72	73	82½	101	79	80	83	84½	78	80	67	68
" 10	68	70	100	105	80	82	83	84½	78	80	66	67
" 17	66½	68	100	105	77	79	80	82	78	80	66	67
" 24	66	67½	101½	102	77	78	80	81	78	80	66	67
December ... 1	66	67½	101½	102	77	78	78	80	78	80	66	67
" 8	66	67½	101½	102	77	78	79	80	78	80	66	67
" 15	66	67½	101½	102	77	79	78	79	78	80	66	67
" 22	66	67½	101½	102	77	78	78	79	78	80	66	67
" 29	101½	102	77	78	78	79	66	67

Th
seven y

1872
1873
1874
1875

Th

Via Montr
Via Coatic
By Richell
In sea-goir

Tot

It v
enormov
receipts
In addi
from 300
1876 the
bushels.
through
from the
Kingstor
recorded
tranship
in this n

OATS.

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

	Receipts. Bushels.	Shipments. Bushels.		Receipts. Bushels.	Shipments Bushels.
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			

The following is a detailed statement of shipments:—

	1878. Bush.	1877. Bush.	1876. Bush.	1875. Bush.	1874. Bush.
Via Montreal and Champlain Railway....	88	35,168	1,105	450	34,284
Via Coaticook.....	10,336	3,217	45,536	87,280	44,948
By Richelieu Co's steamers, barges, &c...	863	15,179	17,681	180,697	10,933
In sea-going vessels by Ri. St. Lawrence..	946,089	346,578	2,958,552	96,150	171,212
Totals	957,376	400,142	3,022,874	364,577	261,377

It will be seen that the receipts and shipments of Oats enormously increased in 1876, and this increase was mainly in receipts by Lachine Canal and shipments to the United Kingdom. In addition to the recorded receipts, there is annually received from 300,000 to 500,000 bushels of which no record is kept. In 1876 these unrecorded receipts amounted to fully half a million bushels. The decrease in the receipts in 1877 was largely in through shipments from the Western States, as can be judged from the fact that in 1876, 803,859 bushels were transhipped at Kingston for Montreal, whereas in 1877 not a single bushel is recorded as having been transhipped. In 1878, there were transhipped at Kingston for Montreal, 165,844 bushels. The price in this market was very steady throughout the year.

PRICES OF OATS IN MONTREAL DURING FOUR YEARS.

WEEK ENDING	1875		1876		1877		1878	
	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	40	to 42	30	to 32	37	to 38	28	to 30
"..... 13	41	42	30	32	37	38	28	30
"..... 20	42	43	30	32	37	38	28	30
"..... 27	42	44	30	32	37	38	28	30
February..... 3	41	44	30	32	37	38	28	30
"..... 10	42	44	30	32	37	38	27	29
"..... 17	42	44	30	32	37	38	27	29
"..... 24	42	44	30	32	40	45	27	29
March..... 3	42	44	30	32	40	45	27	29
"..... 10	43	45	30	32	40	45
"..... 17	43	45	30	32	40	45
"..... 24	43	45	30	32	40	45
"..... 31	43	45	30	32	40	45
April..... 7	48	40	30	32	40	45
"..... 14	49	50	40	45
"..... 21	49	50	Nominal.		..	34
"..... 28	50	52	45	48	..	34
May..... 5	50	52	45	48	..	34
"..... 12	50	52	45	48	31	33
"..... 19	50	52	46	49	30	31½
"..... 26	50	52	35½	36	46	48	30	32
June..... 2	50	52	36	37	46	48	30	32
"..... 9	49	50	37	37½	42	43	30	31
"..... 16	49	50	37	38	42	43	28	30
"..... 23	47½	49	37	38	41	43	26	28
"..... 30	47½	49	35	36	38	40	26	28
July..... 7	47	48	34	35	38	41	25	27
"..... 14	47	48	34	35	39	41	25	27
"..... 21	47	48	34	35½	39	41	26	28
"..... 28	47	48	34	35½	39	41	28	30
August..... 4	47	48	34½	35½	39	40	30	31
"..... 11	47	38	34½	35½	38	40	29	30
"..... 18	47	48	34½	35½	36	38	29	30
"..... 25	47	50	35	37	35	36	29	30
September..... 1	..	47	35	37	35	36	29	30
"..... 8	42	44	35	37	34	35	29	30
"..... 15	..	41	35	37	33	34	..	29
"..... 22	..	41	35	57	33	34	29	30
"..... 29	..	41	35	37	32	33	29	30
October..... 6	37½	..	37	38	32	33	..	28
"..... 13	36	37½	37	38	32	33	..	28
"..... 20	36	37½	37	38	31	32	..	28
"..... 27	36	37½	37	38	29	31	..	28
November..... 3	36	37½	38	39½	27	29	27	28
"..... 10	36	37½	38	39½	27	29	..	27
"..... 17	33	344	37	38	27	29	..	27
"..... 24	32	333	37	38	27	29	..	27
December..... 1	30	33	37	38	27	29	..	28
"..... 8	30	32	37	30	28	30	..	28
"..... 15	30	32	37	30	28	30	..	28
"..... 22	30	32	37	38	28	30	28	29
"..... 29	30	32	37	38	28	30	28	29

seven

1872..
1873..
1874..

The

By Rive
Via Mon
Via Coa
By Lach

A
the ex
Barley
176,95
year w
being
Montr
has be
notice
grade
great s
British
be of c
the col
outlet
nearer
modera
almost
fall and
no imp

BARLEY.

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

	Receipts. Bushels.	Shipments. Bushels.		Receipts. Bushels.	Shipments. Bushels.
1872.....	129,064	118,496	1875.....	181,935	176,950
1873.....	194,872	153,362	1876.....	270,677	201,796
1874.....	175,652	45,426	1877.....	1,230,486	1,091,473
			1878.....	429,416	335,846

The following is a detailed statement of shipments :—

	1878. Bush.	1877. Bush.	1876. Bush.	1875. Bush.	1874. Bush.
By River St. Lawrence.....	81,564	1,081,462	62,538	1,086	883
Via Montreal and Champlain Railway...	2,583	1,649	636	550	14,214
Via Coaticook	124,328	2,043	32,157	53,951	26,723
By Lachine Canal, Quebec strs., &c.....	127,371	6,319	106,415	131,869	3,606
Totals.....	335,846	1,091,473	201,796	187,456	45,426

A distinguishing feature of the Barley trade in 1877 was the export to Great Britain. From Montreal, the shipments of Barley amounted to 1,091,473 bushels, against 201,796 in 1876; 176,950 bushels in 1875; 145,276 bushels in 1874. In no previous year were the exports so large as in 1877, the next largest export being 1,010,392 bushels in 1865. In addition to the export from Montreal last year a considerable quantity of Canadian barley has been exported to England *via* New York. It is important to notice that the bulk of the export, if not the whole, was of the grade known as No. 2. American customers for our barley lay great stress upon its color, and insist upon having No. 1. The British market, on the other hand, is only concerned that it shall be of certain weight per bushel for malting purposes, and regards the color as a minor matter. The effect of this new and capacious outlet was to bring up the price of No. 2 barley to much nearer the figure of No. 1. In 1878 the export continued on a moderately large scale during the early part of the year, but almost subsided after the opening of navigation, and during the fall and winter months, owing to a failure in the crop, there was no improvement. As a consequence we have to record a large

decrease in both receipts and shipments as compared with 1877. The shipments of Barley from Ontario to Oswego during four seasons were as follows:—

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

The market here was a dull one until October, when in consequence of the short crop a considerable rise in price occurred.

PRICES OF BARLEY IN MONTREAL DURING SIX YEARS.

DATE.	1873		1877		1876		1875		1874		1873	
	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.	
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
January..... 8	55	to 65	60	to 65	55	to 60	0 95	to 1 00	1 00	to 1 10	55	to 60
“.....15	55	65	55	60	55	60	0 95	1 00	1 00	1 10	55	60
“.....22	55	65	55	60	55	80	0 90	0 95	1 00	1 10	55	60
“.....29	55	65	55	60	55	80	0 90	0 95	1 00	1 10	55	60
February..... 5	55	65	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	80	0 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 00	1 10	55	60
“.....12	55	65	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	80	0 85	0 90	1 15	1 30	55	60
“.....19	55	65	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	80	0 82 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 15	1 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	60
“.....26	55	65	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	80	0 82 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 15	1 25	45	60
March..... 5	55	65	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	80	0 77 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 82 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 15	1 25	45	60
“.....12	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	80	0 75	0 00	1 15	1 25	45	60
“.....19	60	65	55	80	0 75	0 00	1 15	1 25	45	60
“.....25	Nominal,		55	80	0 70	0 75	1 15	1 25	45	60
April..... 2	do	...	55	80	0 70	0 00	1 10	1 15	45	60
“..... 9	do	...	55	80	0 65	0 70	1 10	1 15	45	60
“.....16	do	0 55	0 70	1 10	1 15	45	60
“.....23	55	65	do	0 65	0 70	1 10	1 15	45	60
“.....30	55	65	do	0 65	0 70	1 10	1 15	45	60
May..... 7	55	65	75	0 80	0 00	1 10	1 15	45	60
“.....14	55	60	75	0 80	0 00	1 10	1 15	45	60
“.....21	55	60	65	75	50	55	0 80	0 85	1 10	1 15	50	55
“.....28	55	60	65	75	50	55	0 80	0 85	0 00	1 10	50	5c
June..... 4	55	60	65	0 80	0 85	0 95	1 00	50	55
September.....24	0 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 75	0 90	0 95
October..... 1	85	90	0 74	0 75	0 90	0 95
“..... 8	85	90	70	75	0 74	0 75	0 90	0 95	1 00
“.....15	85	90	67	72	0 70	0 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 90	0 95	1 00	1 10
“.....22	85	65	70	0 65	0 70	0 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 90	1 00	1 10
“.....29	75	85	65	70	0 70	0 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 90	1 00	1 10
November..... 5	75	85	65	70	0 00	0 65	0 90	0 95	1 00	1 10
“.....12	75	85	55	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	70	0 00	0 65	0 90	0 95	1 05
“.....19	75	85	55	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	65	0 00	0 60	0 90	0 95	1 05
“.....26	75	85	55	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	65	0 00	0 60	0 90	1 00	1 05
December..... 3	75	85	55	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	65	0 00	0 60	0 95	1 00	1 00	1 10
“.....10	75	85	55	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	65	0 00	0 60	0 95	1 00	1 05	1 10
“.....17	70	80	55	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	65	0 55	0 60	0 95	1 00	1 05	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
“.....24	70	80	55	65	60	65	0 55	0 60	0 95	1 00	1 05	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
“.....31	70	80	55	65	60	65	0 55	0 60	0 95	1 00	1 05	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$

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

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE AT MONTREAL DURING THE YEAR 1878.

	WHEAT. Bushels.	CORN. Bushels.	PEAS. Bushels.	OATS. Bushels.	BARLEY. Bush.	RYE. Bush.	FLOUR. Brls.	OATMEAL. Brls.	CORNME'L Brls.	ASHES.		BUTTER. Kegs.	CHEESE. Boxes.
										Pots. Barrels.	Pearls. Barrels.		
Per Gr'd Trunk R'y.	1,914,403	105,498	522,244	113,993	171,078	787,620	81,743	9,029	5,559	179,322	412,866
Per Lachine Canal Steamers.....	5 475,692	6,011,823	1,089,189	699,110	258,338	18,952	128,759	15,105	227	2,365	13,880	71,529
Total 1878.	7,390,095	6,117,323	1,611,433	723,103	429,416	18,952	916,379	96,939	9,256	7,924	193,202	484,395
Total 1877.	7,218,092	4,617,015	810,901	323,075	1,230,486	39,200	823,873	28,605	18,100	11,652	67	124,955	251,764
Increase or decrease.	172,003 Increase.	1,500,311 Increase.	800,532 Increase.	400,028 Increase.	810,070 Decrease.	20,248 Decrease.	92,506 Increase.	68,334 Increase.	8,844 Decrease.	3,728 Decrease.	67 Decrease.	68,247 Increase.	232,651 Increase.

TOTAL SHIPMENTS OF PRODUCE BY ALL CHANNELS FROM MONTREAL DURING THE YEAR 1878.

	WHEAT. Bush.	CORN. Bushels.	PEAS. Bushels.	OATS. Bushels.	BARLEY. Bush.	RYE. Bushels.	FLOUR. Brls.	OATMEAL. Brls.	CORNME'L Brls.	ASHES.		BUTTER. Kegs.	CHEESE. Boxes.
										Pots. Barrels.	Pearls. Barrels.		
European via River St. Lawrence.....	5 552,592	5,546,615	1,881,582	904,156	81,564	38,222	154,084	70 258	40	7,262	866	109,456	462,362
European via Port-land	1,060,017	96,083	323,282	41,933	124,328	50,534	27,849	388	86	60,218	32,492
Lower Ports via Riv. St. Lawrence.....	4,751	291	12,658	319	78	161,885	2,204	4,141	1	1	9,812	2,054
Via Lachine Canal & Quebec Steamers..	178,098	17,931	6,848	544	125,476	218,699	849	5,989	529	105	863	1,890
Via Gr'd Trunk R'y.	5,853	3,341	2,258	10,336	1,817	145	105,661	3,325	12,626	157	2	5,498	2,800
Via Champlain and Montreal R'y.....	1,111	529	170	88	2,583	4	25,330	404	1,178	400	193	965	345
Total 1878.	6,802,822	5,664,835	2,226,792	957,376	335,846	38,371	716,793	104,934	23,984	8,797	1,253	186,812	501,943
Total 1877.	5,848,363	4,226,296	1,127,245	400,142	1,091,473	39,134	743,247	46,709	40,020	14,761	1,059	136,343	453,107
Increase or decrease.	954,459 Increase.	1,438,539 Increase.	1,099,547 Increase.	557,234 Increase.	755,627 Decrease.	763 Decrease.	32,454 Decrease.	58,175 Increase.	16,036 Decrease.	5,964 Decrease.	194 Increase.	50,469 Increase.	48,836 Increase.

MOVEMENTS OF PRODUCE BY RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, 1878.—SHIPMENTS OF PRODUCE TO PARTICULAR PORTS.

Increase or decrease.	951,459	1,438,539	1,099,547	557,234	755,627	763	52,454	58,175	16,036	5,964	194	50,469	48,836
	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.

MOVEMENTS OF PRODUCE BY RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, 1878.—SHIPMENTS OF PRODUCE TO PARTICULAR PORTS.

Via River St. Lawrence, from the opening of navigation (April 9th) to the close, (December 4th).

PORTS.	WHEAT.	CORN.	PEAS.	OATS.	BARLEY.	RYE.	FLOUR.	MEAL.	ASHES.	BUTTER.	CHEESE.	PORK.	LARD.	MEATS.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Kegs.	Boxes.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Pkges.
Liverpool..	2,380,356	1,570,028	658,066	423,730	32,641	27,406	47,079	5,145	77,740	399,709	369	427	2,225
London...	643,665	426,272	448,550	311,406	4,866	25	1,265	1,619	27,187	1
Glasgow...	707,460	1,933,704	233,714	137,373	30,475	112,607	23,194	1,718	29,673	30,726	84	83
Cork, orders	1,210,880	958,696	383,088	17,747	38,222
Aberdeen..	31,016	40,594	6,100
Belfast...	28,167
Bristol....	131,227	81,795	45,731	2,529	344	4,715
Dundee....	3,923	3,812	926
Glocester..	25,950	103,022	26,032
Hr.....	49,048	286,800
Leith.....	36,417	75,429	38,764
Sunderland	23,167
Swansea...	37,924	24,170	9,290
Barbadoes,	400	300	6,900	250	80	25
Antwerp...	26,006
Bordeaux..	72,532
Havre.....	234,412
	5,552,992	5,546,615	1,881,582	904,156	81,564	38,222	154,684	70,298	8,128	109,456	462,362	453	427	2,309
Low'r ports	4,751	291	12,658	319	78	161,885	6,345	2	9,812	2,054	5,765	62	72
Total, 1878.	5,557,743	5,546,906	1,894,240	904,475	81,642	38,222	316,569	76,643	8,130	119,268	464,416	6,218	489	2,381
Total, 1877.	5,555,221	4,070,282	1,001,978	345,313	1,078,532	39,132	314,395	49,925	11,793	105,381	411,739	12,092	4,162	8,234
	2,522	1,476,624	892,262	559,162	996,890	910	2,174	26,718	3,663	13,387	52,667	5,874	3,673	5,853
	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Increase.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Increase.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF MONTREAL.

The following comparative statement shows the exports *via* the St. Lawrence to London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Cork, during the past three seasons:—

	LONDON.			LIVERPOOL.		
	1876	1877	1878	1876	1877	1878
Wheat..... bush..	799,687	570,172	643,665	1,638,572	1,704,740	2,380,356
Corn..... bush..	426,875	417,679	426,272	860,401	1,141,405	1,570,028
Peas..... bush..	431,958	161,844	448,550	346,270	320,962	658,066
Oats..... bush..	1,902,120	120	311,406	631,011	290,805	433,730
Flour..... brls ..	6,287	14,627	4,866	14,700	50,163	27,406
Butter..... kegs..	1,380	6,710	1,619	124,633	62,175	77,740
Cheese..... boxes..	22,463	38,202	27,187	407,904	338,014	399,709
Ashes..... brls ..	785	762	1,265	9,296	8,544	5,145

	GLASGOW.			CORK.		
	1876	1877	1878	1876	1877	1878
Wheat..... bush..	1,192,803	1,236,560	707,460	738,084	1,243,115	1,210,880
Corn..... bush..	1,063,006	1,030,066	1,933,704	1,122,793	971,724	958,698
Peas..... bush..	217,217	198,816	233,714	156,837	208,211	383,088
Oats..... bush..	836,469	29,100	137,373	102,437	24,360	17,747
Flour..... brls ..	105,828	62,152	122,607	1,284
Butter..... kegs..	33,024	25,572	29,673
Cheese..... boxes..	36,975	32,840	30,726
Ashes..... brls ..	2,281	2,485	1,718

TRANSHIPMENT AT KINGSTON.

The quantities of the various kinds of grain transhipped at Kingston into barges for Montreal, are shown by the following statement for the past four years:—

GRAIN.	1878	1877	1876	1875
Wheat.....	3,695,474	4,196,244	3,505,791	5,156,444
Corn.....	4,894,449	3,597,804	2,564,187	1,321,251
Peas.....	400,194	188,340	239,730	486,085
Oats.....	165,844	803,859	47,613
Barley.....	63,025	525,344	25,700	39,397
Rye.....	19,000	39,400
Totals.....	9,237,986	8,547,132	7,139,267	7,050,790

on t

1875.
1876.
1877.
1878.

BREA

from
Mani
joined
figure
ion d
matel
aboveWheat.
Indian C
Barley.
Rye....
Oats...Wheat F
Indian C
Rye Flo

Stocks of Wheat and Corn in store in London and Liverpool on the 31st December, for the last four years :—

YEAR.	LONDON.		LIVERPOOL.	
	Wheat.	Corn.	Wheat.	Corn.
1875.....qrs.....	557,992	56,940	793,613	32,687
1876.....".....	345,824	215,737	311,930	139,723
1877.....".....	520,000	40,100	353,243	50,199
1878.....".....	290,000	150,000	150,000	180,000

BREADSTUFFS IMPORTED INTO CANADA FROM THE UNITED STATES.

A return showing the quantities of grain, flour, &c., exported from the United States to the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba furnishes the figures in the first column of the sub-joined statement for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1878. The figures in the second column indicate shipments from the Dominion during the same period, the third column showing approximately the quantities that went into consumption in the provinces above named :—

	Imported from United States.	Shipped of same from Canada.	Quantity remain'g for consumption.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat.....	5,666,201	4,112,894	1,553,307
Indian Corn.....	7,503,824	3,986,905	3,516,919
Barley.....	296,315	275,943	20,372
Rye.....	144,821	144,831
Oats.....	2,248,815	90,799	2,158,016
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
Wheat Flour.....	122,840	2,124	120,716
Indian Cornmeal.....	74,221	74,221
Rye Flour.....	100	100

ASHES.

The receipts of Ashes at Inspection Stores in 1878 were as follows:—

DATE.	POTS.					PEARLS.			
	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	U. B.	Brls.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	Brls.
January	415	22	9	1	447	23	0	0	23
February	457	16	12	0	485	21	0	0	21
March.....	544	5	0	0	549	0	0	0	0
April.....	625	9	2	0	636	184	0	0	184
May.....	1643	25	8	0	1676	16	0	0	16
June.....	1216	30	10	2	1258	110	0	0	110
July.....	978	30	10	0	1018	127	13	0	140
August.....	493	42	12	0	547	241	6	0	247
September.....	516	22	7	0	545	174	1	0	175
October.....	599	59	15	0	673	185	8	0	193
November.....	387	52	4	0	443	67	10	0	77
December.....	127	11	8	0	146	58	3	0	61
Totals.....	8000	323	97	3	8423	1206	41	0	1247

The deliveries of Ashes in the past three years were as follows :

DATE.	1878.			1877.			1875.		
	Pots.	Pearls.	Brls.	Pots.	Pearls.	Brls.	Pots.	Pearls.	Brls.
January.....	33	23	56	409	3	412	262	15	277
February.....	51	20	71	556	12	568	426	9	435
March.....	171	150	321	600	9	609	391	26	417
April.....	371	121	492	313	6	319	99	18	117
May.....	2110	320	3430	2487	198	2685	1852	151	2003
June.....	1222	133	1355	2007	346	2353	1294	199	1493
July.....	1205	137	1342	1310	100	1419	1679	146	1825
August.....	1158	211	1369	1644	287	1931	1381	137	1548
September.....	979	111	1090	956	101	1057	1959	225	2184
October.....	1272	255	1527	1827	574	2401	1663	555	2218
November.....	468	141	609	962	69	1031	1633	107	1740
December.....	154	40	194	183	125	308	371	7	378
Totals.....	9194	1662	10856	13254	1830	15084	13010	1625	14635

For several years past the trade in ashes has been assuming smaller proportions, but in no previous year has there been such a sudden collapse as in 1878, when the receipts dwindled to a smaller figure than has been known in twenty years, being 8,423

barrel
and 1,
Prices
manu
two y
makes
shipp
barrels
The sh
large c
were
Pots fr
our ma
not qu
Liverp
there i
cember
in Mo
the clo
barrels
Pearls,
Montre

Pots—

Pearls

Th

Ashes a

1869.....
1870.....
1871.....
1872.....
1873.....
1874.....
1875.....
1876.....
1877.....
1878.....

barrels pots and 1247 barrels pearls, against 12,533 barrels pots and 1,711 barrels pearls in 1877, itself a year of light receipts. Prices also was again unprecedentedly low and yielded no profit to manufacturers or shippers. The low range of prices in the past two years has caused a reduction in the manufacture, which makes itself seen in the decreased receipts at this port. The shipments to Great Britain were not large, reaching only 8,602 barrels against 13,882 barrels in 1877, and 13,660 barrels in 1876. The shipments to the United States of both Pots and Pearls were large considering the limited extent of the whole business, and were a great relief to our market. Several hundred barrels of Pots from two to three years old and which had greatly depressed our market, were so got rid of, and it is believed that nearly, if not quite all the very old Ashes which had been long held in Liverpool, were disposed of after the advance which took place there in October last. The stock in Liverpool on the 31st December, 1878, was:—Pots, 1,465 barrels; Pearls, 135 barrels, and in Montreal, Pots, 1,123 barrels; Pearls, 238 barrels. While at the close of the year 1877, there were in Liverpool:—Pots, 2,620 barrels; Pearls, 260 barrels; in Montreal, Pots, 1,894 barrels; Pearls, 33 barrels. The highest and lowest prices of Ashes in Montreal during the past two seasons were:—

1877.			1878.		
	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
Pots—Firsts	\$4 55	\$3 70	Pots—Firsts	\$4 12½	\$3 67
Seconds.....	3 55	3 00	Seconds.....	3 50	3 25
Thirds	3 00	2 50	Thirds.....	2 85	2 62½
Pearls—Firsts	6 25	4 35	Pearls—Firsts	6 00	4 90
Seconds...	Nominal.		Seconds...	4 90	...

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.
1869.....	13,510	1,100	380	67	3,052	459	49	5
1870.....	12,955	961	289	71	2,628	266	20	1
1871.....	12,121	1,138	330	56	2,520	357	6	0
1872.....	13,274	1,264	460	87	2,189	403	3	0
1873.....	12,632	1,041	354	224	1,753	369	1	0
1874.....	12,581	1,042	328	75	2,046	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	1,206	41	0	0

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

WHENCE.	1878.		1877.		1876.		1875.		1874.	
	Pots & Pearls.	Pots & Pearls.	Pots & Pearls.	Pots & Pearls.	Pots.	Pearls.	Pots.	Pearls.	Pots.	Pearls.
	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.
To Liverpool	5,145	8,543	9,296	9,787	963	7,771	731			
London	1,265	762	785	949	503	956	226			
Glasgow	1,718	2,484	2,281	2,090	280	3,639	80			
Liverpool <i>via</i> Portland.....	474	2,091	1,298	698	125	2,582	285			
Totals....	8,602	13,882	13,660	13,524	1,871	14,948	1,322			

The Inspector issued the following comparative statement for 1878 :—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

REMAINING OVER.

	Pots.	Pearls.	Total.
31st December, 1878	1,123	238	1,361
31st December 1877.....	1,894	653	2,547

RECEIPTS.

1st January to 31st December, 1878	8,423	1,247	9,670
1st January to 31st December, 1877.....	12,533	1,711	14,244
Decrease in Receipts	4,110	464	4,574

DELIVERIES.

1st January to 31st December, 1878	9,194	1,662	10,856
1st January to 31st December, 1877	13,254	1,830	15,084
Increase in Deliveries.....	4,060	168	4,228

STOCK IN STORE.

31st December, 1878	1,123	238	1,361
31st December. 1877	1,894	653	2,547
Decrease in Stock.....			1,186

PRI

DAT

January

"

"

February

"

"

March ...

"

"

"

April

"

"

May

"

"

June

"

"

July

"

"

August ...

"

"

September

"

"

October...

"

"

November

"

"

December

"

"

"

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

DATE.	1878.						1877.					
	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 77½ @	3 85	...	3 10	...	2 75	4 40 @	4 50	0 00 @	0 00	0 00 @	...
".....14	3 90	4 01	...	3 25	None.		4 45	4 55	0 00	3 50	0 00	2 50
".....21	3 80	3 90	...	3 35	None.		4 35	4 45	0 00	3 50	0 00	2 50
".....28	3 80	3 90	...	3 35	None.		4 25	4 30	0 00	3 50	0 00	2 50
February....4	3 72½	3 80	3 30	3 35	None.		4 15	4 20	Nominal.		Nominal.	
".....11	3 75	3 80	...	3 37½	...	2 70	4 12½	20	do		do	
".....18	3 80	3 82½	3 35	3 37½	None.		4 05	4 15	do		do	
".....25	3 80	3 90	...	3 40	None.		4 05	4 15	do		do	
March.....3	4 05	4 10	...	3 40	...	2 75	4 00	4 10	do		do	
".....10	4 00	4 12½	...	3 42½	...	2 85	4 00	4 10	do		do	
".....17	3 92½	4 00	None.		None.		4 00	4 07½	do		do	
".....24	3 82½	3 90	...	3 40	None.		4 00	4 05	do		do	
".....31	3 85	3 90	...	3 40	None.		4 05	4 15	...	3 50	Nominal.	
April.....7	3 87½	3 90	None.		None.		4 07½	4 15	...	3 50	do	
".....14	3 87½	3 90	None.		None.		4 15	4 25	3 50	3 60	do	
".....21	3 90	4 02½	None.		None.		4 17½	4 25	3 50	3 60	do	
".....28	3 92½	4 00	None.		None.		4 20	4 25	3 50	3 60	do	
May.....5	3 92½	4 90	None.		None.		4 20	4 30	3 50	3 55	do	
".....12	3 92½	4 05	3 42½	3 45	...	2 75	4 35	4 37½	3 55	...	do	
".....19	3 90	4 02½	None.		...		4 45	4 50	3 50	...	do	
".....26	3 90	4 00	...	3 42½	...	2 75	4 20	4 30	3 55	...	do	
June.....2	3 80	3 90	...	3 45	None.		4 12½	4 17½	3 50	...	2 75	...
".....9	3 77½	3 85	...	3 45	None.		4 12½	4 17½	3 50	...	3 00	...
".....16	3 70	3 77½	...	3 40	...	2 65	4 12½	4 17½	3 50	...	3 00	...
".....23	3 72½	3 80	...	3 40	...	2 62½	4 12½	4 17½	3 50	...	3 00	...
".....30	3 75	3 80	None.		None.		4 12½	4 17½	3 50	...	Nominal.	
July.....7	3 70	3 77½	None.		None.		4 07½	4 12½	3 50	...	do	
".....14	3 70	3 75	...	3 40	None.		4 05	4 10	3 50	...	2 80	...
".....21	3 72½	3 77½	...	3 40	None.		4 05	4 12½	3 50	...	2 80	...
".....28	3 72½	3 77½	...	3 40	...	2 75	4 07½	4 12½	3 50	...	Nominal.	
August....4	3 72½	3 77½	...	3 40	...	2 75	4 07½	4 12½	3 35	3 40	do	
".....11	3 77½	3 96½	...	3 45	...	2 75	4 07½	4 12½	3 40	...	2 60	2 65
".....18	3 85	3 92½	...	3 45	...	2 75	4 07½	4 12½	3 40	...	2 65	...
".....25	4 05	4 12½	3 40	3 50	...	2 80	4 07½	4 12½	3 35	...	2 65	...
September..1	4 00	4 12½	3 35	3 40	...	2 80	4 00	4 07½	3 35	3 45	2 65	...
".....8	3 90	4 10	...	3 30	2 75	2 80	4 00	4 10	3 30	3 35	2 65	...
".....15	3 90	4 00	None.		None.		4 05	4 12½	3 40	...	Nominal.	
".....22	3 87½	4 00	...	3 30	...	2 80	4 05	4 10	3 30	...	do	
".....29	3 87½	3 95	...	3 2½	...	2 80	4 05	4 12½	3 40	...	2 55	...
October....6	3 85	3 90	...	3 25	...	2 80	4 05	4 12½	3 30	...	2 75	...
".....13	3 80	3 90	3 25	3 30	...	2 80	3 87½	3 92½	3 50	...	2 65	...
".....20	2 80	3 87½	3 25	3 30	...	2 80	3 80	3 92½	3 50
".....27	3 80	3 87½	...	3 30	...	2 80	3 75	3 85	2 60	2 70
November..3	3 80	3 85	3 30	3 35	...	2 80	3 70	3 80	3 15	...	2 50	...
".....10	3 75	3 82	None.		None.		3 72½	3 77½	3 00	3 10
".....17	3 76	3 75	...	3 30	...	2 80	3 72½	3 75	2 50	...
".....24	3 70	3 75	...	3 30	None.		3 70	3 75	3 00	3 10
December..1	3 70	3 75	None.		None.		3 70	3 75	2 75	...
".....8	3 75	3 85	None.		None.		3 72½	3 80	3 10	...	2 75	...
".....15	3 90	4 00	None.		None.		2 72½	3 77½	3 10
".....22	3 90	...	None.		None.		3 72½	3 80
".....29	3 57½	3 80	None.		None.		3 72½	3 80

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

DATE.	1876.				1877.				
	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	4 80	@	No sales.	5 25	@	5 35 @
"..... 14	5 00	No sales.	6 00
"..... 21	5 00	No sales.
"..... 28	No sales.	No sales.	Nominal.	Nominal.
February..... 5	Do	No sales.	"	"
"..... 11	Do	No sales.	"	"
"..... 18	Do	No sales.	"	"
"..... 25	5 25	5 50	No sales.	6 25	4 90	5 00
March..... 3	5 25	5 50	No sales.	Nominal.	Nominal.
"..... 11	70 brrls. on p. t.	No sales.	"	"
"..... 17	No sales.	No sales.	"	"
"..... 24	Do	No sales.	"	"
"..... 31	Do	No sales.	"	"
April..... 7	70 brrls. s. on t	No sales.	"	"
"..... 13	5 50	No sales.	"	"
"..... 21	5 75	6 00	No sales.	"	"
"..... 28	No sales.	No sales.	"	"
May..... 5	Sales on p. t.	No sales.	"	"
"..... 12	5 75	No sales.	"	"
"..... 19	5 75	No sales.	"	"
"..... 26	5 75	5 85	No sales.	"	"
June..... 2	5 70	No sales.	"	"
"..... 9	No sales.	No sales.	6 00	"
"..... 16	5 60	5 70	No sales.	5 80	5 90	"
"..... 23	No sales	No sales.	5 80	"
"..... 30	5 70	5 80	No sales.	5 80	"
July..... 7	5 70	5 90	No sales.	5 50	"
"..... 14	5 50	No sales.	5 10	5 10	"
"..... 21	5 50	No sales.	5 10	"
"..... 28	5 45	4 90	5 00	"
August..... 4	5 45	No sales.	5 00	"
"..... 11	5 35	No sales.	4 92½	5 05	4 80
"..... 18	5 30	5 35	No sales.	4 90	4 95	4 75	4 80
"..... 25	5 25	5 35	No sales.	4 85	4 90	No sales.
September..... 1	5 12½	5 20	No sales.	4 75	4 80	"
"..... 8	4 95	5 05	No sales.	4 50	4 62½	"
"..... 15	4 95	5 05	No sales.	4 50	4 60	"
"..... 22	4 90	No sales.	4 50	Nominal.
"..... 29	4 90	4 95	No sales.	4 50	4 55	"
October..... 6	No sales.	No sales.	4 50	4 55	"
"..... 13	5 00	5 05	No sales.	4 45	4 50	"
"..... 20	5 00	5 05	No sales.	4 45	4 50	"
"..... 27	5 25	No sales.	4 40	"
November..... 3	5 35	5 40	No sales.	4 35	4 40	"
"..... 10	5 40	5 50	No sales.	4 40	"
"..... 17	5 40	5 42½	No sales.	4 45	4 50	"
"..... 24	5 40	5 45	No sales.	4 45	4 50	"
December..... 1	5 50	No sales.	4 50	"
"..... 8	5 55	No sales.	4 50	"
"..... 15	No sales.	No sales.	4 47½	4 50	"
"..... 22	5 50	5 50	No sales.	4 47½	4 50	"
"..... 20	No sales.	No sales.	4 70	"
				No sales.	4 70	"

SUI
Receipts Shipmer
WEEK
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
T
against
shipm
against
were
the W

OAT AND CORNMEAL.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF RECORDED RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872
	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.
Receipts	106,195	46,705	27,288	18,906	20,033	18,843	16,185
Shipments	128,918	46,779	43,352	25,313	40,025	44,543	20,262

PRICES OF OATMEAL DURING TWO YEARS.

WEEK ENDING.	1877		1878		WEEK ENDING.	1877		1878	
	¢ brl. 200 lbs.	¢ brl. 200 lbs.	¢ brl. 200 lbs.	¢ brl. 200 lbs.		¢ brl. 200 lbs.	¢ brl. 200 lbs.	¢ brl. 200 lbs.	¢ brl. 200 lbs.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
January..... 8	5 30 @	5 50	4 70 @	4 75	July..... 9	6 10 @	6 35	4 00 @	4 15
"..... 15	5 35	5 50	4 70	4 75	"..... 1	6 10	6 35	4 00	4 15
"..... 22	5 35	5 50	4 70	4 80	"..... 236	6 10	6 35	4 00	4 15
"..... 29	5 40	5 50	4 70	4 80	"..... 30	5 90	6 00	4 00	4 15
February..... 5	5 40	5 50	4 70	4 80	August..... 6	5 80	5 95	4 00	4 15
"..... 12	5 40	5 50	4 65	4 75	"..... 13	5 65	5 75	4 00	4 15
"..... 19	5 45	5 60	4 50	4 70	"..... 20	5 50	5 65	4 00	4 15
"..... 25	5 50	5 60	4 50	4 70	"..... 27	4 75	5 00	4 00	4 15
March..... 5	5 50	5 65	4 50	4 70	September..... 3	4 90	5 10	4 00	4 15
"..... 12	5 50	5 65	4 50	4 60	"..... 10	4 90	5 10	4 00	4 15
"..... 19	5 70	5 85	4 50	4 60	"..... 17	4 90	5 10	4 00	4 15
"..... 25	5 70	5 85	4 50	4 60	"..... 24	4 90	5 10	4 00	4 15
April..... 2	5 70	5 85	4 50	4 60	October..... 1	4 90	5 10	4 00	4 15
"..... 9	5 70	5 85	4 50	4 60	"..... 8	4 75	4 85	4 00	4 15
"..... 16	5 70	5 85	4 50	4 60	"..... 15	4 40	4 50	4 00	4 15
"..... 23	6 00	6 25	4 35	4 45	"..... 22	4 30	4 45	4 00	4 15
"..... 30	6 25	6 50	4 35	4 45	"..... 29	4 30	4 45	3 90	4 00
May..... 7	6 25	6 50	4 35	4 45	November..... 5	4 30	4 45	3 90	4 00
"..... 14	6 30	6 50	4 35	4 45	"..... 12	4 30	4 45	3 90	4 00
"..... 21	6 30	6 50	3 95	4 00	"..... 19	4 60	4 75	3 90	4 00
"..... 28	6 20	6 35	3 95	4 00	"..... 26	4 70	4 75	3 80	4 00
June..... 4	6 20	6 35	3 95	4 00	December..... 3	4 70	4 75	3 75	4 00
"..... 11	6 10	6 35	3 95	4 00	"..... 10	4 70	4 75	3 75	4 00
"..... 18	6 10	6 35	4 10	4 20	"..... 17	4 70	4 75	3 75	4 00
"..... 25	6 10	6 35	4 00	4 15	"..... 24	4 70	4 75	3 75	4 00
July..... 2	6 10	6 35	4 00	4 15	"..... 31	4 70	4 75	3 75	4 00

PORK LARD &c.

The receipts of Pork at Montreal in 1878, were 15,709 brls. against 20,158 brls. in 1877, a decrease of 4,449 brls., and the shipments show a still larger decrease having been 11,925 brls., against 21,300 brls. in 1877, a falling off of 9,375 brls. Prices were unprecedentedly low, owing to the enormous hog crop in the Western States, which forced all hog products down to ex-

tremely low figures. The highest price in this market for Mess was \$14.50, and the lowest \$11.00 per barrel, against a range of \$18.50 to \$15, in 1877. The great bulk of the quantity shipped from Montreal is taken by the Lower Provinces, 6,218 barrels having been shipped thence in 1878, against 10,024 barrels in 1877, while to Great Britain there were exported in the year under review, 458 barrels against 2,068 barrels in 1877. The receipts of Lard, were 11,632 barrels and the shipments 7,758 barrels, against receipts of 7,390 barrels and shipments of 5,575 barrels in 1877. Prices of lard were very low ranging down from 10½ cents to 8 cents per lb. against a range of 12½ cents to 10½ cents in the previous year.

PRICES OF PORK IN MONTREAL.

DATE.	1877.				1878.			
	MESS.		THIN MESS.		MESS.		THIN MESS.	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
April..... 9	17 50	18 00	16 50	17 00	13 00	13 75	12 00	12 25
"..... 16	17 50	18 00	do	do	13 00	13 50	12 00	12 25
"..... 23	17 50	18 00	do	do	12 75	13 25	12 00
"..... 30	18 00	18 50	17 00	00 00	12 50	13 25	12 00
May..... 7	18 00	18 50	do	do	12 25	13 00
"..... 14	17 75	18 00	do	do	12 25	12 75	11 00	11 50
"..... 21	17 75	18 00	do	do	12 00	12 50	11 00	11 50
"..... 28	17 75	18 25	do	do	12 00	12 50	11 00	11 50
June..... 4	17 75	18 25	do	do	12 00	12 50	11 00	11 50
"..... 11	17 00	17 50	16 00	00 00	12 00	12 50	11 25	11 50
"..... 18	17 00	00 00	do	do	12 25	12 75	11 25	11 75
"..... 25	17 00	00 00	do	do	12 25	12 75	11 25	11 75
July..... 2	16 75	00 00	do	do	12 25	12 75	11 50	11 75
"..... 9	16 75	00 00	15 75	16 00	12 50	13 00	11 50	12 00
"..... 16	16 00	16 50	15 00	15 50	12 50	13 00	11 50	12 00
"..... 23	16 50	17 00	15 50	16 00	12 50	13 00	11 75	12 00
"..... 30	16 50	17 00	do	do	12 75	13 00	12 00	12 75
August..... 6	16 50	17 00	do	do	13 25	13 50	13 00	13 25
"..... 13	16 50	17 00	do	do	13 75	14 00	13 00	13 25
"..... 20	16 25	16 50	15 25	15 50	14 00	14 50	13 00
"..... 27	16 25	16 50	do	do	13 75	14 00	13 00
September..... 3	16 25	16 50	do	do	13 50	14 00	13 00
"..... 10	16 25	16 50	do	do	13 50	14 00	13 00
"..... 17	16 00	16 50	15 00	15 50	12 75	13 25
"..... 24	16 00	16 50	15 00	15 50	13 00	13 25
October..... 1	16 00	17 00	15 00	15 50	13 00	13 25
"..... 8	17 00	17 50	16 00	16 50	12 50	13 00
"..... 15	17 50	17 75	do	do	12 50	13 00
"..... 22	17 62½	18 00	do	do	12 00	12 50
"..... 29	17 62½	18 00	do	do	12 00	12 50
November..... 5	17 60½	18 00	do	do	11 00	12 00
"..... 12	16 82½	17 50	15 00	16 00	11 00	12 00
"..... 19	16 75	17 50	15 00	15 50	11 00	12 00
"..... 26	16 50	17 25	15 00	15 50	11 00	12 00
December..... 3	15 75	16 50	15 00	15 25	11 00	12 00
"..... 10	15 50	16 25	15 00	15 00	11 00	12 00
"..... 17	15 50	16 25	15 00	15 00	11 00	12 50
"..... 24	15 50	16 25	14 50	15 00	11 00	11 75
"..... 31	15 00	16 00	14 00	15 00	11 00	11 75

yes
Ye
1871.
1872.
1873.
1874.

exc
the
tion
Gla
acti
ord
wel
of a
cen
and
Am
The
cen
187

June
"
"
July
"
"
August
"
"

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	1875.....	boxes 542,191	542,236
1872.....	" 195,031	220,552	1876.....	" 346,602	501,284
1873.....	" 383,821	391,176	1877.....	" 251,764	453,107
1874.....	" 375,903	379,262	1878.....	" 484,395	501,943

The receipts and shipments, it will be seen were with one exception, the largest in the history of the trade at Montreal. Of the total shipments of 464,416 boxes during the season of navigation, 399,709 were to Liverpool, 27,187 to London, 30,726 to Glasgow and 2,054 to Lower Ports. The market was a moderately active one during the season, but prices, owing to an extraordinarily large production in Canada and the United States, were extremely low and only the finer qualities could be disposed of at anything like profitable prices. With fine cheese selling at 8½ cents to 9 cents per lb., buyers would not deal in poor qualities, and these were with difficulty controlled by Canadian and American shippers, by reason of the low prices of their products. The range of prices was from 7 cents for poor quality up to 9½ cents for best fall makes, against a range of 8 cents to 13 cents in 1877.

PRICES OF CHEESE IN MONTREAL DURING THREE YEARS

DATE.	1878		1877		1876		DATE.	1878		1877		1876			
	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	7½ @ 8	11 @ 12	9½ @ 10	September....	8	7 @ 8½	10½ @ 11½	8 @ 8½						
".....	11	7½	8 10½	11½	9½	10	7	8½	12	13	9	10			
".....	18	7½	8 9½	10½	9	9½	".....	17	7	8½	12	12½	11	12	
".....	25	7½	8 9½	10	9	10	".....	24	8	8½	12	12½	11	12	
July.....	2	7½	8½	8	9	8½	9½	October.....	1	8	9	11½	12½	11	12
".....	9	7½	8	8	8½	8½	9½	".....	8	8½	9½	12½	13	11	12
".....	16	7½	8½	8½	9	8½	9½	".....	15	8½	9½	12½	13	11	12
".....	23	7½	8	9	10	7	8½	".....	22	8½	9½	12	13	11	12
".....	30	7	8	9	9½	7	8½	".....	29	8½	9½	11½	12	11	12
August.....	6	7	7½	9½	10	7	8½	November.....	5	8	8½	11½	12½	11	12
".....	13	7	8	9½	10	7½	8½	".....	12	7	8	11½	12½	10½	11
".....	20	7½	8½	9	9½	8	8½	".....	19	7	8	12	12½	12	13
".....	27	7½	8½	10	10½	8	8½	".....	26	7	8	12	13	12	13½

BUTTER.

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

YEARS.	Receipts.	Shipments.	YEARS.	Receipts.	Shipments
1871.....	kegs. 161,641	193,154	1875.....	kegs. 161,812	147,509
1872.....	" 131,429	322,703	1876.....	" 139,569	194,741
1873.....	" 136,187	158,048	1877.....	" 124,935	136,343
1874.....	" 93,060	99,341	1878.....	" 193,202	186,812

The aggregate receipts and shipments in 1878, were the largest in the history of the trade, the receipts exceeding those of 1877, by 68,207 kegs and the shipments by 50,469 kegs. Of the total quantity of 119,268 kegs exported during the season of navigation, 77,740 were sent to Liverpool, 29,673 to Glasgow and 9,812 to the Lower Provinces. The trade was again very unsatisfactory, although choice qualities commanded a ready sale at fair prices throughout the year. There were in stock here however, large quantities of butter held over from the previous season, which had finally to be sold at grease prices, as low as 5 cents per lb., being accepted in order to clear out stock. There was a heavy loss sustained on these transactions, but it may serve to impress a lesson, often taught, that in the long run, it is unprofitable to carry over produce from season to season in expectation of an increased price being obtained.

PRICES OF BUTTER IN MONTREAL.

DATE.	1878		1877		1876		DATE.	1878		1877		1876	
	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	9 @ 19	15 @ 22	17 @ 24	August.....	25	6 @ 16	17 @ 22	17 @ 22½				
".....	14	9 17	15 22	17 24	September.....	1	6 16	17 21	17 22½				
".....	21	10 22	14 25	".....	8	6 16	17 21	17 22½				
".....	28	10 20	14 25	".....	15	6 16	17 21	17 22½				
May.....	5	10 19	14 23	".....	22	7 16	17 21½	18 25				
".....	12	10 17	20 23	20 22	".....	29	7 16	16 22½	20 25				
".....	19	10 16½	19 22	20 22	October.....	6	7 16½	16 22½	20 24				
".....	26	10 16½	19 22	17 21	".....	13	7 16½	16 22½	18 25				
June.....	2	10 16	28 20	16 20	".....	20	7 17	12½ 21½	17 35				
".....	9	9 16	17 19	16 20	".....	27	7 17	12½ 21½	17 35				
".....	16	9 16	16 19	16 20	November.....	3	7 17	12½ 21	18 27				
".....	23	9 16	16 19	16 20	".....	10	5 17	12½ 21	18 27				
".....	30	9 16	15 10	16 20	".....	17	5 17	12½ 21	16 26				
July.....	7	5 15	15 19	16 20	".....	24	5 17	10½ 20	16 26				
".....	14	5 16	15 19	16 19	December.....	1	5 17	10½ 20	16 26				
".....	21	5 15	15 19	16 19	".....	8	5 17	10 20	55 25				
".....	28	5 16	15 19	16 19½	".....	15	5 17	10 20	15 24				
August.....	4	5 16	15 20	16 20	".....	22	6 18	10 20	15 24				
".....	11	6 16	17 21½	17 20	".....	29	6 18	10 20	15 24				
".....	18	6 16	17 22	17 21									

Tea
CA
1
1869
1870
1871
1872
1873
in 1
sho
port
in an
of t
ger
ing
at th
than
men
Pric
cur
ly lo
they
imp
deal

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.	Value.	In Bond 31st Dec.	CALENDAR YEAR.	Tea.	Value.	In Bond 31st Dec.
	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.		Lbs.	\$	Lbs.
1869	6,241,225	1,959,595	2,050,167	1874	5,323,121	1,691,414	1,170,102
1870	6,269,061	1,846,601	2,711,574	1875	3,758,929	1,189,831	1,108,238
1871	5,285,433	1,564,977	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	3,916,283	821,086	202,936

The average cost of Tea imported in 1874 was 31c. per lb.; in 1875, 30c.; in 1876, 27c.; in 1877, 22½c., and in 1878, 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. There was literally no excitement and no speculation in the market in the year under review. Prices had been declining for so long that dealers would not incur the risk involved in carrying heavy stocks, and even extremely low prices seldom induced merchants to purchase more than they required for current wants. The competition which the importers of the United States have entered into with Canadian dealers, continued to be a cause of loss of trade to Montreal.

Throughout the year, travellers from New York and Boston were constantly to be found peddling their teas in Ontario and enjoying the free use of our markets, and they succeeded in wresting a large portion of Ontario trade from Montreal merchants. Since the close of the year the anomalous position occupied by our tea importers as regards their relations with the United States has been remedied, the government having embodied in the National Policy the encouragement of direct trade with China and Japan, and that has been sought by the re-imposition of the ten per cent. differential duty on tea imported from the United States. When the discriminating duty of ten per cent. on teas imported from the United States was before in operation, a direct trade with China and Japan sprang up and promised to assume important proportions. Our importers were able to keep the trade in their own hands and make a fair profit, but after the abolition of the ten per cent. duty, the import trade was transferred to the United States, and a large part of the Canadian business transacted from Boston and New York, instead of from Montreal as formerly. Now that the demands of the importers have been acceded to we may confidently look for a rapid increase of trade with countries of growth. The new tariff somewhat alters the duty on tea, making it both specific and *ad valorem*, instead of specific only as formerly. The object of this change is 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 Japan.

Sug
elev

1868...
1869...
1870...
1871...
1872...
1873...
1874...
1875...
1876...
1877...
1878...

Dece

1871...
1872...
1873...
1874...

were
one-l
great
was
quan
as w
unde
of th
Refir
cons
raw

SUGAR.

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

YEARS.	MOLASSES AND CANE JUICE.		SUGARS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	\$	lbs.	\$
1868.....	21,685,628	513,640	38,031,680	1,687,785
1869.....	28,335,438	724,524	29,631,066	1,415,985
1870.....	38,283,003	884,147	51,857,741	2,342,539
1871.....	2,464,806	144,284	35,966,334	1,758,597
1872.....	10,418,666	119,582	36,843,320	2,428,254
1873.....	19,849,914	391,261	36,680,630	1,682,198
1874.....	18,134,677	424,466	48,729,790	2,052,655
1875.....	15,379,374	259,085	50,542,078	1,948,742
1876.....	15,134,337	229,795	33,073,038	1,659,137
1877.....	10,772,102	228,153	24,282,724	1,568,548
1878.....	10,693,448	184,041	27,545,700	1,406,330

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.	\$
1871.....	8,293,874	390,467	1875.....	7,149,905	280,441
1872.....	12,273,862	611,432	1876.....	4,105,267	237,835
1873.....	11,954,024	535,710	1877.....	3,693,261	208,185
1874.....	16,308,607	472,222	1878.....	3,003,714	140,698

It will be noticed that the importations in 1877 and 1878, were less than in any previous year since 1867, and less than one-half of the quantity imported in 1875. Moreover the great bulk of the quantity imported in the year under review was from New York and Boston, whereas in previous years, large quantities have been imported direct from producing countries as will be seen by the statements in the first part of the work under the head of "Sugar Trade of the Dominion." The cause of this revolution in the trade was the closing of the Sugar Refinery in Montreal, in May, 1876. Prior to that date sugar consumed in Canada was nearly all refined in Montreal, the raw sugar being imported direct from Cuba and other countries,

but the trade of Montreal in refined white Sugars was thrown completely into the hands of Americans by the refusal of the Canadian Government to afford any protection to our refiners, against the drawback allowed by the Government of the United States on all refined sugar exported from that country. The new Tariff restores to us the Sugar Refining business and the direct trade with the West Indies, three cargoes of raw sugar having been imported to Montreal by the Redpath Refinery since the opening of navigation. The Refinery resumed operations in April 1879, and from the out set was able to place on the market a better article at the same prices as imported sugar under the old Tariff. The sugar crop throughout all the producing countries was larger than for some years and prices show a considerable decline even from those of the preceding year which was such a disastrous one to almost all who ventured upon speculation in this commodity. Notwithstanding an increase of 3,262,976 lbs in the quantity imported at Montreal, the value was \$162,268 less than in 1877.

The following table shows the range of prices of refined Sugar in Montreal during the year 1878:—

MONTHS.	Scotch refined.		Granulated.		Dry Crushed.	
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
January	7	@ 8½	9½	@ 9½	8½	@ 8½
February	6½	8	9	9½	8	8½
March	7	8½	9½	9½	8½	8½
April	7	8½	9	9½	8	8½
May	6½	8	9½	9½	8	8½
June	7	8½	9½	9½	8½	8½
July	7½	8½	9½	9½	8	8½
August	7	8	9½	9½	8½	8½
September	7½	8	9½	9½	8½	8½
October	7	8	9½	9½	8½	8½
November	6½	8	9	9½	8½	8½
December	6½	8	8½	9½	8	8½

These prices were the lowest for many years, and the prices of Molasses were also extremely low. One of the most important factors in bringing down prices of Molasses during 1878 was the large crop throughout the West Indies and in Cane producing countries generally, and this with the shrinkage in value which

occu
the :
at th
quar

Salt

1872...
1873...
1874...

real

April...
May...
June...
July...
August...
Septeml...
October...
Noveml...
Decemb

and I
gation

Fl
Salmon
" Macker
"

occurred in all articles through the depression of trade, placed the article upon the market at very low rates. The importations at this port were not much below those of the preceding year in quantity but the value shows a considerable depreciation.

SALT AND FISH.

The following is a statement of the quantity and value of Salt imported at Montreal during the past seven years:—

YEAR.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	YEAR.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
	Bushels.	\$		Bushels.	\$
1872.....	23,604	6,806	1875.....	162,712	32,062
1873.....	435,085	77,864	1876.....	325,275	49,173
1874.....	330,542	50,567	1877.....	271,387	46,711
			1878.....	690,164	103,470

The following table shows the prices of coarse Salt in Montreal during the past four years:

DATE.	COARSE.							
	1878.		1877		1876		1875	
	Per bag.		Per bag.		Per bag.		Per bag.	
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
April.....	75	80	55 @	57	56 @	57½	.. @	70
May.....	57½	65	..	52½	60	62	..	70
June.....	55	60	52½	55½	52½	57	67½	70
July.....	52	56	52½	55	56	58	65	70
August.....	53	70	50	52	57½	60	70	75
September.....	60	70	50	55	53	54	73	75
October.....	60	65	55	60	53	54	65	67½
November.....	62½	65	70	75	56	60	53	55
December.....	62½	65	75	80	60	62½	60	65

The following is a comparative statement of Pickled Fish and Fish Oils inspected in Montreal during the seasons of navigation of the last four years:

FISH—	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878
Salmon, tierces.....	134	103	36	48
" bbls.....	1,063	1,126	848	400
Mackeral, bbls.....	120	13	44	48
" hf-bbls.....	82	15	9	14

Herrings, inspected bbls.....	457	1,288	705	904
" " hf-bbls.....	203	500	88	12
" " Branded Nfd. bbls.....	37,687	19,526	24,831	14,791
" " " hf-bbls.....	2,729	1,846	2,410	1,258
Green Cod, tierces.....	27
" bbls.....	343	385	260	82
Lake Trout, hf-bbls.....	393	1,188	264	37
White Fish, hf-bbls.....	524	659	284
Other Fish, bbls.....	137	19
" hf-bbls.....	17	11

OILS—Whale—

Pale pkge.....
Straw ".....	4	90	15	1
Brown ".....	25

Seal—Strictly—

Pale, pkge.....	1,541	1,418	1,835	3,095
Pale, ".....	652	1,152	1,626	277
Straw, ".....	21	142	81	38
Brown ".....	9	15	18	53
Cod—A, pkge.....	334	1,267	676	1,080
" —B, ".....	41	59	4	7
Other Oils.....	1,485	1,682	1,125	1,104

The trade in Salted Fish was extremely dull during the year and prices lower than for many years past, in consequence of a falling off in demand, caused by the low prices of pork, butter cheese and provisions generally. The following is a comparative statement of prices at Montreal during the past two years :

DATE.	LABRADOR HERRING.		DRY COD.	
	1877	1878	1877	1878
	Per Bbl.	Per Bbl.	112 lbs	112 lbs
	\$c @ \$c	\$c @ \$c	\$ c@\$ c	\$ c@\$ c
April.....	7 5.75 6.00	0.00 5.00	4.75 5.25	4.25 4.50
May.....	12 5.00 5.50	0.00 5.00	4.75 5.25	4.25 4.50
June.....	2.....	4.75 5;25	4.25 4.50
July.....	7.....	4.50 4.75	4.25 4.50
August.....	17.....	4.50 4.75	4.00 4.50
September.....	22 5.00 5.25	4.75 5.00	4.00 4.50
October.....	5 5.37½	5.00 5.25	4.50 4.75	4.25 4.75
November.....	7 5.25 5.50	5.00 5.50	4.62 4.75	4.50 5.25
December.....	15 5.25 5.50	4.50 5.00	4.50 4.62	4.50 5.25

descri
four

Clothing
Carpets
Cottons
Fancy
Hats, a
Hosiery
Linen
Parasol
Shawls
Silks, S
Small V
Woolen

of ir
from

DRY GOODS.

The following comparative table shows the value of certain descriptions of dry goods imported at Montreal during the past four years :

DESCRIPTION.	1875	1876	1877	1878	Bond Dec. 31st.
Clothing	\$226,655	\$172,479	\$194,915	\$73,111	\$392
Carpets	365,503	320,222	252,702	177,511	470
Cottons	2,732,541	3,312,444	2,310,482	2,225,143	32,164
Fancy Goods	825,658	473,572	541,941	169,847	359
Hats, and Caps	286,890	317,723	309,584	322,130	3 136
Hosiery	355,675	267,563	250,424	209,818	1,047
Linen	485,192	346,138	421,902	414,905	12,627
Parasols and Umbrellas	119,725	81,183	133,396	88,339	242
Shawls	119,707	53,368	41,565	31,733
Silks, Satins and Velvets	818,217	566,791	622,079	641,217	8,752
Small Wares,	590,810	569,816	637,754	601,067	10,097
Woollens	3,686,022	2,785,802	3,017,116	2,486,620	61,554
Totals	\$10,612,605	\$8,267,101	\$8,733,860	\$7,441,141	\$130,834

IRON AND HARDWARE.

The following figures show the value of the principal items of iron and iron manufactures shipped to British North America, from the United Kingdom compared with the previous year:—

	1878.	1877.
Bar, Angle, Bolt and Rod	£146,774	£219,956
Railroad iron, all sorts	253,302	302,060
Hoops, sheets and plates	83,320	120,862
Tin plates	95,246	185,836
Cast or wrought iron	121,348	177,796
Pig iron	67,851	65,678
Hardware and Cutlery	134,030	167,345
	£901,841	£1,240,433

The following figures show the imports at Montreal compared with the two previous years:—

IMPORTS AT MONTREAL.			
	1876.	1877.	1878.
Manufactured Hardware.....	\$780,666	\$769,382	\$866,341
Iron, all sorts.....	1,165,315	1,074,200	505,271
Steel.....	168,314	130,118	511,166
Lead.....	188,566	78,419	64,187
Copper.....	44,594	42,333	129,124
Brass.....	5,342	5,398	6,436
Zinc and Spelter.....	72,833	34,014	47,801
Tubes, Piping.....	126,957	88,687	85,621
	<u>\$2,552,587</u>	<u>\$2,222,551</u>	<u>\$2,215,947</u>

IN BOND DECEMBER 31ST.			
	1876.	1877.	1878.
Manufactured Hardware.....	\$48,601	\$56,094	\$55,533
Iron, all sorts.....	9,903	2,574

The average prices of several leading articles in Montreal during past three years were:—

	1876.	1877.	1878.
	PER LB.	PER LB.	PER LB.
Steel (spring).....	\$00 4 @ 00 4½	\$... @ 00 3½	\$00 3 @ 00 4½
Cast Steel (warranted).....	00 12 @ 00 13	00 11 @ 00 12	00 10½ @ 00 12½
Sleigh Shoe steel.....	... @ 00 3½	00 2¾ @ 00 3	00 2½ @ 00 3
English Iron (bar).....	00 2 @ 00 2½	00 1 9-10 @ 2 1-5	00 4-5 @ 00 2
North Staffordshire Crown }			
Canada Plates.....	00 3¼ @ 00 3½	00 3 @ 00 3½	00 3 @ 00 3½
	PER TON.	PER TON.	PER TON.
Pig Iron (Scotch warrants)...	\$19 00 @ 20 00	17 50 @ 19 00	17 50 @ 19 00
	PER BOX.	PER BOX.	PER BOX.
Tin Plates (charcoal).....	\$6 50 @ 7 00	5 75 @ 6 60	5 75 @ 6 00
" (coke).....	5 60 @ 6 25	4 90 @ 5 25	4 75 @ 5 00
	PER LB.	PER LB.	PER LB.
Ingot Tin.....	\$00 20 @ 00 22	00 19 @ 00 20	00 16 @ 00 18
Pig Lead (English).....	00 5½ @ 00 5¾	00 5½ @ 00 5½	00 3¾ @ 00 4½
" (Spanish).....	00 5 @ 00 5½	00 4¾ @ 00 5	00 4¾ @ 00 4¾
" (American).....	00 3¾ @ 00 4
Copper.....	00 20 @ 00 23	00 18½ @ 00 20	00 16 @ 00 18

Trade during the year was very unsatisfactory in consequence of the steady decline in values.

1877
larg
view
shov
aver
inlar
of in
Mari

stea
the
bein
cons
the
great
of 3

of th
in de
ing v
to th

Dec
whic
Sorel
to the
basin
vesse
feet o
of th
lumb

M A R I N E.

The sea-going tonnage reaching this port last year exceeded 1877 by 20,407 tons, and was only 26,000 tons less than 1874, the largest year we ever had. This, is an encouraging statement, in view of the general depression of business and the large decrease shown at other important ports. As compared with 1874, the average size of vessels trading here has increased 200 tons. The inland trade has fallen off, however, principally in consequence of increased facilities for moving produce by railway to the Maritime Provinces.

The first arrival from sea was on the 13th of April, the steamship Venezia, from Cow Bay, C.B., coal-laden; on the 20th the steamships Glenfinart and Lake Michigan arrived in port, being the first vessels from Europe. The arrivals from sea were considerably greater up to the month of September than during the previous year, but in the latter part of the season they had greatly fallen off, but still leaving a balance in favor of this year of 3 vessels and 20,407 tons.

The number and tonnage of inland vessels have fallen short of the previous year by 831 (?) vessels and 83,735 tons.

Great improvements have been made in the harbour this year, in deepening and widening the channel and building and repairing wharves, which will no doubt prove to be of great advantage to the trade of the port.

The dredges were at work in the harbor up to the 9th December, doing good work in the basins and around the wharves, which was much needed. Part of the harbor plant was sent to Sorel on the 9th December and the balance on the 10th December to the same place, on account of the accumulations of ice in the basins—there to lay up for the winter.

The lumber trade to South America is again running, 20 vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of 11,013 tons, carrying 8,680,000 feet of lumber, landed at this port this season; against 10 vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of 4,378 tons, carrying 3,400,000 feet of lumber, in 1876.

com-

treal

) 4½

) 12½

) 3

) 2

) 3½

) 00

) 00

) 00

) 18

) 4½

) 4

) 4

) 18

) on-

Five hundred and sixteen (516) sea-going vessels visited the port this year of the aggregate tonnage of 399,266 tons, 249 of which were built of iron of the aggregate tonnage of 311,968 tons, and 267 of wood, of the aggregate tonnage of 85,298 tons, composed of the following nationalities, numbers and tonnage :

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British	482	382,056
Norwegian	17	7,839
American	6	2,054
Belgian	2	1,902
Austrian	3	1,304
German	4	1,255
Italian	1	534
Swedish	1	322

These vessels were navigated by 12,610 seamen.

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.
1854.....	4,251	323,578	57 Oct. 22.
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.

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.
1854.....	April 25	Dec. 6	May 30	Nov. 23
1855.....	" 28	" 12	" 9	" 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

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

VESSELS.	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878
Steamers	215	242	266	256	240	247	207
Ships	67	72	50	40	40	41	44
Barques	182	164	167	138	146	108	113
Brigs.....	20	18	15	17	18	10	9
Brigantines.....	68	59	64	53	35	29	34
Schooners	175	147	169	138	123	78	109
Total	727	702	731	642	602	513	516

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.
1854.....	258	70,910	21 Dec. 16.
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.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The value of Imports at Montreal during the past eleven years, was as follows:—

1867.....	\$28,378,117
1868.....	22,917,904
1869.....	24,097,648
1870.....	31,524,861
1871.....	35,504,334
1872.....	45,675,016
1873.....	40,714,179
1874.....	44,027,704
1875.....	35,106,948
1876.....	28,890,836
1877.....	28,283,306
1878.....	25,094,134

The following is a Statement of the value of Exports from Montreal, in 1876, 1877 and 1878:—

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Produce of the Mine.....	\$ 173,283	\$ 128,872	\$ 133,943
Produce of the Fisheries	5,604	38,479	54,687
Produce of the Forest.....	776,918	1,090,254	560,895
Animals and their produce.....	6,960,555	6,139,225	6,071,737
Agricultural products.....	11,483,284	14,295,744	12,969,582
Manufactures	716,237	1,110,046	1,043,904
Miscellaneous.....	31,959	159,205	103,885
Total	\$20,147,829	\$22,901,825	\$20,938,633
Coin and Bullion			722,356
			\$21,660,989

The value of exports in 1875 was \$19,932,233. To these figures has to be added the value of exports *via* St. Johns and Coaticook, which is about \$4,000,000 per annum.

TO ADVERTISERS IN "CANADA GAZETTE"

Yours obedient servant,
 J. G. BROWN,
 Editor of the "Canada Gazette."

J. G. BROWN,
 Editor of the "Canada Gazette."

Printed and Published by J. G. BROWN,
 at the "Canada Gazette" Office, No. 10, St. James Street, Montreal.



DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

STATUTES OF CANADA.

THE following volumes of Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, etc.
may be procured from the Queen's Printer for Canada, Ottawa, viz:—

<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">31</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Vic., Part</td> <td style="width: 10%;">1,</td> <td style="width: 10%;">1867.....</td> <td style="width: 10%;">\$1 00</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>31</td> <td>"</td> <td>2,</td> <td>1868.....</td> <td>1 00</td> <td>33</td> <td>Vic.,</td> <td>1875 (Vol. 1).....</td> <td>\$1 50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>32 & 32</td> <td>"</td> <td>"</td> <td>1869.....</td> <td>1 50</td> <td>33</td> <td>"</td> <td>1875 (Vol. 2).....</td> <td>0 80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>33</td> <td>"</td> <td>"</td> <td>1870.....</td> <td>0 80</td> <td>39</td> <td>"</td> <td>1876 (Vol. 1).....</td> <td>0 80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>34</td> <td>"</td> <td>"</td> <td>1871.....</td> <td>0 80</td> <td>39</td> <td>"</td> <td>1876 (Vol. 2).....</td> <td>0 80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35</td> <td>"</td> <td>"</td> <td>1872.....</td> <td>2 00</td> <td>40</td> <td>"</td> <td>1877 (Vol. 1).....</td> <td>1 00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>36</td> <td>"</td> <td>"</td> <td>1873.....</td> <td>1 60</td> <td>40</td> <td>"</td> <td>1877 (Vol. 2).....</td> <td>0 60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>37</td> <td>"</td> <td>"</td> <td>1874.....</td> <td>1 60</td> <td>41</td> <td>"</td> <td>1878 (Vol. 1).....</td> <td>0 50</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>41</td> <td>"</td> <td>1878 (Vol. 2).....</td> <td>0 50</td> </tr> </table>	31	Vic., Part	1,	1867.....	\$1 00				31	"	2,	1868.....	1 00	33	Vic.,	1875 (Vol. 1).....	\$1 50	32 & 32	"	"	1869.....	1 50	33	"	1875 (Vol. 2).....	0 80	33	"	"	1870.....	0 80	39	"	1876 (Vol. 1).....	0 80	34	"	"	1871.....	0 80	39	"	1876 (Vol. 2).....	0 80	35	"	"	1872.....	2 00	40	"	1877 (Vol. 1).....	1 00	36	"	"	1873.....	1 60	40	"	1877 (Vol. 2).....	0 60	37	"	"	1874.....	1 60	41	"	1878 (Vol. 1).....	0 50						41	"	1878 (Vol. 2).....	0 50
31	Vic., Part	1,	1867.....	\$1 00																																																																												
31	"	2,	1868.....	1 00	33	Vic.,	1875 (Vol. 1).....	\$1 50																																																																								
32 & 32	"	"	1869.....	1 50	33	"	1875 (Vol. 2).....	0 80																																																																								
33	"	"	1870.....	0 80	39	"	1876 (Vol. 1).....	0 80																																																																								
34	"	"	1871.....	0 80	39	"	1876 (Vol. 2).....	0 80																																																																								
35	"	"	1872.....	2 00	40	"	1877 (Vol. 1).....	1 00																																																																								
36	"	"	1873.....	1 60	40	"	1877 (Vol. 2).....	0 60																																																																								
37	"	"	1874.....	1 60	41	"	1878 (Vol. 1).....	0 50																																																																								
					41	"	1878 (Vol. 2).....	0 50																																																																								

 | | | | | | | | | |--|--|--|---|--------|--|--|--| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Criminal Laws..... | \$1 25 | | | | | | | | Orders in Council having form of Law..... | 1 25 | | | | |

25% A discount granted to the trade.

B. CHAMBERLIN, Queen's Printer.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, February, 1879.



TO ADVERTISERS IN "CANADA GAZETTE."

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the CANADA GAZETTE will hereafter please observe the following rules:—

1ST.—Address the "CANADA GAZETTE, Ottawa, Canada."

2ND.—Indicate the number of insertions required.

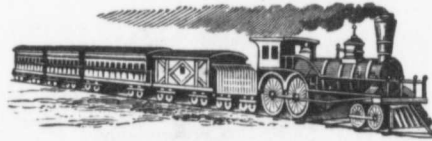
3RD.—Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, which will otherwise not be inserted. The rates being eight cents for the first insertion and two cents for each subsequent insertion, per line of nine words.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription \$4 per annum is invariably payable in advance, and that the GAZETTE will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged 10 cents each, and when required by advertisers must be remitted for likewise.

BROWN CHAMBERLIN,

Queen's Printer.

OFFICE OF QUEEN'S PRINTER, }
Ottawa, February, 1879. }



**INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
OF CANADA.**

—BETWEEN—

**RIVIERE DU LOUP, SHEDIAC, ST. JOHN,
Piotou and Halifax,**

—)IS LAID WITH(—

STEEL RAILS

AND SUPPLIED WITH

Passenger Cars,

—)FITTED UP WITH(—

SMITH'S VACUUM BRAKES & MILLER PLATFORMS,

IS IN EVERY RESPECT

A FIRST-CLASS LINE

Unsurpassed for Comfort, Safety and Speed.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

RUN ON ALL EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN

ST. JOHN, HALIFAX, QUEBEC & MONTREAL

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH

To all principal points in CANADA & UNITED STATES

This road is becoming a popular line of transport for Live Stock and Freight for shipment to Europe, via Halifax, and offers superior facilities for shipment of freight to and from the Upper Provinces, the gauge being the same as that of the Western Railways.

C. SCHREIBER,

Chief Engineer Govt. Railways in operation.

OTTAWA, April, 1879.

QUEBEC DIVISION (PROVINCE OF QUEBEC).
(MR. W. G. SHEPPARD)

Arthabaska	Gaspé	Portneuf
Beauce	Kamouraska	Quebec
Bellechasse	Levis	Quebec (city)
Bonaventure	L'Islet	Richmond, townships of
Champlain	Lotbinière	Cleveland and Shipton
Charlevoix	Megantic	only
Chicoutimi & Saguenay	Montmagny	Rimouski
Dorchester	Montmorency	Temiscouata
Drummond, township of Kingsey only	Nicolet	Wolfé

MONTREAL DIVISION (PROVINCE OF QUEBEC).
(MR. EDWIN F. KING)

Argenteuil	Joliette	St. Hyacinthe
Bagot	Laprairie	St. John's
Beauharnois	L'Assomption	St. Maurice
Berthier	Laval	Shefford
Brome	Maskinongé	Sherbrooke (town)
Chambly	Missisquoi	Soulanges
Chateauguay	Montcalm	Stanstead
Compton	Montreal (city)	Terrebonne
Drummond, except town- ship of Kingsey	Napierreville	Three Rivers (city)
	Richelieu	Two Mountains
Hochelaga	Richmond, except town- ships of Cleveland and	Vaudreuil
Huntingdon	Shipton	Verchères
Iberville	Rouville	Yamaska
Jacques Cartier		

OTTAWA DIVISION.
(MR. T. P. FRENCH)

Carleton (Ont.)	Lanark, N. R. (Ont.)	Prescott (Ont.)
Cornwall (town) Ont.	Lanark, S. R. (Ont.)	Renfrew, N. R. (Ont.)
Dundas (Ont.)	Nipissing Dist	Renfrew, S. R. (Ont.)
Glengarry (Ont.)	Ottawa City (Ont.)	Russell (Ont.)
Hastings, N. R. town- ships of Jones, Robin- son and Bangor only.	Ottawa County (Quebec) Pontiac (Quebec)	Stormont (Ont.)

KINGSTON DIVISION (PROVINCE OF ONTARIO).
(MR. R. W. BARKER)

Addington	Hastings, E. R.	Northumberland, E. R.
Brockville (town)	Hastings, W. R.	Northumberland, W. R.
Frontenac	Kingston (city)	Peterborough, E. R.
Grenville, S. R.	Leeds, S. R.	Peterborough, W. R.
Hastings, N. B. except townships of Jones, Lennox Robinson and Bangor	Leeds & Grenville, N. R.	Prince Edward

EAST TORONTO DIVISION (PROVINCE OF ONTARIO).

(MR. DANIEL SPRY)

Cardwell	Muskoka	Victoria, N. R.
Durham, E. R.	Ontario, N. R.	Victoria, S. R.
Durham, W. R.	Ontario, S. R.	York, E. R.
Grey, E. R.	Simcoe, N. R.	York, W. R.
Grey, N. R.	Simcoe, S. R.	York, N. R.
Grey, S. R.		

WEST TORONTO DIVISION (PROVINCE OF ONTARIO).

(MR. MATTHEW SWEETNAM)

Algoma	and Sarnia, as lie to	Perth, S. R.
Bruce, N. R.	the north of and in-	Toronto (city)
Bruce, S. R.	cluding the line of the	Waterloo, N. R.
Halton	Grand Trunk Railway	Waterloo, S. R.
Hamilton (city)	Lincoln	Welland
Huron, C. R.	Middlesex, N. R., except	Wellington, N. R.
Huron, N. R.	townships of Adelaide	Wellington, S. R.
Huron, S. R.	and Lobo	Wellington, C. R.
Lambton, such portions	Niagara (town)	Wentworth, N. R.
of the townships of	Peel	Wentworth, S. R.
Bosanquet, Plympton	Perth, N. R.	

LONDON DIVISION (PROVINCE OF ONTARIO).

(MR. GILBERT E. GRIFFIN)

Bothwell	Lambton, except such	Middlesex, W. R.
Brant, N. R.	portion of the town-	Middlesex, N. R., town-
Brant, S. R.	ships of Sarnia, Plymp-	ships of Adelaide and
Elgin, E. R.	ton and Bosanquet as	Lobo only.
Elgin, W. R.	lie to the north of and	Monck
Essex	including the Grand	Norfolk, N. R.
Haldimand	Trunk Railway.	Norfolk, S. R.
Kent	London (city)	Oxford, N. R.
	Middlesex, E. R.	Oxford, S. R.

BRITISH COLUMBIA DIVISION.

(MR. ROBERT WALLACE)

Carlton	New Westminster	Victoria	Vancouver	Vale
---------	-----------------	----------	-----------	------

D

A

pro
U
and
pur
a se
pro
occe
be v
whi
doll

P.
cash
as 1

A
who
one
the
mus
of e

T
on p
hom
adjo
pers
addi
the
for t
"the
adjo



PROVISIONS

RESPECTING

DOMINION LANDS AND HOMESTEAD

RIGHTS THEREON IN

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

OF CANADA

ALL PERSONS interested in obtaining HOMESTEAD GRANTS or purchasing DOMINION LANDS will give attention to the following provisions respecting the Public Lands of the Dominion.

Unappropriated Dominion Lands, the surveys of which have been duly made and confirmed, shall, except as otherwise hereinafter provided, be open for purchase at the rate of one dollar per acre; but no such purchase of more than a section, or six hundred and forty acres, shall be made by the same person, provided that whenever so ordered by the Minister of the Interior, such unoccupied lands as may be deemed by him expedient from time to time, may be withdrawn from ordinary sale or settlement and offered at public sale (of which sale due and sufficient notice will be given) at the upset price of one dollar per acre, and sold to the highest bidder.

Payment for lands, purchased in the ordinary manner, shall be made in cash, except in the case of payment in scrip, or in military bounty warrants as provided by law.

Any person, male or female, who is the sole head of a family, or any male who has attained the age of eighteen years, shall be entitled to be entered for one quarter section or a less quantity, of unappropriated Dominion Lands, for the purpose of securing a Homestead Right in respect thereof, but he or she must become an occupant of the land within two months from the date of entry.

The entry of a person, as aforesaid, for a homestead right shall entitle him on payment of a fee equal in amount to that hereinafter prescribed for such homestead entry, to receive at the same time therewith an entry for any adjoining quarter section then unclaimed and such entry shall entitle such person to take and hold possession of and cultivate such quarter section in addition to his homestead, but not to cut wood thereon for sale or barter; and at the expiration of the period of three years, or upon the sooner obtaining a patent for the homestead under the fifteenth sub-section of section thirty-three of "the Dominion Lands Act," shall entitle him to a pre-emption of the said adjoining quarter section at the Government price of one dollar per acre;

but the right to claim such pre-emption shall cease and be forfeited, together with all improvements on the land, upon any forfeiture of the Homestead Right under the Dominion Lands Act.

When two or more persons have settled on and seek to obtain a title to the same land, the Homestead Right shall be in him who made the first settlement.

Every person obtaining a Homestead Right on surveyed land must, previously to settlement on such land, be duly entered therefor with the Local Agent within whose District such land may be situate; but in the case of a claim from actual settlement in then unsurveyed lands, the claimant must file such application within three months after due notice has been received at the Local Office of such land having been surveyed and the survey thereof confirmed; and proof of settlement and improvement shall be made to the Local Agent at the time of filing such application, provided that on the survey of a township being made, the Government shall not be bound to protect any person found to have settled on land which by law or by allotment duly made, may be claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company.

A person applying for leave to be entered for lands with a view of securing a Homestead Right therein, must make affidavit before the Local Agent (Form B.), that he is over eighteen years of age, that he has not previously obtained a Homestead under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act; that the land in question belongs to the class open for Homestead entry; that there is no person residing or having improvements thereon; and that his application is made for his exclusive use and benefit, and with the intention to reside upon and cultivate the said lands.

Upon making this Affidavit and filing it with the Local Agent (and on payment to him of an office fee of *ten dollars*—for which he shall receive a receipt from the Agent) he shall be permitted to enter the land specified in the application.

No Patent shall be granted for the land until the expiration of *three years* from the time of entering into possession of it, except as hereinafter provided.

At the expiration of three years the settler or his widow, her heirs or devisees—or if the settler leaves no widow, his heirs or devisees—upon proof to the satisfaction of the Local Agent that he or his widow, or his or her representatives as aforesaid, or some of them, have (except in the case of entry upon contiguous lands as hereinbefore provided) resided upon and cultivated the land for the three years next after the filing of the affidavit for entry, or in the case of a settler on unsurveyed land, who may, upon the same being surveyed, have filed his application as provided in sub-section five, upon proof as aforesaid that he or his widow, or his or their representatives, as aforesaid, or some of them, have resided upon and cultivated the land for the three years next preceding the application for patent, shall be entitled to a patent for the land, provided such claimant is then a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization.

Provided further, that in case of settlements being formed of immigrants in communities (such for instance as those of Mennonites or Icelanders), the Minister of the Interior may vary or waive, in his discretion, the foregoing requirements as to residence and cultivation on each separate quarter-section entered as a Homestead.

When both parents die, without having devised the land, and leaving a child or children under age, it shall be lawful for the executors (if any) of the last surviving parent, or the guardian or guardians of such child or children, with the approval of a Judge of a Superior Court of the Province or Territory in which the lands lie, to sell the lands for the benefit of the infant or infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser in such case shall receive a Patent for the lands so purchased.

he title to lands shall remain in the Crown until the issue of the Patent

therefor; and such lands shall not be liable to be taken in execution before the issue of the Patent.

In case it is proved to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior that the settler has voluntarily relinquished his claim, or has been absent from the lands entered by him for more than *six months* in any one year without leave of absence from the Minister of the Interior, then the right to such land shall be liable to forfeiture, and may be cancelled by the said Minister; and the settler so relinquishing or abandoning his claim shall not be permitted to make more than a second entry.

Any person who has availed himself of the foregoing provisions may, before the expiration of the three years, obtain a patent for the land entered upon by him, including the wood lot, if any, appertaining to the same as hereinafter provided, on paying Government price thereof, at the date of entry, and making proof of settlement and cultivation for not less than twelve months from the date of entry.

Proof of actual settlement and cultivation shall be made by affidavit of the claimant before the Local Agent, corroborated on oath by two credible witnesses.

The Minister of the Interior may at any time order an inspection of any homestead or homesteads in reference to which there may be reason to believe the foregoing provisions, as regards settlement and cultivation, have not been or are not being carried out, and may, on a report of the facts cancel the entry of such Homestead or Homesteads; and in the case of a cancelled Homestead, with or without improvements thereon, the same shall not be considered as of right open for fresh entry, but may be held for sale of the land and of the improvements, and of the improvements thereon, in connection with a fresh Homestead entry thereof, at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

All assignments and transfers of Homestead rights before the issue of the patent shall be null and void, but shall be deemed evidence of abandonment of the right; and the person so assigning or transferring shall not be permitted to make a second entry.

Any person who may have obtained a Homestead entry shall be considered, unless and until such entry be cancelled, as having an exclusive right to the land so entered as against any other person or persons whomsoever, and may bring and maintain action for trespass committed on the said land or any part thereof.

The provisions relating to Homesteads shall only apply to agricultural lands; that is to say, they shall not be held to apply to land set apart as timber limits, or as hay lands, or to lands valuable for stone or marble quarries, or those strictly hay lands, or to those having water-power thereon which may be useful for driving machinery.

Any Homestead claimant who, previous to the issue of the patent, shall sell any of the timber on his claim or on the wood lot appertaining to his claim, to saw mill proprietors or to any other than settlers for their own private use, shall be guilty of trespass, and may be prosecuted therefor before a Justice of the Peace; and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine or imprisonment, or both; and further, such person shall forfeit his claim absolutely.

For further information apply to

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF DOMINION LANDS,

OTTAWA, CANADA.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

INDIAN LANDS.

Lands in the undermentioned localities are offered for sale to actual settlers through the following Local Indian Agents:

ON THE GREAT MANITOULIN ISLAND, LAKE HURON, ONT.

Mr. J. C. Phipps, of Manitowaning, is the Agent for the sale of lands in the following Townships on this Island: Assiginack, Bidwell, Howland, Shequiandah, Billings, Campbell, Carnarvon, Allan, Tehkummah and Sandfield, and in the Townplots of Shequiandah, Manitowaning and Shaftesbury (commonly called Little Current).

Mr. Charles B. Savage, of Gore Bay, is the Agent for the sale of lands in the Township of Gordon. The lands in the Townships recently surveyed to the west of Gordon will also probably be brought into the market early this season, as well as the lands on Cockburn and Barrie Islands, and all of these lands will be included in Mr. Savage's Agency.

Leading Roads have been constructed throughout Great Manitoulin Island.

ON THE SAUGEEN PENINSULA, ONTARIO.

The lands in the Townships of Amabel, Albermarle,

K
fo
W

fo
sit
M
kr
co
Pe
Va

th
rea
int
the
apl

DEI

Keppel, Eastnor, Lindsay and St. Edmunds, are offered for sale through Mr. B. B. Miller, Indian Lands Agent, at Wiarton, County of Bruce, Ontario.

ON THE GARDEN RIVER RESERVE, ONTARIO.

Mr. William Van Abbott, of Sault St. Marie, is Agent for the sale of lands within this track, and which are situated in the Townships of McDonald, Laird and Meredith; also, for lands within the track commonly known as the BATCHEWANA BAY INDIAN RESERVE, and comprised in the Townships of Aweres, Fenwick, Kars, Pennefather, Dennis, Herrick, Forbes, Tilley, Haviland, VanKoughnet, Tupper and Archibald.

A Leading Road is at present in course of construction through these lands, and will when completed afford ready communication with other parts of the Country to intending settlers.

The conditions of sale in respect to the lands within the Townships above described can be ascertained on application to the respective Agents.

By order,

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN BRANCH,
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
Ottawa, Feb. 18th, 1879.



DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Rules relating to Notices for Private Bills.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road or Telegraph Line; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work; the granting the right of Ferry; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company; or otherwise for the granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require a notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and (except in the case of existing corporations) signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, to be published as follows, viz:

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the district affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District, in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County, or union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices to be continued in each case, for a period of two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. And copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House.

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioner or petitioners, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, shall also, at the

sa
w
of
pa
dr

be
H
Er
Er
tr
Er
th
ap
as
loc
wh
dis
the
the

E
of l
cau
Ga
Que
the
tim
be
Uni
A
of t
soug
proc
to t
Sen

same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask; the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill shall, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the bill is to originate, a copy of such bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same—600 copies to be printed in English, and 200 copies in French—the translations to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the contractor. The applicant shall be also required to pay the Accountant of the House a sum of \$200 and the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred—such payment to be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by either House after the first ten days of the session.

ROBERT LEMOINE,

Clerk of the Senate.

ALFRED PATRICK,

Clerk of the Commons.

Rules of the Senate relating to Notices for Bills of Divorce.

Every Applicant for a Bill of Divorce is required to give notice of his intention so to do, and to specify from whom and for what cause, by advertisements, during six months, in the *Canada Gazette*, and in two newspapers published in the District, in Quebec and Manitoba, or in the County, or Union of Counties in the other Provinces, where such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation, or if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in the adjoining District, or County, or Union of Counties.

A copy of the notice, in writing, is to be served at the instance of the applicant, upon the person from whom the Divorce is sought, if the residence of such person can be ascertained; and proof on oath of such service, or of the attempts made to affect it, to the satisfaction of the Senate, is to be adduced before the Senate, on the reading of the Petition.

ROBERT LEMOINE,

Clerk of the Senate.



DOMINION OF CANADA.

IMMIGRATION.

- Free Grants of 160 Acres of PRAIRIE LANDS are offered to actual Settlers in the Province of MANITOBA.
- Dominion Lands sold for \$1 per Acre.
- Free Grants of 100 to 200 Acres of WOOD LAND are offered to actual settlers in other parts of Canada.
- Partially cleared Farms and Buildings may be bought at reasonable price.

The Dominion Government will issue through its Agents, Passenger Warrants, whereby approved Emigrants in the United Kingdom may obtain passage to Canada at the following rates:—

Adults, £4 15s. stg.; children under eight years, £2 7s. 6d. stg.; and infants under 1 year 14s. 2d.

The above warrants are available for the powerful steamships of the Allan, the Dominion, the Temperly and the Anchor lines.

The above arrangement remains valid until further notice.

All the information relating to Passenger Warrants, in the United Kingdom, may be obtained either personally or by letter from the Canadian Chief Emigration Agent, 31 Queen Victoria Street, C. E., London, England.

CARE OF EMIGRANTS.

Emigrants on arrival in Canada will find Agents of the Government at the following places:

Quebec.—L. Stafford.

Montreal.—John J. Daley.

Ottawa, Ont.—W. J. Wills.

Kingston, Ont.—R. McPherson.

Toronto, Ont.—John A. Donaldson.

Hamilton, Ont.—John Smith.

London, Ont.—A. G. Smith.

In the Maritime Provinces there are the following Government Officers:

Halifax, N. S.—E. Clay.

St. John N. B.—J. Livingstone, (acting).

And in Manitoba:—Winnipeg.—W. Hespeler. Dufferin.—J. E. Tetu.

Duluth.—W. C. B. Graham.

These Officers of the Government will meet every Steamship, Sailing Vessel and Train bringing Immigrants. They will afford to all who apply to them the fullest advice and protection, and all complaints should be immediately addressed to them on arriving. They will also furnish information as to lands open for settlement in the respective Provinces and districts, farms for sale, demand for employment, rates of wages, route of travel, distances, expense of conveyance, and will receive and forward letters and remittances for immigrants, &c.

All information which immigrants obtain from the Agents of the Dominion they may accept as reliable.

Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, April, 1879.