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THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOL. III.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1867.

No. 11.

ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 264 St. Paul st.
1-ly

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

MUNDERLOH & STRENGKEN,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS, 414 St. Paul st., corner
of Custom House square, Montreal. 1-ly

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

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

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

DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON,
WINE, SPIRIT & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
46 St. PETER STREET,
opposite St. Sacrament Street,
6-ly MONTREAL.

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

GREENE & SONS,
HAT AND FUR MANUFACTURERS
AND IMPORTERS. (See next Page.) 1-ly

S. H. MAY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAR & DIAMOND
STAR WINDOW GLASS, Paints, Oil, Varnish,
Brushes, Spirits Turpentine, Benzole, Gold Leaf, &c.,
1-ly 274 St. Paul st., Montreal.

S. H. & J. MOSS,
MANUFACTURERS OF READY-
MADE CLOTHING, WHOLESALE IMPORT-
ERS OF WOOLLENS, TAILOR TRIMMINGS, &c.,
5 and 7 Recollet Street, MONTREAL.
Our Spring Stock of Clothing is now complete, and
is well worth the attention of Eastern and Western
buyers. 83-ly

A. RAMSAY & SON,
IMPORTERS OF WINDOW GLASS,
Lined Oil, White Lead, Paints, &c., 37, 39 & 41
Recollet street, Montreal. 1-ly

THOMAS MAY & CO.,
CAVERHILL'S BLOCK,
No. 63 St. Peter Street.
Montreal, Sept. 15, 1865. 9-ly

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

EVANS, MERCER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
285 Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL.

Drugs and Chemicals,
Pharmaceutical Preparations.
Surgical Instruments,
Druggists' Sundries,
British and Foreign Perfumery
and all other articles required by Druggists, Surgeons
and Country Merchants. 10-ly

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
MONTREAL.
Consignments of Flour, Grain, Leather, Ashes,
Butter, &c., receive personal attention. 1-ly

LINTON & COOPER,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES
624, 626 & 628 St. Paul st., Montreal.
We invite the attention of Merchants, East and West,
to our large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes now
on hand, and in process of manufacture for the Fall
trade. Goods in every conceivable style will be found
in our establishment, from the finest Kid or Satin
Gaiter, to the strongest Stoga or Hungarian Boot.
Men's, Boys', Youths', Ladies', Misses' and Children's
wear, in over 200 different patterns. Special notice is
requested to the fact that all our goods are *hand-made*,
and of the very best material. The introduction of
Pegging Machines having thrown a large number of
workmen out of employment, and consequently re-
duced the cost of labor, we are thereby enabled to
manufacture neater and more substantial Boots and
Shoes, at no greater cost than if made by machinery;
and are prepared to offer the choicest goods at the
very lowest possible figure.
Orders personally or by Post, will have our immedi-
ate and most careful attention. 1-ly

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP which existed in this
City, under the name of "J TIFFIN & SONS,"
expired this day by limitation of time. Either of the
partners of the late firm are authorized to manage
and settle the outstanding affairs:
J. TIFFIN, SENR.
J. TIFFIN, JR.
H. J. TIFFIN.
-AND-
The business will be continued and carried on by
JOS. TIFFIN, JR., and HENRY J. TIFFIN, under the
name and firm of "TIFFIN BROTHERS." 1-ly

Established 1863.
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF LINSEED OIL,
Importers of
FOREIGN DRUGS, PAINTERS' COLOURS, OILS,
DYE STUFFS, & AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,
832, 334, & 336 St. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 10-ly

G. L. RICHARDS,
DIRECT IMPORTER OF
ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND WEST INDIA
GROCERY GOODS,
Commission Merchant in Flour, Oils, &c., &c.,
40-ly North Wharf, St. JOHN, N. B.

LADIES' STRAW GOODS,
By GREENE & SONS. 1-ly
See next Page.

HALL, KAY & CO.,
YOUNG'S BUILDINGS, MCGILL STREET
Montreal.

HAVE FOR SALE—
Charcoal Tinplates, Ingot Copper,
Coko Tinplates, Ingot Tin,
Terne Tinplates, Cake Spelter,
Galvanized Iron, Sheet Copper and Brass
Copper, Brass, and Malleable Iron Tubes,
and every description of Furnishings suitable for Tin-
smiths, Plumbers, Brassfounders, and Gasfitters.
1-ly

BAUKHAGE, BRAK & CO.,
431 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.
Black Silks and Kid Gloves always on hand. 2-ly

W. J. STEWART,
Agent for
FINLAYSON, BOUSFIELD & CO.—Linen Threads,
Machine Threads, Shoo Threads, and Gilling Twine.
GEO. & WM. WAITES.—Twines, Yarns, &c., &c.
WM HOUNSELL & CO.—Fishing Twines, Lines,
Nets, Seines, &c., &c.
STEPHENS & CO.—Sail Canvas and Twine. 9-ly

GREENE & SONS,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,
(See next Page.) 1-ly

de B. MACDONALD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF CRINO-
LINE WIRE and HOOP SKIRTS, FELT
HATS, STRAW GOODS, &c., &c. Orders person-
ally or by letter will receive best attention. 1-ly

McMILLAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING.
WHOLESALE.
148 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. 5-ly

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS,
Importers of Window Glass, &c.,
1-ly 118, 120 and 122 McGill st., Montreal.

H. JOSEPH & CO.,
TOBACCO,
823, 825 & 827 St. PAUL STREET.
Montreal, Aug. 30, 1865. 53-ly

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,
BREWERS AND SUGAR
REFINERS, Montreal. 10-ly
20th March, 1865.

JULES FOURNIER,
IMPORTER OF GENERAL GROCERIES,
And Sole Agent in Canada for
Messrs. George Sayer & Co., Cognac,
Charles Coran & Co., do,
G. H. Mumm & Co., Reims,
Mr H More, Avize, Marais,
Mr. J. Savoye, do.,
84 St. SULPICE STREET,
(Next door to Messrs. Darling & Co.)
Montreal. 40-6-ly

JAMES ROY & CO.,
IMPORTERS of DRY GOODS, including TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No 605 St. Paul st. near St. Peter. 1-1y

ETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The success of this popular Company is most extraordinary. Its policy holders now receive a yearly profit of fifty per cent. in cash, reducing the annual payments to one half the sum usually charged by other Companies.

Applications for Agencies in Canada or the Maritime Provinces made to S. Pedlar & Co., Managers, and General Agents, Office, No. 85 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. 23-1y

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,
IMPORTERS of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON, STEEL, &c., manufacturers of STOVES, CUT NAILS, &c., 433 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 47-1y

KINGAN & KINLOCH,
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Merchants, corner St. Sacramento and St. Peter streets, Montreal.
Wm. KINLOCH. W. B. LINDSAY. D. L. LOCKERBY. 8-1y

LIDLAW, MIDDLETON & CO.,
Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, Montreal. 21-1y

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,
Importers of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
253 & 260 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets, MONTREAL. 1-1y

WINN & HOLLAND,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
15-1y 34 RENAUD BUILDINGS, Foundling Street

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
473 St. Paul, and 399 Commissioners Streets, MONTREAL.
MONTREAL, 16th January, 1867. 1-1y

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,
EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Agents for
The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool.
Hunt, Roope, Teage & Co., Oporto.
Bartolomei Vergara, Port St. Mary's.
Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-1y

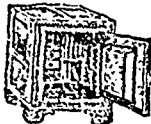
J. MEYER & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS,
409 Broadway, 511 St. Paul st.
New York. Montreal.
Sole Agents for the Genuine Duchesse Gloves.
10-1y.

JOSEPH PHELAN,
IMPORTER,
GROCERIES AND LIQUORS WHOLESALE,
525 & 537 St. Paul Street. 27-1y

JOSEPH BAWDEN,
(Successor to the late Ewen MacEwen, Esq.,)
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor of Patents of Invention, &c. 10 Anchor Buildings, Kingston C.W. 47-1y

J. C. FRANCK & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.,
26 Hospital Street.
Montreal, Aug. 24, 1866. 32-1y

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,
ESTABLISHED YEAR 1833.



IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,
1-1y 82, 84 & 86, St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

GREENE & SONS
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.
SPRING TRADE, 1867.

THE Subscribers have now on hand, and are receiving, a complete assortment of
WOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS,
FUR HATS. MEN'S STRAW HATS,
CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS,
SILK HATS, BOYS' FANCY HATS,
PLUSH,
HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

Special attention of the Trade is directed to our Stock which embraces all the

NEW AND LEADING STYLES,
in Men's, Ladies' and Children's wear. Samples sent by Express to parties not visiting the city.
We are also manufacturing the Paris and Cunard CASSIMERE HAT, specially adapted for spring and summer wear.
Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS,
1-1y Montreal.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
A GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, do an exclusively Commission business, and possess the amplest experience and facilities for their efficient management. Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, ASHES, PORK, BUTTER, and general produce, receive personal attention. Sales effected, and returns made with the utmost promptitude. Liberal advances made on goods for sale in this market, or shipment to Britain. Charges the lowest adopted by the responsible houses in the trade.
1-1y Corner William and Grey Nun streets.

T. M. CLARK & CO.,
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

EVANS & EVANS,
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.
AGENTS FOR THE
PROVINCIAL HARDWARE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
7 Custom-House Square. 83-1y

JAMES LOCKHART,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, No. 3 St. Sacramento street, Montreal.

HEAVY FORGINGS AND PLATE WORK.

E. K. GILBERT,
CANADA ENGINE WORKS,
MONTREAL,

Is prepared to furnish
WROUGHT IRON PADDLE SHAFTS at 5/6c. per lb.
RAILWAY AXLES at 4/6c. per lb.
PLAIN ROUND BOILERS & STRAIGHT GIRDERS at 6c. per lb., &c.

The work warranted to be fully equal to the best imported or manufactured here. 23-1y

MCCULLOCH, JACK & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.
426 & 428 ST. PAUL STREET,
corner St. Francois Xavier Street.
MONTREAL. 8-1y

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS
WHOLESALE,
NO. 375 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 62-1y

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

JORDON & BREWER
Commission Merchants & General Agents,
Dealers in
GROCERIES AND HARDWARE,
Nos. 23 & 24 ONTARIO STREET Corner Brock Street,
East side Market Square,
88-1y KINGSTON, C. W.

FITZPATRICK & MOORE,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c., &c.
2-1y No. 4 Lemoine st.

EWART, SHEARER & CO.,
(Successors to RINGLAND, EWART & Co.)
CLOTHING, HOSIERY, &c.,
423 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 1-1y

JAMES MITCHELL,
WEST INDIA AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
In Warehouse and for sale:
Hhds Bright Barbadoes and Cuba Sugar,
Puns Strong Proof Cuba Rum,
200 Bags Jamaica Pimento,
Barrels Extra No. 1 Split Herrings,
Barrels Cod Oil,
Qtls. Largo Codfish, &c., &c.
To arrive ex brig "Fawn," from Porto Rico, 250
hhd's Choice Sugar.
No. 7 ST. HELEN STREET.
March 23, 1867. 1-1y

THOMAS LEECHING & CO.,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
St. Nicholas street, Montreal.
Special attention devoted to the Sale and Shipment of FLAX, and liberal Advances made on consignments of either Fibre or Seed. 1-1y

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,
IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.
YARD ENTRANCE, St. Fr. Xavier st. 1-1y

GAULT BROS. & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, SMALLWARES, &c., &c.,
44 AND 46 ST. PETER STREET, AND 1 & 3 RECOLLECT STREET, MONTREAL.

Solicit an inspection of their Stock, which is now very complete in all the Departments. Their Stock of Cloths of every description and variety are unsurpassed in the Province. They also operate largely in all kinds of Canadian Manufactured Goods, and have now on hand a new selection of Tweeds, Etoffes, Satinets, Flannels, Cottons, Cotton Yarn, &c., all which they offer at lowest prices. 83-1y

MCINTYRE, DENOOH & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Lemoine st., Montreal, 8-1y

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11 Place D'Armes.

NICHOLS, ROBINSON & CO.,
Exchange, 331 Notre Dame Street.

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WH. KERR,
8 St. Sacrament Street.

LAFRAMBOISE & ROBIDOUX,
32 Little St. James Street.

LH. DAVIDSON,
41 Little St. James Street.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

CHAS. LEGGE & CO., Solicitors for Canadian
and Foreign Patents, &c.
48 Great St. James Street.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHAN ANDERSON & CO.

TM. CLARK & CO.,
5 St. Sacrament Street.

DONALD McLEAN,
97 Grey Nun and 83 McGill Streets.

PHILLIPS & CO.,
Cor. St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas Streets.

ENGRAVER.

THOS. IRELAND,
CARD AND SEAL ENGRAVER,
72 Little St. James Street.

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BEVINGTON & MORRIS, London, England.
SOULTHROP & PENNINGTON,
Agents for British North America.
131 Great St. James Street.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS—WHOLESALE.

BENNY. MACPHERSON & CO.,
332 St. Paul Street.

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BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE,
JOSEPH JONES,
41 Little St. James Street.

CITIZENS' FIRE AND GUARANTEE,
G. B. MUIR, Manager.
10 Place d'Armes.

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See Standard.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE,
SIMPSON & BETHUNE,
104 St. Francois Xavier Street.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE,
MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,
81 St. Francois Xavier Street.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL,
A. D. PARKER.
Toupin's Building, Place d'Armes.

STANDARD LIFE,
W. M. RAMSAY,
47 Great St. James Street.

MONTREAL.

LEATHER, ETC.

BEVINGTON & MORRIS, London, England.
SOULTHROP & PENNINGTON,
Agents for British North America.
131 Great St. James Street.

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452 St. Paul Street.

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1-ly McGill Street.

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS,
1-ly Nos. 276 and 277 St. Paul street, Montreal.

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.

CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,
Montreal. 6-ly

GEORGE WINKS & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN,
FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, Wholesale,
70, 71, 72, and 73 Commissioners street, and Custom
House Square, Montreal. 8-ly

JAMES P. CLARK & CO.,

DRY GOODS IMPORTERS, 162
McGill Street, MONTREAL. 9-ly

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,

Importers of
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
331 & 333 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL. 8-ly

JOSEPH MACKAY & BROS.,

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND
FOREIGN STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
170 McGill Street. 9

JAMES BAILLIE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
480 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL. 6-ly

W. & B. MUIR,

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND
FOREIGN DRY GOODS
166 McGill street.
Montreal. 8-ly

DAVIS, WELSH & CO.,

Importers of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
No. 479 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL. 8-ly

R. C. JAMESON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF VARNISHES, JAPANS,
and Dealers in Spirits of Turpentine, Benzine,
Oils, &c., &c. No. 3 Corn Exchange Buildings, St.
JOHN STREET, MONTREAL. 5-ly

MONTREAL.

JOHAN ANDERSON & CO.,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IMPORTING, FORWARDING,
Ship and Insurance Agents and Brokers,
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. 42-ly

F. H. SIMMS,
MONTREAL IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURES to Order, and has
in Stock, Carriage Bolts of all sizes, Nuts and
Bolts of every description, Rivets, Lifting Jacks,
Hatchet Braces, Copying Presses, &c., &c. 8-ly

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
100 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,
HAVE FOR SALE—
BOILER TUBES, OIL WELL TUBES,
Gas Tubes, Paints and Putty,
Fire Bricks, Fire Clay,
Flue Covers. DRAIN PIPES,
Roman Cement, Water Lime,
Portland Cement, Facing Tiles,
Garden Vases, Chimney Tops, &c., &c.
Manufacturers of AMERICAN Sofa, Chair, and Bed
SPRINGS. 12-ly

FOULDS & HODGSON

IMPORTERS OF
Grey Cottons, White Shirtings,
Regattas, Prints, Bed Ticks,
Dontims, Silcias, Cobourgs,
Orleans, M de Laines,
White Muslins, Jeans, Moleskins,
Flannels, Blankets, Cloths,
Tweeds, Vestings, Hosiery,
Gloves, Braces, Ribbons, Laces,
Blondes, Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Dresses, Umbrellas,
Parasols, Shawls, Hoop Skirts,
Table Oil Cloths, Yarns,
Battings, Silks, Velvets,
Linen Threads, Playing Cards,
Jewellery, Tea Trays,
Snuff Boxes, Pipes, Toys,
Bag Purses, Pencils, Spools,
Pins, Needles, Tapes,
Buttons, Combs, Brushes,
Hair Oils, Colognes, Soaps,
Stationery, Brooches,
Spectacles, Dolls, Mirrors,
Razors, Pocket Knives,
Table Knives, Chapiets,
Crosses, Marbles, Slates.

And a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods

WHOLESALE

Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable
for a General Country Store of any house in the
Province.
363 and 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-ly

QUEBEC.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHAN ANDERSON & CO.

HENRY B. GETHINGS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND BROKERS, QUEBEC.
Particular attention paid to purchase and forward-
ing Salt and Coals.

PORT HOPE, C. W.

R. S. HOWELL,
*Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and
Shipping Agent,*
WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W. 3-ft

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

JOHAN BOLTON,
SHIP BUILDER AND MERCHANT.
10 King Street, St. Stephen, N.B.

HALIFAX, N. S.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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Commercial Wharf, Upper Water Street,
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 HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 AND IMPORTERS OF
 IRON, STEEL, METALS, AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES,
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 Sole Agents in Canada and British Provinces of North America, for Charles Cammell & Co., (limited), "Cyclops," Steel and Iron Works, Sheffield; the Bowling Iron Company (near Bradford, Yorkshire; Patent Shaft and Axle Tree Company (limited), Brunswick Iron Works Wednesbury; Lloyd & Lloyd, Albion Tube Works, Birmingham; & m & Coventry, Pontpool Tin, and Pontypool "Cold Rolled" Canada Plates and Metals, Best Reheated Bar Iron, &c.; the Yorkshire Engine Company (limited), Sheffield; Green's Patent Tube Company (limited), Sole Manufacturers of Green's Patent "Solid Drawn" Brass Tubes; S. Moulton & Co., Kingston India Rubber Mills, Bradford; Walker & Hall, Electro-Plate Works, Sheffield; Hockley Bolt, Nut, and Rivet Company, Birmingham; John Trippett & Brother, Shipping Agents, Liverpool and New York; the Hart Manufacturing Company, (successors to Bliven, Mead & Co.,) New York.
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LEATHER IMPORTERS AND
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 They have now FIVE STEAM PRINTING besides other kinds of PRESSES, which enable them to strike off a very large number of impressions with the greatest despatch.
 Any orders sent by mail from the country will be promptly attended to, and forwarded by mail or express.
 They have the newest styles of type for hand-bills and posters.
 They will give particular attention to the printing of

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 MUNICIPAL,
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 Guaranteeing at once despatch and correctness.
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 March 25th, 1867. 11-6

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BOSTON. 11

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FIRE AND LIFE.
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IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
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 Their stock comprises every description of
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WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, ALES, &c.,
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HAVE received over 800 Packages
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 Capital paid up \$1,950,000; Reserved surplus Fund,
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 All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business trans-
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REMOVAL.

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 Have removed to 144 McGill Street.
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WHOLESALE GROCERS AND
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Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean
 Produce,

Have removed from St. Andrew's Buildings, St.
 Peter Street, to 413 St. Paul Street, opposite the Cas-
 tom House, premises so long occupied by William
 Darling & Co.
 Montreal, 20th April, 1867. 1-ly

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W. McLAREN & CO. removed to Nos.
 16 & 17 Lemoiné Street.
 The attention of Country Merchants is invited to
 the quality and prices of our Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
 As our work is entirely **HAND MADE**, it is much
 more durable than the Machine made work, and our
 prices are as cheap as the cheapest. 33-ly

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 CONSIGNMENTS Carefully realised and returns
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ADVANCES—Cash advances made, and Drafts au-
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 execution of orders for Flour, Grain, Leather, Provi-
 sions, Oil, and General Merchandise.

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BOOTS AND SHOES,
 29 St. Helen Street,
MONTREAL. 49-ly

THE TRADE REVIEW
 AND
Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.
MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1867.

CANADIAN AND HALIFAX TRADE.

The following extract from a letter of one of the
 leading merchants of Halifax to a Montreal cor-
 respondent, is of great interest to all engaged in the
 trade with the Lower Provinces. The writer, after
 stating that a large increase of business may be ex-
 pected under the improved arrangements already
 made, goes on to say:

"I notice that there are several projects under dis-
 cussion in Canada for opening up a regular trade
 through the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This is all well,
 and the more the better. But perhaps most people are
 not aware that for our supplies for fishermen and trad-
 ers, east and west, we must have them here in April
 or the beginning of May, before the Gulf is open and
 free from ice. Again, for the winter supplies—these
 are not required till November and December, after
 the Gulf is closed, or insurance so high, and storms so
 numerous as to render that route impracticable. There
 are then only a few months in the summer, in which
 four particularly, is not extensively wanted and there-
 fore the route via Portland, must be the principal
 avenue for your exports to the Maritime Provinces,
 until the Intercolonial Railway is completed. In all
 my business experience, I have never witnessed such
 a complete revolution in the trade—particularly as re-
 gards flour and other breadstuffs, leather, &c. We do
 not now think of importing a single barrel of Ameri-
 can flour. The article from Canada is better in quality
 and cheaper in price, and it will come entirely from
 Canada in future, or until the Americans change their
 Tariff. We require in Nova Scotia every year about
 370,000 barrels of flour and 100,000 of corn meal. This
 is no small item to be completely changed in favour of
 Canada; and the Americans already begin to feel it
 very sensibly. I congratulate you and all our friends
 on the complete success of Confederation, the result of
 which I feel satisfied will meet our most sanguine ex-
 pectations."

"ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS!"

The Western section of Canada had, during the past
 two years, its oil speculation and excitement.
 During the period that the "fever" lasted, some
 money was made by lucky speculators, and a great
 deal lost by those not so lucky. Taking the whole com-
 munity, it is doubtful whether more harm or good was
 done.

The same spirit of speculation and excitement seems
 likely to be manifested as soon as spring opens, at a
 point further East—the Madoc gold diggings. Where-
 ever gold exists, a "fever" is easily produced. And
 that there is to be found in Madoc and in some of
 the adjoining townships, admits of no doubt. Prop-
 erty is changing hands there at high prices. The

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE
IRON MERCHANTS,
 AND
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MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
 General Agents for Canada.
FRED. COLR, Secretary,
Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON P.L.S.
 3-ly

amount obtained for the Richardson and other farms,
 upon which it is known the precious metal is obtain-
 able, has already induced speculation, and fabu-
 lous accounts of the extent and richness of the gold
 deposits are in circulation. Belleville, Madoc, and
 adjoining places, are filled with visitors, all with "an
 eye" for a profitable speculation. The great desire of
 all is for the disappearance of the snow and the open-
 ing of spring, so that mining operations may be begun
 in earnest.

This state of matters bids fair to result in—a gold
 mania. We, therefore, feel it to be our duty to warn
 those of an excitable nature to "keep cool." "All is
 not gold that glitters!" Our El Dorado may outstrip
 the "diggings" of California and Australia. But that
 important point requires yet to be proved, and in the
 absence of proof, it is wise to conclude that reports
 are exaggerated. Whilst there is no uncertainty as to
 the presence of gold in the neighbourhood of Madoc,
 it is very doubtful if it exists in sufficient quantities to
 pay individual miners. The probability is, that large
 companies and extensive machinery will be required
 to render mining a paying operation. In the case of
 the Richardson mine, possibly we may have an excep-
 tion. But judging from geological reports, and the
 statements of perfectly disinterested persons, we in-
 cline to the belief that fortunes are not going to be
 made by individuals working separately.

Until the extent of the deposits of the precious
 metal is known, parties should operate cautiously.
 Speculation is dangerous. It may make a fortune for
 the few, but ruin the many. This is not a good state
 of affairs for the country as a whole. It is astonish-
 ing how gullible some people are when hopes of mak-
 ing a fortune in a day are dangled before their eyes!
 Any way—every way—is liked by some better than by
 patient, plodding industry. These individuals should
 remember how much has been lost in wild oil ventures,
 before falling victims to the gold "fever" with which
 we are threatened. Paying fabulous prices for lands
 which may or may not have gold upon them—but
 which certainly have abundance of swamp—is a dan-
 gerous operation. Those who have cut their eye teeth
 in the way of speculation, will be very careful how
 they invest therein.

We do not wish to be understood as opposing the
 efforts of enterprising men to develop the Madoc gold
 region. Far from it. Their efforts are worthy of ad-
 miration, and should be held up as an example to
 others. But we do protest against raising anything
 like a gold mania, with its reckless speculation, infla-
 tion, excitement, demoralisation and losses. There is
 no necessity for this. Up to the present time at least,
 there is nothing to warrant it. That gold has been
 found, is a fact at once undeniable and gratifying;
 but what quantity exists, or if mining will pay, has yet
 to be determined.

Under these circumstances, the public should take
 matters quietly. If the deposits prove to be more ex-
 tensive than anticipated, there will be plenty of time
 for legitimate speculation and enterprise. If not,
 thousands will continue to have full pockets which a
 "fever" might have emptied.

THE INDUSTRY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Legislature of Massachusetts pass at intervals of ten years the necessary "Act to obtain the industrial statistics of this Commonwealth." The first was passed in 1833; the last was approved in 1866, and the returns were made last year; the successive reports exhibiting the following as the annual amounts of industrial products:—

In 1833	\$ 86,000,000
1845	124,000,000
1855	295,000,000
1866	617,000,000

This increase is certainly very remarkable, and even after allowing for the inflated currency of 1866, the increase in the last decade is astonishing, especially when we consider that the contemporary increase of the population was only three per cent. This business represents over a million and a half dollars for each working day in the year, employs a capital of \$174,499,000, and engages the attention of 271,421 persons in manufacturing, and \$8,636 in agricultural pursuits.

The leading products—not mentioning those of agriculture—are thus set down in 1866:—

	Value.	Capital.	Hands.
Cotton	\$54,436,881	\$33,233,986	23,678
Boots and Shoes	62,916,243	10,067,374	55,160
Woolens	48,430,671	14,755,830	18,433
Calico and Delaine	25,258,703	4,222,000	4,208
Clothing	17,748,894	4,634,440	24,722
Tanning & Currying	15,821,712	3,994,343	3,847
Paper	9,008,621	3,785,300	3,654
Rollad and Silt Iron and Nails	8,286,602	2,827,300	3,194
Whale Fishery	6,618,370	6,879,862	3,496
Print'g & Newspapers	5,258,148	1,919,400	2,400
Mackerel & Cod fish'y	4,822,218	8,767,761	11,618

But it is the smaller industries in which we think Canadians should feel the greater interest. All the above products are known to our mechanics and business men; perhaps almost as well as to those of Massachusetts, but it will be observed that they only comprise half the industrial products of the State, and we will proceed to enumerate some of the minor manufactures which are less familiar to us, but are equally profitable; equally deserving of attention, and we hope the more beneficial to the labouring population as requiring the capital, and thus offering a readier means for the artisan to rise in the social scale.

Passing over the carpeting and hosiery factories we come to factories for making bread nets and head dresses, of which there are eleven, and a capital of \$22,500, employs 25 male and 189 female hands, and turning out \$159,500 worth of goods.

There is one factory for making feathers and artificial flowers, one for bugle trimmings, one for jet pins.

Six establishments manufacture worsted dress braids, worth \$539,240, on a capital of only \$166,700. Ten make dress trimmings, gimps, cords, &c., worth \$260,125, on a capital of \$164,600.

Nine factories, capital \$929,500, manufacture \$2,046,200 worth of wire; seven, capital \$185,000, make \$239,764 worth of nuts and screws, two, capital \$20,000, butts and hinges to the value of \$65,000; four, capital \$25,750 locks worth \$61,547, twenty-four, capital \$489,000, make \$1,269,866 worth of tacks and brads.

No less than eleven establishments are engaged in making the apparently insignificant article of buttons. The metal buttons produced are valued at \$293,400; the covered buttons at \$192,000; the wood buttons at \$123,217, besides a quantity made of horn and bone and vegetable ivory.

There are five factories for the manufacture of portemonnaies, pocket books and wallets, eight for that of photograph albums, and those apparently insignificant industries employ respectively 119 and 134 hands, to produce articles worth \$186,600 and \$306,202. Capitals \$37,500 and \$67,500. Besides these, thirteen establishments make ink envelopes, and small articles of stationery.

No less than twenty-three factories are engaged in making combs, and 506,670 dozens of combs are made, valued at \$307,656, out of \$223,866 worth of stock. Capital \$173,500, hands employed, 446 males, 163 females.

Eleven make palm leaf into fans, &c.; twenty-six make it into hats. There are twenty blacking factories, six razor shop factories, eighteen factories for pickles and preserves, and one thousand and nine establishments under the head "not elsewhere enumerated"; among which we find, in the body of the work, such as Firebrick factories, Billiard Table factories, Rubber works, Whalebone establishments, &c. &c.

Coming then to natural products we find a number of smaller industries connected with agriculture. Onions are largely cultivated for export, also cabbages. Garden seeds are largely prepared for sale. The Basket

willow is cultivated to some extent, not to speak of Cranberries, Winter squashes, and "garden seeds" generally at which we may enoeor, but which yield handsome returns nevertheless, and give a total which is of great importance to the political economist.

It would be tedious to enumerate all the industries specified in a volume of 800 pages; we have mentioned those which it appears to us are least practiced or ever thought of in Canada, and which we think might be made profitable here. We have very successfully established a variety of new establishments here within the last few years. We hope this notice may lead to fresh progress in the same direction.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The mineral resources of New Brunswick are rich and varied, and though only as yet very partially developed, sufficient progress has been made in some particulars to lead us to indulge the hope that the application of capital and skill are alone required to enable the Province to take a high rank among mineral producing countries. As everything connected with the undeveloped resources of the Maritime Provinces is just now of more than ordinary interest and importance, we propose to give a series of sketches illustrative of what has already been accomplished, and pointing out the grounds that exist for believing that in this direction lies a large and promising field for judicious investment. We commence with

COAL.

This mineral is extensively diffused throughout the central portion of the Province, and although it has as yet only been worked in a few easily accessible places, yet it seems to be beyond a doubt that it occupies, in nearly a triangular shape, a vast area, extending from Bay Chaleur to the head of Grand Lake on the St John, and from thence across the Province to the Gulf Shore. Geologists are divided in opinion regarding the degree of productiveness to be expected, but as by far the largest portion of this region known to contain these coal measures remains wholly unexplored and some portions are already profitably worked, we cannot be far wrong in concluding that a thorough exploration would result in the discovery of some workable deposits. This opinion is strengthened by the remarkable facts that both at Bay Chaleur and at Grand Lake (the two extremes of the triangle before mentioned) the same description of plants have been discovered, and further, that these plants are only known to exist in the middle or productive coal measures. This being the case, the thickness of the deposit is the principal thing to be determined, and on this point Professor Hind says:—"The supposed thinness of the New Brunswick coal fields is opposed to the expectation that seams of workable coal will be found to occupy very wide areas, yet the structure of the country has been shown to support the views that in a bay or bays penetrating the carboniferous area from the East, thicker seams than those which exist at Grand Lake (22 inches) may be sought for with a probability of success."

Most of the coal hitherto raised at the Grand Lake has been taken from a 22 inch seam at a place appropriately called Newcastle. The existence of coal in this locality has been known for a number of years, but no regular system of mining has ever been pursued, and it has been brought to market in an irregular and hap-hazard sort of a way. Professor Hind writing in 1865 says:—"Any farmer who finds the seam on his land, employs persons to dig out a certain quantity of coal; this is bought up by agents, and shipped to Fredericton, Saint John, and elsewhere. It sold at Fredericton in 1864 and '65 at \$6.50 per chaldron, and it appears that about 5,000 chaldrons were shipped from Grand Lake during the season of 1864." In 1865 and '66 the quantity was considerably increased, and probably amounted in each of those years to from 8,000 to 10,000 chaldrons. A somewhat more systematic method of mining is now pursued, but all the operations are still carried on in a very rude and primitive sort of a way. The quality of the coal is good, and for blacksmith's use especially, is preferred to any imported. It leaves very little ash, throws out a great heat and in a properly constructed grate makes an excellent fire. Professor Hind enters into some details to show the quantity of coals to be obtained from the working of a persistent 22 inch seam, and states that each acre would produce 1,600 chaldrons, and each square mile 1,024,000 chaldrons, and if, as suggested by the late Dr Robb, the Grand Lake seam extends towards Coal Branch on the Rich-

bucto, and there appears with a thickness of 15 inches; the total mass of coal on a length of 40 miles, by a breadth of 15 miles, would amount to the enormous quantity of six hundred millions of chaldrons. But to return to the actual operations: and still keeping at the head of the Grand Lake and distant about eight or nine miles from the Newcastle mine, is situated the property of the Coal Creek Mining Company. The seam of coal here laid open is about 18 inches in thickness, lying in a horizontal position on the bank of the creek with from twenty to thirty feet of rock above it. Here a main level has been driven in 163 feet, and the coal produced is very bright and black, and is free from rust and slate. It is also much harder and stronger than the Newcastle coal. One peculiarity about this mine deserves notice: It has been stated that the seam lies in a horizontal position, but this is not strictly correct; it has rather an upward inclination, which has the effect of not only completely draining the level, but also of reducing to a minimum the labor of getting the coal to the mouth. The company own some 600 acres of land in this vicinity, which, it is estimated, will produce 790,000 chaldrons of coal. They are building a wharf where vessels can lay alongside the mouth of the seam, and are making preparations for prosecuting the work vigorously in the spring.

We think that enough has been stated to show that there is here a promising opening for the employment of skill and capital, for if, with the rude and wasteful methods hitherto used, the working of these coal seams has been found profitable, what might not be expected from the employment of skillfully directed labor and means; at all events, a more thorough exploration than has yet been made can hardly fail to be productive of good results. The Intercolonial Railway, in the course of its construction, must pass in the direction of this coal field, and should workable deposits be found to be situated at or near to the line, the importance of the subject, both to the railway and the country at large, can scarcely be over-estimated.

We must reserve the Albert coal mines as the subject of a future paper.

THE TOBACCO CROP.

The quantity of tobacco raised in the United States is exceedingly large. In no less than twenty-eight of the States is the plant grown, and the yield during 1866 is set down at no less than three hundred and thirty millions of pounds! This quantity seems to be, and no doubt is, enormous—but the figures are given for each State, and we suppose, may be taken as approximately correct. Before the war, the South raised over one hundred millions of pounds more per annum than are given in last year's returns. Virginia and Kentucky were then as now, among the largest producers, but their crop was less last year than it was in 1860; the former by fifty-four, and the latter by forty-seven millions of pounds. The principal tobacco growing States yielded as follows last year:—

Connecticut	8,300,000 lbs.
Illinois	10,000,000 "
Indiana	7,102,000 "
Kentucky	61,000,000 "
Maryland	35,390,000 "
Missouri	10,600,000 "
North Carolina	85,000,000 "
Ohio	26,000,000 "
Tennessee	29,600,000 "
Virginia	70,000,000 "

Besides these States, considerable quantities of tobacco are grown in others farther North, Iowa, Michigan, and Minnesota, being among the number. The farmers of Canada now grow tobacco to a moderate extent. We have seen it growing in the fields, and its appearance was very luxuriant. Although not equal to tobacco grown under a Southern sun, the Canadian article smokes very well, not a few farmers using scarcely any but what is of their own growth. There is no reason why our tobacco crop might not be greatly increased in quantity and improved in quality. It is not difficult to cultivate, and grows very readily on suitable kinds of soil.

THE CHAUDIERE GOLD MINES.—Mr Richard Pope, Inspector of Gold Mines, reports the discovery of another large nugget of gold in the Gilbert tract, weighing fifty-one ounces, and valued at \$300. It was dug out of a pit at a depth of 18 feet, in lot 18, Delors' Concession Seigneurie Rigaud Vaudreuil, by a party of Reciprocity miners. There is no doubt that the whole of the Chaudiere mining region contains immense deposits of the precious metal, which needs only enterprise and industry to develop it. From the indications of the strata in which these large nuggets have already been found, miners confidently speak of the discovery, at no remote date, of nuggets weighing as much as thirty pounds.—Quebec Daily News.

COMPOSITION WITH CREDITORS.

(To the Editor of the Trade Review.)

SIR,—Many able articles have been written and the mercantile interest aroused on the subject of preference assignments, judgment, creditors, &c. resulting in the passing of a stringent law, but leaving a much worse plague spot in the commercial system untouched. I refer to the matter of composition.

This is a subject very difficult to deal with, arising from the geographical distance of the creditor from the debtor, and the consequent inability to obtain any reliable information as to the real value of the assets in the hands of the debtor, the certain character of his reported liabilities, the cause of insolvency, the business ability or mode of transacting business, the future prospect of success, and the honesty of purpose of the applicant.

Now I think it not unfair to assume, that not more than five per cent. of the applicants for composition, can be considered fit subjects for such clemency, and 30 or not five per cent. of the whole get refused, and it is therefore due to the honest retailer that some steps should be taken to prevent the lotting loose to prey on society, a host of sharks, whose moral honesty scarcely amounts to that of the Jew, who in his advice to his son, said, "my son, make money, make money honestly if you can, but at any rate make money."

The class of persons who seek composition, are for the most part those who are in possession of plenty of means, secured in such a way, through relatives or friends, as to be beyond the reach of creditors, but at the same time perfectly at their control to enter the market afresh, and thus lay the foundation for another swindle.

Perhaps one of the greatest incentives on the part of the retail man, is the secrecy with which a composition is accomplished. The debtor goes to the city, represents his case plausibly, and offers an amount with security. After a little parley it is accepted, and then almost without being missed from his locality, he returns with a clear profit of £2000 or £3000 over his hard working but more scrupulous neighbour, who is being daily robbed by the unprincipled course he has pursued, aided and abetted by the conduct of the very men who will demand from him his indebtedness in full. This is neither just nor judicious.

The question naturally arises.—What can be done in the matter? Perhaps it would be difficult to devise a remedy that would fully meet the case, but if something like the following course were pursued, it would lessen the application for composition and the reckless career which too often leads to it:—

1st.—That upon application being made for a composition, the applicant should give immediate possession to an appointee of the creditors (subject only to the applicant's order) before the consideration of the matter could be entertained, who should enquire into and report upon the amount and character of the assets and liabilities; that when the applicant desired to obtain possession without a compromise being agreed to, all conference on the subject should cease, and process of law should immediately be taken to liquidate the estate.

2nd.—That no composition should be made without the sanction of the Board of Trade in the place represented by the largest value of creditors, and that the appointee to take temporary charge of the estate shall be named by the Board of Trade in that place.

3rd.—That no composition should be granted unless the applicant could show actual loss sustained, and such as ordinary business knowledge or prudence could not have avoided.

4th.—That in such case the applicant should be liberally dealt with, granting him terms that would afford a fair chance of future success.

5th.—That unless under very exceptional circumstances, no composition should be granted a second time.

6th.—That all expenses of the appointee should be paid by the creditors.

I could enumerate plenty of instances illustrating the above remarks, but it might border on personality. Merchants, wholesale and retail, without a reminder can fully endorse the position, and will admit the necessity of a remedy, the only question being how to apply it.

There is one remedy in the hands of the retail man that is fast gaining force, and that is to do no business with a house that is known to compromise with a firm doing business in their locality, because it produces the same effect as if they sold the goods at 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. less than to the retailer, who is earnestly striving to pay the full amount of his indebtedness.

RETAILER.

LETTERS FROM A PROTECTIONIST.

[No. 9]

(To the Editor of the Trade Review.)

WE are assured by free traders, that if a manufactured article is, or can generally be produced in this country as cheap as in Europe or the United States, that such article needs, and certainly should have no protection. If trade was always uniform, demand and supply regular, and the wealthy manufacturers of old countries not disposed to discourage, cripple, and ruin the young and comparatively weak rival in the new country, there would be some plausibility in the assertion.

It is an undisputed fact, that whenever, from one cause or another, in a large manufacturing country, there is an over production of any one article, and the maker or holder is obliged to realize, and in order to do so must suffer a loss, he always prefers to have the sacrifice made in a foreign or distant market; it relieves his necessities, without breaking down or injuring the regular demand on home trade; at the same time it discourages and perhaps ruins the young and less powerful manufacturers of the new country, who are his rivals, and to whose prosperity and success he is opposed, and in consequence leaves no means untried to bring about his ruin, in which he is aided and assisted by the middle men, and in adopting free trade we give him a cordial invitation to do so. The free trader's answer would be that the consumer would therefore get his goods cheap, but any small trifle served in this manner is but a sorry compensation to the farmer for having his neighbouring manufacturer obliged to close his shop, stop the home market, and thus compel the farmer to send his produce thousands of miles from home in search of consumers. With an efficient duty, results like the above are not likely to ensue, and to prove beyond the possibility of a doubt that such results have, do, and are likely to follow; we quote the following extract from a report to, and printed by order of the House of Commons in 1854:—

"The labouring classes generally, in the manufacturing districts of this country, are very little aware of the extent to which they are often indebted for their being employed at all to the immense losses which their employers voluntarily incur in bad times, in order to destroy foreign competition, and to gain and keep possession of foreign markets. Authentic instances are well known of employers having in such times carried on their works at a loss amounting in the aggregate to three or four hundred thousand pounds in the course of three or four years. If the efforts of those who encourage the combinations to restrict the amount of labour and to produce strikes, were to be successful for any length of time, the great accumulations of capital could no longer be made, which enable a few of the most wealthy capitalists to overwhelm all foreign competition in times of great depression, and thus to clear the way for the whole trade to step in when prices revive, and to carry on a great business before foreign capital can again accumulate to such an extent as to be able to establish a competition in prices with any chance of success. The large capital of this country are the great instruments of warfare (if the expression may be allowed), against the competing capital of foreign countries, and are the most essential instruments now remaining by which our manufacturing supremacy can be maintained."

Who after reading the above extract, can fail to see the absolute necessity of protecting our infant manufacturing establishments, from the regular and systematic plans of the wealthy manufacturing capitalists of the old world, to break down and destroy all opposition to them. We think in previous letters, that it has been fully proved that diversity of employment is absolutely necessary to the prosperity of any, and all countries and communities, and that without the introduction and permanent manufactures we cannot have that diversity, and the idea that Canada must continue almost a purely agricultural country if carried out and acted upon, is sure to bring about the same result that it has in Turkey, Egypt, Brazil, Mexico, &c. What they have been there we have already shown.

Free trade has had a little experience in Canada, in the establishment of the "Free Ports." In regard to the one at Gaspe, Mr. Matthew Ker, a missionary there, writing to the Witness Nov. 26th last, says:—"Upon a calm review of the workings of the same free ports, I am convinced that instead of being an advantage to Gaspe, it has proved a snare and a curse. That it ever would have been a benefit to the labouring poor was an error and a delusion. It enabled traders indeed, to make an extra profit to the amount of what the Customs duties would have been."

Stanbridge, C.P.,
Feb. 25th, 1867.

J. C. B.

THE BOTHWELL FIRE.

WE have received from a special correspondent, the following statement of the property burnt at this fire, with the insurances effected, and the probable loss.

Names.	Description of Property burnt.	In what Office Insured.	Amount of Insurance.	Probable Loss.
G. Currier	Block of offices (including Bank)	"Niagara District Mutual"	\$1000	\$300
Do. do	Millard Hall	Do.	500	250
Do. do	4 Millard Fabrics	Do.	1500	250
J. S. Young	Boarding House	Do.	400	200
C. W. Carroll	"Carroll House" (hotel)	Do.	1500 Am. Cy.	1000 gold
Albert Thayer	"Martha House" (hotel)	Enterprise Co., Cincinnati	2000 Am. Cy.	1000
Albert Thayer	Stables	Excelsior Co., N. Y.	2000 Am. Cy.	2000
Freeman	Millard Hall	Fulton Insurance Co., N. Y.	150 Am. Cy.	250
Do.	2 Millard Fabrics	Fulton	1700	800
C. D. Reynolds	Drilling	Home & Colonial	1400	500
Oil Exchange Co.	Furniture	Do.	1001	500
Beaton & Galt	Oil Exchange buildings	Do.	2000	2000
"John Bright Oil Co."	Offices	Do.	1200	500
New Letter Printing Office	Offices	Do.	1200	2000
				400

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND.
COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

(Special Correspondence of the Trade Review.)

[PER AUSTRALASIAN.]

THE situation in trade remains unchanged. Money is still very plentiful, and trade very dull. A somewhat better feeling has been produced by the rejection of the tariff bill in the Senate of the United States. The absurd outbreak in Ireland has, on the other hand, rendered the stock and share markets dull. There, of course, never was any danger in the movement, but it is satisfactory to know that it is now thoroughly "stamped" out.

The bill to prevent undue speculation in bank shares, to which I referred last week, has met with very varied criticism. In the columns of the Economist there are two articles upon it. The one combatting objections, and approving of it. The other re-stating the objections and disapproving. In a paper which is generally so well edited as the Economist, such a mistake is not a little curious. Upon the whole, my opinion remains unaltered, that it is better to leave these things alone.

The attempt of the shareholders in Overend, Gurney & Co. (limited) to escape from their liability to the creditors, continues to be defeated in the law courts. The creditors are naturally exasperated, and are refusing to accept an offer which has been made to them of 20s. in the pound without interest. They think that they are entitled to every penny which is due to them.

The Board of Trade returns for the year present some interesting results. The United States have 19

gained their old place as our largest customer. The exports have risen from £16,700,000 in 1864, to £28,500,000 in 1886. Next in order comes India, our trade with which is almost exactly the same as in 1864, the exports in each year being £19,500,000. Australia comes next, the exports being £13,633,000, and the Hanse Towns make a good fourth with £13,575,000 of exports. France comes next, the exports to that country having increased from £8,200,000 in 1864 to £1,700,000 in 1886. British North America, although much less than any of the above, still makes a respectable appearance. The exports in the last three years were:—

1864	£5,600,000
1885	4,700,000
1886	6,831,000

In carrying on this trade the following number of ships and tonnage was employed—

Year.	1866		1885		1886	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
French	29,761	9,922,000	24,581	9,016,000	28,228	8,741,000
British	19,941	4,025,000	19,781	3,772,000	19,085	3,779,000
Total	49,702	14,007,000	44,362	12,818,000	47,313	12,520,000

The chief trades which show great fluctuations in the past three years have been the cotton and grain trades, and it is very curious to notice how, when these are tabulated separately, the variations in other articles are on a very small scale indeed. The computed real value of the imports for the 11 months ended 31st November in the following years are as follows—

Year.	Raw Cotton	Grain	All other Articles	Total
	£ M.	£ M.	£ M.	£ M.
1866	70,687	20,001	114,574	211,540
1885	49,291	17,009	119,617	180,820
1886	65,891	18,149	111,567	197,448

The declared value of the exports for the whole 12 months is as follows:—

Year.	Cotton	All other Articles	Total
	£ M.	£ M.	£ M.
1866	70,687	114,574	188,828
1885	49,291	119,617	167,898
1886	65,891	111,567	179,448

* This includes cotton yarn and manufactured cotton.

In our trade with British North America the most important items are, of course, wood, and I give a statement of the quantity imported for the year ended 31st Dec., and of the values for the 11 months ended 31st November:—

Year.	Quantity, Loads.	Value, £.
1866	808,000	1,769,000*
1885	788,000	2,127,000
1886	781,000	1,838,000

* The imports in Dec., 1886, the value of which is not included in the above, were very much in excess of the imports in November, 1885, and Dec. 1884.

Despite the panic of 1866, it will thus be seen that the transactions have been the largest on record. In the latter months of the year there was, indeed, a general feeling of languor, and the transactions showed no increase on the corresponding months of 1875. On the other hand, there was no falling off, and it is probable that the year 1886 will show a trade not much less than that of 1866.

The returns from the Bank of England for this week present the following results:—

	Amount	Increase	Decrease
Public Deposits	£ 7,247,000	£ 511,000	
Private Deposits	17,584,000		263,000
Government Securities	13,111,000	No change	
Other Securities	18,653,000	667,000	
Notes in Circulation	22,467,000	121,000	
Bullion	19,374,000		16,000
Reserve	11,177,000		137,000

The Bank of France returns are as follows:—

	Increase	Decrease
	Francs.	Francs.
The Treasury Balance	100,000	
The Private Accounts	3,600,000	
The Commercial Bills	73,000,000	
The Notes	53,290,000	
The Cash	18,530,000	

March 9, 1887.

[PER CHINA.]

In connexion with the dullness of trade, the depression in the stock and share markets and the cheapness of money the *Times* has been making a series of observations which contain much that is true, but something also which is quite untrue. The *Times* for example points out that the trade of the country is as large as ever, and instances among other proofs the increase in the railway traffic. It states also that the profits in trade are as large as in any former period although this is perhaps open to some doubt, and that people now are living economically and saving what they make. There is thus a very great accumulation of capital going on, and owing to the distrust felt toward public works and foreign loans there is very little outlet for the capital. The *Times* also points out the danger of the present distrust which is likely after a long continuance of cheap money to result in a spirit

of speculation as dangerous and as wild as that from which we are still suffering.

There is in all this a great deal of truth, but the *Times* goes on to refer to the continued depreciation of railway and other securities, and says that in this depreciation the country is losing all that it makes by its large trade and its present economical habits. It would be easy to show on the *Times* own principle how absurd this is. If the profits which are being made in trade are being immediately lost, how is it that money is so cheap? The whole argument of the *Times* up to a certain point, is that the cheapness of money is a consequence of our profitable trade, and then it suddenly turns round and attempts to show that on the balance our trade is not profitable.

The real fact is that the depreciation in the price of securities be it more or less, is simply a nominal deduction from the wealth of the country. The railways for example are still there, and at no former time were they more fully or more profitably employed. If for the last two or three years the price was unduly inflated and is now unduly depressed; that is indeed a loss to the shareholders, who may have been forced to sell, but the nation is neither richer or poorer. It is simply making (so to speak) a more correct valuation of its assets, but the assets are just the same.

The long continued losses which the Fire Insurance Companies have sustained in almost every department of their business, has naturally led to a general revision of the Tariffs, and it is only fair to say, that these are characterized by much greater moderation and discrimination than the Tariffs usually drawn up by the offices after heavy losses. It has been too much their custom to legislate in a spirit of panic, and by a haphazard rise in rates they have generally exposed themselves to a competition from new companies which has speedily brought them to their senses. In London for example after the great dock fire of 1861, the course of the offices was most arbitrary. The London merchants almost immediately started two powerful offices the "Mercantile" and the "Commercial Union" and in a few months the Tariff offices were very glad to reduce their rates.

There is only one point in the tariff now drawn up which would be of much interest to your readers. I refer to the gradual extension of the Average Clause to insurances. The movement seems to be a very gradual one, and is, perhaps, an unconscious one on the part of the offices, but it is slowly going on, and every few years a fresh class of risks is declared to be "subject to average." The origin of the average clause was this—When the fire insurance duty was levied it was found that it was very easy to evade it. The duty was fixed at so much for every £100 insured and merchants and others who had several different concerns soon saw that by insuring all their concerns for the greatest amount of property which they had in any one, they could evade paying duty upon the total value of all their properties. The offices connived at this, and charged for four or five concerns insured for the value of only one, four or five times the rate which they would have charged for one. To prevent this, an Act of Parliament was passed prohibiting the insurance of separate concerns unless with the average clause. The effect of this clause is very simple. If a person insures property for less than its value, he is looked upon as his own insurer for the difference, and in case of loss he only gets his proportion. It thus comes into operation only 1st—When the property is under-insured; and 2nd—When there is a salvage. In such a case, the office reduces the amount of its insurance by its proportion of the salvage. Thus, if a concern valued for £6,000 was insured only for £3,000, and it was damaged to the extent of £3,000, the office would only pay £1,500. It would reduce the amount of its insurance £3,000 by its proportion of the salvage £1,500 or one-half of £3,000.

The effect of the Average Clause upon insurances is thus to compel people to insure for the full value of their property, and probably, in the long run, this is better for both parties. It keeps the insured fully protected, while it enables the insurers to estimate more accurately their liability to loss under each class of risk, and to charge accordingly.

The returns from the Bank of England for this week present the following results:—

	Amount	Increase	Decrease
Public Deposits	£ 8,228,000	£ 992,000	
Private Deposits	16,793,000		735,000
Government Securities	13,111,000	No change	
Other Securities	18,604,000		49,000
Notes in Circulation	22,050,000		448,000
Bullion	19,256,000		118,000
Reserve	12,207,000	830,000	

This return is of a neutral character. The bullion has decreased £118,000, whilst the circulation has also decreased £448,000, there is thus a net increase in reserve of £330,000.

The Bank of France returns are as follows:—

	Increase	Decrease
	Francs.	Francs.
The Treasury Balance	100,000	
The Current Accounts	9,333,000	
The Commercial Bills	4,600,000	
The Notes	3,833,000	
The Cash	7,666,000	

This return is again favourable, although the fluctuations are not so great as in the last few returns.

March 10th, 1887.

H.

THE CHIGNON QUESTION.

(To the Editor of the Trade Review.)

SIR,—Having had our attention drawn to a series of startling assertions made in the columns of our leading periodicals, as to the dangers our countrywomen are liable to through wearing chignons, and other false hair, we feel sure that you will allow us, as the largest manufacturers of human hair in this country, to question the truth of these reputed dangers.

We may commence by informing our fair countrywomen that all fear of danger is entirely groundless, and we feel sure, Sir, this must be a matter of great satisfaction to you, since you must have confessed to such an amiable weakness as to have "bowed in submission, if not in admiration!" to such a general, and, therefore, acknowledged by both sexes, becoming fashion.

According to the *Lancet*, these reputed dangers spring forth from a Russian professor, M. Lindermann; and the report goes on to state that the now favourite, for which he gives the new name of *gregarine*, is literally a parasite of that disgusting and common parasite to people of dirty habits and person, the *pediculus capitis*. Now anyone, who has any knowledge of parasitical life, is aware that parasites are unable to exist unless the life exists to which they are parasitical. For nearly ten years, human hair frizzlets, of which the *chignon* is the last fashionable form, have been worn by ladies, and every lady will, we doubt not, tell you, if you ask, the extent she has suffered from that troublesome, itching creature, *pediculus capitis*, which is necessary to propagate our newly-discovered danger, *gregarine*.

Then we will suppose that "Investigator" has investigated some mare's nest. It must not be forgotten that in order to develop the *gregarine* or *pediculus*, he was obliged to submit them to a temperature of 120 deg. Far. for six hours, or else before a stove for the same time round the neck of a shaved hen! Considering, Sir, that the human blood is found in disease to rise to 103 deg. Far. and that the accessible parts of the body (as the month, axilla, &c.) are usually between 97 deg. and 98 deg., we think that it is hardly right to ask our fair friends, who may be ambitious to be such "investigators," after your correspondent's style, to imitate the shaved hen for six hours at a temperature of 120 deg. Far.

Now, Sir, for our practical proofs. With about forty years' experience, we can assure you that in our business capacity, with tons of this human material passing continually through our hands, it is very, very rare—much rarer for us to find a single one (possibly one in seven years) of these common parasites, *pediculus capitis*, than it is for the average of the public to find in their private capacity. And we can also assure you that when hair is properly prepared, it is a very beautiful object, free from grease, and entirely clean. We challenge "Investigator," or any scientific man, to come to either of our warehouses, examine our manufactured hair, and find anything approaching to life upon it. We will allow him free entrance to our entire stock (which is the largest in Britain, and probably in Europe), and he shall examine the article microscopically.

One of our firm has paid considerable attention to microscopy, and he has this day and yesterday examined several samples of raw hair as imported, hair hair under process of manufacture, and also finished hair; and in his investigation he entirely failed in tracing, in the slightest degree, the existence of the parasite named by M. Lindermann.

Human hair in chemical properties resembles horn, nails, &c., and there is the same likelihood of spontaneous generation through the wearing of false hair as there would be in wearing combs or other horny fabrics; but we all know that wherever moisture, grease, and dirt with heat are associated, organic life is a certain result, and if through individuals' personal uncleanness, or if through their cupidty they seek their commodities from those who from necessity cannot have a trade knowledge of the article, then there should not be a complaint if disastrous consequences result.

Very much more might be said by us to contradict these rumours, for it is obvious that our employed who work often in heat and vapour, must necessarily be greatly diseased—but the reverse is the case, they are healthy; but we feel we have already trespassed upon your space. Suffice further to say, that in the English market, it is not within the recollection of any of our firm ever having received, or heard of a parcel of human hair from Russia so whatever may be the matter there, it is hardly likely to effect our friends here.

We are, &c.,

ROBERT HOVENDEN & SONS.

5 Great Marlborough Street, and 42 Oxford Street, W.; and 93 and 95 City Road, E. C., London,

February 20, 1887.

BRITISH TRADE FOR 1866.

THE Board of Trade returns for the past year possess special interest, comprising as they do a period of panic which has been seldom equalled. Looking at the total exports for 1866, we find a marked increase over 1864 and 1865, the chief augmentation however taking place in the earlier months. The figures stand as follows:—

January	£14,354,748
February	11,607,318
March	7,620,354
April	16,366,414
May	15,870,131
June	14,630,120
July	14,957,834
August	17,450,150
September	16,671,078
October	16,895,894
November	15,080,430
December	14,914,603

Total..... £188,827,785

In 1865 the total was £165,935,725, and in 1864, £160,449,053. Still, although the general results of the year appear satisfactory, the last two months of November and December actually show a decline compared with 1865.

Taking the four quarters of the year separately, the following are the results:—

1865.	1866.	
First quarter.....	£35,635,707	£16,991,165
Second quarter.....	34,492,381	45,895,665
Third quarter.....	46,583,739	49,079,068
Fourth quarter.....	46,145,065	46,890,887

Total .. £165,862,432 £188,827,785

There is a slight discrepancy in the figures for 1865, between the monthly returns and those given for the year, but only to the extent of about £27,000.

The most important deduction that can be drawn from the above totals is the relative decrease in the exports compared with 1865 as the close of the year is approached. In the first quarter the augmentation was rather less than 32 per cent. in the second 19 per cent. in the third 8 per cent. and in the fourth below 12 per cent. These results bear out the well-known fact, that the effect of a crisis is felt, as regards contraction of trade, less at the immediate period of its occurrence than some months afterwards.

In taking the principal items of our exports into consideration, cotton manufactures claim as usual the first place. The quantities and values of piece goods in the four quarters of 1866 stand as follows:—

	Yards.	Value
First	581,818,359	£14,485,867
Second	643,971,177	14,443,121
Third	706,522,317	14,899,637
Fourth	673,259,376	14,000,915

Total .. 2,575,967,239 £67,829,440

In the previous year the totals were 2,014,303,716 yards and £44,870,353, showing an augmentation as regards 1865 of nearly 22½ per cent. in quantity and of 29 per cent. in value. The greater part of this increase occurred in the earlier part of the year, and indeed it is shown that with respect to money value, our exports of cotton goods in the last quarter experienced a considerable falling off.

Turning to woollen manufactures, the total value exported in the last two years is annexed:—

1865	£20,104,430
1866	21,725,821

Increase..... £1,621,391

At first sight this result would appear satisfactory, but on examining the state of trade for the year we find that in the first quarter the augmentation amounted to £1,772,961. By the next six months it was raised to £2,500,661. At the end of September the increase had diminished to £2,295,819, and the full return for the year shows a further reduction to £1,621,391. With reference to linen manufactures similar results appear. On the 31st December the total exported during the last two years was valued as follows:—

1865	£9,156,930
1866	9,570,163

Increase..... £413,233

But on the 31st March the augmentation amounted to £33,015; on the 30th June it stood at £501,472; and on the 30th September at £795,900. The last quarter of the year therefore shows a considerable falling off compared with the previous nine months.

Iron, again, gives the same proof of a decreasing trade during the latter part of the year. The total value of our exports was, in

1865	£13,471,339
1866	14,829,359

Increase..... £1,358,020

On the 31st March the augmentation was £721,957; on the 31st June, £1,669,064; and on the 30th September, £1,625,243. A further illustration is thus afforded that if on the whole our trade has progressed during the year, it has retrograded during the last three months. It is unnecessary to adduce further examples, since the evidence afforded by the fluctuations in our four principal staple manufactures is quite sufficient to indicate the present position of trade. It may be observed, however, that the figures mentioned refer solely to foreign commerce, and afford no index to the more important department of our internal commerce. While the advantage of obtaining agricultural statistics has been generally acknowledged, it seems a singular omission not to obtain manufacturing statistics also. The question is of the more importance since our home trade certainly more than doubles our foreign commerce, both in magnitude and estimated value. *European Times.*

ST. JOHN TRADE REPORT.

St. John, N.B. March 16, 1867.

THE business of the week has been unimportant, and matters generally continue very quiet. The stringency in the money market continues unabated, and the aspect of affairs has been in no way improved by the announcement of the suspension of the "Westmoreland Bank." It was known yesterday that its notes had been refused at the counters of the city banks, and this morning it was understood that it had suspended payment. The Westmoreland Bank was established in 1854 with a capital of \$60,000. The cause of the disaster has not at present transpired, but it is generally believed, that the suspension will only be temporary. Most of our importing houses have had their buyers in the English market for some little time, from all we can learn, the importations of the present season will be considerably under those of last year. Especially will this be the case with dry goods of which the stocks held over from last season have been greater than usual.

The shipping arrivals of the week have been very light—a schooner from Boston and one from Halifax, with general cargoes, besides the usual steamers from Portland, being the whole of the list.

LUMBER.—The business of the week has been mostly confined to West Indian shipments, very little having been transacted either in deals or on United States account. The clearances comprise one vessel for Dublin with deals, two for Boston with boards and laths, four for Havana, two for Cardenas, and two for Matamoros, with boards and shooks. As regards prices there is little to report—very little is changing hands, most of the shipments being made on manufacturers account. Freight to United States ports are somewhat lower, charters having been effected during the week at \$3.75 for Boston, and to Newport, R. I., \$4.75. There is no change in West India freights, but a firmer feeling prevails, and suitable vessels are in request.

LOUR.—The flour market is getting bare of stock, or some time past the quantity arriving has not kept pace with the demand, consequently we have this week to report increased firmness in the market and for some brands of strong superfine, higher rates have been asked and paid. The improved demand of the last few weeks has been fully maintained, and unless further arrivals speedily take place, we shall look for an advance from present quotations. Complaints of the tardy manner in which freight has been forwarded per Grand Trunk Railway for some time past are very general, considerable quantities of flour which ought to be now in St. John are, from some cause or other, detained. Strong Superfine \$8.75 to \$9.90; Superfine \$8.50 to \$8.75; Super. No. 2, \$7.50 to \$7.60. Quantity received during the week, 650 bbls. per steamer for Portland.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is firmer and in better demand. No actual change can be noted in prices yet, as the demand usually improves towards the spring, and in view of the upward movement in the American markets, an advance is not at all improbable. Lard and Butter are in large supply and lower. Inferior qualities of both unsaleable. American Mess Pork, \$19.00 to \$20; Prime, \$17.00 to \$17.50; Mess Beef, \$12.00 to \$14; Butter, 14c. to 17c.; Lard, 12c. to 13c.

EXCHANGE BANK RATES.—On London, 60 days, 10½ prem; on London, sight, 11½ prem; New York, (gold) sight drafts, ½ to 1½ prem; Montreal, sight, 1 to 1½ prem; Halifax, sight, 2½ per cent. discount.

We learn that it is in contemplation to start a cheese factory in the neighbourhood of Sussex, on the line of the St. John and Shediac Railway. This will be the first enterprise of the kind in the Province, and ought to prove very successful. The locality cannot be surpassed, and there is a ready market at our very doors for all that can be produced. There are very many districts throughout the country where cheese factories might be established with every probability of success.

Brigt. "Marion," Dick, from Cienfuegos, put into Havana previous to 3rd instant, for provisions, having given what she had on board to the steamer "Ciudad Condol," which she met on the 27th ult. 30 miles N. E. of Bahia Honda, with loss of propeller.

Bright. "Emma," Haines, bound to Boston, with a cargo of salt, was totally lost this side of Cuba, no date.

Bright. "Mohawk," Frazer, hence, 6th instant, for Havana, put into Boston 13th, waterlogged, loss of bowsprit and foretopmast.

"Peter Maxwell," from Liverpool, 18th ult., for this port, put back 27th, with loss of bulwarks, &c., bore up from 13 W.

BY TELEGRAPH.

St. John, N.B., March 27, 1867.

BUSINESS generally remains quiet. Demand for flour steady. Market firm, with advancing tendency; strong Superfine \$9.25; ordinary brands ditto \$8.90 to \$9.00. Receipts since Saturday's report, 1,300 barrels. Money market still continues very tight. Exchange on London sixty days 10½ premium. Montreal O.S.S. Company's steamer "St. David" arrived from Portland this morning.

HALIFAX TRADE REPORT.

HALIFAX, March 9th, 1867.

BUSINESS, since our last review has been of a quiet character, the weather has acted against out-door operations. The imports valued on the aggregate, are in excess of those of last week, whilst the exports are about equal. We expect to see business assume some activity in the course of two or three weeks, or as soon as the navigation opens, the general dullness that has prevailed has been trying on trade in general, but since the commencement of the year we have only to note one small suspension of payment, however it is too insignificant to cause distrust.

BREADSTUFFS.—The imports for the week are moderate. Flour at present is dull, but without change in quotations; the demand is small, as present requirements are light, and there is a total absence of speculation. Receipts will now be accumulating every day, but notwithstanding, we do not expect to see flour lower: when business opens, matters will assume a different aspect. Corn Meal firm, but without change. The receipts for the week are, 2369 bbls flour from Canada, via United States, and 5202 bushels corn from Philadelphia.

FISH.—There has been more enquiry, and quotations are firm. Cod, hard cured, still continues in fair request, and the stock is small. Labrador and soft cured is enquired after, and prices are firmer. Mackerel, Nos 1 and 2, have not been in much demand the past week, but prices are unchanged. No. 3 large are firmer, and holders now ask \$7.75 per bbl., and rates are likely to advance as the stock is greatly reduced. Alewives also have slightly advanced, and the market is nearly drained. Salmon without change. Herring are in more request, but prices have not altered. We have no imports to notice the exports are, to West Indies, 547 tierces, 1045 drums, 754 boxes, 333 half-boxes codfish; 93 tierces, 618 drums scalefish; 462 bbls. 8 hair bbls., 25 kits mackerel; 1160 bbls. herring; 66 bbls. alewives; 16 bbls. salmon; 100 boxes smoked herring. To United States, 300 qtls. haddock, 1238 bbls, 162 halves and 20 kits mackerel; 445 bbls., and 23 half-bbls herring to Canada, via. Portland, per steamer Equator, 101 kits mackerel; 120 bbls. and 3 half bbls. herring, and 203 casks fish oil.

Fruit dull, quotations nominal.

PRODUCE.—We have no change to note. Sales of potatoes and oats are confined to small retail; the oats now afloat are being stored, and we do not look for any activity before May. Butter is in better demand, and prices are likely to advance when the spring's business commences. There have been no receipts for the week, the exports are 30 packages butter to West Indies.

PROVISIONS.—The enquiry is altogether confined to Mess Pork, which moves off at present quotations. Prime and Primo Mess quiet. Beef dull with no enquiry. We have no imports or exports to notice for the week.

WEST INDIA PRODUCE.—There is no change to notice in molasses or sugar. Stocks are accumulating with no demand at present, and it is difficult to give quotations; 29c. per gal. in bond for Cienfuegos molasses is about the rate. The receipts for the week are large, being, from Cienfuegos, 1033 puns., 116 tierces, and 69 bbls; from Matanzas, per brig. Lady of the Lake to E. D. Tucker & Co., 14 puns, and 21 tierces. The exports, 68 hds. sugar to Boston, per Str. Commerce. We have to note the export to West Indies of 78 2/3

shingles, 10j M lumber, 16 M hoops, and 23 hds. sic, also St. John, N. B., 1150 bags salt.

TANK, showing the value of the exports of Fish, &c to West Indies, United States, &c. from the Port of Halifax, for the month of February 1867, compared with same month 1866.

Table with columns: West Indies, U. States, Canada, Total. Rows: Dry Fish, Pickled Fish, Preserved Fish, Fish Oils, Herring, Ice, Plaster, Lumber, Shingles, Manuf. Stores & Sundries.

Table with columns: Mauritius, Brazil, Gr. Britain, Total. Rows: Dry Fish, Pickled Fish, Lumber, Shingles, Sundries, Furs.

Total Exports in February, 1866. 73,691. Decrease for 1867. 100,494.

MARCH 10th, 1867

BUSINESS has been quiet since our last review, very little of our staples have changed hands—the imports and exports are considerably in excess of last week.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour continues dull, with no speculative enquiry, operations are chiefly confined to retailers who buy in small lots, holders are not disposed to sell under \$3.25 for No. 1. Canada Stocks are accumulating, but we do not look for lower rates; as the spring business will soon commence we anticipate more activity. Corn Meal quiet at quotations—the recent arrivals have checked the demand. The imports for the week are 1,175 bbls. flour and 200 bbls oatmeal from Canada; 152 bbls., 15 hf.-bbls. flour, also 15 bbls. rye flour, 673 bbls. corn meal, 1,443 bushels corn from Baltimore.

FISH—There has been no speculative demand this week and little has changed hands. Cod, hard cured, is without change, but firm at present quotations. Soft cured and Labrador quiet, with no alteration in quotations. Mackerel in fair demand especially No. 3, large, for West Indies; Nos. 1 and 2 large are not so active, but holders are firm. Alewives in good demand, but the market is nearly bare at present. Herrings without change—the stock is getting reduced. The exports for the week are: To West Indies, 554 tierces, 67 hf.-bbls, 69 drums, 94 boxes and 257 half-boxes codfish, 92 tierces, 6 hf. bbls, 107 drums scale fish; 1,155 barrels herring, 643 barrels, 6 half-barrels mackerel; 213 barrels, 13 half-barrels alewives; 12 barrels, 1 half-barrel salmon; 170 casks smoked herring; 10 casks cod oil. To United States: 700 barrels herring, 473 barrels, 25 half-barrels mackerel. To St. Pierre, Miquelon: 37 boxes smoked herring.

FRUIT continues dull; quotations nominal.

PRODUCE—There is no change to note in either potatoes or oats. Potatoes move off slowly at present rates. Oats not much enquired for; there is very little now adoot. 50 cts. per bushel is now asked for small lots on' of store. Butter is in better demand and prices are firmer—no receipts for the week. The exports are: 173 pkgs butter to West Indies, 175 pkgs. to St. John's, Nfld., 150 barrels potatoes, 12 barrels oats, 50 barrels turpials to St. Pierre, Miquelon.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues dull with limited enquiry. Mess sold yesterday at \$18.50 per barrel. Prime and Prime Mess in no demand. Beef continues quiet with little enquiry. We have no imports or exports to note for the week.

WEST INDIA PRODUCE—Molasses still continues dull with no speculative enquiry. The quantity in bond is large; no sales of consequence have been made this week, nor do we anticipate any activity before April. Sugar is also dull and in no request. Rum is not much enquired for, but quotations are unchanged. The imports for the week are 40 puns molasses, 130 hds., and 102 bbls sugar, 256 puns, and 7 hds. Demerara rum, to E. D. Tucker & Co. The exports, 75 puns molasses, and 10 puns rum to St. John's, Nfld. We have to note the following exports: 300 boxes candles, 10 hds. S bbls. sic, 206 M shingles, 51 M lumber, 103 hds. hoops to West Indies 250 tons coal to St. John's, Nfld., 115 M shingles, 26 M lumber to St. Pierre, Miquelon.

FAREIGHT—Not much activity in shipping. Two

vessels have been chartered for West Indies, and two for United States during the week.

Money matters without change. The following, from our Royal Gazette, shows the earnings of the Nova Scotia Railway for the month of February 1866 and 1867.—

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY. Comparative Return of Traffic Receipts. Table with columns: Source, Month ending Feb 23, 1867, Corresponding Month last year. Rows: Passengers, Horse and Waggon, Freight, Totals.

AVARD LONGLEY, Chief Commissioner. RAILWAY OFFICE, Halifax, March 13, 1867.

MONEY MARKET.

THE demand for money continues active, but with no advance in the rate of discount. Sterling Exchange has been only in fair demand, the banks drawing at 109 to 109j for cash, and 109j against discounts. Sakes of round lots have been made at 109j. The latest quotation for best sixty day bills in New York was 109, some transactions having previously been made at 109j. Gold drafts in New York were almost unobtainable during the early part of the week but are now more in demand at par to j premium.

GOLD in New York has been without much change, closing at 134j.

SILVER is in good supply, buying at 3j and selling at 3j per cent. discount.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE

- List of merchants: Bailie, James, Co; Fenwick, Rank & Co; Johnston, James, & Co; Black, Lewis S. & Co; Clark, Jas P. & Co; Claxton, T. James & Co; Davis, Welch & Co; Ewart, Sherrin & Co; Foulds & Hodgson; Gault, Dime & Co; Gilmore, J. T. & Co; Greenhalgh, S. & Co; Harrington, James, & Co; Lewis, Kay & Co; Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co; MacKenzie, J. G. & Co; Mackay, Joseph, & Bro.

- List of merchants: May, Joseph; Mc Thomas, & Co; McCulloch, Jack & Co; McLaughlin, Deacon & Co; Meyer, J., & Co; Moss, S. H., & J; Muir, W., & H.; Munro, John & Stenches; Ogilvy & Co; Pilgoull, Arthur & Co; Prewer, Amable, & Co; Robertson, A., & Co; Roy, Jas., & Co; Stephen, William, & Co; Stirling, McCall & Co; Thomas, Thibaudan & Co; White, George & Co.

BUSINESS during the past week has been fairly active, but we cannot report it quite up to expectation. A good many Western merchants have been in town and purchased their usual amounts as first Spring parcels, still there is not yet the rush of buyers there was last year, and the trade is nearly a week later. At the time we write, there are more buyers in the market than at any previous time this season, and the indications are that the coming week will be the busiest of the season, and try the capacity of our importers to the fullest extent to meet the wants of their customers. For the season, a good healthy trade may be expected, with a demand for goods equal to the supply, as we understand that the bulk of the imports expected is already received.

In goods, all desirable styles are selling freely, and a continuance for a short time longer of the present demand would materially reduce many lines of some classes of goods.

In Cottons, there is a good demand, and as prices keep well up on the other side of the Atlantic, there is little prospect of any reduction here, more especially as stocks do not appear to be over large.

In Linens, there is a fair demand, but to meet which stocks appear equal. Prices in the British markets are well sustained, with a firmer feeling for all goods made entirely from flax, as the raw material is advancing in price.

Silk goods of all descriptions are selling freely, with no appearance of an overstock. In fact, some styles are already getting scarce, and the indications are, that by the end of the season, goods in this department will be in short supply.

Woolens are in good supply, with a fair demand, equal to that of past seasons, but which is fully met, there being no apparent scarcity.

On the whole, we have to report the market in a satisfactory state, and we think the sales will probably come fully up to the average amount, and as buyers are now operating with considerable caution, the late trade will doubtless be more extensive than usual,

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

- List of merchants: Brush, George; Charlton, A., & Co; Craithern & Carverhill; Currie, W. & P. P., & Co; Evans & Evans; Ferrier & Co; Fraser, F.; Gilbert, R. E.; Hall, Kay & Co.

- List of merchants: Ireland, W. H.; Kershaw & Edwards; Macdonald, Watson & Co; Mulholland, & Baker; Robertson, Jas.; Ross, John & Sons; Simms, P. H.; Waddell & Pearce; Watt & Milland.

WE have no particular change to report either in heavy or shelf hardware, nor is it likely that there will be any alteration of moment until after the arrival of the spring fleet with a fresh assortment of goods. We understand the orders sent home have been large, and that the market will be well supplied after the opening of navigation with all articles in this line. Country orders are coming in freely but they are almost entirely for future shipment, hardly any being as yet received for immediate delivery.

PRO INOX.—No change in quotations. Small orders from country foundries are coming in and being executed at about \$29 for No. 1 Summerlee.

BAN IRON.—Is very low in stock for a great many sizes, but there will be no advances in prices, as so short a time will now elapse before the receipt of new supplies.

TIN PLATES.—The stock of principal sizes wanted will probably be sufficient for the season, while some few sizes are now in short supply. Prices are a little easier, but with no quotable change.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

- List of merchants: Aikin & Kirkpatrick; Cameron & Ross; Crawford, James; Hobson, Thomas, & Co; Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.

- List of merchants: Laidlaw, Middleton & Co; Leeming, Thomas & Co; Mitchell, Field; Haywood, Thomas W.; Sinclair, Jack & Co.

FLOUR.—Since our last, receipts have been moderate, and, with a fair demand, during the fore part of the week, prices of the leading descriptions still further improved—Superfines ranging up to \$3.25 for the choicer brands. Latterly, there has been an easier feeling; and, towards the close, sales of fair brands were made at \$3, and, in some instances, rather under, while the choicest brands are a slow and dragging sale at \$3 to \$3.10. There is little doing in Families and Extras, and prices have been little affected by the changes in other grades. No. 2 and good fine follow Supers, being modified by the changes taking place in that grade; but the commoner descriptions have all along continued very dull; and while, in view of the advance in the more important sorts, more money is asked, there are few if any, but accidental buyers for common descriptions. Bag Flour—Owing to the local mills being comparatively idle, for want of wheat, the supply of bag flour has been barely adequate to the demand, and a high range of prices, for the better samples, has ruled. For some days past, best brands have commanded \$3.90 to \$4; but there are still some inferior lots on the market, which, though offered at relatively low prices, are not taken, their being an unusual repugnance this season to defective flour of every kind. Rye Flour—Less business can lately be noted, but prices are well sustained, ruling rates being regarded as relatively low. Latest transactions on the spot, and for delivery, have been at \$3 to \$3.10.

OATMEAL.—Prices are firm with a fair amount changing hands. Lower Canada ranges from \$3.05 to \$3.10; and Upper Canada, \$3.25 to \$3.30.

WHEAT.—Little business can be noted, there being only an occasional car load offered. Latest sales of Upper Canada spring have been within the range of quotations.

RYE.—Prices continue steady but with little activity, and few sales can be noted.

OATS.—No transactions of note on the spot, occasional car loads have been placed at \$3 to \$3.05.

BARK.—Rates nominal in the absence of transactions of any but a retail character.

POPK.—Holders have somewhat advanced their pretensions for mess—but without leading to transactions—other grades continue nominal and unchanged.

LARD.—There is little enquiry, and holders are content to await a demand. Hams, Cutchons, &c.—are purely nominal—any transactions at present are merely by retail.

BUTTER.—Sales to a small extent have been made from 10c to 11c—but the demand is for the most part speculative, and in view of probable orders from the Lower Ports on opening of navigation. Receipts at this point continued fair, and there still appears to

remain a considerable surplus in the country to be forwarded to market.

SEEDS—Timothy is in moderate demand at \$2 to \$3.30; and Clover is wanted at about 12c.

APRIS—Pots are firm with a slightly advancing tendency. Pearls are also in demand, and may be quoted at \$7.25 to \$7.50 for first sorts.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Hus & Richardson, Seymour, M. H.
Seymour, C. E. Shaw P. & Bros.
Smith & Edinboro.

WE are unable to report any very marked change in this trade, although sales have been rather more free, but not active. Purchasers being indisposed to supply themselves largely in advance.

SPANISH SOLE—The stock in market is low, especially of best brands, and the sales are confined for the most part to small lots, the principal inquiry being still for No. 2.

SLAUGHTER SOLE—Is held in small supply, but in the absence of any particular demand prices are nominal, with a downward tendency.

HARNESS—The supply does not keep pace with the demand, and as the stock in market is very low, jobbers are realizing prices above our figures.

WAXED UPPER—From the limited receipts we are forced to the conclusion that prices will not recede much if any at present, more particularly in view of an established advance in hides.

BUFF AND PEBBLED—Have sold rather more freely especially the better grades, the supply of which is not abundant.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED—The market has been more active under an improved demand, and stocks have been considerably reduced.

CALFSKINS—Are apparently neglected, owing probably to the known absence of desirable stock.

SKIN—Sell freely on arrival, light being most in demand.

SHEEPSKINS—Are without noticeable change.

HIDES—Have been in active demand, but tanners have been unable to procure supplies, in consequence of the scarcity—and the few arriving are being sold at an advance.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

Ames, Millard & Co. | Linton & Cooper.
Hunter, Duffy & Johnson. | Smith & Cochrane.
Smith & Edinboro.

WE are not as yet able to report any very great animation in this department of trade. Western merchants so far buy with great caution, being slow with their spring demand, but as stocks suitable for summer wear are generally believed to be low, there will probably yet be a good season's business done, though more tardy than usual in opening. We make no change in our price list.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Anderson, John & Co. | Kilgus & Kinloch.
Skelvin, C. H. & Co. | Leeming, Thomas & Co.
Carpenter, Fraser & Tyler. | Mitchell, James.
Cassman H. & Co. | Phelan, Joseph.
Davis, George, & Co. | Robertson & Beattie.
Dunn, Charles & Clayton. | Robertson, David.
Ferguson & Moore. | Smolley, Jack & Co.
Forsaker, James. | Tiller, Jas. & Sons.
Frank, J. C. & Co. | Thompson, Murray & Co.
Gibb, Moffatt & Co. | Torrance, David, & Co.
Jacey, Brothers & Co. | West, Thos.
Wine & Halland.

BUSINESS during the week has been exceedingly quiet, but a fair average business has been done. The prospects for our spring trade have been so far very favourable; stocks of all staples not being in excess, and generally speaking the state of the country being very healthy, we may confidently book a safe if not a large spring trade.

CANDLES—There is but little doing at our quotations, this being a dull season.

COFFEE—The demand has been for the better qualities, and full prices are obtainable. Stocks here are not large, but the sales are so light that no advance can be expected.

CHEMICALS—Business has been dull, and no change in prices. Till the opening of the navigation, when the spring supplies come forward, no activity need be expected. Sales of Soda Ash have been made at \$12.50, and we note a sale of 300 Bags Caustic Soda at \$17.50; but it is now held for a very much higher price. Small sales of Di-Carb at \$4.50.

SODA CRYSTALS—Are quiet at \$2.60. All other descriptions are quiet at our quotations.

FISH—There is a fair stock in the market, but the demand is very slack—the large quantity of fresh fish offering has a great effect on the price of the imported. However, prices are maintained, but any quantity pressed on the market would cause a reduction.

FRUIT—We notice a dull market, and only limited sales, at Layers \$3.25, and M.R. \$2.15. This is for

new fruit. Some old M.R.'s sold at \$1.50, net cash. **CURRENTS**—Old quiet at 43c. per lb.; rather more demand for now at 41c. to 61c. Nothing doing in other descriptions.

MOLASSES—Sales have been very light, and, as the roads are fairly broken up, we need hardly expect any activity till the opening of the navigation.

NAVAL STORES—There is some activity in Turpentine, the price of which has advanced fully 6c. per gallon. There is no change in Rosin, Mosin and Pitch &c., are very dull, and will be so till arrival of the spring fleet. **PAINTS** are quiet at our quotations.

RICE—There is an active demand, stocks are light, and prices are firmly maintained. In the face of the high price of breadstuffs, we need hardly look for any decline.

SALT—The stock of coarse is held chiefly in one hand, but the demand at this period being slack, not more than 25c. per sack is obtainable.

SUGAR—There is but little doing. Holders are very firm. Some lots have been placed at 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c for common refinery Sugars, best quality Porto Rico bringing as high as \$1 to 8 1/2c. It would be difficult to replace stocks at present rates. There is a steady demand for refined at last week's rates.

TEAS—The demand chiefly runs on colored and uncolored Japans, and also on Twankays, but the stock of the latter is light. The market however is dull, and prices are barely maintained. Western buyers seem well stocked, and are therefore, not in the market.

WINES AND LIQUORS. There is a good demand for the better qualities of Sherries, and also for effervescent wines, such as Champagne, &c., this season having been very gay, this style of wine has sold freely. **BRANDIES** have been quiet, but old vintages have always brought full prices. Gin has been very scarce, and high prices have been paid—\$1.50 to \$1.00 for Hollands, at which price it could scarcely now be purchased.

JAM—There is nothing doing at present, no pure Jamaica offering. **BHITCHES** is firmly held at \$1.40 for U. C., to \$1.45 for Montreal.

HOW TO UTILISE SLAG—Slag has long been considered as a residue which cannot be utilized. Attempts have been made to apply to agriculture the fertilising elements it contains, and also to manufacture from it an artificial fuel to be used in blast furnaces without

involving the quality of cast-iron. The Society of Engineers (of Paris) having had the subject brought before them by M. Minary, has studied and discussed the advantages proposed under a new process in the manufacture of cast-iron; and from the experiments made by M. Picard, given in a report presented by him, has come to the following conclusions: 1. The presence of iron disseminated in coal increases the quality of fixed carbon, or coke, produced by carbonisation—a discovery which may hereafter receive useful application.

2. That iron silicates of one, or several equivalents of base, are all reducible by coal at a lower temperature than that of their first melting heat. 3. That the product from the reduction of oxides of iron, instead of being composed exclusively of oxides of carbon, consists of a mixture varying in the proportion of this gas with carbonic acid, according to the conditions of the reaction and of the state of agglomeration of the coal.

4. That according to the laborator experiments given by M. Minary, as well as from experiments made on a large scale it is to be considered that the introduction of powdered slag into coal for the manufacture of metallurgical coke is an economical process. The experiments made by M. M. Peter and Gaudel show a saving of 6 francs per ton of cast-iron, even under unfavourable conditions for experimentalising. Slag-cake is manufactured in the following manner:—30 parts of slag and 60 of middling size coal are heated, when the result is a coke containing silica, free of the carburated-iron, divided throughout the mass. In the furnace this fuel acts in the same manner as the ordinary coke. There is no modification until it reaches the tuyeres, when the carbonic acid formed carries off from it a portion of carbon, to be transformed into oxide of carbon. Under the influence of the temperature, the carbonation is completed, the cast iron melts, and the silica being more refractory escapes. Moreover, with this coke, a saving may be effected of more than 100 kilog of coke per 100 kilog of cast iron produced; besides producing a superior quality of metal. 100 kilog is equal to 220 1/2 lbs.—*Chronique Scientifique.*

NEED OF BANK ACCOMMODATION—The want of additional banking capital is greatly felt, not only in St. John, but throughout the country districts of the Province. If fifty per cent. were added to the circulating medium of the country, there would not be sufficient for the business that can be profitably transacted by our merchants. Still, if our banking institutions were to work agreeably together in aid of the commercial operations of the country, there would be less stringency in money matters than now exists. But unfortunately, one or more of the larger institutions seem determined to "crowd" the smaller, with a view probably of controlling the monetary affairs of the Province. Thus the Central Bank was slaughtered a few years ago at the instigation, it was said, of the Bank of New Brunswick, advantage being taken of a critical period in its history. More recently an effort was made from the same quarter to bring the St. Stephen Bank into discredit, but fortunately, it was unsuccessful. Whatever the upshot of such ill-bustling may be, it cannot be denied that the smaller banks have done much to assist the commercial undertakings of the country districts, and deserve to be protected against raids so damaging to the commercial interests of the Province.—*St. John's Telegraph.*

The trials permitted by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty with the petroleum boiler in Woolwich dockyard have resulted satisfactorily as anticipated, Mr. Richardson the inventor, having succeeded during the latter part of the experiments in evaporating 18.91 lb. of water per lb. of creosote, during a trial of seven hours. The new fuel gave off at times a great deal of smoke, which caused almost offensive effluvia, the construction of the boiler being such as to impede a full gaseous blast sufficient to destroy and consume the smoke as intended. Mr. Richardson has, it is understood, in consequence, applied to the Admiralty for the use of a large common marine boiler for the purpose of future trials. It was stated as the opinion of the local naval engineers and other officers who were present that with such fuel the gunboats in the tropical seas would be rendered habitable and comfortable. The experiments were attended by a very large number of persons, representing the principal engineering and shipping firms, and also by many owners of steam yachts, who are desirous of using the new fuel instead of coal.—*Iron Trade Circular.*

STOCK MARKET.

	Closing prices.	Last Week's Prices.
BANKS.		
Bank of Montreal	120 1/2 a 121 1/4	125 a 126 1/4
Bank of R. N. A.	102 a 103	101 a 102
Commercial Bank	102 a 103	101 a 102
City Bank	102 1/2 a 103 1/4	102 1/2 a 103 1/4
Bank of St. Charles	104 1/2 a 105	104 a 105
Bank of St. John	112 a 113	111 1/2 a 112 1/2
Bank of St. Lawrence	102 a 103	101 1/2 a 102 1/2
Bank of Toronto	112 a 113	111 a 112
Quebec Bank	68 a 69	68 a 69
Bank National	106 a 107	106 a 107
Gore Bank	90 a 91	89 1/2 a 90 1/2
Banque Jacques Carlier	106 1/2 a 107 1/4	106 a 107
Eastern Townships Bank	98 1/2 a 99 1/4	98 a 99
Lebanon Bank	109 a 110	108 a 109
Union Bank	101 a 101 1/2	101 a 101 1/2
Mechanics Bank	95 a 96	95 a 96
Royal Canadian Bank	94 a 95	94 1/2 a 95 1/2
RAILWAYS.		
G. T. N. of Canada	19 a 20	20 a 21
A. & S. Lawrence	12 a 13	12 a 13
G. W. of Canada	11 1/2 a 12 1/4	10 1/2 a 11 1/4
C. & St. Lawrence	9 1/2 a 9 3/4	9 1/2 a 9 3/4
Do. preferential		
MINES, &c.		
Montreal Ontario	\$2.00 a \$2.50	\$2.00 a \$2.50
Canada Mining Company		
Buron Copper Bay	55 a 60	55 a 60
Lake Huron S. & C.		
Quebec & L. S.		
Montreal Telegraph Co.	115 a 120	121 a 126
Montreal City Gas Company	125 a 130	130 a 131
City Passenger R. Co.	102 a 103	102 a 103
Nicholson Navigation Co.	103 a 110	107 a 109
Canadian Island Steam N. Co.	109 a 110	109 a 110
Montreal Elevating Company	50 1/2 a 50	50 a 50
British Colonial Steamship Co.		
Canada Glass Company	102 a 104	103 a 104
BONDS.		
Government Debentures, 5 per cent.	87 1/2 a 90	87 1/2 a 90
" " " " 6 per cent.	86 a 87 1/2	86 a 87 1/2
Montreal Water Works, 6 per cent.	92 1/2 a 95	92 1/2 a 95
Montreal City Bonds, 4 per cent.	83 a 84	83 a 84
Montreal Harbour Bonds, 7 p. c.	101 a 102 1/2	101 a 102 1/2
Quebec City 6 per cent.	82 1/2 a 85	82 1/2 a 85
Toronto City Bonds, 6 per cent., 1850	80 a 82	80 a 82
Ottawa City Bonds, 6 per cent., 1850	82 a 83	82 a 83
Champlain R. R., 6 per cent.	84 a 85	84 a 85
County Debentures		
EXCHANGE.		
Bank on London, 60 days	109 1/2 a 109 1/2	110 a 109 1/2
Private " "	108 a 108 1/2	108 a 108 1/2
Private, with documents	108 a 108 1/2	108 a 108 1/2
Bank on New York	24 1/2 a 25 1/2	24 1/2 a 25 1/2
Private " "	24 1/2 a 25 1/2	24 1/2 a 25 1/2
Gold Drafts &c.	14 premium	
Silver " "	14 1/2 premium	
Gold in New York	124 1/2 a 124 1/2	124 1/2 a 124 1/2

PRICES OF GRAIN.

	Average Prices per bushel.							Average for the week.	Correcting for the week.
	Friday Mar. 13	Satur. 14	Sund. 15	Tues. 16	Wed. 17	Thurs. 18	Friday 19		
Wheat, Superior Extra	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	
" " " "	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	
" " " "	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	
" " " "	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	
" " " "	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	
" " " "	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	
" " " "	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	
" " " "	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	
" " " "	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	
" " " "	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	
" " " "	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	
" " " "	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	
" " " "	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	
" " " "	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	
" " " "	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	
" " " "	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	
" " " "	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	
" " " "	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	
" " " "	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	
" " " "	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
" " " "	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
" " " "	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	
" " " "	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	
" " " "	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
" " " "	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	
" " " "	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	
" " " "	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	
" " " "	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	
" " " "	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	
" " " "	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	
" " " "	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	
" " " "	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	
" " " "	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	
" " " "	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	
" " " "	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	
" " " "	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
" " " "	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	
" " " "	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
" " " "	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	
" " " "	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
" " " "	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
" " " "	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
" " " "	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
" " " "	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
" " " "	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
" " " "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

	For the week ending		From the 1st January to		To corresponding period 1887.
	Wednesday March 17, 1887.	Thursday March 18, 1887.	March 22, 1887.	March 23, 1887.	
Wheat, bushels	4,500	7,771	15,580		
Flour, barrels	6,628	9,227	22,177		
Corn, bushels					
Pots, "		20,260	7		
Peas, "		7,250	21,720		
Barley, "		11,914	1,667		
Rye, "		4,531	5,135		
Oat Meal, bbls.			529		
Ashe, barrels	245	3 1/2	4,289		
Butter, kegs	373	4,770	7,121		
Cheese, boxes		181	728		
Pork, barrels	108	1,212	2,284		
Lard, "	105	1,410	1,129		
Tallow, "	41	290	412		
High Whisky, "	33	75	471		

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL MARCH 28, 1867.

MARCH 23, 1867. HALIFAX. ST. JOHN.

NAME OF ARTICLE.		CURRENT RATES.		NAME OF ARTICLE.		CURRENT RATES.		
GROCERIES.				GLASS.				
Coffee, per lb.	0 19 to 0 22	English	3 50 to 2 00	German	per half box	1 25 to 2 05		
Laguira, per lb.	0 18 to 0 19	Montreal	1 50 to 1 00	" 7 1/2 1/4 "	"	1 50 to 2 00		
Ilo,	0 23 to 0 25	Porter	3 00 to 2 25	" 7 1/2 "	"	1 50 to 2 00		
Java,	0 23 to 0 25	Dublin	3 50 to 2 50	" 8 1/2 "	"	1 50 to 2 00		
Mocha,	0 27 to 0 28	Montreal	0 00 to 1 50	" 10 1/2 "	"	2 00 to 2 05		
Ceylon	0 27 to 0 28	HARDWARE.				" 10 1/2 "	"	2 00 to 2 10
Cape	0 17 to 0 20	Nails.				" 12 1/2 "	"	2 00 to 2 10
Maracato	0 20 to 0 25	Assorted, per lb.				" 12 1/2 "	"	2 00 to 2 10
FISH.				Sheet.				
Herrings, Labrador	4 00 to 4 50	Assorted, per lb.				0 06 to 0 08		
" Prime	4 50 to 5 00	Footer or Wagon				0 07 to 0 09		
" Gibbed	2 00 to 3 00	Block Tin, per lb				0 20 to 0 25		
" Round	2 00 to 3 00	Copper—Pig.				0 3 to 0 24		
Mackerel, No. 3	8 00 to 8 50	Cut Nails.				2 1/2 to 0 35		
Dry Cod	21 00 to 22 00	Assorted, 1/4 Shingle.				- 60 to 4 00		
Green Cod	4 50 to 5 50	per 1/2 lb				4 00 to 4 40		
FRUIT.				Shingle alone, onto.				4 25 to 4 40
Apples, Layers	2 35 to 2 40	Lath and Sdy						
" M. II	2 15 to 2 20	Galvanized Iron.						
Valentines, lb	0 074 to 0 08	Assorted sizes.				0 08 to 0 09		
Currants, per lb.	0 05 to 0 07	Best No. 24				0 09 to 0 10		
MOLASSES.				No.				0 09 to 0 10
Clayed, per gal.	0 25 to 0 35	No. 8				0 21 to 0 22		
Muscovado	0 31 to 0 40	No. 9				0 20 to 0 21		
Centrifugal	0 31 to 0 40	No. 10				0 19 to 0 20		
HICE.				No. 9				0 19 to 0 20
Arracan, per 100 lbs.	3 80 to 4 00	No. 10				0 18 to 0 19		
Patna	to	No. 11				0 18 to 0 19		
all.	0 85 to 1 00	Iron.						
Liverpool Coarse	0 80 to 0 85	Pig—Garsherie.						
SPICES.				No. 1				00 00 to 21 00
Casia	0 20 to 0 35	Other brands, " "				25 00 to 30 00		
Cloves	0 10 to 0 11	Bar—Scotch, 11 1/2 lb.				2 70 to 3 00		
Nutmegs	0 45 to 0 50	Reduced, "				3 30 to 3 50		
Ginger, Ground	0 12 to 0 15	Suedes, "				4 50 to 5 50		
Jamaica	0 23 to 0 25	Hoops—Coppers, "				3 40 to 3 60		
Pepper, Black	0 07 to 0 10	Iron				3 40 to 3 60		
Pimento	0 07 to 0 07	Canada Plates				4 25 to 4 50		
Mustard	0 14 to 0 20	Best Union Jack				4 50 to 4 75		
Pepper, White	0 18 to 0 20	Swazee				4 50 to 4 75		
SUGARS.				Best Union Jack				4 50 to 4 75
Forto Ilico, per 100 lbs.	8 00 to 8 50	Pointy				4 50 to 4 75		
Cuba	7 50 to 8 00	Iron Wire.						
Canada Sugar Refinery,	0 07 to 0 08	No. 6, per bundle				2 70 to 3 20		
Yellow Refined, No. 3	0 07 to 0 08	" "				3 00 to 3 50		
Cruised X	0 06 to 0 07	" "				3 30 to 3 50		
" A	0 09 to 0 10	" "				4 10 to 4 20		
Dry Crushed	0 11 to 0 12	Lead.						
Ground	0 11 to 0 12	Bar, per lb.				0 05 to 0 08		
Extra Ground	0 17 to 0 18	Sheet				0 02 to 0 03		
Leaves	0 14 to 0 15	" "				0 03 to 0 04		
Syrup, Golden	0 50 to 0 55	Tubing				0 05 to 0 06		
" Standard	0 45 to 0 48	Powder.						
TEAS.				Blasting, per keg				3 50 to 4 00
Twankay and Hyson		Pressed Spikes.						
Twankay		Assorted, 1 1/2 lb				4 00 to 4 20		
Medium to fine	0 37 to 0 45	Extra				4 30 to 4 80		
Common to med.	0 30 to 0 35	Halfway				5 00 to 6 00		
Japan uncolored	0 50 to 0 55	Tin Plates.						
Common to good	0 50 to 0 55	Charcoal, 11 "				9 25 to 9 50		
Fine to choicest	0 65 to 0 75	11 1/2 "				11 25 to 11 50		
Colored	0 50 to 0 60	11 "				8 25 to 8 75		
Common to good	0 70 to 0 80	11 K				10 25 to 10 75		
China and Souchong		11 K Temp.				8 00 to 8 25		
Ordinary and		11 K				8 25 to 8 50		
Curly kinds	0 25 to 0 40	11 Cole				8 25 to 8 50		
Fair to good	0 42 to 0 50	Carding.						
Finest to choicest	0 75 to 0 90	Manilla, per lb.				0 14 to 0 15		
Colony		DRUGS.						
Inferior	0 34 to 0 50	Alum.				3 00 to 3 50		
Good to fine	0 50 to 0 60	Acid, sulphuric				0 6 to 0 70		
Young Hyson	0 45 to 0 60	Blue Vitriol				0 05 to 0 11		
Common to fair	0 60 to 0 75	Camphor				0 05 to 0 11		
Fine to finest	0 80 to 1 00	Carb. Ammon.				0 17 to 0 20		
Gunpowder		Lothineal				1 00 to 1 10		
Common to fair	0 60 to 0 70	Cudbear				0 15 to 0 25		
Good to finest	0 75 to 1 00	Cream Tartar				0 20 to 0 30		
Imperial		Chloride Lime.				4 50 to 5 50		
Fair to good	0 55 to 0 70	Gum Arabic.						
Fine to finest	0 80 to 0 90	" "sorta com.				0 30 to 0 40		
Hyson		" "good				0 50 to 0 60		
Fair to good	0 60 to 0 70	Liquorice, Calabaria				0 25 to 0 30		
Fine to finest	0 75 to 0 90	Resine.				0 40 to 0 50		
TOBACCO.				Nutsalls				0 45 to 0 55
Canada Leaf, per lb.	0 04 to 0 05	Oil, Almonds				0 70 to 0 80		
United States Leaf	0 05 to 0 10	" Cloves				0 80 to 1 00		
Honeydew, 17 1/2 "	0 25 to 0 35	" Lemon				0 30 to 0 35		
" 11 1/2 "	0 23 to 0 30	" Peppermint				6 00 to 6 50		
Bright, 1/2 lb.	0 40 to 0 60	" Hogchick				1 00 to 1 00		
Extra fine bright	0 55 to 0 85	" Olive, per gal.				1 25 to 1 40		
WINE.				" Salad				1 50 to 1 60
SPIRITS AND LIQUORS.				" Castor				1 30 to 2 10
Wine, per gallon	15 00 to 16 00	Rhubarb Root				3 00 to 3 50		
Martell's	13 00 to 15 00	Soap, Castile				9 11 to 9 12		
Robin & Co's	1 70 to 1 80	Soda, Ash				6 50 to 6 55		
J. H. Mont & Co's	1 70 to 1 80	" Carbonate				3 00 to 3 10		
Burgundy Port, gal.	0 80 to 1 25	" Caustic, p. lb.				0 05 to 0 06		
Port Wine	1 50 to 4 00	" White				0 05 to 0 05		
Sherry	0 80 to 1 00	OILS, PAINTS, &c.						
Mum's	1 40 to 1 60	Oil, per gallon.						
Rubart	1 40 to 1 50	Redded Linseed				1 00 to 1 05		
Ferre	0 70 to 1 00	Raw				0 75 to 1 00		
Claret	3 00 to 2 00	Water Bleached				0 85 to 0 90		
French light wine	3 00 to 3 00	" "Crude				0 85 to 1 00		
BRANDY.				Pale Seal				0 70 to 0 85
Hennessey, per gal.	1 50 to 2 00	Straw Oil				0 75 to 0 85		
Martell's	1 50 to 2 00	Machies				0 65 to 0 75		
Robin & Co's	1 70 to 1 80	Engine Oil				1 00 to 1 00		
Finet, Castillon & Co.	1 75 to 2 00	Lard No. 1				0 85 to 0 90		
Octav, Dupuy & Co's	1 70 to 1 80	No. 2				0 85 to 0 90		
C. T. P.	1 70 to 1 80	Can. Refd. Petroleum				1 20 to 1 25		
J. D. H. Mosley & Co.	1 70 to 1 80	Lead, per 100 lbs.						
Geo. Sayer & Co.	1 70 to 1 80	Dry White				7 75 to 9 00		
Other brands, p. gal.	1 50 to 1 60	Red				7 75 to 7 80		
Brandy in cases, gal.	6 50 to 9 00	Varnish per gal.						
GIN.				Cash Body (Navy)				1 75 to 1 80
Holland, per gal.	1 50 to 1 60	Furniture				1 75 to 1 80		
" per case	3 50 to 3 75	" (Beche)				1 75 to 1 80		
" red c. case	6 50 to 7 00	Spirits Turpentine				0 75 to 0 80		
RAISINS.				Benizine				0 75 to 0 80
Jamaica, 180 P.	1 75 to 1 80	Bar				3 00 to 10 00		
Demerara	1 45 to 1 50	Beaver				1 00 to 1 20		
Cuba	1 30 to 1 40	Coin				0 20 to 0 40		
WHISKEY.				Fisher				4 00 to 4 50
Black, per gal.	50 to 1 00	King				3 00 to 4 00		
"	50 to 1 00	Other				4 00 to 5 00		
"	50 to 1 00	Whiter Salt				0 15 to 0 20		
"	50 to 1 00	Ice				0 00 to 1 25		

MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

MONTREAL, March 23.			
Floor, country, per qtl.	2 4 to 2 4	Wheat, per 60 lbs.	1 50 to 1 70
Canada do	15 00 to 15 00	U. C. Spring	1 65 to 1 70
Indian Meal	10 00 to 11 00	White Winter	0 00 to 0 00
GRAIN.			
Barley, new, per min.	3 00 to 3 50	Oatmeal, 1/2 brl, 500 lbs.	1 15 to 1 30
Oats, per min.	4 50 to 5 00	Perk.	
Wheat, per lb.	3 00 to 3 40	Meal	10 50 to 10 75
Wheat	3 00 to 3 30	Thin Meal	10 50 to 10 75
Indian Corn	4 50 to 5 00	Prime Meal	13 00 to 13 50
Flax Seed, per 50 lbs.	7 50 to 8 00	Prime	13 00 to 13 50
Timothy Seed	11 00 to 12 00	Lard, per lb.	0 05 to 0 05
POULTRY AND GAME.			
Turkey, per couple (old)	12 00 to 15 00	Hams.	
Do, do (young)	0 00 to 0 00	Fine uncanvassed	0 05 to 0 11
Geese, do.	6 00 to 8 00	Canvassed	0 05 to 0 05
Ducks, do.	3 00 to 4 00	Beef.	
Ducks (Wild) do.	4 00 to 5 00	Meat	16 50 to 16 50
Fowls, do.	2 00 to 3 00	Prime Meat	to
Chickens, do.	2 00 to 3 00	Prime	to
Pigeons (same)	1 00 to 1 30	Tallow, per lb.	0 08 to 0 09
Partridges, do.	0 00 to 0 00	Wheat, per 60 lbs.	1 50 to 1 70
Mare, do.	0 00 to 0 00	U. C. Spring	1 65 to 1 70
Woodcock, do.	0 00 to 0 00	White Winter	0 00 to 0 00
Ships, do.	0 00 to 0 00	LEATHER.	
MEATS.			
Beef, per lb.	0 4 to 0 9	Best R.A. Sole No. 1	0 24 to 0 25
Pork, per lb.	0 2 to 0 8	" " "	0 21 to 0 22
Lamb, per lb.	0 8 to 0 75	" O.A. "	0 21 to 0 21
Veal, per lb.	0 6 to 0 75	" Slaughter "	0 18 to 0 18
Beef, per 100 lbs.	37 00 to 7 50	" "	0 18 to 0 18
Pork, fresh, do.	26 00 to 7 75	Booth	0 21 to 0 24
DAIRY PRODUCE.			
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1 2 to 1 6	Waxed Upper, Light	0 45 to 0 45
Do, salt, do.	0 75 to 0 9	" Heavy & Med.	0 45 to 0 45
VEGETABLES.			
Beets, small white, per min.	0 0 to 0 0	Grained Upper	0 45 to 0 45
Potatoes, per bag.	4 0 to 8 0	Kips, Whole	0 50 to 0 55
Tomatoes, do.	0 0 to 0 0	" in Skes	0 50 to 0 55
Onions, per min.	0 0 to 0 0	Splite, Large	0 38 to 0 45
SUGAR AND MONEY.			
Maple Sugar, per lb.	0 35 to 0 8	" Small	0 38 to 0 45
Honey, per lb., in the comb	0 9 to 0 9	Waxed Calf, Light	0 25 to 0 25
		" Heavy	0 25 to 0 25
		Harmon	0 25 to 0 25
		Emmelled Cow, per fl.	0 17 to 0 18
		Patent	0 15 to 0 19
		Butter	0 15 to 0 16
		Bluffed	0 25 to 0 25
		Shred, Pelt	0 25 to 0 25
		Pulled Wool, (washed)	0 25 to 0 25
		Hides, (City Slaughter)	0 20 to 0 25
		" (Green Salted)	0 20 to 0 25

THE LATEST TRIUMPH OF ELECTRICITY.

THE perfect success of the Atlantic Telegraph has eclipsed the splendor of an entirely new discovery in the mysterious science of electricity, brought out by Mr. H. Wilde, of Liverpool, during the past year. It is like the finding of a new continent the exploration of which is sure to be rewarded with vast and valuable accessions to the domain of human knowledge. So this latest achievement in electrical progress is not only great in itself, but incalculably important for the promises of good stored within it.

To describe Mr. Wilde's discovery in the limits of this article, and without the aid of diagrams, so as to render it clear to persons unfamiliar with electrical apparatus and processes, would be impossible. It cannot be appreciated without a knowledge of the philosophy of electro-magnetism, of which it is, in fact, a paradoxical and unexpected illustration. In a general way, it may be said that the discoverer has found a method of producing electricity in quantities and of an intensity hitherto unknown, by the action of feeble electrical currents upon powerful magnets. Our readers probably remember the magnificent electric light exhibited from the dome of Boston State House on the 4th of July several years since. The light was so powerful that common newspaper print could be read by it all over the Common. But to produce it required five hundred cells of zinc, carbon and acid, a cumbersome clumsy and expensive apparatus. Mr. Wilde dispenses with all this, and performs his wonders by the combination of six small permanent magnets weighing only a pound each, a ten inch electro-magnetic machine, having an electro magnet weighing three tons, (which accumulates and retains the developed electricity, on the same principle as an insulated submarine cable or the Leyden jar,) and an armature revolving within an iron cylinder at the rate of fifteen hundred turns a minute. The cylinder is about a foot long, and has a bore of two and a half inches; the armature which plays within it and touches the sides, is coiled about with insulated copper wire. It is from this armature, when the different parts of the apparatus have been connected and put into operation, that the electricity is evolved and the effects are produced.

These effects are astonishing. An arch of electric light, several inches long, spans the space between the polar terminals of fixed carbon. This light rivals the sun in its dazzling luminousness. At a distance of a quarter of a mile it throws shadows from the flames of street lamps upon a wall. It beats the sun at taking photographs. In twenty seconds it darkens sensitized paper held at a distance of two feet from the light, as effectually as one minute of full noonday sunshine. This fact, when first announced to the scientific world, was received with incredulity but it is the truth. Two enterprising photographers in England have since put up the machines in their shops, and now do all their copying and enlarging by the new electric light at night. As this part of the photographic business is large and profitable, the discovery is of special importance to persons engaged in it. The production of artificial actinic, or photographic light, has been accomplished to a limited extent by the combustion of magnesium and some pyrotechnic compounds, but there are practical objections to their use which do not exist in the case of the electric light. Of course the heating power of the flame is intense. It melts seven feet of No 16 iron wire, and heats to a red heat twenty-one feet of the same wire in an instant. Other effects are not reported, but there is no doubt that the flame would melt platinum in large quantities, volatilize gold, and perform all the other difficult feats. These achievements appear truly marvellous when it is remembered that the electricity from the magneto electric machine is of itself insufficient to heat to redness the smallest piece of iron wire. The magnets and the revolving armature do all the work.

Now here, assuredly, is a great discovery. What is the full scope of the possibilities opened up by it no one can tell, nor intelligently conjecture. The cost of the apparatus is small, the waste of material trifling, and where the motive power for driving the armatures is already at hand, the expense of working would be nominal. The operation is continuous and reliable, and the only objection brought against the machine is the noise caused by the revolving armatures, which could probably be obviated. A complete machine, made under the direction of the inventor, will soon be brought to this city and exhibited. The utilization of its extraordinary powers, which first presents itself to the mind of most persons, is, probably, the lighting of Broadway. A light which would enable people to read a quarter of a mile away would leave nothing to be desired. Twelve such lights would perfectly illuminate Broadway from the Battery to Fourteenth street, at an expense, after the apparatus was purchased, far below that of the present unsatisfactory gas lights. For lighthouses it would be just the thing, and (when the noise complained of is obviated) for churches and all other places of public resort. It would be rash to say that some method could not be devised to introduce it generally in our houses and stores. The question of expense is not the only one. This light being actinic, resembles in that respect the natural sunlight, and must be far better adapted to human vision than light from gas, or any other article destitute of the actinic property. — *Journal of Commerce.*

CALIFORNIA FLOUR — We have tried a sample of the first cropment of California flour to this market, received by Messrs. O'Brien, Pierce & Co., of this city. It appears to be fully equal to the choicest brands of southern and western flour, in strength and texture. It has a rich yellowish cast, and makes very handsome bread and pastry, and we are inclined to the belief from the general favour with which it is received here that ultimately we may look to this source for a large portion of our supply of flour. At present, it appears to be the most expeditious source from which to draw our supplies under existing arrangements. A few purchased in San Francisco, on the Pacific can be delivered in this market in less time than has been consumed the past season, in getting flour from Chicago. — *Portland Free Press.*

WOOLLEN FACTORY IN LONDON, C. W. — The necessity of the establishment of a good Woollen Factory has frequently been advocated in these columns, and although every business man among us has approved of such an enterprise, somehow or other the scheme has never been set on foot. We are happy to state, however, that a project has at length been started, under most favourable auspices, for commencing a business of this kind. A Company is to be formed, with a capital of \$50,000, for a flour and woollen factory, the premises secured are the Meadow Lily Mills on the Flumes; it is at present a flouring mill, under a tenancy, the lease of which expires the end of this month. The Company will take possession and continue the flouring and gristing operations, and proceed during the summer to erect a first-class woollen factory, to be driven by the same stream. The dam and water-power are considered one of the best within 40 miles. The new structure will be of brick and stone, and a stone flume will conduct the water to drive the machinery. It is proposed to fit up the mill with the most approved machinery and appliances, to comprise four sets of woollen machinery and the necessary accompaniments. This would enable the Company to turn out from 2,000 to 3,000 yards of cloth per week. About \$10,000 of stock has already been taken up, and there is no doubt that within a couple of weeks all the stock will be subscribed. The promoters are sanguine that from fifteen to twenty per cent. of a dividend can easily be made the first year, to be increased as the enterprise develops. Certainly no more favourable time could have been chosen for the commencement of the business, as the increased tariff by the American Government upon our wool, will render it necessary that Canadians should look about them for means to work off our wool clip. There is little doubt, also, that wool will rule lower this year than last, and hence the company will not start with high-priced material. To illustrate the way we are losing for the want of factories of this description let us take an example. Western Canada wool purchased, say in London market, goes to Cobourg to be made into cloth; from thence it passes into the hands of the Montreal wholesale houses, and our buyers go down there to purchase the cloth. Here are two profits made out of our own wool before our retail merchants get possession of the fabrics, to say nothing of the cost of carriage each way. This alone would form a handsome profit for a factory here. There is every reason, then, to induce our citizens to embark in the enterprise. The Company we refer to will be promoted by Hon. J. Carling, Mr. E. Leonard, Mr. Hyman, Mr. Pearson (of Newcastle), Mr. Warren Rock, Riley & Smyth, &c. Mr. Chas. Hunt will also take stock. These names are a sufficient guarantee that the Company will be under excellent management. Mr. H. Pearson, who has woollen and flouring mills of his own, will probably be the manager, and his extensive experience and good judgment will be valuable. We hope to see the stock rapidly taken up, and the factory going in the fall. Mr. T. Pearson has the stock-book in charge, and will wait upon our citizens for their subscriptions. — *London Free Press.*

MESSRS. F. G. BECKETT & CO.'S MACHINE WORKS. — CONSTRUCTION OF AN IMMENSE OIL TANK. — The extensive Machine Works and Iron Foundry of Messrs. F. G. Beckett & Co., located on Simcoe street, which within a few months have grown in magnitude to become one of the most important manufacturing establishments in the Province, is one of the busiest localities in the city, and its immense facilities seem to be fully employed in the performance of heavy contracts. A number of large steam engines are in process of construction, one in particular of great power, designed for Capt. Malcolmson's new iron propeller, now approaching completion at Capt. Zealand's shipyard. One of the latest contracts of magnitude completed at the establishment is the construction of an immense oil tank, to the order of D. McLean, Esq., of Montreal, who is the principal purchaser at Petrolia, for which locality the capacious reservoir is to be shipped. This tank, which is the third completed by Messrs. Beckett & Co. for the same party, is undoubtedly the largest vessel of the kind ever set up in Canada. It is constructed of one-quarter inch boiler iron, of the best quality, and its capacity is equal to ten thousand barrels. Its dimensions are 57 feet in diameter, with a depth of 22 feet. The size of the plates used is 9 1/2 by 4 1/2 feet — these, when the tank is set up, being closely rivetted and caulked. Nearly twenty thousand rivets are required, the holes in the plates being punched by steam machinery of an improved description, capable of punching twenty holes a minute. The tank will be covered with an iron top, which will bear about six inches of water, an arrangement calculated to ensure the safety of the oil against fire. The manufacturers have commenced shipping the tank to-day for Petrolia, by the Great Western Railway, and some five or six weeks will be necessary to rivet and caulk and place it in order for the reception of oil. The completion of a work of such magnitude indicates the immense facilities as well as skill and enterprise, of Messrs. Beckett & Co. — *Hamilton Times.*

LOCOMOTIVE WORKS — The locomotive works in the kingdom have now a very great capacity of production, and most of them appear to be very well employed. There are the large and well known works of Sharp, Stewart & Co., and Beyer, Peacock & Co., of Manchester; Robert Stephenson & Co., and R. & W. Hawthorn, at Newcastle (Morrison's is not, we believe, working); the Hyde Park Locomotive Works and the Glasgow Locomotive works, Glasgow; Kitson & Co., Manning, Wardle & Co., Leeds; well and Clarke, and the Hunslet Engine Company, Leeds; the Avonside Engine Company, at Bristol; Hopkins,

Dilkes & Co., Middlesboro'; the Canada Works at Birkenhead, the Vulcan Foundry, Warrington; George England & Co., at New Cross, London; James Cross & Co., St. Helen's; R. Brothwood, of Chippenham; Fletcher, Jennings & Co., of Whitehaven; and Henry Hughes & Co., of Loughborough, all well established, and most of them old firms. Besides these are the newer works of the Yorkshire Engine Company, near Sheffield, and of the Worcester Engine Company, at Worcester. The Steam Plough Works at Leeds, have taken to locomotive building, and have already turned out engines for Mexico. The Bridgewater works, near Manchester, has resumed this class of work, and is now making engines for the Brighton Railway. Ruston, Proctor & Co., of Lincoln, are now locomotive builders; and the Lilleshill Company will actually exhibit an express engine at the Paris Exhibition. Besides these makers, the railway companies are themselves large contractors of locomotives. The Crewe works turn out one hundred new engines yearly, and have made as many as fifteen in one month. The Great Western Company make large numbers of Engines, both at Swindon and at Wolverhampton. The Midland Company produce many engines at Derby. The Brighton Company make locomotives at Brighton, as do also the South Eastern at Ashford, the South-Western at Nine Elms, London, and the London, Chatham, and Dover at the Longbridge Works, Battersea. So also do the Caledonian Company at Glasgow and the North London at Bow. We believe that our list is still incomplete, and that other works might be added. But we have mentioned more than thirty, with a capacity of at least 1500 locomotives annually. The natural increase of traffic on English lines and the renewals of worn-out engines now require 1,000 engines yearly, while in ordinary times nearly 500 would be sent abroad. — *Engineering.*

FAST OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. — One of the leading shipbuilders and marine engineers in the north has designed a class of steamships, with which the North German Lloyd Company propose to make the passage between Falmouth and New York in seven and a half days, at the rate of 400 nautical miles a day, or 16 1/2 knots an hour. These ships are not of unusual size, being 330 feet long by 45 feet beam, and 27 feet depth of hold, but are intended to have great power, say 6,000 horse indicated. The plans, which have been prepared in detail, have been shown us, with the reservation only that we may not yet mention the name of the designer. The ship is to have six boilers only, each 13ft. 6in. in diameter, and worked at 45lb. The ship is to have a pair of paddle-wheels, 32ft. in diameter, driven at from 25 to 30 revolutions per minute by a pair of diagonal compound engines. The high-pressure cylinders are to be 30in. in diameter, and the low-pressure cylinders are 160in. in diameter, the stroke being 9ft. With a cut-off at half stroke in the smaller cylinders, this would give an eight-fold expansion; and when the initial pressure of the steam, 45lbs., is considered, there is no doubt that the rate of fuel-consumption per horse power would be low. It is, indeed, expected that 1,000 tons of coal would suffice for the voyage, a quantity equal to but little more than 2lb. per horse power per hour for 6,000 indicated horse power for seven and a half days. The ships are intended to carry 1,000 tons of freight in addition to coal, the total weight of the hull, masts, engines, and boilers, on a 15ft. 6in draught, being 3,900 tons, while the total displacement, with 1,000 tons of cargo and 1,000 tons of coal, on a draught of 21ft. 3in., would be 5,900 tons. The ships are intended to carry each 170 first-class, 170 second-class, and 600 third-class passengers. Two complete stories of cabins are to be raised above the main deck, the upper story being of the full width of the hull, and overhanging the story next beneath it, so as to leave a covered promenade along each side of the main deck. Ships of this construction have been employed for a long time, and with success, upon the Pacific between Panama and Valparaiso, and it is believed that they are every way suited to the stormy Atlantic as well. — *Engineering.*

NEW YORK LUMBER MARKET

NEW YORK, MARCH 27th—1867.

Lumber, Woods, Staves, &c.—Duty, Lumber, 20 per cent. ad val.; Staves, 10 per cent. ad val.

Spruce, Eastern, per M ft.	19	a	20
Bird's-Eye Maple, logs, per sup. ft.	6	a	7
Black walnut, logs	8	a	9
Black walnut, crotches	15	a	20
Black walnut, figured and blistered	22	a	25
White oak, logs, per cub. ft.	45	a	60
White oak, plank, per M ft.	60	a	65
White pine shipping boards	—	a	30

STATES.

White oak, pipe, extra, per M.	—	a	300
White oak, pipe, heavy	—	a	250
White oak, pipe, light	—	a	300
White oak, pipe, culls, heavy	—	a	180
White oak, pipe, culls, light	—	a	120
White oak, hhd., extra	—	a	250
White oak, hhd., heavy	—	a	200
White oak, hhd., light	—	a	120
White oak, hhd., culls	—	a	100
White oak, bbl., extra	—	a	175
White oak, bbl., heavy	—	a	140
White oak, bbl., light	—	a	110
White oak, bbl., culls	—	a	60
Red oak, hhd., heavy	—	a	130
Red oak, hhd., light	—	a	80
Heading—White oak, hhd.	—	a	150
Heading—White oak, double bbl.	250	a	—

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table with 3 columns: NAME OF INSOLVENT, RESIDENCE, NAME OF ASSIGNEE. Lists names like Bulmer, Thomas; Co'd, Telegraph; Griffin, Bartholomew.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with 3 columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, DATE. Lists names like Auger, J. Etie; Brooks, William; Cowan, Wm. & Edward.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

Table with 3 columns: DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE, PLAINTIFF'S NAME, DATE. Lists names like Brooks, Lamphrey, Guelph; Mulcahey, Thos, Barrie.

HAVANA PRICES CURRENT.

The following is the last (James M. Lawton) Havana Prices Current of Imports, dated March 19, 1867.

Large table listing various goods and their prices, including items like Land, Pe, Refined, in barrels; Coffee, Java, in chests; Sugar, in barrels.

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

Table listing various securities and their prices, including Government Securities, Railways, and Danes.

Ships Loading for the B. N. A. Provinces.

AT LIVERPOOL.—For Montreal: Lancaster, Onida, Pomona, Ardmillan, Forganhall, Ardenice, Reycho, John Ellis, For Quebec: McLeod, Tip, Treo, Hope, Arthur Exanic, For Halifax: Joshua S., Alice Roy, Liverpool Regina, For St. John, N.B.: New Lampedo, Indomitable, Arthus, Pantoon, (S.S.) Susan L. Campbell, Challenger, For St. Johns, Nfld.: Constance, Corn, Linn, Henriette Griere, Maud, Neva, Walter, Balco, For Charlottetown, P. E. I.: L. C. Owen, Andine, Amanda, Helen, Malcolm, For Georgetown, P. E. I.: Fannie, Gordon.

AT LONDON.—For Montreal: Chaudiere, City of Hamilton, John Bull, Laurel, For Quebec: Allan, Sunbeam, Planet, Lady Bower, For Halifax: LaPlata, Forest King, Forest Queen, C. H. Trumbull, For St. John, N.B.: Eleanore, Scotia, Choice, For St. Johns, Nfld.: Glenlivet, Caroline Brown, For P. E. Island: Abeona, Lotus, For Newfoundland: Beagle.

IN THE CLYDE.—For Montreal: Anglesca, Myrtle, Abeona, Glenfyer, Pericles, Clydesdale, Polly, Shandon, Queen of the Clyde, For Quebec: Cuthberts, Tadmor, Cameo, Liverpool, Queenshill, Home, Imperial, Research, Rannockburn, Berthis Jewett, For St. Johns, N.B.: Waterlily, For Halifax: Roseoath, David Melnutt, For St. John's, Nfld.: Meteor, Glaucus, Balchuta, For Charlottetown, P. E. I.: Empress.

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VOLUME III

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In our last we announced that we would, in our next, refer to a very injurious habit which retail merchant throughout the country, to a larger extent than is generally supposed, fall into. In no country we know of is the confidence which exists between the wholesale and retail merchant so easily established as in this. It is a matter of much regret that their confidence should be so often abused. We do not wish to be supposed as conveying the idea that our wholesale merchants have the good of their fellows so much at heart as to place their means (for their goods are nothing else) at the disposal of individuals whom they would be loth to trust with half the amount of money which the goods they so willingly give would represent. As is the case with the confidence, so it is with the credit. We do not think that it is any guarantee of the prosperity of the trade of any country of its credit being too cheap; and if importations were in proportion to the wants of the country, goods would be more appreciated by the merchant and consumer, and credit would likely be worth its value. At present the largest portion of the trade is done on a credit basis, and it is to this we wish to draw attention. In most instances all purchases are settled by note at time as may be agreed upon, and it is a good evidence of the business capacity of the giver of the note to be always able to meet it at maturity; but in no instance does a good business man, unless it is an oversight, allow his note to mature, if he is not able to meet it in full, without advising the party in whose favour the note may be drawn, and give timely notice of the amount that he is likely to be short of and to have remitted to be available the amount he represented himself able to provide towards his note coming due. What we have said as prevailing to a larger extent than is generally supposed is that habit of neglect into which a large number of merchants fall into, and that is taking no notice of their notes at maturity, than which there is nothing else indicates so low an order of business capacity, and by any means should not be encouraged. It is not our intention to wound any but rather to stimulate and heal. If it should happen to be said while we are pointing out the mote in the eye of others, that there may be a beam in our own, all we can say is, that had any good or evil which man should pursue or avoid, been written only by those who were perfect themselves, it is not likely that much of the experience of the past would have been recorded for our guidance in the affairs of life.

DRY GOODS.—The stocks are now well assorted, but notwithstanding what reports may say, trade so far, is far from being satisfactory; the effects of the heavy purchase of last fall being now more felt than at any other time. A great anxiety is being manifested to press sales, and all buyers who are cautious and in good standing can lay in their spring stock to advantage.

BETTER.—During the week the arrivals have been considerable, with but very little demand. Prices of the finer qualities have advanced considerably in the British markets, which we think will cause some improvement in the price of the lower grades. Sales have been made here of inferior and medium 1 1/4 to 1 1/2c. per pound, the finer qualities for city trade command 1 3/4 to 1 5/8c. per pound.

FLOUR.—Extra \$9.00 to \$9.25; Fancy \$7.75 to \$8.00; Superfine \$7.50 to \$8.10. Bag per 100 lbs., Choice \$3.80 to \$4.00.

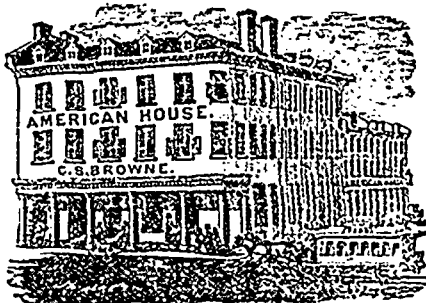
GRAIN.—Barley per 60 lbs. 55c. to 65c. Oats per 62 lbs., 35c. to 38c. Peas per 60 lbs., 80c. to 85c.

ASHES.—Pots, Firsts \$5.85 to \$5.95. Pearls \$7.20 to \$7.30.

SEEDS.—Clover 12c to 13c per lb. Timothy, 4c to 4 1/2c per lb. Flax Seed, \$1.60 per bushel. Eggs, 12c. per dozen.

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