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THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Vol. IV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1868.

No. 26.

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WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 378 St. Paul st.
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409 St. Paul Street.
GENERAL METAL BROKER.
1-ly Agent for Iron and Nail Manufacturers.

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Successors to Mailand, Tylee & Co.,
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
8-ly 10 Hospital st.

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

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

TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES.
Fresh Goods regularly received. Stock and assort-
ment large and attractive.
J. A. (Late J. A. & H.) MATHEWSON,
202 McGill St., Stores in rear 41 to 47 Longueuil Lane.
Montreal, Feb. 27, 1868. 1-ly

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

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

S. H. MAY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAR & DIAMOND
STAR WINDOW GLASS, Paints, Oil, Varnish,
Brushes, Spirits Turpentine, Benzole, Gold Leaf, &c.,
1-ly 24 St. Paul st., Montreal.

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WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
IMPORTERS OF WOOLLENS, TAILORS'
TRIMMINGS, &c., 5 and 7 Recollet Street, and
Oriental Block, 422 Notre-Dame Street, MONTREAL.
Our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now
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Nova Scotia, Clothing is now manufactured on the
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Limeoed Oil, White Lead, Paints, &c., 37, 39 & 41
Recollet street, Montreal. 1-ly

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CAVERHILL'S BLOCK,
No. 63 St. Peter Street.
Montreal, Sept. 18, 1868. 8-ly

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

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DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,
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Surgical Instruments,
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THE Subscribers are now receiving, and
offer for sale, the cargo of the
Brig "B. L. GEORGE,"
(Just arrived from Barbadoes)
CONSISTING OF:
Hhds Tierces } Choice Bright Barbadoes Sugar.
Bbls }
Pans Molasses.
ALSO IN STOCK.
3,000 packages of new fresh Green and Black Teas.
With our usual and general assortment of Groceries.
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LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,
9 and 11 LEMOINE STREET,
MONTREAL. 18-ly

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Butter, Cheese, Flour, Grain, Oatmeal, Dried Apples,
Fruits, and all kinds of Country Produce.
CORNER OF M'GILL AND WILLIAM STREETS,
Opposite St. Ann's Market,
MONTREAL. 35-6-m.

JAMES MITCHELL,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
168 hds Choice Sugar ex "Empress, from Bar-
badoes.
ALSO IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE
238 hds Choice Barbadoes and Jamaica Sugar.
189 dms.
109 puns de Cienfuegos and Trinidad Molasses.
25 puns Demerara and Cuba Rum.
9 hds. "United Vineyard" Brandy, 1863.
94 brls pure Cod Oil.
50 bags Fino Jamaica Coffee.
&c., &c., &c.
Montreal 4th June, 1868. 1-ly

DAWES BROS. & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MONTREAL.
Consignments of Flour, Grain, Leather, Ashes,
Butter, &c., receive personal attention. 8
SILK HATS - SPRING STYLES.
GREENE & SONS. 1-ly
See next Page.

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METAL MERCHANTS,
MONTREAL.
Sole Agents in the Dominion of Canada for the
following Manufacturers:
Wm. Allaway & Sons, Tin and Canada Plates, Works
at Lydney, Parkend & L.B.
Morewood & Co., Lyon Galvanizing Works, Bir-
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A. & J. Stewart, Boiler Tubes, Clyde Tube Works,
Glasgow.
W. N. Baines, Engineers' Brass Work, Lancelfield
Brass Foundry, Glasgow.
S. H. Dobbie & Co., Tinned Holloware, Park
Foundry, Glasgow.
Geo. Fairbairn & Co the Horse Nails, Camelion
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A large and well-assorted stock of Stamped and
Japanned Tinware and General Furnishings, for
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ROOFING, &c., Office: No. 9 Place d'Armes Hill,
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MONTREAL. 12-ly

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GREENE & SONS. 1-ly
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WHOLESALE.
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354 and 356 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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COMPANY.

INCORPORATED, A.D. 1820.
 Dividend for 1867, 50 per cent. of premium, thus
 reducing it one-half to those who pay all cash, and
 returning all notes given in 1865 by those who bor-
 rowed half the premiums of that year.
 Dividends are paid down every year, not added to
 the policy by way of Bonus, payable only at death.
 A 50 per cent. dividend paid down is equal to a Bonus
 of from 100 to 400 per cent. of the premium, according
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COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
BROKER, 24 St. Sacrament st., Montreal.
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 Advances made on shipments to Europe.
 The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will
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 MONTREAL AND TORONTO.
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS
 for the sale and purchase of Breadstuffs and
 Provisions.
 Cash advanced on warehouse receipts, or Bills of
 Lading. 2-1y

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PRODUCE COMMISSION MER-
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SUGARS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
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SPRING STOCK COMPLETE, embracing all the
 New Styles in

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SILK HATS, CLOTH CAPS, &c.

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Have removed to those commodious and central
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 Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, PORK, BUTTER,
 CHEESE, ASHES, and GENERAL GROCERIES, receive
 careful personal attention. Sales and returns made
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 lowest point, and every endeavour made to avoid
 incidental expenses. Correspondents kept regularly
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 Consignments of FLOUR, WHEAT, PEASE, OATS,
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 constantly arriving. Orders for these together with
 General Merchandize, faithfully and skillfully exe-
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 Fish, Oil, Coal and the various products of the Mar-
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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
 IN
WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS,
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IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Mer-
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LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 231 St. Paul street, Montreal.
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 Hon. L. H. Helton, Montreal.
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 Hon. Wm. Richardson, Toronto, O. W.
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PATENT SOLICITOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN. Drawings, Specifications, and other documents necessary to secure PATENTS of INVENTIONS, prepared on receipt of the model of Invention. Copyrights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs procured. Established 1837. 45-Sm

WADDELL & PEARCE,
GENERAL HARDWARE AGENTS,
 AND IMPORTERS OF
 IRON, STEEL, METALS, AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES,
 27 St. John Street, Montreal.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR:
 Charles Cammell & Co., (limited), "Cyclops," Steel and Iron Works, Sheffield; The Bowling Iron Company (near Bradford, Yorkshire; The Yorkshire Engine Company, (limited), Sheffield; Frost & Co., (late of Derby) Wadley Bridge Iron and Steel Works, near Sheffield; The Patent Shaft and Axletree Company (limited), Wednesbury; Lloyd & Lloyd, Albion Tube Works, Birmingham; Walker & Hall, Electro-Plate Works, Sheffield; Green's Patent "Solid Drawn" Brass and Copper Tube Company (limited), Birmingham; The Hookley Bolt, Nut, and River Company, Birmingham; Thos. Dunn, Engineer, Windsor Bridge Iron Works, Manchester; Sim & Coventry, "Pontpool" Tin, and "Pontypool" Canada Pistols, Liverpool; John Trippitt & Brother, Shipping Agents, Liverpool and New York; The Chelsea Rubber Company, Chelsea, P.O.; The Hart Manufacturing Company (late Biven, Mead & Co.) New York.

N.B.—A stock of Charles Cammell & Co.'s War-ranted Cast Steel for Tools, Railway Spring Steel, and "Cyclops" Files always on hand. 83-1y

THE ST. LAWRENCE GLASS COMPANY
 MANUFACTURE
 COAL OIL LAMPS, various styles and sizes.
 LAMP CHIMNEYS of extra quality.
 LAMP SHADES, plain, ground and cut glass.
 GAS SHADES, do do do
 Sets of TABLE GLASSWARE, consisting of
 GOBLETs,
 TUMBLERS,
 SUGAR-BOWLS,
 CREAM JUGS,
 SPOON-HOLDERS,
 SALT-CELLARS,
 CASTOR-BOTTLES,
 PRESERVE DISHES
 NAPPIES,
 WATER FITCHERS, &c., &c.

Hyacinth Glasses, Steam Gauge Tubes, Glass Rods, Reflectors, or any other article, made to order in white or colored glass.
 Kerosene Burners, Collars and Sockets will be kept on hand.
FACTORY—ALBERT STREET. Orders received at the Office, 253 St. Paul Street.
 41-1y A McR COCHRANE, Secretary

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
 Established 1825.
 WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 Accumulated & Invested Fund - - \$18,909,350
 Annual Income - - - - - 3,378,953
 This Company will continue Business under the Insurance Act lately passed by the Dominion Parliament.
 W. M. RAMSAY, Manager.

RICHARD BULL,
 Inspector of Agencies.
EVERY information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's Office, No. 47 Great St. James Street, Montreal, or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada. 12 1y

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

HUA & RICHARDSON,
LEATHER IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have always in stock an excellent assortment of FRENCH CALFS KIDS and PATENTS, &c. Also a large supply of O. L. Richardson & Sons' Spanish Sole and Slaughter Leather, for which they are agents in Canada.
 Consignments of leather respectfully solicited.
 Sole Agents for Alexander's Kid Gloves.
 1-1y St. Peter st., Montreal.

F. SHAW & BROS.
TANNERS AND DEALERS IN
HIDES AND LEATHER.
 Importers of
ENGLISH OAK SOLE LEATHER and STRAP

BUTTS for Belting.
 Agents in Canada for sale of
MILLER'S PATENT EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK BARK.
 No. 14 LEMOINE STREET. 4-1y

CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
 Tea Dealers and Importers of Groceries,
LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.
 Corner Hospital and St. Bennett's Wharf,
 John Streets, Halifax,
 Montreal, Canada. Nova Scotia. 15-1y

ROYAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL - - TWO MILLIONS STERLING
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Nearly the Largest Insurance Company in the World.
ANNUAL INCOME - - - - - £800,000

ADVANTAGES TO FIRE INSURERS.
 1st. Security unquestionable.
 2nd. Revenue of a most unexampled magnitude.
 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates.
 4th. Prompt and liberal settlement of Losses.
 5th. Loss and damage by explosion of Gas made good.
 6th. Moderate Premiums.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
 Large participation in profits—equal to 20 per cent. per annum on sum assured—being the Largest Bonus ever continuously declared by any office.
BOONS TO LIFE ASSURERS.
 The Directors invite attention to a few of the advantages the ROYAL offers to its Life Assurers:
 1st. Exemption of assured from Liability of Partnership.
 2nd. Moderate Premiums.
 3rd. All fees paid by the Company.
 4th. Thirty days' grace allowed.
 5th. Profits divided every five years.
 All new Life Insurances, with participation, effected after this date, will become entitled to an INCREASED SHARE OF THE PROFITS, in accordance with the Resolution passed at the last Annual Meeting of Shareholders.
H. E. DOUTH, Agent.
W. E. SCOTT, Medical Examiner.
ALFRED PERRY, Inspector. 20.

ROBERTSON, STEPHEN & CO.,
MONTREAL,
 Have just received and will sell low
 200 Bales HASTINGS CANADIAN COTTON YARN
 50 " MONTREAL do. do. do.
 100 " BEST SOUTHERN do.
 100 " CANADIAN COTTON BAGS.
 Montreal, 22nd May, 1863. 5-1y

DRY GOODS.
OGILVY & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS
 405 St. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.
 Just received:
 100 pieces Hop Sacking.
 300 pairs Blankets.
 7-1y 20 bales American Cotton Yarn.

OGILVY & CO.,
 Agents for
STEWART'S SCOTCH WHISKY,
BERNARD'S OLD TOM,
 AND
 7-1y **BERNARD'S GINGER WINE**

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

WINNING, HILL & WARE,
 323, 321, 324, and 296 ST. PAUL STREET,
 (near the Custom House)
MONTREAL,
 Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.,
 AND
MANUFACTURERS OF CHOICE FRUIT SYRUPS,
TOM GINS, GINGER WINES, BITTERS,
LIQUEURS, etc., etc., etc.
 For which the PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1857 awarded a PRIZE MEDAL for purity and excellence of quality.
SOLE AGENTS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA
 FOR
 Ch. DeRancourt - - Bordeaux - France.
 Gustave Gibert - - Reims - do.
 Boord & Son - - London - England.
 S. H. Harris - - do. do.
 James Kenyon & Son Bury - do.
WINNING, HILL & WARE,
 1-1y 253, 251, 324 and 296 St. Paul Street.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 St. John and St. Alexis Streets, MONTREAL.
 AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
 Pinet, Castillon & Co.'s Cognac Brandy,
 A. Houtman & Co.'s double berried Hollands Gin,
 Dunville & Co.'s old Irish Whiskey,
 K. Thorne & Co.'s Fine-Scotch Whiskey,
 T. G. Sandeman's celebrated Port Wines,
 MacKenzie & Co.'s (Cadiz) Sherry Wines,
 Jules Mumm & Co.'s Champagne Wines,
 P. A. Mumm's Sparkling Hock and Moselle Wines,
 Guinness' Dublin Stout, bottled by Machon & Co.,
 McEwan's Sparkling Edinburgh Ales., &c. 1-ly

LIFE ASSURANCE—FIDELITY GUARANTEE
THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
 Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments.
 CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Sterling.
 ANNUAL INCOME, over £300,000 Sterling.
HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.
 9-ly **EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.**

JAMES BAYLIS,
IMPORTER OF CARPETS AND
OIL CLOTHS, MONTREAL,
 No. 74 Great St. James Street,
 No. 81 King Street East, Toronto. 8-ly

1868. SPRING. 1868.
DRY GOODS
T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,
 Are now receiving,
 Per Steamship "HIBERNIAN,"
 42 PACKAGES,
 And by "NOVA-SCOTIA,"
 84 PACKAGES.
 These, with their former large stock, completes their
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
 Inspection and careful comparison invited.
CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,
 ST. PETER STREET,
 1-ly **MONTREAL.**

2,000 cases **FINEST FRUIT SYRUP.**
 1,000 " **GINGER WINE—"McKay's"**
 Also, in Kegs, Qt-Casks and Bbls,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
WEST BROTHERS,
 11-ly **144 McGill Street, MONTREAL.**

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
 44 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,
MONTREAL. 1-ly

JAMES HALLIE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
 430 ST. PAUL STREET,
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WM. McLAREN & CO.,
 Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS and SHOES
 STORE:
 18 ST. MAURICE STREET,
 (In the rear of Joseph Mackay & Bro.)
 MONTREAL. 83-ly

BLACK & LOCKE,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
MONTREAL 86-ly

NELSON, WOOD & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
 European and American **FANCY GOODS,**
 Paper Hangings, Clocks, Looking Glasses, and Plates,
 Stationery, Combs, Brushes, Mats, Toys, &c., &c., &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF
 Brooms, Matches, Painted Pails, Tubs, Wash-
 Boards, and Dealers in
WOODEN-WARE of every description.
 29 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 86-3m

THE TRADE REVIEW
 AND
Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.
MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1868.

The Business Office of the "Trade Review" is
 removed from No. 4 Merchants' Exchange to
 No. 58 St. Francois Xavier Street, Room No.
 5, Up Stairs.

Correction.
 In our last issue, a typographical error made us
 state that there were 331 miles in favour of the Cana-
 dian route from Liverpool to the Pacific as compared
 with the American, whereas, as the figures showed,
 there are 631 miles in favour of our northern route.

RANGING HIGH.
THE standing of the Securities of a country in the
 London Money Market is one of the best tests as
 to its importance and prosperity. Looked at from
 this point of view, it is gratifying to know that the
 Securities of the Dominion of Canada are at present
 ranging high in England, having been looking up-
 wards ever since the union of the Provinces took
 place. It is a circumstance also worth noting, that
 the Bonds of Nova Scotia are reported lower than
 those of Canada. How far this may be attributable
 to the attitude of the latter Province on the Union
 question, it may be difficult to determine; but that its
 credit is being injuriously effected thereby, is un-
 doubted. It is also beyond question, that the forma-
 tion of the Provinces into one great Dominion has
 advanced our standing and credit, and that it would
 scarcely rank inferior to any other country in the
 world, if the Nova Scotia difficulty were once ter-
 minated. The shrewd financiers who make and lose
 fortunes daily on the Stock Exchange, know that
 Union means strength, and that this country has
 everything to gain by loyally accepting and working
 out our new constitution, and that so long as we re-
 mained separate Provinces a cloud of doubt and un-
 certainty hung over our future. Our union is a pledge
 of a separate political existence, and so our securities
 rise in the market, and our credit advances and im-
 proves. We trust this lesson will not be lost upon our
 Anti-union friends in Nova Scotia, but that they will
 join us in expressing gratification at the excellent
 figure which the Dominion cuts in the money mar-
 kets of the world, and giving up their opposition to
 the Union, will assist us in placing it in the first rank
 as a happy and prosperous country.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE
IRON MERCHANTS,
AND
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE
 Offices and Warehouse, 335 and 387 St. Paul Street
MONTREAL.
 Manufactories on Lachine Canal. 1-ly

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y
 19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.
CAPITAL £2,500,000 Stg.—INVESTED over £2,000,000
FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurance granted on all
 descriptions of property at reasonable rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The success of this branch
 has been unprecedented—90 PER CENT. of pre-
 miums now in hand. First year's premiums were
 over \$100,000. Economy of management guaranteed.
 Perfect security. Moderate rates.
 Office 385 & 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
 General Agents for Canada.
FRED. COLE, Secretary.
 Inspector of Agencies—T. G. LIVINGSTON. P. L. S.
 8-ly

RATHER WILD.
THE present may justly be called the age of great
 undertakings. The Atlantic Cable, flashing the
 news of Europe to America in a few moments; the
 Victoria Bridge, and many other great achievements
 of the kind, point to the present as one of the most
 remarkable eras in the world's history. Among the
 great projects frequently spoken of, has been one to
 enable Johnny Bull to get over the English Channel
 easily into *La belle France* and vice versa. To attain
 this desirable end, we have sometimes had one pro-
 ject started, sometimes another—but all of a rather
 visionary character. At the present time the schemes
 are said to be engaging the attention of the Emperor
 Napoleon; one is to erect an immense bridge across
 the channel, and the other is to tunnel for some
 twenty-two miles below it! A Mr. Boulet who is
 earnestly advocating this latter undertaking, claims
 that the whole work would not cost more than
 £10,000,000 sterling, or say \$50,000,000 in round num-
 bers. Both these schemes are, it appears to us, of a
 rather wild character; but if reports can be believed,
 the Emperor looks with some favour on the latter
 one. As to the bridge, most people would be inclined
 to ask how would the engineers get the abutments
 made? how high would the structure require to be to
 keep the restless waves of the channel from rolling
 over it? and not a few other troublesome queries.
 Then, how would a supply of good fresh air be kept
 up in the tunnel? or, when once the mammoth work
 was finished, would it pay? We fear the projectors
 will find these to be troublesome questions to answer
 in a satisfactory manner, and that it will be some
 time before much capital will be risked in these rather
 startling enterprises.

Reports from Europe respecting the new silk crop
 are rather contradictory at present, and it is difficult
 to ascertain the exact situation. In Spain the crop
 is better than last year; and in Italy the same may be
 said, although in some districts serious complaints are
 made of the mortality among worms. In France, how-
 ever, the situation is anything but satisfactory, disease
 again appearing among the worms before they begin
 to spin their cocoons, and a smaller crop than last
 year is expected. Silk growers, on account of these
 failures, will have to import eggs more extensively
 than heretofore from Japan. Owing to these circum-
 stances, large contracts have already been made for
 future delivery at high prices; and all classes of fine
 silks will likely maintain their present elevated posi-
 tion.
 The ribbon trade of France continues rather dull.

ABOUT BREADSTUFFS.

RECENT accounts from nearly all the wheat growing countries of the world, indicate that a large crop will be obtained this year. There is cause for congratulation in this, for not only does it tell of ample reward to the husbandman for his year's toil, but it affords hopes of cheap bread to the famishing millions of Europe. It must be remembered, however, that these accounts only represent prospects, and that the supply of breadstuffs in 1868 may still turn out to be as short as during the past two years.

The grain crop of the world, both in 1866 and 1867 was comparatively small. Not that no countries enjoyed a good yield during these seasons, but taking them as a whole, the supply was decidedly short. This was particularly the case with the wheat crops of Great Britain and France, and was abundantly evidenced, both by the large importations of wheat and flour into the Mother Country last year, as well as the high figure to which prices attained. Reckoning flour as wheat, there were imported into Great Britain in 1867 no less than 73,910,792 bushels; this quantity was larger than the imports of 1866 by 17,542,445 bushels, and of 1865 by 24,404,533. After making some allowance for increased consumption, these figures indicate a very deficient crop of wheat in the Mother Country for at least two years past.

Another evidence of the scarcity of breadstuffs (if any is needed) is the exceedingly high prices which wheat and flour commanded during the past twenty-four or thirty months. These have not been equalled in London since the Crimean war, and the same remark will, of course, apply to the prices paid in Canada and the United States. In December, 1867, wheat was worth 67s. 4d per quarter in Liverpool; at the same date in 1865 it was only worth 46s 11d, and in 1864, the sum of 37s 10d. This shows an extraordinary advance in price. During the same period the highest point touched by wheat in the United States (which we have observed) was \$3 70c United States currency per bushel, and in Canada \$2.10c in gold. Our Canadian farmers have enjoyed the benefit of these high rates for their great staple, but possibly if they had obtained larger crops prices might not have ranged so high.

It may be interesting to our readers whilst on this subject, to know from what sources Great Britain draws her large annual supply of breadstuffs. It is an interesting study to note the movements of grain in that country, affecting, as the British markets do, the prices of grain all the world over. In giving statistics upon this point, we shall exclude the imports of flour, which were small compared to those of wheat, amounting in 1866 to 2,367,662 bbls, and last year to 2,063,125 bbls. The following table exhibits the quantities of wheat imported during the years mentioned, with the names of the producing countries, and the respective amounts contributed by each:—

	1866, bus.	1867, bus.
Russia.....	16,854,013	26,180,441
Prussia.....	8,244,438	10,401,558
United States.....	1,194,390	7,817,624
Turkey, Wallachia, &c.....	998,846	4,567,075
Egypt.....	62,551	2,709,978
Hanse Towns.....	1,654,960	1,308,412
H. N. America.....	16,406	1,275,170
Mecklenburg.....	1,371,873	1,216,850
France.....	6,527,606	1,115,166
Denmark.....	947,724	780,289
Schleswig, Holstein, &c.....	351,921	237,48
Other Countries.....	5,294,587	7,061,712
Totals.....	43,678,914	64,671,729

It will be observed by this table, that Russia at present takes the lead in supplying the British islands with the "staff of life," Prussia following next. The great decrease last year in the shipments from France is also noticeable, proving what we have already said as to the failure of the wheat crop in that country last year. The large advance in the exports from Egypt would go to support the statements recently made as to the progress which that once celebrated country is now making.

Neither the United States nor British North America appear to very much advantage in the above returns—at least, the figures manifest a great falling off in our shipments of breadstuffs to the Mother Country. Last year witnessed considerable improvement in the returns of both countries, but production will require to increase largely before we are able to equal our past exports of wheat. The neighboring Republic, at the commencement of the rebellion, held the first place as Britain's food-supplier, and had done so for many years before. Its largest exports were in 1862, when

it sent no less than 40,828,161 bushels, which was very nearly one-half the total quantity which the Mother Country imported. Canada had also a magnificent crop in 1862, and our wheat exports to England then touched their highest point, running up to no less than 9,554,903 bushels. In 1863—the following year—we sent 5,969,949 bushels, but during no other year have our exports of wheat ever reached four millions.

Now that peace and quietness again reign throughout the United States, its production must rapidly augment every year. The above returns indicate that the tables have already turned, and we shall not be surprised if, before 1870 expires, the Republic has displaced Russia and taken her old place. There can be little question of the fact that the failure of the supplies of breadstuffs from America during the past few years has, as in the case of cotton, stimulated the production of wheat in Russia, Prussia, Egypt, and other countries. It is not too much to expect that this increased production throughout Europe, as the exports from America increase, must have some effect on the price of bread for the toiling millions. The logical deduction from increased supply would be cheaper food; but whether this result will actually ensue, those in the trade, as well as the writer, will only be able to learn as events unfold themselves.

We think it proper to state that, so far as Canada is concerned, it must not be supposed from the above statistics that our exports of wheat and flour have fallen off during late years. It must be remembered that during the civil war, and for some time after, our surplus grain was largely taken by the Americans for consumption, and our shipments to Europe consequently declined. We simply changed our market—to some extent—to suit the existing circumstances.

If present expectations are realized, the grain crops of 1868 will be unusually heavy. The reports from France, Russia, and other of the principal producing countries, are said to be favourable, and such is undoubtedly the aspect on this Continent. The American press, particularly in the Western States, speaks hopefully of the prospects of an abundant harvest. The breadth of land, sown, too, is said to be much in excess of any season since the rebellion began, and the benefits to the country of increased grain production and exportation, are glowingly described. That a plentiful yield of wheat will gladden the heart of the Canadian farmer, is now almost certain—in short, judging by present indications both in Europe and America, the short crops of 1866 and 1867 are not likely to have a repetition this autumn. The present cheering prospects have already affected the grain markets, and, if they are realized, prices will be much more strongly influenced before the close of the year.

Men of business cannot afford to be unmindful of these indications, and those who are far-seeing and prudent, will govern themselves accordingly.

The United States Congress have been asked for an appropriation in aid of a proposed railway direct from Ogdensburg to Schenectady. This, it is claimed, would offer a route to New York one hundred miles shorter, afford a convenient market for the mineral productions of northern New York, and above all, it would be highly desirable in a military point of view. Congress will not, it is said, make the appropriation.

NATIONALIZATION OF THE TELEGRAPH

THIS is the heading of a short article in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for June, written in opposition to the proposed plan of placing the telegraph system of the United States in the hands of Government. The writer, in a semi-sentimental sort of a way, tries to shew that it is rather strange at this time of the world's history to endeavour to substitute official for individual responsibility, and that now, if ever, the people should be eminently independent of governmental leading strings, especially under a republican form of Government. Turning to the more practical part of the subject, the writer, while acknowledging the defects of the present system by reason of the monopoly by gigantic corporations, contends that time will cure the evil of corporate monopolies, whereas a Government monopoly would be a worse form of monopoly, with the added evil of being a permanent one. Carrying out this view of the case, and to shew that the formation of a telegraphic bureau would be only a new source of speculation, i.e. refers to the manner in which public offices are at present filled in the United States, (and this as regards that country, is the only really strong point in his argument,) the

short time for which they are usually held, the want of all *esprit du corps* and professional ambition among public officers and servants, and sets it down as an utter absurdity to expect, under such a system, an efficient management of an interest so entirely dependent upon experience, ability, and vigilant oversight as telegraphing.

We are afraid that in the United States the disadvantages of placing the telegraph lines exclusively in possession of the Government, would be greater than any possible gain to the public, and that cheapness and general efficiency would not be the result. But here in Canada, where we have no sentimental preference for the people, as a people, over the duly elected representatives—acting for their interests—of that people, we are strongly of opinion that both economy and efficiency of management would be increased by placing the telegraph system of this country on the same footing as—in fact incorporating it with—the Post-Office system.

It is quite needless to discuss the advantage of cheap and speedy mail facilities in any country, usually preceding and paving the way for cheap and rapid transit of passengers and a corresponding unification of all the distant parts of the commonwealth. The advantage to any country of the widest use of the telegraph is not so generally understood, but is quite as great. The present high cost of sending over the briefest messages stands directly in the way of the universal employment of the telegraph as a means of ordinary communication. Even with the progress which has attended its use, at this day the receipt of a despatch gives a shock to the nerves of many persons, so unaccustomed are they to this mode of correspondence, which with them is seldom employed except in cases of life or death. There is room for an expansion of telegraphic correspondence on a cheap system, altogether out of proportion in point of rapidity to the growth of correspondence by letter even in England, where it has been so rapid, and we look upon the matter as one of the last importance.

Nor should our Government wait until companies now in existence, by their gradual growth, become possessed of a property of a value beyond the means ordinarily at the disposal of Governments. They should act in this at as early a day as is practicable, and following the example of the Imperial Government, proceed to take over at a fair valuation the lines now erected, and to extend in every direction new lines as fast as they can be built out of the earnings of the old ones.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA (PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK).

Issue of £41,000 First Mortgage Sterling Bonds of the European and North American Railway Company.

A BRAVE prospectus has appeared within the last few days. We have copied, as well as we can, its heading, above. When we first saw it we thought the Dominion of Canada, or New Brunswick as part of the Dominion, was about to appeal to the pockets of our capitalists, but reading a little further down the prospectus we find it is not so. It is only the European and North American Railway Company who made the request or offer. They offered what? To issue to any one who would please to apply for them first mortgage sterling bonds for £41,000, to bear 6 per cent per annum interest from the 1st July next; the price of issue to be £150 per £200 sterling bond. The bonds are to be repayable at the end of 30 years. Principal and interest payable in London.

Taking into account certain allowances, the real price of issue is 73½ per cent, or £147 per £200 bond.

Are not these terms and conditions tremendous something to make your mouth water? Let us see. In the first place, what's the security? Who borrow? Is it the Dominion of Canada, or the Province of New Brunswick? We cannot find any statement to that effect in the prospectus. As we read they are nothing but railway mortgage bonds on the security of the European and North American railway, a line which is not yet made, which is expected to be opened not before the beginning of 1869, a line which is a sort of opposition shop to the projected Intercolonial Railway, and which would therefore be competed against should the Intercolonial be made. The European and North American Railway will send the traffic through the United States.

But let us follow the calculations in the prospectus before us. "These estimates" (we quote the words of the prospectus) "attribute to the line an annual net earning of \$397,710 or £80,000, being £6,000 in excess of the amount required to meet the interest on the bonds." Is this any great margin for an estimate? And what is the rate of the working expense? The prospectus only tells us what the estimated profit or net earning is. Now we should like to know what the working expenses are estimated at, in order to compare those estimates with the actual results obtained in working the Grand Trunk of Canada, results which are widely different from the estimates given in the Grand Trunk prospectus.—*Herapath's Journal.*

THE CROPS.

SPLENDID PROSPECTS.

Reliable and Impartial Reports from all parts of the Dominion—What our Correspondents say.

The following communications to the Toronto Evening Telegraph show the condition and prospects of the growing crops throughout Canada:—

WATERLOO.

HESPELER.—Spring wheat, more sown than last year, promising crops; fall wheat, average quantity sown, and very promising; peas, more sown this year than heretofore, and very good; oats about the same as heretofore, and looking very good; barley, more sown this year than heretofore; rye, very little sown and looking well; hay very good; of roots, none sown as yet, but large quantities of land preparing for them.

BERLIN.—The prospects for spring and fall wheat, peas, oats and barley, are very fine; the rye crop was never better, and the hay crop will turn out very heavy. It is rather premature to speak of root crops.

AYR.—Spring wheat, very little sown in this section; fall wheat fair, average quantity sown, and never looked better; peas looking fair for a good crop; oats, prospects very encouraging; barley looks well, scarcely ever miss a good crop here; crops in general look exceedingly well, and expected to be heavy; weather has been cold for the last two days, but no frost to do any damage as yet.

PHILLIPBURG.—Spring wheat is fair, but somewhat damaged from worms; fall wheat is good, fair quantity sown; peas good, only raised for home consumption; oats good, but only raised for home consumption; barley, not much sown; rye, none sown; hay good; wheat crops and hay promise abundance so far.

NEW HAMBURG.—Spring wheat is making splendid progress, and is looking well; fall wheat never looked better; peas are making good headway; oats, barley and rye, are doing very well; of hay there will be an abundant crop; roots are doing well, but rather wet in some localities; beets, parsnips and carrots, are coming out well; nice warm weather is required which will make things grow rapidly.

BADEN.—Spring wheat promises remarkably fair, has a better appearance this spring than it has had for six years; fall wheat splendid, some is already in ears; peas look well; oats and barley very thrifty everywhere; rye, very little sown in this locality; heard from none nor seen any, though I get around a good deal; hay will be a very heavy crop, have seen clover already over a foot high; potatoes were mostly planted after 20th May, and are just out above ground; turnips just coming up, many will be sown this week; beets and parsnips growing finely; carrots, &c., considerable field carrots have been sown this year, they are doing well. Everything has a better appearance this spring than it has had for many years; the weather being extremely favorable for growth. Laying aside further casualities of frost, insects, storms, &c., the only thing that will endanger the field of grain will be the too rapid and luxuriant growth, causing a superabundant quantity of straw and light kernels; most farmers here sow their peas late, as they have found out that by so doing the bugs get into them far less than if sowed early.

BERLIN.—Spring wheat promises well; fall wheat looks first-rate generally; peas, oats, barley and rye, prospects are generally good; hay will be a large crop. There is every prospect of the farmer reaping, this year, an abundant harvest should the midge not interfere.

CONESTOGO.—Spring wheat, a large breadth sown, promising splendidly; fall wheat never looked better; peas, oats and barley, the land having dried up after the snow went away, the seed was put in in good condition, and the copious rains of May caused all spring grains to look first-rate; rye not grown to any extent in this neighborhood; hay, every appearance of a very large crop; too early to say much about roots. Altogether the season has been, so far, a most profitable one, and should no unfavourable circumstance intervene, the prospect is good for abundant crops. The orchards also present a very fine appearance: apple, pear, plum and cherry trees, are fairly covered with blossoms. Of the smaller fruits, strawberries, currants, &c., there will be abundance and generally much earlier than usual.

ROSEVILLE.—Spring wheat, the prospects are good; fall wheat never looked better; peas, prospects are excellent; oats, barley and rye, good; hay, a fair average crop; roots, too soon yet to say much.

ST. JACOBS.—All the crops look well in this neighborhood.

LINWOOD.—Spring wheat very good, never better at this season; fall wheat very heavy, crops very little winter-killed; peas and oats excellent; barley, not much sown; rye none; hay good. The season thus far has been most favourable for all kinds of farm crops. The absence of the usual spring frosts favours the hope that the coming harvest will be an abundant one, and is favourable also for the fruit crop which never promised better at this season of the year.

CROSSVILLE.—Spring wheat looks well, but some partially damaged by the grub; fall wheat first-rate; peas, oats and barley, in general very good; rye, none sown in this locality; hay, first-rate. Too early to say anything about all kinds of roots, but about all other cereals the prospect is first-rate.

WATERLOO.—The crops are all good around here.

BLAIR.—Spring wheat looks well, the prospects are good; fall wheat, there never was better prospects of a bountiful harvest; peas and oats very promising; barley, an extra crop if nothing befalls it; rye is out in blossom and looks well; hay could not be more promising, heavy crops anticipated.

NEAR DUNDAS.—Spring wheat very good; fall wheat growing rather too fast, begins to fall; crops never looked better in this neighborhood.

YORK.

KLEINBURG.—Of spring wheat there is a great deal sown, and looks well; fall wheat looks extra well, rather too rank; peas and oats look well; barley looks extra well; of rye there is none sown; hay will be an extra good crop. In roots there is not much sown; potatoes, great deal planted; turnips, not much sown; beets, none; parsnips, none; carrots, &c., not much sown. Crops look better in this section than for many years. Our fall wheat will come in early, and a great deal has been sown. I may say that, from the best information, the spring crop never looked so well at this time of the year, and never so much sown. This is no place to raise roots except potatoes.

RICHMOND HILL.—Spring wheat very good, more than average; fall wheat good, but in high land, exposed to north-west wind, more or less killed; peas, oats and barley, very good; rye, little or none sown in this neighbourhood; hay, farmers look forward to a double crop; potatoes look well so far; turnips, not all sown; beets look well; parsnips, very little sown; carrots, &c., look well. The prospects are better, according to present appearances, than for many years past. All spring crops are most promising of a bountiful harvest, and fall wheat is likely to be a good average crop. This report refers to the townships of Vaughan and Markham.

THORNHILL.—Spring wheat, prospect good; fall wheat very fine; peas injured by rain; oats good; barley good; rye, none in this section; hay good; potatoes injured by rain. The farmers are afraid that the great quantity of rain will injure the wheat and barley in causing it to lay down.

MARKHAM.—Spring wheat, plant is strong, healthy and very promising; fall wheat, healthy and luxuriant, and a much greater breadth sown than for years previously; peas and oats good; barley very good, and a large breadth sown; rye, very little sown of late—what there is is good; hay, very promising; potatoes, only just planting; turnips, not yet sown; carrots, &c., those sown early just making their appearance. The crops on the whole, bid fair to exceed in quantity any sown for a number of years. The ground is sufficiently covered by the plant to retain the moisture, and all we now want is dry warm weather, moderate showers, and the yield will be abundant.

KING.—Spring wheat is growing well, fall wheat is above ground well covered and growing fast; peas, oats and barley look well; of rye little or none is sown in the neighborhood; there will be a good crop of hay; beets and parsnips, satisfactory; of carrots there is a great many sown. This section of the country has not looked so well for a great many years.

AURORA.—Spring wheat looks healthy and well; fall wheat very heavy, fine prospects; peas, good crop; oats, very well, not much advanced; barley looks well; rye forward and good; hay, heavy, very good; potatoes, just coming on; turnips, not yet sown; beets, mangel wurtzel, fine and good; parsnips, just coming up; carrots, &c., good prospect. Very favorable for an abundant crop this season.

HOLLAND LANDING.—Spring wheat, fall wheat, peas, oats, barley, rye and hay, fair. The general prospects for the season of the year are good.

NEWMARKET.—Prospects for spring wheat are favorable so far; for fall wheat they were never better—no large surface sown; for peas, oats, barley, rye and hay, the prospects are very favorable.

LAMAROUX.—The crops in general look well.

ALMIRA.—We have a good prospect for first rate crops this season. Fall wheat is extraordinary; it never looked better at this season. The seed-time was delightful this spring, and there is every appearance of an abundant harvest, provided the midge does not destroy the wheat as usual.

ETOBICOKE.—Spring wheat very good; fall wheat good, but not a large quantity sown; hay, very good; potatoes, large quantities planted. The country looks well, and the prospects for good crops never were better.

BEDFORD.—Spring wheat looks well; fall wheat better than it has been for years; peas are generally good—low ground somewhat damaged by wet; oats, looking very well; barley, somewhat damaged by the late heavy rains; rye, none grown; hay bids fair to be a very heavy crop. On the whole the prospects for a good crop are very promising. The show for fruit also is very good.

WESTON.—Spring wheat, very little in this neighborhood—what there is very good; fall wheat never looked better at this time of the year; peas, the frequent rains of late have kept back the growth; oats, barley and rye, splendid and plenty; hay, farmers, are in doubt what they will do with so much; potatoes, early—never looked better; beets affected by the great hailstorm in May. On the whole, I have never seen this part of the country look more prosperous, taking crops and grass as a general thing.

MAPLE.—Spring wheat looks very well; fall wheat, heading out nicely; hay very good. Crops of all sorts look better than they have done for years.

LESTOWN.—Spring wheat, very fair prospect at the present time; fall wheat, fair, being partially winter killed; peas, oats and barley, good prospect; hay, very good.

PEEL.

HUNSDON.—Spring wheat looks well; fall wheat is headed out. The other spring crops look very well for this time of the year.

CALEDON EAST.—Spring wheat, large crop, looks exceedingly well; fall wheat looks exceedingly well—will be harvested early; peas look strong and healthy; oats look very well, promises to be a good crop; barley promises to be an abundant crop; rye, none sown in this neighbourhood; hay promises to be a heavy crop. I have been 27 years in Canada, and never saw the crops look better.

CATARAUGUS.—Spring wheat good; fall wheat splendid; peas, oats and barley, good; rye, none in this section; hay looks remarkably well.

MEADOWVALE.—Spring wheat, that sown in March much injured by wire worm—lately sown very good;

fall wheat, as a crop is ragged, but growing finely—some fine fields; peas, where not injured by recent heavy rains are looking well; oats promise an abundant yield; barley bids fair for an abundant crop—to some extent injured by rain; rye, owing to the very dry weather of last fall will not do well; hay, clover badly injured by winter killing, though meadows are fine; potatoes, many have rotted since planting, but most of the crop was not in at the time of the great rains—crops will be short; turnips, farmers are preparing for an average breadth; beets, more grown than formerly; carrots, &c. are becoming more of a favorite, and will be good. Never had so fine a seed time as the present, but very heavy rains in May have done a good deal of injury to crops of spring grain, though the harm done is perhaps more than made up in benefit to grass and fall grain. Orchards are very full of bloom.

ALBION.—Spring wheat good; fall wheat slightly winter killed; peas and oats are good; barley excellent; of rye none is sown; hay will be abundant. The crops never looked better.

CALEDON.—Spring wheat looks well—a great deal sown; fall wheat, peas, oats and barley, look excellent; rye, none in this neighbourhood; hay, a prospect of a great crop; potatoes, a great deal planted.

STREETSVILLE.—Of spring wheat there is not a great deal sown, but what there is looks well; fall wheat looks very well; peas, oats and barley, look extra good; of rye very little is sown, and looks good; for hay there is a first-class prospect. On the whole the crops look very promising in this section of the country—the best we have had for years. The above remarks will apply to the townships of Toronto generally.

COOKSVILLE.—Grain crops are good and very promising, by having such good rains; of hay there will be a better crop than for years past; potatoes good on dry land—rather much rain on low land. Last year, around here, on dry ground, the above articles were not a quarter of a crop; this year promises an abundance of all, save where the rain is low.

BELFOUNTAIN.—No June has been ushered in within twelve years that has beheld the crops in so fine condition as that of the current year. The "everlasting hills" of Caledon present the appearance of a perfect land of enchantment. Never did grass appear greener, nor crops better, nor woods so covered with foliage—never did the sparkling rills so jump with gladness, nor the wild-wood's busy hum send forth such universal sweetness. All crops looking first-rate.

CREDIT.—All crops look remarkably well.

HALTON.

GEORGETOWN.—There is every prospect of the green crops being good. Rather too early to calculate for roots.

MILTON.—Of spring wheat a larger amount is sown than last year, and it looks well; in fall wheat double has been sown this year over, and never looked better; peas are good; oats, a larger quantity sown, and promises fine; barley is largely sown, with good prospects; of rye scarcely any is sown. The prospects of the crops are better than any time I have seen them for several years. The hay crop will be abundant, and the roots are likely to be good.

OAKVILLE.—Spring wheat looks well, prospects good; fall wheat, considerable sown last fall, prospect splendid; peas good; oats good, not much sown for market; barley good, not much breadth sown; rye, not any quantity sown; hay prospect good, beyond an average; roots just sown, depends on season; large quantity of turnips generally raised in this county. Crops depend on state of weather and ripening.

ACTON.—Spring wheat, considerable sown and is looking well; fall wheat, extensively sown, and never promised better; peas, large quantity sown, and looking well; oats, large quantity sown and looking well; barley, considerable sown, and looking well; rye, none of any consequence sown; hay is going to be an abundant crop; potatoes, large quantity planted; beets, none of any consequence; parsnips, do not; carrots, &c., considerable quantity put in. Crops never promised better than they do in this section this spring.

WELLINGTON SQUARE.—Spring wheat well got in and looks well; fall wheat, some fields are partially winter killed, but, upon the whole, looks favorable for a fair average crop; peas well got in and looks well, weather favorable; rye but little grown in this section; hay meadows look well; roots of all kinds have started well. With favorable growing weather crops of all kinds promise to be very large.

BRONTE.—In spring wheat the large lot sown looks splendid; fall wheat is but an average crop; peas, a very large lot has been put in and looks well; oats are not much sown but looks well; barley is an average crop and good; rye, none; hay looks good; of potatoes a very large lot is planted; turnips, a large lot going in; beets look well; of carrots a very large lot has been put in. The crops look splendid in this locality; the largest lot ever put in in one year. It is said by farmers that the crops will be the best ever raised in Canada.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NORHAM.—Of spring wheat a large breadth has been sown and looks very promising; fall wheat looks very fine and very forward; peas, oats and barley are good; of rye not much sown, but the little there is is excellent; hay bids fair; potatoes, a large planting; turnips not long sown; of beets, parsnips and carrots a trifling quantity has been put in. On the whole the crops look more than usually well; a very large breadth sown and in fine condition, and promising appearance.

COBBOURG.—Of spring wheat, fall wheat, peas, oats, barley and rye, all the crops are looking well, and the prospect has not been so good for years; in hay, the grass is growing rapidly since the rain. In roots it is too early to give an opinion, with the exception of being planted and sown in the very best order.

GRAFTON.—Spring wheat looking remarkably well, with a large breadth sown; fall wheat never looked better, and promises an abundant crop; peas are

looking very fine; oats, not much sown, and what is looks very well; barley, small breadth sown, but promises fair crop; rye out in ear, prospect of a large crop; hay never looked better and a large crop. With regard to roots, turnips are not sown here until about the 30th of this month; potatoes just planted but not very extensively; carrots looking very fine; beets and parsnips not much sown.

CASLETON.—Of spring wheat, fall wheat and peas a larger breadth was sown than last year, and from present appearance an abundant crop betokened; oats, barley and rye are all looking remarkably well, breadth down about the same as last year; hay promises to be a large yield; in potatoes, turnips, beets, parsnips, carrots, the season has been most favourable for good preparation, so they are in well prepared soil. A prospect of abundant crops of all kinds, but more especially of fall and spring wheat, was never better in ten years.

CAMPBELLFORD.—Spring wheat has a very promising appearance; fall wheat looks well, but some farmers complain that it is growing too rank, that it will be apt to lodge before ripening; peas never looked better; oats will be a splendid crop by present appearances; rye will be a good crop, it headed out a week ago; hay will be the heaviest crop for several years past. The weather for putting in the spring crops has been all that farmers could desire. The late rains and warm weather has given all kinds of crops a luxuriant growth. The present prospects indicate the heaviest crops for years past.

FEWELLA.—Spring wheat is splendid, and all other crops look well.

MIDDLESEX.

LUCAN.—Spring wheat, some indication of grub, otherwise good promise; in fall wheat, if no unforeseen accident, there will be a splendid crop; peas and oats look very well, a full average expected; barley looks well, but not much sown; rye, none sown; hay, according to the present prospects in this vicinity, will be unsurpassed; roots of all kinds in first-rate condition.

LONDON.—Spring wheat looks very promising, but in many townships it is being damaged by wireworm and black grubs; fall wheat looks remarkably well and promises an abundant yield; a larger breadth of land than ever before is sown with peas, which promises to be a good crop; oats same as spring wheat; barley a good deal sown, and is looking well; rye but little sown in Middlesex, what there is looking well; hay, clover plentiful and a heavy crop, other kinds are making rapid growth; potatoes a good deal planted; turnips not yet sown; beets have come up even and look well; parsnips have been injured by flies and bugs which are very destructive this year in Middlesex; carrots, &c., just making their appearance above ground. The above are from personal observation. The crops between London and St. Mary's are not so forward as those along the Sarnia branch and main line of the Great Western Railway. A larger breadth of land is under crops in Middlesex this year than in any former year, and with the exception of damage done, and being done, by worm, which have destroyed many fields in Westminster and Nissouri townships, the crop prospects including fruit, promises an abundant yield.

KOMOKA.—Of spring wheat large quantities have been sown, and looks well; fall wheat, most pieces are good; peas, very large quantities sown; and never looked better; oats are good; barley will be a good crop, not much sown; rye, none sown in this neighborhood; hay looks first-rate; potatoes, large fields planted, prospect good. The crops in this vicinity look well and we have every prospect of a bountiful harvest.

ADLAIDE.—The crops in this vicinity are looking remarkably well, but it is too early to give an opinion about the returns. The roots are not above the ground yet, being a late spring this year.

PARKHILL.—Spring wheat looks promising; fall wheat never looked better here; peas the same; oats very good; barley, not much in this section; rye very little raised here; hay in abundance. Everything looks very promising in this section of the country. From present appearances fruit of all kinds will be in abundance.

WELLAND.—Spring wheat in low-lying lands is damaged, too much rain, high and dry lands look good some grub worms; fall wheat looks well and is heading, some places very thin, no good breadth sown owing to the midge in former years; peas fair; barley and rye very little sown here; hay good if June frost does not damage it.

FALKIRK.—Spring wheat has a good appearance; fall wheat never looked better; peas, oats, barley and rye look well; hay very heavy. The crops around here never looked better. Fruit will be in abundance should the frost keep off.

LAMBETH.—Spring wheat good and doing well; fall wheat never better prospects, large quantity sown; peas splendid, and large quantity sown; oats and barley good, and fair quantity sown; rye, very little here; hay a splendid crop. There never were such crops in this part of the Dominion as there is this season, if the frost keeps away this month, none as yet to do any harm. There will be a large crop of apples and other fruit. I must tell you that I am a farmer, and I assure you that we never had such prospects in this part of the country.

MOUNT BRYDGES.—Spring wheat looking well, appearances thus far fully warranting an average crop; fall wheat, midge-proof is looking first-rate and will be fully up to the average; peas are looking well, and will undoubtedly be a full average crop; oats looking splendid so far, every prospect of an excellent yield; barley or rye but little raised in this township, what is sown appears very healthy; to hay the warm rain showers of late have been very favourable, and have brought the grass on exceedingly fast. Everything so far indicates one of the most favorable seasons, on the whole, that this section of the country has been blessed with for many years.

LONGWOOD.—Spring wheat, prospect first-rate; fall wheat generally not very good; peas fair, but rather too much rain; oats and barley good; rye, none raised here; roots first-rate. Spring crops, on the whole, present a very good appearance; on low land, however, there has been rather too much rain. The fall wheat has, in a good many cases, been thrown out by frost, but where such has not been the case it looks well. On the whole farmers are in good spirits with regard to the crops.

WELLAND.

WELLAND.—Spring wheat is very promising; in fall wheat there is prospect of a good crop for quantity sown; peas, oats and barley, are looking fine; rye is out in head; hay is looking well, all depends on the rains. The prospect of good crops of all kinds of cereals has not been so good for several years; perhaps the greatest danger is too rapid a growth and rust on wheat.

PORT COLBORNE.—Spring wheat generally looking well, slightly injured by worm; fall wheat, some injured in winter, but is exceeding any hopes in April, on the whole, it has not looked better in five years; peas not much raised here, but what is looks well; oats prosperous so far; barley, every appearance of an abundant crop.

St. CATHARINES.—Spring wheat promising, an unusual breadth sown; fall wheat generally good, some damaged by the dry and frosty spring on very heavy soil; of peas not a great quantity sown; oats are now looking well; barley is very fine; rye not much sown, looks well; hay promises a heavy crop. All the fruit this year gives promise of a fine crop.

HUMBERSTONE.—At present the prospects are that all the crops will be good, especially spring and fall wheat, oats and hay.

THOROLD.—Spring wheat never looked better; fall wheat good on soil or loam, but poor on heavy clay; peas and oats good; barley, same remarks as to fall wheat applies; rye not much sown; hay tolerably good. Many of the crops damaged from the wet weather.

ELGIN.

ORWELL.—In spring wheat the present appearance of the crop is usually good; fall wheat is much superior to former years, some fields very heavy; in peas the prospect is very promising, a large breadth sown; oats very promising so far, most of the crop sown early; barley is looking very promising, but I don't think much is sown; hay promises to be unusually heavy, expected to be far above average.

HAYHAM.—Spring wheat very little sown here. Weather too wet to do well; fall wheat, good prospect, heavy growth, late storms has knocked it down; peas and oats look well; barley, very little sown here; rye looks well, more sown this year than formerly, good prospects.

WALLACETOWN.—Spring wheat good; fall wheat, from appearance, a three-fourth crop; peas look promising, in some parts rather too much wet; oats prosperous in land where the wire worm does not affect; barley looks promising; hay is very promising, we may depend on a good crop. There has been considerable wet in the township, but now the weather is clearing up very fine.

VIENNA.—Spring wheat looks good, and bids fair for a large yield; fall wheat never looked better, large crop anticipated; peas are the best known for many years; oats, barley, rye and hay good. All crops in Vienna, Bayham, Malabide and adjoining townships, never were in such a favorable condition for a large yield. Fruit bids fair.

St. THOMAS.—Spring wheat looks very well, slightly injured by wire worm; fall wheat looks well, some fields injured by late spring; peas appear to be a heavy crop; oats doing well; barley somewhat damaged by wire worm, but generally looking well; rye, not much grown in this country; hay will be a full average crop.

UNION.—Spring wheat, none sown; fall wheat, large breadth sown and looking well; peas, a great many sown, prospect excellent; oats and barley, the usual amount sown and looking well; rye none; hay, never a better prospect for a good yield.

ADDINGTON.

CAMDEN EAST.—Spring wheat, prospects good; fall wheat not much sown, what was is nearly all killed; rye will not be an average, owing to the dry weather in the fall and the frosts in the spring; corn looks well; peas, oats and barley promising.

NEWBURY.—Spring wheat looks well, there is prospect of a splendid crop; fall wheat not so much sown here as spring, looks well; peas, prospects now are good for a large crop; oats look well; barley splendid; rye looks well at present, it was doubtful a few weeks ago, but the rains and fine weather have brought it all right; potatoes just up, large amount planted. In fact, I never saw the country look better, and the prospects of an abundant harvest are splendid.

SWITZERVILLE.—Spring wheat remarkably good and large breadth sown; fall wheat a good piece, the exception, winter killed, very little sown; peas very good, average breadth sown; oats very good, large breadth sown; barley remarkably good, a full average breadth sown; rye under an average, winter killed, usual amount sown; hay a full average, clover much killed in clay and low grounds.

ORRISA.—Spring wheat looks splendid; fall wheat damaged, winter killed; hay never was better at this time of the year. All crops are very prosperous in this section of the country.

LEEDS.

BROCKVILLE.—Spring wheat, prospects very favorable; fall wheat not much sown in this section, looks well; peas very good; oats, barley, rye, hay and roots, so far look well. The prospects in this section for a bountiful harvest are very encouraging.

NEWBORO.—Spring wheat would have been very good but for so much rain; fall wheat very good; peas look very promising; oats and barley very good; rye is very forward; hay will be an extra crop; look very well.

SALT LAKE.—Spring wheat slightly damaged by rain; fall wheat prosperous; peas, oats and barley, uninjured by rain; hay prosperous.

GANOQUE.—Prospects never better; fall wheat thin, winter killed, long cold spring injurious, but very little sown in this section of the country; peas a very good appearance; oats and barley also appear very well; spring rye good cut, winter rye thin; hay very promising.

FARMERVILLE.—Spring wheat looks very well; fall wheat slightly injured, but prospects good, small quantity sown; peas excellent; oats and barley good; fall rye somewhat injured after the snow left; grass looks well. The spring was very favorable for getting in crops, and I think a large breadth was sown this year.

LYN.—Fall wheat and rye are somewhat winter killed; all other crops good.

(To be Continued.)

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.

THE annual general meeting of Shareholders was held on Friday, May 29, at the offices of the Company, 65, Moorgate Street, E.C.

The Right Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, M.P., in the chair.

The Secretary (F. Fearon, Esq.) read the notice convening the meeting, and the following report was taken as read:—

REPORT.

"The following report and statement of accounts for the six months ending the 31st of March of the current year is submitted to the proprietors. The balance at credit of revenue, including £3,357 18s. 6d. brought forward from September last, is £17,329 1s. 8d. The directors recommend that out of this balance a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, less income-tax, be declared on the paid-up capital stock of the Company; £3,969 16s. 3d. will be carried to the reserve fund, in accordance with the provisions of the Royal Charter of Incorporation, and the balance then remaining to the credit of the next half-year's accounts will be £3,859 5s. 5d. During the period embraced by these accounts the reserve fund has been charged with the sum of £2,519 10s. 9d. for losses on the realisation of securities in default. The balance at credit of this fund, after adding the £3,969 16s. 3d. above referred to will be £65,748 10s. 10d. Although the investments in Canada have decreased, as a necessary consequence of a reduction in the amount of debentures outstanding, the result of the past half-year's operations has again been such as to enable the directors to recommend the same dividend which was declared when last they had the pleasure of meeting their shareholders. The harvest of 1867 in Canada, though excellent in quality, has proved less in yield than had been anticipated, but high prices and a large demand for breadstuffs from Europe, have tended to counteract this adverse result. An ample field for the employment of funds of the Company still exists in Canada, and the directors trust that their debentures will be as freely taken as heretofore by those investors who are seeking a sound security; this, all that is needed to ensure in the future a continuation of the prosperity which has marked the operations of the Company for the last sixteen years. The directors have pleasure in announcing that Mr. W. Chapman, the late deputy-chairman, has accepted the post of commissioner in Canada, vacant by the death of Mr. Acheson; this appointment will, they feel sure, be conducive to the interests of the Company. Mr. C. Morrison and Mr. W. Gordon Thomson retire from the board, in accordance with the 12th clause of the royal charter of incorporation, and offer themselves for re-election. Mr. M. Saward and Mr. J. Scott, the auditors of the Company, also retire, and offer themselves for re-election.

The following is the report of Messrs. Michael Saward and James Scott, auditors:—"We have examined the Company's books and accounts, and have had the vouchers for payments made, both in England and Canada, laid before us, and we beg to certify the statement of accounts submitted to the report to be correctly set forth. The securities held by the Company in this country have been exhibited to us; and we have seen the schedules of the securities held in Canada, certified as usual by Messrs. Hamilton and Kirkpatrick.

"May 15th, 1868."

KINGSTON, CANADA, April 11th, 1868.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we have carefully compared the securities held by the Company in Canada with the various schedules forwarded herewith, and have found the same correct.

JOHN HAMILTON,

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK.

DIRECTORS.—The Right Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, M.P., President; Charles Morrison, Esq., Deputy-Chairman; James Hutchinson, Esq.; William Gordon Thomson, Esq.; T. M. Weguelin, Esq., M.P. SECRETARY.—F. Fearon, Esq.

Abstract of expenses during the half-year ending 31st March, 1868.

Table with 4 columns: £, s., d. Expended in London... 1 676 18 9 Ditto in Canada—at Kingston... 5,287 67 " Montreal... 4,387 18 9 9,664 85=1,988 17 6

The revenue account for the half-year showed that £36,224 had been received and £18,511 expended; the interest due in Canada account was £3,742, leaving the net profits for the half-year, £13,971. To this was added £3,358 from the preceding half-year, leaving as above a balance of £17,329.

COTTON AND WHEAT IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

(From the Shipping Gazette.)

WE have not over-traded, although we have received very large supplies of cotton and wheat. Our views of the future imports of these two important articles have not been in accord with the importing houses. We have contended that we should import all the cotton and corn required for consumption, but at high quotations. Let us see whether we have been correct. In the four months the arrivals of cotton were as follows:—

	1866. Cwts.	1867. Cwts.	1868. Cwts.
United States	1,817,879	1,618,222	2,399,791
Bahamas and Bermuda	2,602	42	41
Mexico	3,145		
Brazil	267,530	221,621	252,777
Turkey	55,737	98,414	4,217
Egypt	402,495	554,145	493,665
British India	1,068,890	286,263	377,068
China		2,041	
Other countries	72,666	84,647	47,354
Total	3,699,431	2,802,395	3,574,913

The bulk of the supply reported this year has passed into consumption, leaving us with a very moderate stock on hand. The trade, however, has become somewhat depressed, and of late, rather a heavy decline has taken place in the quotations. But we regard the present depressions as temporary, because before long it will be necessary to forward additional quantities of goods to India and elsewhere. The total supply of wheat imported has been 11,560,830 cwts., against 9,291,870 cwts. in 1867, and 7,183,408 in 1866.

The particulars of the above arrivals are:—

	1866. Cwts.	1867. Cwts.	1868. Cwts.
Russia	3,092,245	4,100,404	3,231,376
Denmark	56,578	222,584	186,517
Prussia	409,222	1,681,281	1,184,064
Schleswig Holstein, and Lauenberg	39,520	57,708	27,879
Mecklenburg	82,827	262,398	235,196
Hanse Towns	87,426	276,042	283,783
France	1,740,207	259,011	12,422
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	599,178	188,889	460,167
Turkey, Wallachia, and Moldavia	218,788	912,996	1,907,926
Egypt	82,827	12,388	1,656,416
United States	303,084	680,361	2,225,596
Chili		475,526	82,832
British North America	8,789	87	87,706
Other countries	546,545	261,708	530,192
Total	7,183,408	9,291,870	11,560,830

The heavy influx of wheat this year has led to an accumulation in warehouse. The splendid appearance of the crops both in Europe and America, and the anxiety of many importers to sell, have created a complete panic in the trade this week. The prices of wheat have given way fully 3s. to 4s. per quarter, and during the last three weeks, floating cargoes have receded in value 10s. per quarter. It was predicted that about this time we should have wheat selling at over 100s. per quarter, but the present state of the trade, indicating as it does, an abundance of food on hand and on passage, must dispel the illusive statements made at the commencement of the year on the subject of quantity and price. The value of wheat may suffer a further decline, but it cannot possibly rule low, unless the harvest in Europe should turn out very abundant.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY.

REFERRING to the Protectionist movement in France, the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:—

The manufacturers of Rouen, and some two or three other towns where the cheaper class of cotton goods are made, and where branches of industry demand the proximity of iron and coal, have long agitated for a revision of tariffs imposed by the treaty of 1860. These producers attribute a stagnation of their respective branches of trade to the introduction of British goods, and show the falling off of labour, as asserted, from such a cause. It will perhaps be seen, however, that the suffering cotton manufacturers of France have other reasons for being compelled to suspend a certain amount of work. Trade has been bad all over the world and food dear; there is scarcely any branch of industry that has not suffered. But it is the fashion in France to apply to Government for the amelioration of any evil under the sun, and as there are a number of Protectionists in the Chambers, Government had no desire to prevent a debate on existing customs, impositions, and the state of the export and import trade of France. We shall, no doubt, get correct tables of the general commerce between England and France up to the close of last year. We know already that the trade between the two countries since 1860 has more than doubled, and we know also that France is now sending to England about three times as much as she did before the Emperor inaugurated free-trade principles, not only as regards England, but all Europe, for the English treaty regards the parent of many others, which are daily proving profitable to all concerned. As far as I am able to judge, there is no reason for supposing that Napoleon III. has changed his views on the utility of commercial reforms. What Mr. Cobden taught at the Tuileries holds good, and has the support of satisfactory figures. Many deputies have been converted since 1860, and the press in general is pro the treaty and its results. There remain the Protectionists on principle, and those who from various causes suffer from the last few months stagnation.

The debate can do no harm, and will, no doubt, do some good, to the cause of a commercial policy which has its political bearings in making countries know each other, and laying the foundation of amity and friendship, based on mutual interests. On the subject of the coming debate the *Opinion Nationale* observes: "Treaties of commerce are capable of being construed in any sense whatever. If the economic regime of France is imperfect, if the means of transport leave anything to be desired, if the barriers of the interior, the octrois, or exaggerated taxes are kept up—all these things are attributed to defects in the treaties of commerce. And if we concede to the adversaries of treaties of commerce that the Government, the sole authors of those treaties, have done too little in the way of removing obstructions in the interior and improving our communications, and especially fails to reassure the public mind in respect of the military armaments and an ambiguous policy, if not a directly warlike one—if we concede all this, Protectionists in disguise will say—Well, then, do you not join us in demanding the renunciation of the treaties of commerce until the opportunity is more favourable for making advances in the way of free trade? But we will not yield thus much to the opponents of commercial treaties. Notwithstanding the circumstances of the times these treaties have considerably developed our prosperity, at the time that they have extended our relations; and, we will ask, what would not these treaties have accomplished if the action of our Government had been more conformable to their true application? Since 1860, when these commercial treaties took effect, our external transactions have nearly doubled, especially in exports. The protective tariffs, which interrupted the negotiations of supply and demand prevented us from seeking outlets for our produce. New treaties of commerce have opened up those outlets for us without our having done much ourselves—it must be acknowledged with shame—to bring about such a desirable state of things. And because these treaties of commerce have to contend during a period of eight years with a bad season, when the harvest is deficient, or when everybody suffers from a languishing trade—other nations being in a worse position than ourselves—it is upon these same treaties, forsooth, that the responsibility of the crisis is sought to be laid. To this we will by no means assent, and we most emphatically deny that free trade has anything whatever to do with these exceptional periods of adversity."

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

HOW TO MAKE IT PAY.

(From Herapath's Journal.)

TO accomplish this object nothing is required but good, economical management.

We want only the working expenses down to a reasonable rate to leave such a profit from traffic as will cover all interest charges, and leave something for ordinary dividend. The traffic is increasing, but without any increase at all upon last year's gross revenue—which exceeded £1,300,000—there would now be comparative prosperity for the Company if the working expenses were down to 55 per cent, and we feel quite convinced that to 65 per cent they might come, even below it—and the line and stock be maintained in first-rate order. The working expenses of another Canadian railway are below 5 per cent, and all its works and materials are in A 1 condition.

That other Canadian railway—the Great Western of Canada—is not under the thumb of the Canadian Government, and is worked upon commercial principles for the benefit of its proprietors. This is what we want for the Grand Trunk. We don't say the Grand Trunk is exactly under the thumb of the Canadian Government, but it is believed that Government influence is very potent in the councils of the company. If the line were worked to produce the largest amount of profit for its proprietors, who, we fear, will never be very rich from their investments in the line, the fares would probably undergo general revision, fewer trains would be run, and some parts of the line would be absolutely shut up on the just ground of not yielding sufficient traffic to pay their working expenses. We can show by figures in our possession that there is a long length of line at the extreme eastern end of the system which yields (or it yielded some time ago, and we don't suppose it has since increased materially) only £2, £3, or £4 per mile per week. Such a traffic can hardly be worked by a daily train service without loss. It is next to impossible to work a traffic so thin without encountering loss. We say shut it up, and any other like it if there be such, unless the Canadian Government guarantee the Company their expenses. It is enough that the Company have lost the capital expended upon lines so wretchedly poor in traffic. They should not add to their losses by working lines which fall to pay their working expenses. If the keeping open of such lines is desirable as a matter of policy for the country, it is fair that the country, and not the Company, should bear the expense.

Now we perceive that the mover and seconder of the amendment at the last meeting, the object of which was to change the management in Canada, have called a meeting of the bond and shareholders to be held at the London Tavern on Tuesday, the 19th inst.—not a bad day for the British to fight a battle in the cause of right. Mr. Ritter, who took a leading part at the last meeting, and is understood to have a large interest in the Company, also appears in the advertisement calling this meeting, and therefore we trust it will be well attended, and that the proprietors (the bond and shareholders) will manfully take the bull by the horns, and have the line managed as it should be—the Great Western of Canada is managed—and in that case we have not a shadow of a doubt that it would very speedily pay (not only the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th preference holders (who last year received not a penny in cash), but some dividend to the ordinary shareholders.

THE DUTY ON HEMLOCK BARK.

(From the Kincardine Reporter.)

AN export duty of one dollar per cord has been levied on hemlock bark. This is felt to be a great hardship in new parts of the country, where the logs are converted into lumber, and the demand for home consumption is so limited that, unless the surplus can be exported, it must be left to rot. Three thousand dollars were paid out at this port last year for this commodity alone. The duty now imposed is so great as to prohibit its export altogether, hence not a cord has left our harbour this season. In defence of the impost, it is said that the bark may be made a source of greater profit by manufacturing tannin from it. But granting that this is so, it requires a capital of many thousand dollars (\$50,000 or \$70,000) to carry on such an enterprise, which puts it entirely out of our reach. Again, it is said that to cull out the hemlock trees from the forests affords openings for the spontaneous growth and increase of various noxious weeds, which are so dark it has but little weight, from the fact that as these trees are so much scattered here and there, they afford very inconsiderable openings when cut down, and even if they did, falling them before the hardwood allows the stump a longer time to rot, so that when the hardwood is cut down the fields can sooner be freed from stumps. The enormous duty serves no doubt to protect the tannin manufacture in parts of the country where there is capital sufficient to carry it on; but it is felt elsewhere to be a most oppressive exaction, destructive to an important branch of industry, and as large quantities of the bark must necessarily be destroyed in the clearing up of new land, this will be so much dead loss to the country.

PRODUCTION AND PREPARATION OF WOOL.

(From the Detroit Post.)

THE suggestion put forth in the Wool-buyers' Convention, just held in our city, that our wool growers turn their attention more to the production of combed wools, is a good one. The consumption of these wools has been stimulated to a surprising extent for the manufacture of a class of goods for which we were until recently dependent upon foreign countries, including braids, worsteds, nubias, afghans, and hundreds of other articles. Fancy dress goods of this material are rapidly usurping the place of the old style of fancy wear. Four years ago there were only three mills in the United States engaged in working it up, while now there are twenty-four, and the Hamilton Mills, one of the largest establishments in the country, is about to start a department devoted entirely to this branch. Yet, with this large and increasing consumption, we are dependent, in a great measure, upon foreign countries for supplies of the raw material. Combed wools are at this time in good demand in the Boston market at 66c.

Our wool growers should bear in mind that in a dull period it behooves them more than ever, to bestow care upon the manner of preparing and putting up their wool for market. It is asserted—and they should profit by the experience—that last year the losses, in almost every instance, came out of heavy wools from sheep that had been allowed to run for two weeks after washing. They should never be allowed to run longer than from four to six days, for it is a matter upon which the safety of the flocks in no small degree depends, the grease being emitted so rapidly upon a clean skin that the health of the sheep is seriously impaired. In the case of the fine-wooled sheep of Germany, they are never allowed to run more than four or five days, in which course the safety of the flocks is the sole consideration.

FARM AND HOME.

AMERICAN BUTTER FACTORIES.

THE following is an abstract of Mr. X. A. Willard's remarks on Butter making in America, in his interesting address at the late meeting of the Illinois and Wisconsin Dairymen's Association:—

The new American system of butter-making rests mainly upon five great principles:—

1. Securing rich, clean, healthy milk, obtained if possible, on rich old pastures, free of weeds.
2. Setting the milk in a moist, untainted, well-ventilated atmosphere, and keeping it at an even temperature while the cream is rising.
3. Proper management in churning.
4. Washing out or otherwise expelling thoroughly the buttermilk, and working so as not to injure the grain.
5. Thorough and even incorporation of pure salt, and packing in oaken tubs, tight, clean, and well made.

Cleanliness in all the operations is of imperative necessity, while judgment and experience in churning and working the butter must of course be had.

What really distinguishes the American system is in the manner of setting the milk so as to secure an even temperature, and in applying to butter-making the principles of association, so that the highest skill in manufacturing may be attained; in other words, the inauguration of butter factories.

In the butter-factories the milk room is so constructed that good ventilation is secured. It should be provided with vats or tanks for holding water. These should be sunk 12 to 18 inches below the surface of the earth. The vats should be 6 feet wide, 12 to 24 feet long, and arranged for a depth of 18 inches. There should be a constant flow of water in and out of the vats. The milk should be set in pails 8 inches in diameter by 20 inches long. As fast as the milk is delivered the pails should be filled to the depth of 17 inches, plunged into the water,

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT—MONTREAL, JUNE 25, 1868.

JUNE 20, 1868. HALIFAX. ST. JOHN.

Main table containing multiple columns of market prices for various goods including Groceries, Hardware, Soap and Candles, Boots and Shoes, Produce, and Drugs. Each column lists the name of the article, its current price, and sometimes its former price.

MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE. MONTREAL, June 25.

Table listing market prices for country produce such as Flour, Grain, Fowls and Game, Meats, and Dairy Produce. It includes prices for various types of flour, different grains, and various meats and dairy products.

JOHN HENRY EVANS,
Importer of
IRON & GENERAL HARDWARE,
SADDLERY AND CARRIAGE HARDWARE,
No. 463 and 465 St. Paul Street,
and 12, 14, 18, 20, 22, and 28 St. Nicholas Street,
MONTREAL.

JOHN HENRY EVANS,
Sole Agent for Canada
For the **TROY BELL FOUNDRY,** 14-ly

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

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,
IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE
MERCHANTS,
419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

YARD ENTRANCE, St. Frs. Xavier st. 1-ly

THE undersigned, being about to return
to England and take up his residence in Man-
chester, is desirous of entering into an arrangement
with one or more Houses in the **DRY GOODS**
TRADE in Canada, to attend to their purchases in
the British Markets, with which, from long experi-
ence, he is well acquainted.
Communications addressed Box 94, Post Office,
Quebec, will receive immediate attention.
D. A. CALLAM.
Quebec, June 22, 1863 26-2

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.

EAST AND WEST INDIA
MERCHANTS,

Exchange Court,

1-ly MONTREAL.

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.

GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS

42 St. Sacramento Street,

MONTREAL.

Sole Agents in Canada for

J. Denis, Henry Monnie & Co., Brandies.
F. Mestreau & Co.
Wolfe's Schiedam Schnappa. 1-ly

ST. JOHN, N. B.

STEPHENSON & MCGIBBON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Are prepared to receive Consignments of Flour,
Pork, and Canadian Produce, realizing the highest
market rates for such, and prompt returns made.
Drafts authorized.

No. 8 North Wharf,
St. John, N.B.

41-ly

TORONTO.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,

Established 1841.

FOR THE

PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF
TRADE.

DUN, WIMAN & CO.,

Proprietors.

Toronto Office, 4, 5 & 6 Merchants' Exchange

41

RIDDUT, AIKENHEAD & CROMBIE,

(Late Riddut Brothers & Co.)
Corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto,
Importers of and Dealers in
IRON, STEEL, NAILS, COPPER, LEAD, TIN,
CUTLERY, PAINTS, CORDAGE,
Fishing and Shooting Tackle,
And every description of
British, American, and Domestic Hardware.
42-3m

THOS. RUSSELL & SON,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
33-ly
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL
Branch Office—47
King Street, Toronto.
V. Leamont Agent,
Montreal.
St. John, N.H.

THE CHEAPEST BAGS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

100,000 SEAMLESS LINEN BAGS.
Prices reduced to 27¢ cents.

These Bags are the product of the Streetsville Linen
Mills, and are made from pure Canadian flax.
For sale by the principal Wholesale Merchants,
and by the subscribers.

GOODERHAM & WORTS,
10 and 11 Exchange Buildings,
Toronto, Ont.

STATEMENT OF BANKS

Acting under Charter, for the Month ending May 31st, 1863, according to the returns furnished by
them to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

NAME OF BANK.	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.					
	Capital authorized by Act.	Capital paid up.	Promissory Notes in circulation not bearing interest.	Balances due to other Banks.	Cash deposits not bearing interest.	Cash deposits bearing interest.	TOTAL LIABILITIES.	
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Bank of Montreal	6,000,000	5,000,000 00	395,270	607,313 81	6,634,230 10	5,634,419 07	13,323,072 96	
Quebec Bank	3,000,000	1,477,450 00	472,323	33,819 28	535,786 77	705,374 48	1,764,325 23	
City Bank	1,200,000	1,200,000 00	236,161	23,798 23	494,355 73	467,693 88	1,494,207 81	
Que's Bank	1,000,000	800,000 00	390,634	45,259 11	255,323 99	290,839 76	893,156 26	
Bank of B. N. America	4,000,000	4,000,000 00	222,023	14,335 00	1,110,054 13	2,349,065 00	4,385,218 03	
Banque du Peuple	1,600,000	1,600,000 00	69,371	2,163 68	312,163 33	189,746 27	563,946 30	
Niagara District Bank	600,000	302,013 08	119,448	64,228 24	137,198 47	33,348 60	404,421 31	
Molsons Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000 00	96,452	116,837 96	216,704 60	453,044 96	883,189 24	
Bank of Toronto	2,000,000	800,000 00	720,119	65,239 04	265,479 66	1,389,974 88	2,779,215 78	
Ontario Bank	2,000,000	2,000,000 00	1,776,453	173,917 08	977,214 44	1,110,197 21	3,115,281 23	
Eastern Townships Bank	400,000	400,000 00	194,724	6,712 61	427,277 52	74,992 63	1,230,077 99	
Banque Nationale	1,000,000	1,000,000 00	112,760	130,156 16	114,625 75	203,724 29	567,276 66	
Banque Jacques Cartier	1,000,000	977,232 00	83,115	28,581 99	203,75 00	517,252 71	833,227 74	
Merchants Bank	6,000,000	2,673,293 92	823,623	325,150 74	744,609 62	1,323,231 89	2,969,834 26	
Royal Canadian Bank	2,000,000	1,064,712 18	1,123,568	3,213 43	46,640 81	176,089 39	2,503,951 29	
Union Bank of L. C.	2,000,000	897,410 97	81,899	314,900 13	328,574 59	127,834 66	730,009 24	
Mechanics Bank	1,000,000	253,236 00	60,339	21 92	101,413 88	39,256 25	190,092 49	
Bank of Commerce	1,000,000	904,793 00	60,339	45,185 77	367,047 91	547,327 97	1,866,450 65	
NOVA SCOTIA.								
Bank of Yarmouth								
Merchants Bank								
People's Bank								
Union Bank	1,000,000	400,000 00	101,640	55,664 45	194,076 80	343,443 00	654,824 25	
Bank of Nova Scotia								
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
Bank of New Brunswick	600,000	600,000 00	378,121	84,105 45	410,730 34	627,602 30	1,500,759 49	
Commercial Bank								
St. Stephen's Bank	300,000	200,000 00	204,880	5,416 74	10,566 90	33,320 60	232,863 26	
People's Bank								
Total Liabilities	32,206,666	29,662,199 97	7,977,029	3,183,178 61	14,324,471 32	17,115,263 04	41,632,272 70	

ASSETS.

NAME OF BANK.	Cash, Balances and Provincial Notes.	Landed or other Property of the Bank.	Government Securities.	Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted.	Other debts due to the Bank not in foreign trade.	TOTAL ASSETS.
								\$ cts.
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bank of Montreal	2,646,224 24	320,000 00	3,511,453 13	334,287 73	812,817 82	12,750,340 90	216,244 07	17,231,217 11
Quebec Bank	367,971 29	89,418 23	149,433 13	35,347 06	100,202 11	2,129,418 51	68,229 62	2,841,557 82
City Bank	211,626 32	84,248 50	82,723 23	162,668 24	22,900 62	1,027,123 89	214,018 91	1,783,297 88
Que's Bank	158,933 00	313,883 00	77,273 00	163,620 00	27,774 00	5,694,246 00	134,918 00	7,182,714 00
Bank of B. N. America	147,045 33	30,883 00	100,264 41	37,717 53	37,674 04	1,874,679 24	85,267 23	2,323,625 81
Banque du Peuple	55,850 62	15,879 72	40,729 00	6,065 02	30,914 24	617,775 24	31,312 82	743,123 29
Niagara District Bank	224,812 67	90,165 43	107,513 37	19,114 31	46,640 81	1,208,523 66	42,601 24	2,072,750 12
Molsons Bank	614,784 41	67,064 41	76,230 00	7,130 11	72,559 01	2,518,343 23	26,387 62	3,445,234 37
Bank of Toronto	619,330 04	156,497 27	290,237 62	127,311 76	127,311 76	4,082,202 13	119,996 21	5,468,728 33
Eastern Townships Bank	41,233 80	8,000 00	68,031 13	11,511 43	35,810 76	299,239 18	3,000 00	567,235 06
Banque Nationale	173,718 24	23,519 00	187,237 13	63,297 72	23,153 22	1,229,964 22	19,544 14	1,644,477 06
Banque Jacques Cartier	80,229 66		101,228 00	25,228 86	17,288 29	1,227,241 20	1,233,514 14	2,568,280 13
Merchants Bank	256,986 14	34,420 63	538,966 61	203,237 53	320,441 22	2,620,211 22	6,673,213 24	6,673,213 24
Royal Canadian Bank	256,986 14		139,066 66	135,708 51	220,985 60	4,082,472 62	2,620,213 24	3,786,704 66
Union Bank of L. Canada	124,519 91		61,373 33	89,988 11	50,125 40	1,226,543 62	10,821 26	1,736,292 22
Mechanics Bank	45,543 63	34,309 19		33,718 26	6,022 13	32,563 19		169,408 23
Bank of Commerce	737,348 55	21,419 93	92,500 00	68,227 82	150,076 63	1,804,504 22		2,570,311 63
NOVA SCOTIA.								
Bank of Yarmouth								
Merchants Bank								
People's Bank								
Union Bank	143,984 94	21,000 00	63,000 00	11,727 64	38,558 02	701,384 66	69,718 06	1,129,301 62
Bank of Nova Scotia								
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
Bank of New Brunswick	280,316 73	13,664 42		30,461 00	50,434 67	1,244,314 13	65,531 74	2,367,363 72
Commercial Bank								
St. Stephen's Bank	29,110 50	4,494 00		20,141 22	3,510 65	30,398 73	26,600 00	122,256 22
People's Bank								
Total Assets	3,632,442 86	1,640,218 24	6,942,313 43	1,824,059 22	2,506,474 52	12,923,020 66	4,098,136 86	73,431,321 62

AUDIT OFFICE, Ottawa, 1863.

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

TORONTO.

BROWN'S BANK.

(W. B. BROWN. W. C. CHEWETT.)

60 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.,

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business, buys and sells New York and Sterling Exchange, Gold, Silver, U. S. Bonds, and Uncurrent Money. Receives deposits subject to cheque at sight, makes collections, and discounts commercial paper.

Orders by Mail or Telegraph promptly executed at most favourable current quotations.

Address letters, BROWN'S BANK, Toronto.

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BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

SESSIONS, TURNER & CO.,

(Successors to Sissons, Carpenter & Co.)

Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER & FINDINGS,

No. 8 Wellington Street West, Toronto, C. W.

37-ly

ROCK OIL.

PARSON BROTHERS,

PETROLEUM REFINERS

and Wholesale Dealers in

LAMP'S, Etc.,

Toronto, C. W.

37-ly

JOHN FISKEN & CO.,

ROCK OIL

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

18 Corn Exchange,

MONTREAL,

AND

58 Yonge Street,

TORONTO.

33-3m

TORONTO AUCTION MART.

Established 1834.

WAKEFIELD, COATE & CO., Manufacturers' Agents, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, King Street, Toronto.

WILLIAM WAKEFIELD. FREDERICK W. COATE
39-ly

STATIONERY, ACCOUNT BOOKS, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING STATIONERS, Dealers in BOOKBINDER'S MATERIALS, &c., King Street, Toronto, have now received a large and complete assortment of General and Fancy Stationery, selected personally from the producers, which they can confidently recommend, both as regards quality and price. They continue to manufacture and keep on hand a full assortment of Account Books, comprising all sizes and styles. Also, Pocket-books, Wallets, Purses, Diaries, &c., &c. On hand a full supply of Binder's Leathers, Cloth, Board, and other materials, at low prices.

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TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

FRESH ARRIVALS NEW OROP TEAS

Ex steamships *Nova Scotia, Nestorian & Belgian*

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS GIVEN TO PROMPT PAYING PURCHASERS.

All Goods sold at the very Lowest Montreal Prices

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JOHN BOYD. ALEX. M. MORRO. O. W. BUNTING.

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FIFTY PER CENT DISCOUNT.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.

Are now closing out their entire stock of

STRAW GOODS

OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS

AT THE

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JOHN MACDONALD & CO.,

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Toronto, 15th June, 1868.

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And Manufacturers of

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is General Agent for these justly celebrated Machines. The Manufacturing Company have lately made very valuable improvements in the

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Norris Black is also Agent for the

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A supply always on hand.

Address Box 1,101, Toronto.

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(Successors to the late JOHN HARRINGTON.)

Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of

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36 King Street East,

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WILLIAM LYMAN.

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IMPORTERS AND DECORATORS OF

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Hotels supplied.

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D. McINNES & CO.,

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES

EXCLUSIVELY.

Hamilton, June, 1868.

McINNES, CALDER & CO.,

ARE NOW OPENING

Bales DARK Madder PRINTS.

" DARK PURPLE PRINTS.

" FROCK PLATES.

" WHITE SHIRTINGS..

" GREY COTTONS.

" STRIPED HESSIANS.

" 40 in. WOOL SACKING.

Cases WINDOW HOLLANDS.

" BROWN do.

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Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in

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YOUNG, LAW & CO.,

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Hold and offer at low prices, a well assorted stock of

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Tweeds,

Flannels,

Hosiery,

Yarns,

Grey Domestics,

Twilled-Sheeting,

Cotton Bags,

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DUNDAS COTTON MILLS AGENCY.

44

SPRING 1868.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY,

STRAW GOODS, MANTLES,

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Our Stock for the Season now on hand.

G. H. FURNER & CO.

Hamilton, March, 1868.

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AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
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Office—Corner of King and James streets,
HAMILTON, C.W.

N.B.—Collections and Insolvency Matters promptly
attended to.

R. MARTIN.

J. W. FERGUSON,

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HAMILTON.

KERR, BROWN & MACKENZIE,

HAMILTON,

BEG leave to inform their customers and the trade generally, that they have THIS DAY commenced opening their

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

and will, by 17th instant, have a large quantity ready for inspection.

Hamilton, 14th March, 1868.

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WHOLESALE GROCER,

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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GENERAL MERCHANTS,

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NOISELESS SEWING (New York) MACHINES.

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Machines repaired on short notice; corresponding parts always on hand.

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" Western Assurance Company of Canada.

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DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC WOOL
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Consignments solicited, and orders promptly attended to.

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Next Door to the Gore Bank.

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Cash Advances made on Consignments.

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Manufacture of

HATS, CAPS, FURS, STRAW GOODS

&c., &c., &c.

Spring Stock is very complete in all departments.

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Special attention of buyers is solicited to our large
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Pot Barley, Barrel Pork, Sugar-cured Bams, Bacon

Lard, Cheese, Butter. London, Ont.

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BLACK WALNUT LUMBER.

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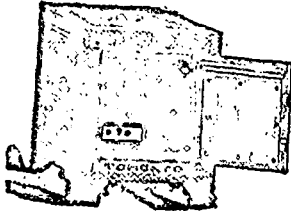
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11

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FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
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 Price List Free. 5

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
 Corner St. Peter and Sous le Fort Streets, Quebec.
 A large stock of Teas kept constantly on hand. 41-ly

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G F GIBSON & CO.
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 Trade Sales of Dry Goods, Fancy Wares, Hats, Furs,
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 Hespeler, Ontario, April 17, 1868. 16

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 Agents for { The British Colonial Steamship Company
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OLD IRISH WHISKEY
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 Of same quality as that supplied to the
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PARIS EXHIBITION 1867,
 And now regularly to the HOUSE OF LORDS the
 quality of which is equal to the Finest French Brandy,
 may be had in casks and cases, from the principal
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 42-ly Sunnyside.

FRED. ROWLAND,
GRAIN AND COMMISSION MER-
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 Pot Barley, Barrel Pork, Sugar-cured Hams, Bacon,
 Lard, Cheese, Butter. London, Ont. 43 ly

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JOSEPH F. ELLIS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 AND
 Agent Royal Insurance Company,
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Having a spacious warehouse for the storage of
 Produce and Merchandise, respectfully solicits con-
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 Good references given if required. 33-ly

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ATTEND personally and promptly to
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FLOUR, PORK, ASHES, TALLOW, LARD,
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Sales effected with every possible promptitude, pon-
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If long experience in the Produce Trade, and care-
 ful personal attention to the interests of our friends,
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 will be given. 1-

CANADA GLASS COMPANY,
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 Office corner of St. Paul and St. Nicholas Streets.
 35-ly A. K. LUCAS, Secretary.



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES intending to make application to the
 Legislature of the Province of Quebec for Private
 or Local Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges,
 or conferring corporate powers for commercial or
 other purposes of profit, for regulating surveys or
 boundaries, or for doing anything tending to affect
 the rights or property of other parties, are hereby
 notified that they are required by the Rules of the
 Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly respec-
 tively, (which are published in full in the *Canada*
Gazette.) to give **TWO MONTHS' NOTICE** of the
 application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature
 and object), in the *Canada Gazette*, also in a news-
 paper published in the District affected, sending copies
 of the first and last of such notices, to the Private
 Bill Office of each House.

All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented
 within the "first three weeks" of the Session.

BOUCHER DE BOUCHERVILLE,
 Ck. Leg. Council.
G M MUIR,
 Ck. Leg. Ass.
 Quebec, 15th June, 1868.

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AND

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