

REPORT
ON THE
TRADE AND COMMERCE
OF
MONTREAL FOR 1865;

INCLUDING
SEVERAL PRELIMINARY REPORTS

ON THE
PROGRESS OF CANADA, COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF THE
BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES,
ST. LAWRENCE RIVER NAVIGATION, &c.

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

MONTREAL:
PRINTED BY J. STARKE & CO., ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.
1866.

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REPORT

TRADE AND COMMERCE

WOMEN'S LABOR

SEVERAL PRELIMINARY REPORTS

PROGRESS OF ECONOMIC OPERATIONS IN THE

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

BY LAWRENCE RIVER EXPLORATION

BY W. J. WATSON

REPORTS ON THE ECONOMIC OPERATIONS

MONTREAL

PRINTED BY J. WATSON & CO. 115 RUELLE DU ROY

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JOHN MCLENNAN, Esq., *President*,
And the COUNCIL of the Board of Trade;

AND
ROBERT ESDAILE, Esq., *President*,
*And the COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT of the Corn Exchange
Association :—*

GENTLEMEN,

In presenting my Third Annual Report on the Trade and Commerce of this City, it may be stated that the notice given by the United States Government to abrogate the Reciprocity Treaty induced me to make some investigations regarding the commercial and other resources of Canada, and to inquire into the trade relations of the British North American Provinces. The Preliminary Reports herewith submitted embody the principal facts ascertained. I have not indulged in theorizing; intelligent merchants will form their own opinions. If this publication shall tend in any degree to advance the interests of the business-community my aim will be accomplished.

Thanking you, and the Boards you represent, for the unvarying kindness manifested, and for the favor with which you have received my Reports of two preceding years,—

I remain, GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient servant.

WM. J. PATTERSON,
Secretary.

MONTREAL, *March 15th*, 1866.

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PRELIMINARY REPORTS.

EXTENT, RESOURCES, AND PROGRESS

OF

CANADA.

AREA OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The possessions of Great Britain in North America have been stated (on the authority of Allison the historian) to contain 4,109,630 square geographical miles of land, or 2,630,163,200 acres, (equal to about one-ninth part of the entire land-surface of the globe); the water-surface being about 1,340,000 square geographical miles. Much less of British North America is doomed to "everlasting sterility" than has been sometimes alleged. There is now sufficient ground for the belief that as the land is cleared, the rigors of climate abate; and there is no satisfactory reason for doubting that changes may be experienced, in at least a large portion of the country to which reference is here made, similar to those which are recorded as having taken place on the banks of the Rhine.

The portions of British North America occupied by colonies, as stated in the British Board of Trade returns, are:—

Canada	331,280 sq. miles.	Newfoundland	40,200 sq. miles.
Nova Scotia.....	18,670 "	British Columbia.....	200,000 "
New Brunswick.....	27,037 "	Vancouver's Island....	13,000 "
Prince Edward Island..	2,173 "		

EXTENT AND POPULATION OF CANADA.

Extent.—The actual area of Canada is now understood to be more nearly 400,000 square miles, than the figures given in the preceding tabular arrangement (331,280 square miles.) According to a statement emanating from the Provincial Government, there had been 39,331,791 acres disposed of up to the close of the year 1863,—the quantity of land still remaining under the control of the Crown being 214,282,817 acres.

Population.—The subjoined figures show how rapidly the population of Canada has increased during the past twenty-five years:—

1841.....	1,155,789		
1851.....	1,842,265	increase 59½ per cent.	
1861.....	2,507,657	" 36 "	
1865..... (estimated),	2,881,900	" 15 "	in four years.

According to the census reports of the United States, the aggregate population of that country was :—

1840.....	17,067,453	
1850.....	23,191,876	increase 35 $\frac{7}{8}$ per cent.
1860.....	31,443,321	" 35 9-16 per cent.

The following figures from census reports show the progress of population in New York, Boston, and Montreal :—

YEARS.	NEW YORK.	BOSTON.	YEARS.	MONTREAL.
1790.....	33,131	18,038	1800.....	9,000
1810.....	96,373	33,250	1816.....	16,000
1820.....	.....	43,298	1825.....	22,000
1830.....	202,548	61,391	1831.....	27,297
1840.....	312,710	93,000	1841.....	.....
1850.....	517,000	135,000	1851.....	57,715
1860.....	814,277	177,902	1861.....	101,602

The increase of population in New York City from 1850 to 1860 was 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; the increase in Boston during same period was 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; and the increase in Montreal from 1851 to 1861 was 76 per cent.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF CANADA.

Productive and Wild Lands.—The following statement will enable the reader to appreciate the agricultural progress of this Province,—showing as it does a large ratio of increase in ten years :—

Whole quantity of Land held.....	Ares in 1851. 17,939,323	Ares in 1861. 23,730,325	increase 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Of which there were :			
Wild and Wood Lands.....	10,631,373	12,874,471	increase 21 per cent.
Under Cultivation.....	7,307,950	10,855,854	" 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
The Cultivated Lands were :			
Under Crops.....	4,355,269	7,030,035	" 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Under Pasture.....	2,864,043	3,703,533	" 33 1-6 "
Gardens.....	88,638	122,286	" 38 "

If the quantity of land held in 1861 be correctly given as 23,730,325 acres, the statement made on the authority of an official document that 39,331,791 acres had been disposed of in 1863, shows an immense difference in about three years, viz., an increase of 65 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. In the foregoing table only agricultural, wild, and wood lands are included,—while the figures for 1863 may include railway lands and other descriptions of real estate.

Cash Values of Farms, &c.—The following cash values are from the census report of 1861 :—

Cash value of Farms in Canada.....	\$466,675,384, inc. 77 per cent over 1851.
Cash value of Farming Implements.....	18,637,549
Cash value of Garden Produce.....	2,188,804
Cash value of all Live Stock.....	79,009,284 inc. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent over 1851.

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PRELIMINARY REPORTS.

INCREASE OF LIVE STOCK.

Upper Canada.—The subjoined table shows the quantities of live Stock, in the years 1851 and 1861,—with the rate of increase or decrease:—

	No. IN 1851.	No. IN 1861.	
Bulls, Oxen and Steers.	192,140	99,605	dec. 48 per cent.
Milch Cows.....	297,070	451,640	inc. 52 "
Calves and Heifers....	255,249	464,083	" 81 "
Horses	201,670	377,681	" 87½ "
Sheep.....	1,050,168	1,170,225	" 11 2-5 "
Pigs	571,496	776,001	" 35 4-5 "

Lower Canada.—Live Stock had increased in ten years as follows:—

	No. IN 1851.	No. IN 1861.	
Bulls, Oxen and Steers.	112,128	200,991	inc. 79½ per cent.
Milch Cows.....	295,552	328,370	" 11½ "
Calves and Heifers....	183,972	287,611	" 56½ "
Horses	184,620	248,515	" 34½ "
Sheep.....	647,465	682,829	" 5½ "
Pigs	257,794	286,440	" 11 "

Entire Province of Canada.—The figures in the following table indicate the quantities of live Stock in the entire Province in the years 1851 and 1861,—the ratios of increase or decrease being shown:—

	No. IN 1851.	No. IN 1861.	
Bulls, Oxen and Steers.	304,268	300,596	dec. 1 1-5 per cent.
Milch Cows.....	592,622	780,010	inc. 31½ "
Calves and Heifers	439,221	751,694	" 71 "
Horses	386,290	626,196	" 62 "
Sheep.....	1,697,633	1,853,054	" 9 1-6 "
Pigs	829,290	1,062,441	" 28½ "

INCREASE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, &c.

Upper Canada.—The quantity of agricultural and other products in the years 1851 and 1861, with the ratios of increase or decrease, are shown in the following table:—

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PRELIMINARY REPORTS.

	1851.	1861.	
Wheat, bushels.....	12,682,550	24,620,425	Inc. 92½ per cent.
Maize, ".....	1,688,805	2,256,290	" 33½ "
Peas, ".....	3,127,681	9,601,396	" 207 "
Beans, ".....	18,309	49,143	" 168½ "
Barley, ".....	625,452	2,821,962	" 351 1-5 "
Rye, ".....	318,429	973,181	" 205½ "
Oats, ".....	11,391,867	21,220,874	" 86½ "
Buckwheat, bushels...	579,935	1,248,637	" 112½ "
Grass Seeds, ".....	39,029	61,818	" 58½ "
Potatoes, ".....	4,982,186	15,325,920	" 207½ "
Turnips, ".....	3,110,318	18,206,959	" 485½ "
Carrots, ".....	174,686	1,905,598	" 990 4-5 "
Mangel Wurzel, bus...	54,206	546,971	" 901 "
Hay, tons.....	693,727	861,844	" 24½ "
Flax or Hemp, lbs....	59,680	1,225,934	" 1,954 "
Tobacco, ".....	777,426	.....	.....
Hops, ".....	113,527	247,052	" 117½ "
Wool, ".....	2,619,434	3,659,766	" 39½ "
Butter, ".....	16,064,532	26,828,264	" 67 "
Cheese, ".....	2,292,600	2,687,172	" 17½ "
Maple Sugar, ".....	3,669,874	6,970,605	" 90 "
Cider, gallons.....	742,840	1,567,831	" 111 "
Beef, barrels.....	113,445	67,508	Dec. 41 "
Pork, ".....	317,010	336,744	Inc. 6½ "
Fish cured, brls.....	11,886	{ qtls. 2,517 } { brls. 10,013 }	.....

Lower Canada.—Agricultural and other products raised in years 1851 and 1861 :—

	1851.	1861.	
Wheat, bushels.....	3,073,943	2,919,790	Dec. 5 per cent.
Maize, ".....	401,284	364,760	" 9 "
Peas, ".....	1,415,806	3,090,240	Inc. 118 1-5 "
Beans, ".....	22,860	23,523	" 3 "
Barley, ".....	494,766	2,543,116	" 413½ "
Rye, ".....	325,422	967,573	" 197½ "
Oats, ".....	8,977,380	20,567,925	" 129 "
Buckwheat, ".....	532,412	1,406,278	" 164½ "
Grass Seeds, ".....	19,073	38,439	" 101½ "
Potatoes, ".....	4,424,016	12,770,471	" 184½ "
Turnips, ".....	334,250	892,434	" 167 "
Carrots, ".....	81,685	293,067	" 259 "
Mangel Wurzel, bus...	110,126	207,256	" 88 1-5 "
Hay, tons.....	755,579	689,977	Dec. 8½ "
Flax or Hemp, lbs....	1,189,018	975,827	" 18 "
Tobacco, ".....	443,659	.....	.....
Hops, ".....	145,735	53,387	" 63½ "
Wool, ".....	1,428,783	1,967,388	Inc. 37½ "
Butter, ".....	9,610,036	15,906,949	" 65½ "
Cheese, ".....	764,304	686,297	Dec. 10 1-5 "
Maple Sugar, ".....	6,067,542	9,325,147	Inc. 53½ "
Cider, gallons.....	43,092	21,011	Dec. 51½ "
Beef, barrels.....	43,031	67,054	Inc. 55½ "
Pork, ".....	161,257	196,598	" 22 "
Fish cured, brls.....	80,338	{ qtls. 230,453 } { brls. 139,558 }

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Entire Province of Canada.—The following table shows the quantity of agricultural and other products raised in the years 1851 and 1861,—the ratios of increase being also given :—

	1851.	1861.	
Wheat, bushels.....	15,756,493	27,540,215	Inc. 75 per cent.
Maize, ".....	2,090,089	2,621,050	" 25 2-5 "
Peas, ".....	4,543,487	12,691,636	" 179½ "
Beans, ".....	41,169	72,666	" 76½ "
Barley, ".....	1,120,218	5,365,078	" 396½ "
Rye, ".....	643,851	1,940,754	" 201½ "
Oats, ".....	20,369,247	41,788,799	" 105 1-5 "
Buckwheat, ".....	1,112,347	2,654,915	" 138¾ "
Grass Seeds, ".....	58,102	100,257	" 72½ "
Potatoes, ".....	9,406,202	28,096,391	" 198½ "
Turnips, ".....	3,444,568	19,099,393	" 454½ "
Carrots, ".....	256,371	2,198,665	" 757½ "
Mangel Wurzel, bush..	164,332	754,227	" 359 "
Hay, tons.....	1,449,306	1,551,821	" 7 "
Flax or Hemp, lbs....	1,248,698	2,201,761	" 76½ "
Tobacco, ".....	1,220,485	.....	" ....
Hops, ".....	259,262	300,439	" 16 "
Wool, ".....	4,048,217	5,627,154	" 39 "
Butter, ".....	25,674,568	42,735,213	" 66¾ "
Cheese, ".....	3,056,904	3,373,469	" 10½ "
Maple Sugar, ".....	9,737,416	16,295,752	" 67½ "
Cider, gallons.....	785,932	1,588,842	" 102 1-6 "
Beef, barrels.....	156,476	134,562	Dec. 14 "
Pork, ".....	478,267	533,342	Inc. 11½ "
Fish cured, brls.....	92,224	{ qtls. 232,970 } { brls. 149,571 }	....

This table shows an immense increase of yield both in grain and root crops in course of ten years.

In this connection it may be remarked that there are data to show, that from the year 1840 to 1850 the yield of wheat in the United States had increased 48 per cent., and the increase during the same period in Canada was upwards of 400 per cent. The yield of wheat in the United States in the year 1860 showed an increase of 72½ per cent. as compared with that of 1850; the increase in Canada in 1861 over 1851 was 75 per cent.

The yield of Maize (Indian Corn) in the United States in 1850 as contrasted with 1840, showed an increase of 56 per cent.; the yield in 1850 in Canada as compared with 1842, showed an increase of 163 per cent. The yield in the United States in 1860 showed an increase of 41¾ per cent. over 1850; the increase in Canada in 1861 over 1851 being 22 2-5 per cent.

The yield of Oats in the United States in 1850, as compared with 1840, showed an increase of 17 per cent.; the yield in Canada in 1851 over 1842 being 70 per cent. The yield in the United States in 1860 showed an increase of 17¾

per cent. over 1850; the increase in Canada in 1861 over 1851 being 105 1-5 per cent.

YIELD PER ACRE OF CEREAL AND ROOT CROPS.

Upper Canada.—The next table shows the number of acres sown, and the yield per acre of grain and roots in the years mentioned. The increases can be easily seen :—

	1851.		1861.	
	Number of Acres Sown.	Bushels per Acre.	Number of Acres Sown.	Bushels per Acre.
Wheat	798,275	15 $\frac{7}{8}$	1,386,366	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
Maize	72,047	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	79,918	28 $\frac{1}{4}$
Peas	186,643	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	460,595	20 4-5
Barley	30,129	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	118,940	23 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rye	49,066	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	70,376	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oats	413,058	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	678,337	31 $\frac{1}{4}$
Buckwheat	44,264	13	74,565	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
Potatoes	77,966	64	137,266	111 $\frac{7}{8}$
Turnips	17,048	182 $\frac{1}{2}$	73,409	248

Lower Canada.—The comparative yields were as follows :—

	1851.		1861.	
	Number of Acres Sown.	Bushels per Acre.	Number of Acres Sown.	Bushels per Acre.
Wheat	410,043	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	344,769	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maize	22,507	18	15,012	22 $\frac{1}{4}$
Peas	162,030	9	234,035	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Barley	42,844	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	139,442	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rye	43,438	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	83,931	10
Oats	591,521	15 1-5	955,553	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Buckwheat	52,814	10	75,605	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Potatoes	73,227	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	118,709	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Turnips	3,720	81	6,475	138

THE GRAIN TRADE OF CANADA.

In connection with the tables on pages 8 and 9, showing the quantities of Grain produced in Canada, the following tables of Flour and Grain imported and exported from the Province will enable the reader to form a fair estimate of the growth and magnitude of the Grain trade. Be it observed, that from 1850 to 1863 both inclusive, the records were kept according to calendar years. The fiscal year of the Provincial Government was afterwards changed, being made to commence on 1st July, 1864; the figures for that year, therefore, only indicate imports and exports for first six months,—sums opposite 1865 representing the business of twelve months ending 30th June.

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PRELIMINARY REPORTS.

Quantities of Flour and Grain imported into Canada during fifteen years.

YEARS.	FLOUR.	WHEAT.	MAIZE.
	Brls.	Bush.	Bush.
1850.....	588	155,830	77,758
1851.....	1,714	337,515	162,732
1852.....	2,008	103,663	208,851
1853.....	1,149	16,791	415,510
1854.....	2,980	120,106	1,029,514
1855.....	199,410	926,011	1,351,262
1856.....	140,167	1,409,634	1,669,928
1857.....	214,542	2,414,366	1,095,703
1858.....	195,263	2,240,514	599,229
1859.....	405,093	1,073,965	758,534
1860.....	168,488	2,284,543	1,047,577
1861.....	150,385	4,450,986	2,692,868
1862.....	242,140	6,290,589	4,308,957
1863.....	229,793	4,211,656	1,762,142
1864 (6 mos.).....	80,076	1,056,186	238,032
1865.....	158,347	3,023,249	1,186,774

Quantities of Flour and Grain exported from Canada during fifteen years:—

YEARS.	FLOUR.	WHEAT.	PEAS.	MAIZE.	OATS.	BARLEY AND RYE.
	Brls.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
1850.....	650,439	1,295,029	258,901	60,313	667,652	66,514
1851.....	668,623	933,756	172,837	51,503	497,027	180,446
1852.....	702,624	1,883,599	242,247	613	641,616	151,962
1853.....	786,058	2,666,903	242,910	831	1,028,310	43,353
1854.....	651,400	1,442,677	133,087	57,636	33,656	112,383
1855.....	643,936	3,193,748	264,034	73,066	370,275	566,534
1856.....	878,775	4,997,656	374,479	164,495	1,296,677	989,447
1857.....	743,949	2,762,454	220,726	65,342	866,860	831,412
1858.....	634,576	2,437,679	579,244	21,547	1,941,710	1,309,638
1859.....	415,610	1,954,577	690,863	3,139	2,635,388	1,766,249
1860.....	854,773	4,157,388	1,726,122	181,388	3,598,826	2,730,144
1861.....	1,268,299	7,028,232	2,110,968	742,476	2,111,046	2,203,763
1862.....	1,201,819	5,741,479	1,093,169	2,371,214	1,905,980	2,148,906
1863.....	1,095,691	3,030,407	1,257,860	93,317	4,580,018	2,751,100
1864(6 mos)	371,262	844,260	445,204	4,123	2,728,088	234,798
1865.....	764,344	1,628,127	596,232	73,913	4,022,089	3,772,014

PRODUCE OF THE DAIRY IN CANADA.

	1851.						
	Total Number of Milch Cows.	Proportion of Milch Cows to Population.	BUTTER.		CHEESE.		
			Total Product.	Lbs. for each Cow.	Total Product.	Lbs. for each Cow.	
Entire Province.	592,622	About Persons.	25,674,568	43½	3,056,904	5 1-6	
Upper Canada...	297,070		16,064,532	54	2,292,600	7 4-5	
Lower Canada...	295,552		9,610,036	32½	764,304	2 3-5	
Ohio.....	544,499		3 to 11	34,449,379	63½	20,819,542	38½
United States and Territories....	6,385,094		3 to 11	313,345,306	49	105,535,893	16½

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PRELIMINARY REPORTS.

	1861.					
	Total Number of Milch Cows.	Proportion of Milch Cows to Population.	BUTTER.		CHEESE.	
			Total Product.	Lbs. for each Cow.	Total Product.	Lbs. for each Cow.
Entire Province.	780,010	About [9 to 28] [9 to 28] [5 to 17] [9 to 31] [3 to 11]	42,735,213	54 4-5	3,373,469	4½
Upper Canada...	451,640					
Lower Canada...	328,370					
Ohio	676,585					
United States and Territories....	8,581,735					
			459,681,372	53½	103,663,927	12

The following tabular statement shows the ratios of increase or decrease in certain particulars as deduced from a comparison of the census of 1851 and 1861 for Canada, and of 1850 and 1860 for the United States.

Increases or Decreases in 1860 or 1861.

POPULATION.	COWS.	BUTTER.	CHEESE.
In all Canada.... Inc. 36 per cent.	Inc. 31½ per cent.	Inc. 66⅔ per cent.	Inc. 10¼ per cent.
“ Upper Canada. Inc. 46⅓ “	“ 52 “	“ 67 “	“ 17 “
“ Lower Canada. Inc. 25 “	“ 11 “	“ 65½ “	Dec. 10¼ “
“ Ohio	“ 24½ “	“ 41 “	Inc. 3⅓ “
“ United States . Inc. 35½ “	“ 34½ “	“ 46⅓ “	Dec. 1⅓ “

With reference to the foregoing tables of Dairy-produce, it may be stated, that, in consequence of the establishment of Cheese-factories, and more care being given to Butter-making within the past three years, the results of Dairy-farming in Canada will doubtless show a much more favorable comparison in 1871. Since 1863, there have been 10 Cheese-factories erected in the Province,—8 in Upper, and 2 in Lower Canada,—while a number of others are projected. These ten factories can use the milk of 6,000 cows, and the quantity of cheese produced would be 2,688,000 lbs. per annum.

There is not only a good home-market for cheese, but an excellent foreign one. For instance:—In 1861, the quantity produced in Canada was 3,373,469 lbs.; there were 2,152,200 lbs. imported, and 294,336 lbs. exported,—leaving for home-consumption 5,231,333 lbs., of which 41 per cent. (2,152,200 lbs.) was imported. During the year ending 30th June, 1865, the cheese imported was 2,530,950 lbs.; exported 833,504 lbs.,—the local consumption being over 6,000,000 lbs. The foreign market now most available for Canada is Great Britain, whose imports in 1864 were as follows:—

From Hamburg.....	603,344 lbs.
“ Bremen	922,768 “
“ Holland.....	37,725,072 “
“ United States.....	52,302,656 “
“ British North America.....	1,624,560 “
“ Other Parts.....	324,128 “
	93,502,528 lbs.

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TEXTILE MANUFACTURES OF CANADA.

The census reports of the Province afford a very imperfect idea of the extent of the manufacturing operations carried on.

As regards the manufacture of cloth in Upper Canada, the following figures show the products in the years 1851 and 1861:—

	1851.	1861.	
Flannel, yards.....	1,157,221	1,595,514	Inc. 38 per cent.
Linen, ".....	14,711	37,055	" 152 "
Fulled Cloth, yards....	531,560	497,520	Dec. 6 2-5 "

The products of cloth in Lower Canada were:—

	1851.	1861.	
Flannel, yards.....	856,445	1,231,975	Inc. 44 per cent.
Linen, ".....	929,249	1,021,443	" 10 "
Fulled Cloth, yards....	746,532	897,191	" 20 1-6 "

The products of the whole Province were:—

	1851.	1861.	
Flannel, yards.....	2,013,666	2,827,489	Inc. 40 2-5 per cent.
Linen, ".....	943,960	1,058,498	" 12 "
Fulled Cloth, yards,...	1,278,092	1,394,711	" 9 "

Woollens.—It is believed that no such aggregates of Flannel as those given in the census-reports have been manufactured in Canada in either of the years mentioned,—a more correct statement of that product would perhaps place it at about 600,000 yards. It is very probable that all Tweeds "in the flannel," (that is, undressed,) have been included under the head "Flannel," in the absence of a proper column for that class of goods.

A careful consideration of the working capacity of the woollen mills of Canada has led to the following estimate:—There are 88 mills in Upper Canada, the principal ones producing Tweeds of the finer descriptions. The value of Tweeds and Fulled Cloths manufactured in 1865 was \$1,902,000,—the equivalent being 2,926,154 yards. There are 31 mills in Lower Canada, which manufacture good ordinary Tweeds and Fulled Cloth. The value of the product in 1865 was over \$250,000,—the equivalent being 384,615 yards. No reference is made here to a large number of "custom-mills" in Canada, many of them scattered throughout the Lower Province.

Linen.—The quantities of Linen noted in these tables came chiefly from single looms,—woven by *habitants* for their own use,—Lower Canada furnishing the larger portion. A reliable estimate of the number of yards produced in 1865 cannot be easily formed.

Cotton.—The products of Cotton-mills in Canada consist almost entirely of yarn and grey cotton. The estimated value of cotton cloth woven in 1865 was \$560,000, with a prospect of large increase in 1866. Three of the mills are located at Dundee, Thorold, and Hastings, in Upper Canada, and one at Montreal.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF CANADA.

The barest enumeration can only be given here.

Building Materials.—Besides the woods of the forests, there are clays for bricks and fit for coarse pottery and drain tiles; lime for mortar and cement; granites, sandstones, limestones, marbles, and roofing slates.

Artificial Manures.—There is an abundant supply of gypsum and phosphate of lime.

Metals.—Ores of iron are found in very large quantities,—some of the deposits yielding about 70 per cent. of metal. Extensive veins of copper ore exist in many regions. Veins of lead ore occur in different places; and one of the precious metals (gold) is believed to exist in various parts of the Province. Iron pyrites is found in abundance; it is a material of value in the manufacture of copperas, as well as a source of sulphur for the production of sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol, forming the starting-point in ordinary processes for the production of chlorine, bleaching powder and soda-ash. Chromium (the only source of chromate of potash) is found in the form of chromic iron in considerable quantities. Titanium has, within a few years, been found in great and apparently inexhaustible quantities, as well as ores of nickel and cobalt, molybdenum, and carbonate of magnesia.

Ochres.—Of very considerable purity, and of different shades of color, are abundant in some regions, and are extensively wrought. Sulphate of barytes, largely used in the preparation of pigments, is also found.

Quartz, of the requisite purity for glass-making, is abundant in the form of white sandstone.

Plumbago, or black lead of superior quality, for the manufacture of crucibles, is obtained in many places; and refractory materials necessary for the construction of furnaces, and for smelting metals are not wanting.

Soapstone abounds; and sandstone for hearths of furnaces, fire-clay, and moulding sand exist in many parts of the Province.

Mica of excellent quality abounds, and thin sheets of large sizes are obtained.

Lithographic Stones.—Superior stones for use in lithography have been found in localities in Upper Canada, but they have not yet been brought into use.

Among the materials for ornamental purposes may be mentioned agates,

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jaspers, Labrador feldspar, and porphyries of fine texture,—the latter in a variety of colors, susceptible of high polish, and said to rival the porphyries of the old world.

Petroleum.—Springs of Petroleum, or mineral oil, occur in several localities in the south-western part of Canada, and a large portion of that region is under-laid by the oil-bearing rock; while at the north-eastern extremity of the Province, natural springs yielding small amounts of petroleum, are found scattered over a considerable portion of the Gaspé region.

THE WATER POWER OF CANADA.

Sir Wm. E. Logan and other Canadian geologists are agreed that common fossil coal is not to be found in this Province; the complements in Canada of the British "black country" will, however, be those manufacturing regions which, it is believed, will grow up ere many years elapse, in the vicinity of the water-powers that abound throughout the Valleys of the St. Lawrence, Ottawa, and other rivers, from the coasts of Labrador and Gaspé to the Rocky Mountains.

Let the reader examine the map of Canada and he will see that there are at least sixty rivers flowing from the north into the St. Lawrence River, between its mouth and the City of Montreal,—several of them of considerable magnitude. Within similar limits on the south shore there are eighty or more rivers and streams draining all the Canadian territory between the boundary-lines of New Brunswick and the United States. With a few exceptions, these cannot be navigated, descending as they do from the high lands in the interior, through rapids where the water-power can be utilized. This is the case on the south shore, between River du Loup and Montreal, a distance of about 265 miles,—the intervening streams affording abundant scope for the cheap development of manufacturing industry. Sherbrooke, Richmond, and other places might be instanced; a fraction of the water-power at the first-mentioned place being at present in use, while extensive arrangements are projected at the second;—indeed, it has been predicted of that part of the Eastern Townships that it will be the Lancashire of Canada. The Grand Trunk Railway traverses the region.

Reference was made in the "Report on the Trade and Commerce of Montreal for 1864," to the water-power (equal to 8,143 h. p.,) supplied by the Lachine Canal,—that portion of it already in use amounting to 5,124 h. p., affording direct employment to nearly 10,000 persons, and indirectly to some thousands more. The entire fall in the St. Lawrence River in the vicinity of Montreal is about 43 feet within two miles; and it has been computed that this would provide a motor equal to 4,500,000 h. p., of which the projected hydraulic-dock scheme would use about 51,000 h. p.*

*Calculations, endorsed by British engineers, have been made, from which it appears that the quantity of coal necessary to generate steam enough to work up to the proposed capacity of the hydraulic docks above mentioned would be 3,287 tons per day, or 1,199,755 tons per annum; and that this prodigious consumpt would require the

The Ottawa River and its tributaries furnish a large amount of water-power, partially applied to driving saw-mills in the lumber-regions, of which some notice is elsewhere made. When the Ottawa and Lake Huron navigation project shall have been entered upon and completed, forming a direct line of communication with the North-West, the manufacturing advantages of this region will begin to be properly developed.* At present, the most accessible point on the river is Ottawa City, the capital of the Province, where there is abundance of power not yet disposed of.

There is considerable water-power on the line of the Rideau Canal which is tapped at several points by two railways running out from Prescott and Brockville.

The surplus water on the Beauharnois Canal is estimated as a motor equal to 13,500 h. p.; in addition to which, a dam across a branch of the St. Lawrence River furnishes a large amount—paper-mills, &c., being located there.

An estimate of the power at the Cornwall Canal gives about 8,400 h. p.,—some milling operations being carried on. There are, perhaps, no better manufacturing sites to be found on the upper St. Lawrence than at Cornwall and along the canal in that vicinity, the Grand Trunk Railway affording regular communication with the east and the west, these facilities being greatly increased during the season of navigation.

The Williamsburg Canals can supply 3,760 h. p.; a large portion of it is unapplied. The Grand Trunk Railway is contiguous.

It appears, then, that the amount of power furnished by the St. Lawrence Canals is as follows:—

1st.	Water-power on Lachine Canal.....	8,143 h. p.
2nd.	“ “ Beauharnois Canal.....	13,500 “
3rd.	“ “ Cornwall Canal.....	8,400 “
4th.	“ “ Williamsburg Canals.....	3,760 “
	Total.....	33,803 h. p.†

employment of 2,000 ships, each of 1,000 tons burthen, during each season of navigation. At \$5 per ton, including all charges, this annual quantity of fuel would cost \$5,998,775; take next the cost of steam-engines, &c., (and \$100 per h. p. would be a low figure,) say \$5,100,000;—now if 20 per cent. of the price of machinery be added to the cost of fuel, to cover wear and tear, attendance, &c., (say \$5,998,775 plus \$1,020,000) the result is an outlay in a single year of \$7,018,773, or an annual expenditure equal to more than the entire cost of the permanent works of the proposed hydraulic docks, water-wheels, new canal from Lachine, &c., while the yearly expenditure for coal, (\$5,998,775,) would go out of the Province.

This calculation is based upon a favorable estimate of the price of coal; its value would be much enhanced by transportation to localities not accessible to sea-going vessels.

* A gentleman conversant with the Ottawa and Lake Huron Navigation project estimates that the French River portion of the scheme would afford a motor equal to 40,707 h. p.; the Matawan, 12,745 h. p.; and the Ottawa, 497,159 h. p.; making a total of 550,611 h. p.

† It may be stated here that while at Lowell and other manufacturing cities in the United States, the price paid for water-power is \$18 per h. p.,—the sum charged by the Canadian Government averages about \$8 per h. p., at points where there is plenty of water all the year round, with communications east and west by rail and river, except in the case of the Beauharnois canal, the railway being on the opposite side of the river.

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Good water-power is also found at Gananoque, and numerous other places on small rivers emptying into Lake Ontario; the principal point is on the line of the Trent navigation, which consists of a chain of small lakes and rivers flowing from the interior of the country.

The water-power on the Welland Canal is unsurpassed. Accordingly, flouring-mills, cotton factories, &c., have been erected at St. Catharines, Thorold, &c.; yet there is a vast amount of the surplus water unemployed.

In short, it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that Canada stands unrivalled for the abundance and uniform distribution over its entire surface of Nature's great motor. Therefore, with healthy climate, abundance of various kinds of raw material, and mines of the most important metals, together with the finest line of water-communication in any country,—the Province seems destined to occupy a commanding position in the industrial and commercial pursuits of the world.

THE LUMBER REGIONS.

First in order may be mentioned a region stretching eastward from the Saguenay, known as the Tadousac Territory, with an area of 65,000 square miles, which contains a large quantity of timber available for ship-building; besides Birch, Maple, Ash, Oak, and Elm of the best kinds.

The Valley of the Saguenay has an area of about 27,000 square miles, and is rich in White and Red Pine, Spruce, Birch, and Tamarac.

A region contiguous to the Saguenay includes an area of 8,000 square miles, and produces White and Red Pine, Birch, White Cedar, Spruce, and Tamarac.

The St. Maurice territory has an extent of 21,000 square miles, and contains large quantities of White, Red, and Yellow Pine, Spruce, Birch, Maple, Elm, Ash, and Tamarac.

Between the St. Maurice region and the Valley of the Ottawa there lies a valley of 9,600 square miles, in which White and Red Pine, Spruce, Tamarac, and Ash are found.

The Ottawa River Valley, comprising an area of 87,761 square miles, is the chief seat of Canada's lumber trade, and has been so for sixty years; during which time but little more than 20,000 square miles have been divested of merchantable timber. The products of this region are White and Red Pine of the best quality; also, Tamarac, Spruce, Ash, White Oak of a superior kind, Elm, Birch, and all varieties of Maple.

The Trent Valley, and a smaller contiguous district, include about 8,550 square miles, and furnishes White and Red Pine, Ash, Oak, Birch, and Tamarac.

The rivers in the above-mentioned regions empty into the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, and the sum of the areas is 226,911 square miles. There are, however, other lumber lands stretching westward as far as Lake Superior, covering a space of 60,800 square miles, which contain White and Red Pine of choice quality,—besides Birch, Maple, Oak, Elm, Spruce, Tamarac, Ash, and White Cedar. According to these figures the total area of the lumber territories of Canada is equal to 287,711 square miles.

The Hon. James Skead stated, in Committee of the Detroit Commercial Convention, that the average annual quantities of timber and lumber arriving at Quebec, and manufactured for other markets, during a period of five years, amounted to over one million and three quarters of tons!—The particulars are :—

	Cubic Feet.
Oak, average yearly quantity	1,585,856
Elm, " "	1,438,706
Ash, " "	149,930
Birch, " "	92,714
Tamarac, " "	987,062
White Pine, " "	17,665,675
Red Pine " "	2,566,360
Sawed planks, 250,000,000 feet, B. M.	24,486,303
" home consumption, 250,000,000 feet, B. M.	20,833,333
" American market, 250,000,000 feet, B. M.	20,833,333
Total	86,986,352

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

The following tables show the values of the timber and lumber exported from Canada, particularly to Great Britain and the United States, during a period of fourteen and a half years :—

YEARS.	VALUES OF TOTAL EXPORTS.			PLANK AND BOARDS TO U. S.	
	To all Countries.	To Great Britain.	To the United States.	Value.	Price per M.
1851.....	\$5,085,628	\$3,373,080	\$1,147,268	\$774,116	\$7.00
1852.....	5,548,132	3,918,088	1,590,316	1,144,092	7.75
1853.....	8,666,160	6,162,568	2,383,184	1,866,712	9.00
1854.....	9,275,780	7,246,968	1,975,030	1,579,821	9.75
1855.....	7,127,104	4,370,668	2,694,236	2,313,359	10.50
1856.....	8,894,948	5,935,892	2,897,548	2,483,686	10.75
1857.....	10,427,656	7,212,132	3,121,556	2,557,206	11.50
1858.....	8,354,755	5,106,696	3,207,964	2,890,319	7.75
1859.....	8,556,691	5,204,248	3,301,819	2,676,447	8.00
1860.....	10,061,147	6,130,776	4,846,611	3,027,730	9.75
1861.....	8,693,628	6,408,789	2,065,870	1,507,546	9.50
1862.....	10,051,147	4,896,533	3,253,589	2,279,567	9.75
1863.....	12,264,178	7,713,316	4,165,290	2,963,426	10.00
1864 (6 mos)	3,653,321	1,995,169	1,586,107	1,075,624	10.00
1865.....	13,008,595	7,971,991	4,758,539	3,292,451	10.00

The quantity of
St. Johns, W.
as follows :—

Ash.....
Birch.....
Elm.....
Maple.....
Oak.....
White Pine.....
Red Pine.....
Tamarac.....
Basswood.....
Ship Knees.....
Laths.....
Scantling.....
Planks and Boards.....
Deals.....
Shingles.....
Railroad Ties.....
Spars.....
Other Woods.....

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The quantities of lumber passing outward to the United States via Port of St. Johns, C. E., during the seasons of navigation in the years 1864 and 1865 were as follows:—

DESCRIPTIONS.	1864	1865
	Quantities.	Quantities.
Ash.....Feet.	20,404	6,420
Birch....."	3,264	726
Elm....."	326,360	491
Maple....."	1,160	50
Oak....."	6,685	.....
White Pine....."	991,412	1,475,904
Red Pine....."	5,455	5,062
Tamarac....."	40,018	42,642
Basswood, Walnut and Hickory....."	862	1,840
Ship Knees.....No.	2,352	2,327
Laths.....Mille.	153	1,989
Scantling.....No.	267,897	240,343
Planks and Boards.....Feet	90,962,266	142,324,738
Deals.....No.	.....	9,823
Shingles.....Mille.	195	1,707½
Railroad Ties.....No.	22,235	20,914
Spars....."	102	.....
Other Woods.....Value.	\$4,278	\$5,696

These figures show an increase in shipments of Planks and Boards from St. Johns of 56½ per cent. in 1865, as compared with 1864. The quantities of Planks and Boards shipped from Kingston, C. W., to the United States, were 11,221,000 feet in 1864, and 16,567,000 feet in 1865,—or an increase in the latter year of 47½ per cent. The shipments of Sawn Lumber to the United States from Trenton, C. W., amounted to 10,912,000 feet in 1864, and to 26,787,000 feet in 1865,—the increase being 145½ per cent.

The following statement shows the quantities and values of Sawn Lumber, Railroad Ties, and Firewood, received at Chicago from ports in Canada during the years 1864 and 1865:—

YEARS.	SAWN LUMBER.		RAILROAD TIES.		FIRE WOOD.	
	Feet.	Value.	No.	Value.	Cords.	Value.
1864.....	8,916,000	\$77,629	56,434	\$14,117	11,455	\$30,237
1865.....	11,352,000	94,987	70,980	18,120	15,587	35,357
Increase ..	2,436,000 or 27¼ ¢ ct.	14,546 or 25½ ¢ ct.	4,132 or 37 ¢ ct.

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INLAND AND OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CANADIAN TRADE WITH THE WESTERN STATES.

The trade between Montreal and ports on Lake Michigan has steadily increased since Canadian vessels began to navigate that lake, embracing new items each year. From an estimate made with a good deal of care in 1864, it appears that the tonnage owned in that year and employed from Montreal westward on the River St. Lawrence and the Lakes, was as follows:—

American bottoms:—

	No.	Tonnage.		Value.
Steamers.....	308	95,953		\$4,571,900
Sailing Vessels.....	1,070	259,288		6,472,100
Total.....	1,378	355,241		\$11,044,000

Canadian bottoms:—

Steamers.....	117	33,538		\$1,702,300
Sailing Vessels.....	303	59,132		1,516,000
Total.....	420	92,670		\$3,218,300

These figures do not include the large fleet of barges engaged principally between Kingston and Montreal, and partially on Lake Ontario. The increase of freight moving westward has been so great that a line of four first-class propellers was kept on the route between Montreal, Milwaukee, and Chicago, during the season of 1865; and it is understood that the line will not only be continued but extended, provided the conditions of commercial intercourse with the United States, after the expiry of the Reciprocity Treaty, shall warrant the necessary arrangements.

The supply of Salt to the Western States has, for several years, contributed a large item to Canadian freights; and, although it will probably be lessened in consequence of the increasing quantity produced in Michigan, a very considerable portion of what is used for curing meats will continue to come from abroad.

Upwards of 6,000 tons of Scotch pig-iron were shipped from Montreal to American ports in 1865, by the propellers above alluded to; and the entire quantity of this staple imported via the River St. Lawrence for iron-founders in the Western States, is believed to be nearly 10,000 tons. It is understood that no equivalent for it has yet been produced from American mines. Other articles transported were:—Rice, 413 tons; Sugar, 385 tons; Fish, 366 tons; Tea, 119 tons; Leather, 67 tons—and a variety of other goods.

The fact must not be overlooked that many shipments westward last Fall were of an exceptional character; yet the increasing importations of salt and iron for

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consumption in the Western States, sufficiently indicate that the St. Lawrence route is the cheapest and most expeditious for the transportation thither of European products, and the inference is that under fair conditions the trade will increase.

It was stated by Mr. McGiverin, before the Committee on Transit, appointed by the Detroit Commercial Convention, that, on the 10th of September, 1861, 16,000 bushels of Wheat were purchased at Chicago; and that 10,000 bushels of it were shipped via the River St. Lawrence, while 6,000 bushels were sent via New York, with the following result:—

COMPARISON OF TIME.

ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE.		NEW YORK ROUTE.	
	DAYS.		DAYS.
Shipped at Chicago, 13th September,		Shipped at Chicago, 13th September,	
arrived at Port Colborne 18th.....	5	arrived at Port Colborne 18th.....	5
Passed over Welland Railway same		Passed over Welland Railway, same	
day; shipped at Port Dalhousie 19th		day; shipped at Port Dalhousie, 25th	
September, arrived at Montreal on		September, arrived at Oswego on the	
22nd	2	26th September.....	1
Detained one day at Port Dalhousie..	1	Detained at Port Dalhousie six days..	6
Shipped at Montreal, per steamer, 22nd,		Shipped at Oswego, 26th September,	
and from Quebec 29th, arrived at		arrived at New York 6th October... 10	
Liverpool on 8th October.....	10	Shipped at New York, 10th October,	
	—	arrived at Liverpool 3rd December. 54	
	18		—
Detained between Quebec and Montreal. 8		Detention.....	10
	—		—
In all.....	26	In all.....	80

COMPARISON OF CHARGES.

ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE.		NEW YORK ROUTE.	
	CENTS. CENTS.		CENTS. CENTS.
Freight to Port Colborne.....	16	Chicago to Port Colborne.....	16
Welland Railway.....	2	Welland Railway.....	2
Port Dalhousie to Montreal....	8	Port Dalhousie to Oswego.....	4
Montreal to Liverpool.....	26	Oswego to New York.....	11
	— 52	New York to Liverpool.....	25½
Insurance from Chicago to Montreal..	2½	Insurance from Chicago to New	
Insurance from Montreal to Liverpool.	1½	York	2½
Charges at Liverpool and Commission. 11		Insurance from New York to	
	—	Liverpool.....	2½
Per bushel.....	67		— 5½
		Charges in New York.....	3
		Charges and Commission in Liv-	
		erpool	11
			— 14
		Per bushel.....	78

The average rates of freight for Wheat in the four years, 1862 to 1865, were very nearly as follows:—

Chicago to Kingston.....	10	cts. per bushel.
Kingston to Montreal.....	4	“ “
Montreal to Liverpool or Glasgow, average about 6s. 6d. Stg., per		
quarter, or say.....	20	“ “
	—	
Total.....	34	“ “

INLAND NAVIGATION.—ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

The navigable distance from Port Colborne to Montreal harbor, is about 400 miles, in course of which there is an aggregate fall of 552 feet,—overcome by canals and lockage as stated in the following paragraphs.

Welland Canal.—This work is 28 miles long, and, by means of 27 locks, overcomes a fall of 330 feet between Lakes Erie and Ontario, including the Falls of Niagara. The locks between Port Colborne and St. Catharines, 24 in number, are 180 feet long, by 26 feet 6 inches wide; the 3 locks between St. Catharines and Port Dalhousie, on Lake Ontario, being 240 feet long, by 45 feet wide;—depth of water on the sills, 10 feet. The cost of this Canal,—exclusive of management and maintenance—is set down at \$6,493,245.

Williamsburg Canals.—These Canals, (now three in number, though originally four—a junction having been formed between two of them,) are $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, contain 6 locks, and overcome a fall of $31\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The rapids in the River St. Lawrence are comparatively slight here, and are easily surmounted by passenger steamers; the Canals at Williamsburg are, therefore, only used by upward-bound freight boats. The cost of these works is said to have been \$1,222,904,—exclusive of subsequent maintenance and repairs.

Cornwall Canal.—This work is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, with 6 locks,—overcoming the Long Sault Rapid, which has a fall of 48 feet. Cost of the work, \$1,827,250, exclusive of subsequent maintenance.

Beauharnois Canal.—This Canal was built to overcome the obstruction of the Coteau, Cedar, and Cascade Rapids, which include a fall of $82\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The work is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, has 9 locks, and, exclusive of management, &c., cost \$1,331,788.

Lachine Canal.—This work was required to avoid the well-known Lachine Rapids, which according to some measurements have a fall of $44\frac{3}{4}$ feet; the Canal is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, with 5 locks, their united lift being 42 feet,—the cost, exclusive of maintenance, &c., being \$2,229,774.

Size of Locks.—The locks on the Welland Canal (forming the connecting-link of navigation from Lake Ontario to Lake Superior and the head of Lake Michigan) will admit of the passage of vessels 142 feet long, 26 feet beam, drawing 10 feet water.

The locks on the St. Lawrence Canals proper, (forming a most important part of the navigation between Montreal and the head of Lake Ontario,) are 200 feet long, 45 feet wide, and have a depth of 9 feet water on the sills,—the Cornwall locks being 55 feet wide. Allowing 14 feet for swing of gates, vessels 186 feet long, $44\frac{1}{2}$ feet beam, and drawing 9 feet water, may pass from Montreal to St. Catharines on the Welland Canal.

Carrying Capacity of the St. Lawrence Canals.—Different statements have been made relative to the present capacity of the St. Lawrence Canals. One estimate for through-going lake-craft is that vessels of 300 tons can navigate them, and that with 10 lockages an hour, in a season of 220 days, a maximum movement of

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through freight could be effected, amounting to 15,840,000 tons for the season, or 7,920,000 each way. But this is not a fair calculation; for 1st, the lockages could not be effected, and second, the tonnage is too low,—the propellor, "Her Majesty," having navigated the St. Lawrence Canals, measurement 550 tons, and carrying capacity 16,000 bushels of grain (equal to 484 tons.)

The St. Lawrence Canal navigation is adapted for an entirely different class of vessels; and it appears that barges carrying 26,000 bushels of wheat have passed down from Kingston to Montreal, the equivalent being (at 33 bushels to a ton) 787 tons. The capacity for canal-craft might thus be about 800 tons. But taking 750 tons as a basis, with a more moderate estimate of lockages of *four* per hour during 210 days (the minimum season of navigation,) the through movement would be 15,120,000 tons; or a downward transportation of 7,560,000 tons, equal to 249,480,000 bushels of wheat; and an upward movement of general merchandise equal to 7,560,000 tons.

IMPROVEMENT OF INLAND NAVIGATION.

The Canals.—The question of new Canals, and of improving the existing ones, has long been agitated. The principal new works which have been projected are: The Toronto and Georgian Bay Canal, the Ottawa and Lake Huron Navigation Scheme, and the Caughnawaga and Lake Champlain Canal. The necessity for enlarging the Welland Canal is clear. It is contended, however, by many, that any plan for improving the navigation should contemplate, ultimately, the passage of sea-going vessels drawing 12 feet of water, from the Upper Lakes through the entire chain of canals to the ocean.

Mr. Page, Chief Engineer in the Department of Public Works, made a report to the Provincial Government in January, 1860, in which he estimated that to give 10½ feet water in the St. Lawrence Canals, the cost of deepening alone would be \$1,028,000,—as follows:—

Williamsburg Canals,	\$182,000
Cornwall Canal,	250,000
Beauharnois Canal,	150,000
Lachine Canal,	446,000

The cost of enlarging the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, to a uniform depth and lock-capacity (size of locks, 250 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 10 feet deep,) would probably be about \$12,000,000, or very nearly as much as the original cost of these works.

The expense of the Toronto and Georgian Bay Canal is estimated at over \$22,000,000. One statement concerning the Ottawa and Lake Huron navigation project was that it would cost \$24,000,000,—but by a revised estimate, the amount was put down at \$16,000,000. It is calculated that the cost of the Caughnawaga Canal would be a little over \$4,250,000.

An Important Cut-off.—It was long ago proposed to connect Lake Ontario with the western extremity of the Bay of Quinté by a short canal; the land required

for such a purpose is reserved by the Government. The distance to be cut through is less than two miles,—some additional dredging being, of course, required in the Bay and the Lake to perfect the communication. As no lockage is requisite, the expense of the work would be small, while the advantage would be great.

When it is remembered that the stretch between Presqu'Isle Harbor and Kingston is the most hazardous on Lake Ontario, the advantages to be derived from such a cut-off will be evident, especially in the Fall, when stormy weather is most prevalent. Had that little canal existed last year, a number of marine disasters might have been avoided. Any one who examines the map may see at once how important the Bay of Quinté would thus become in the event of hostilities on the Lake.

HARBOUR OF MONTREAL.

The wharves and basins in the Harbour of Montreal are shown in the accompanying sketch. The figures in the basins indicate the depth of water; the ship-channel, 300 feet wide, being also indicated.

The present wharfage accommodation is 15,410 lineal feet, or very nearly three miles. An extent of 6,500 feet is in water from 6 to 8 feet deep, and is reserved for river-craft; the available wharfage for sea-going vessels is 8,910 feet in extent, and affords berth-room for 60 ships. When the wharf at Wind-mill Point is completed, the accommodation for ocean-vessels will be much increased. The proposed connection of the Grand Trunk Railway with the harbour is also shown.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.—RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Montreal is the point at which ocean-navigation may be said to terminate and inland navigation to commence. Prior to 1851, only vessels of light draught could pass through Lake St. Peter and come up to the wharves; but a lapse of fifteen years shows a great change, for vessels drawing 20 feet water can now pass down from Montreal to the sea. The following are some incidents which show the progress made in deepening here alluded to:—

1. The work of improving the navigation from Montreal to Quebec, by dredging a channel through Lake St. Peter, was commenced by the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal in June, 1851; and on 3rd November of the same year the ship "City of Manchester" passed down drawing 14 feet water, when the depth on the flats was 12 feet,—showing an increase of 2 feet, the dredged channel being then only 75 feet wide.
2. On 24th August, 1853, the ship "California," loaded down to 16 feet 2 inches, was taken through from Montreal to Quebec when the depth on the flats was 12 feet,—showing an increase of 4 feet 2 inches, while the width of the channel had been dredged to 150 feet.
3. On 16th October, 1859, the ship "Pride of Canada," loaded down to 18 feet 8 inches, was taken through while there was a depth of 11 feet 8 inches on the

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flats,—showing an increase of 7 feet, the width of the channel having been increased to 300 feet.

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

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

A WINTER-HARBOUR.

It is not advantageous to the commerce of Canada, that her merchants are dependent for a way to the ocean during five months every year through United States' territory; seeing there is no guarantee that the privilege of transit in bond may not be capriciously withdrawn. The question of a Winter-port on the River St. Lawrence has, therefore, been engaging public attention, and several places have been mentioned as suitable. It is believed by some that a convenient Winter-port would not be much if any farther from Montreal than is Portland. If that hypothesis be correct, a continuation of the Grand Trunk Railroad beyond River du Loup would soon give Canada the entire control of her own import and export trade throughout the year,—an arrangement the value of which can hardly be over-estimated either in peaceful or troublous times; and the Provincial Government will doubtless provide for a satisfactory solution of the important question.

LIGHTS ON THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

It has been deemed important to re-produce here a description of all the Lights on the River St. Lawrence, from the harbour of Montreal to the sea. The list includes nearly all the changes that have been made since the British Admiralty list was published in 1865.

The numbers prefixed to each light correspond with those in the Admiralty list. F. means fixed or steady; Rev. means revolving,—the light gradually increasing to full effect, and then gradually decreasing to eclipse. The bearings are all magnetic; measurements are in English feet, yards, and nautical miles; and the distances the lights are visible, are calculated from a height of 15 feet above the horizon at high water.

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Interval of evolution of Flash.	Miles seen in clear Weather.	Time Harbour Light is shown.	Colour or any Peculiarity of Lighthouse.	Height in feet, Centre of Lantern above High Water.	Height in feet of Building from Base to Vane.	Year Light'd.	REMARKS.
.....	28	From Sun down to Sun rise, from 1st April to 15th Dec'r.	Circular Tower clap-boarded and paint'd White	470	62	1858	A gun is fired every hour during fog and snow storms. Var'n in 1866, 35° 30' W. Depot of Provisions here for shipwrecked mariners.
.....	18	Ditto.	Ditto.	155	109	1858	A gun fired here every hour during fog and snow storms.
.....	16	From 1st April to 15th Dec.	Circular Tower clap-boarded and paint'd White	136	112	1858	Var'n in 1867, 25° 52' W. A gun fired every hour during fog and snow storms.
.....	15		Ditto.	110	90	1835	The Lighthouse must be always kept open Southward of Cormorant Point. Visible from N.N.W. to N.E. by N. Depot of Provisions here for shipwrecked mariners.
Every minute.	15		Circular Tower Grey Stone.	100	75	1831	Seen from the bearing of N.N.W. round by the South to S.E. by E. Depot of Provisions here for shipwrecked mariners.
.....	15		Circular Tower clap-boarded and paint'd White	112	109	1858	A gun is fired every hour during fog and snow storms. Depot of Provisions kept here for shipwrecked mariners.
.....	15	From 10th April to 10th Dec'r.	Ditto.	100	75	1830	Depot of Provisions here for shipwrecked mariners.
.....	10		Octagonal, White.	43	...	1859	Visible from W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. round Southerly to E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Pilots stationed here.
.....	17		Circular Grey Stone.	112	65	1844	A gun fired every half hour during fog and snow storms from 10th April to 15th Dec.
Every 2 minutes.	12		Ditto.	75	51	1848	RED Light.
.....	13	Ditto.	Octagonal, clapboarded and painted White.	60	40	1809	A gun fired here every half hour during fog and snow storms.
.....	10	Ditto.	Brick painted Drab.	78	39	1862	
.....	12	Ditto.	Ditto.	180	39	1862	
.....	8	.....	Two Masts.	...	...	1830 altered 1860	
.....	13	All night while the navigation is open.	Ditto.	68	38	1843	
.....	..		Stone, Conical, White. Wood.	166	39	1862	
.....	..		Wood.	44	37	1862	
.....	..		Wood.	70	30	1862	
.....	10		Wood, White.	96	...	1858	
.....	6		Ditto.	30	20	1842	A small Light to assist in keeping in the Channel for some distance, up and down the River.
.....	5	All night while the navigation is open.	Both Stone and painted White. The lower lantern is on roof of house occupied by keeper.	200	...	1842	These Lights in one lead up the Richelieu Channel to the Light on Richelieu Island.
.....				120			

LIGHTHOUSES ON THE

RIVER ST.

No.	Name of Light.	Place.	Latitude.		Longit'e.		Number of Lights, and Relative Positions.	Fixed, or Revolv'g.	Interval of Revolution or Flash.	Miles seen in clear Weather.	Tide Har' Light is sh	
			N.	"	W.	"						
44	PLATON POINT.	On S. side, 1½ miles below Richelieu Island.	46 39 13	"	71 53 3	"	2 S. 72 W. 169 yards apart.	F.	12	All night while the navigation is open.	
45	Richelieu.....	On centre of Island.	46 38 24	"	71 54 51	"	1	F.	.....	6	
46	Langlais Point.	On S. shore, half a mile below Great Chene River.	46 35 5	"	71 59 35	"	1	F.	.....	5	
47	Cape Charles..	On the Cape.....	46 33 39	"	72 4 15	"	2 N. 67 W. 80 yards apart.	F.	.....	4	
48	Grondine	On N. Shore.....	46 35 49	"	72 4 12	"	2 S. 66 W. 1350 yards apart.	F.	.....	5	
49	St. Pierre des Bequets.	On S. shore summit of St. Pierre Point.	46 30 28	"	72 12 30	"	1	F.	.....	5	
50	Batiscan.....	N. shore, 1½ miles below Batiscan Church.	46 30 16	"	72 14 52	"	2 S. 73 W. 222 yards apart.	F.	.....	3	
51	Champlain.....	North shore, near Champlain Church	46 26 34	"	72 20 32	"	1	F.	.....	4	
52	Bigot Island..	.....	.....	"	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	..
53	Cape Madeleine	N. shore 3 miles below the Cape.	46 23 46	"	72 27 18	"	2 S. 60 W. 200 yards apart.	F.	.....	4	
54	Cape Madeleine	Ditto 2 miles below the Cape.	46 23 16	"	72 28 38	"	2 S. 85 W. 235 yards apart.	F.	.....	6	
55	Port St. Francis.	S. Shore.....	46 16 20	"	72 37 15	"	2 S. 76 W. 3240 yards apart.	F.	.....	3 each.	
56	POINTE DU LAC.	N. Shore.....	46 16 50	"	72 40 22	"	1	F.	.....	12	
57	ST. PETER'S LAKE. { East Light Vessel.	In Lake.....	46 15 56	"	72 42 18	"	1	F.	.....	6	
58		Centre Light Vessel.	S.S.E. 2½ miles from Riviere du Loup.	46 11 39	"	72 53 20	"	1	F.		6
59			West. Light Vessel.	N. side of Channel, N.E. by N. 3 miles from Flat Island.	46 9 39	"	72 56 50	"	1	F.	
60		Raisin.....		On the Island.....	46 6 14	"	72 57 50	"	1	F.	
61		S. part of Island...	"	"	1	F.		
62	Stone	On the E. part Island	46 5 54	"	72 59 40	"	1	F.	.....	6	
63	Valtrie	E. side of Island..	45 52 55	"	73 16 0	"	2 S. 38 W. 320 yards apart.	F.	.....	7	
64	Traverse.....	2½ miles above Contrecoeur.	45 49 52	"	73 17 0	"	2 S. 28 W. 1500 yards apart.	F.	.....	..
65	Plum Island...	.....	.....	"	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	..
66	Repentigny....	¾ of a mile below Repentigny.	45 45 2	"	73 26 8	"	2 S. 22 W. 170 yards apart.	F.	.....	4	
67	Ile a la Bague.	On the Islet.....	45 44 14	"	73 26 15	"	1	F.	.....	4	
68	St. Therese....	On the Island.....	45 41 22	"	73 27 40	"	2 S. 50 W. 220 yards apart.	F.	.....	4	
69	Pointe aux Trembles.	W. Shore.....	45 38 26	"	73 29 20	"	2 S. 46 W. 600 yards apart.	F.	.....	..
70	Montreal.....	On the Wharf	45 30 22	"	73 33 14	"	2 S. 41 W. 73 yards apart.	F.	.....	4	

All night while the navigation is open.

All night while the navigation is open.

All night while the navigation is open.

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE—(Continued.)

Interval of evolution Flash.	Miles seen in clear Weather.	Time Harbour Light is shown.	Colour or any Peculiarity of Lighthouse.	Height in feet, Centre of Lantern above High Water.	Height in feet of Building from Base to Vane.	Year Light'd.	REMARKS.
.....	12	All night while the navigation is open.	Wood, square, White.	152 130	24 7	1816 1824	These Lights lead up the Richelieu. Var'n in 1865 14½° W.
.....	6		Ditto.	27	...	1816	This Light and the Lights on Platon Point are very nearly in the same line of bearing, namely, N. 73° E.
.....	5		Ditto.	35	8	1844	To shew off Batten des Grondines and to avoid Battair Cordin, and as steering point for Richelieu.
.....	4		Ditto.	110	20	1856	Lead to and from Cap a la Roch and Cap Charles and answer as steering point through Richelieu.
.....	5 each.		Ditto.	50 & 25	30	1857	To lead off Cap a la Roche to Levrard.
.....	5		Ditto.	85	12	1844	To indicate the widest berth off Cap a la Roche.
.....	3		Ditto.	39 20	31 11	1834	To lead through Levrard and clear the Batteur St. Ann on the South, and Poul-lier on the North.
.....	4		Ditto.	30	10	1844	Var'n in 1865, 13½° W. Steering point for lower part of Bay of Champlain.
.....	..		.....	.....	.....	.....	Proposed.
.....	4		Ditto.	53	13	1843	To clear Provenche Shoal.
.....	6	All night while the navigation is open.	Ditto.	33 55	10 30	1843	To clear Bature Bigot. Var'n in 1865, 13° 34' W.
.....	3 each.		Ditto.	35 12	10 4	1839	These are very small Lights, only 4 feet square. They are removed every fall, and replaced in the following spring, to avoid the ice.
.....	12		Ditto.	71	24	1843	This Light in one with the Eastern Light vessel on Lake leads up through the dredged channel. S. 70 W.
.....	6		Red.	15	8	....	Shows the turn of the channel at Point du Lac.
.....	6		Ditto.	15	8	1816	Removed at the approach of winter, on account of the ice, on North side of La Petite Traverse, off Rivière du Loup.
.....	6		Ditto.	15	8	1828	Ditto. To indicate the turn of the Channel and leads to No. 2.
.....	6		.....	30	20	1843	Var'n in 1865, 13° W. In connexion with Isle a la Pierre, and bear in line with No. 1, and to avoid Battures St. Francois and la Carpe.
.....	..		.....	.....	.....	1863	Indicate entrance to Channel and lead to No. 1.
.....	6		Ditto.	30	...	....	.....
.....	7		Ditto.	21 13	17 9	1831	Leads Channel called Flat Islands.
.....	..	.....	Wood, White.	...	...	1858	To lead into La Valtrie Channel and Isle Bouchard, and indicate the new Channel, to be kept in line till La Valtrie Lights are brought to bear.
.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	Proposed.	
.....	4	All night while the navigation is open.	Wood, White.	30 14	26 14	1843	To lead through Isle a la Bague Channel, and to avoid a Pouillier on North and Shoal on South.
.....	4		Ditto.	24	16	1831	To indicate the Island, being extremely low land.
.....	4		Ditto.	...	...	....	Var'n in 1865, 12° W. Leads through entrance of Vercheres Channel, up and down.
.....	..		One in a house, the other on a beacon.	...	53 25	1846	To lead through the Channel between Pointe aux Trembles and Varennes, and up to Longue Pointe.
.....	4		Wood, Red.	83	31	1830	RED Light. Var'n in 1865, 11½° W. Indicate deepest Channel to and from Harbour.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

COMPARISON OF DISTANCES.

In addition to what is adduced on p. 21, respecting different routes for Grain from the Western States to Europe, the following statements of distances are worth attention. They are copied from the "Report on the Ottawa and French River Projects," published in 1863 by the Montreal Board of Trade:—

1st.—*Welland Route.*

Lake Navigation.....	1,145 miles.
River ".....	132 "
Canal ".....	71 "
Total distance Chicago to Montreal.....	1,348 miles.

2nd.—*Ottawa Route.*

Lake Navigation (including Nippissingue).....	575 miles.
River ".....	347 "
Canal ".....	58 "
Total distance Chicago to Montreal.....	980 miles.
Difference in favor of Ottawa Route.....	368 "

3rd.—*Erie Canal Route.*

Lake Navigation Chicago to Buffalo.....	1,000 miles.
Canal " Buffalo to Troy.....	350 "
River " Troy to New York.....	150 "
Total distance Chicago to New York.....	1,500 miles.
" " Chicago to Montreal by the Ottawa.....	980 "
Difference of distance in favor of Montreal....	520 miles.

The trans-Atlantic distances compare as follows:—

New York to Liverpool.....	2,980 miles.
Montreal to Liverpool.....	2,740 "
Quebec to Liverpool.....	2,580 "
Difference in favor of Montreal.....	240 miles.
and in favor of Quebec.....	400 "
Chicago to Liverpool by Lake Erie and New York..	4,480 miles.
Chicago to Liverpool by Ottawa & Gulf St. Lawrence.	3,720 "
Difference in favor of Ottawa and Gulf route..	760 miles.

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COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

OF THE

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

The United States Congress having adopted a joint resolution declaring that "it is no longer for the interest of the United States to continue it (the Reciprocity Treaty) in force,"—the approval of the President was given on 18th January, 1865; and on the following 17th day of March, Mr. Adams, the American Minister at London, gave the requisite notice to the British Government for the abrogation of the Treaty.

This action of Congress and the United States' Government called forth various expressions of opinion, particularly among those engaged in business affected by the proposed abrogation; and a call for a Commercial Convention to discuss the subject of reciprocal trade and kindred questions, emanating from the Detroit Board of Trade, was extensively responded to,—the meeting taking place in that city. The Montreal Board of Trade united with the Corn Exchange Association in sending a delegation. The sittings of the Convention commenced on Tuesday, 11th July last, and continued during four days. The following is one of the resolutions adopted:—

Resolved.—"That this Convention respectfully request the President of the United States to enter into negotiations with the Government of Great Britain, having in view the execution of a Treaty, for reciprocal commercial intercourse, between the United States and the several Provinces of British North America; including British Columbia, the Selkirk Settlement, and Vancouver's Island; based on principles which shall be just and equitable to all parties, and with reference to the financial condition of the United States; and which shall also include the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the other rivers of British North America; with such improvements of the rivers and enlargements of the canals, as shall render them adequate for the requirements of the West, in communicating with the Ocean."

The gentlemen who attended the Convention from the British North American Provinces deemed it expedient to confine their action to giving information on the subjects of Reciprocal Trade and Transit from the West to the seaboard.

One of the documents placed on file contained a careful analysis of the trade between Canada and the United States, from the year 1850 to 30th June, 1864, inclusive, which showed the following results:—

"Canada imported Dutiable Goods from United States....	\$125,558,434
"United States imported Dutiable Goods from Canada....	26,912,383
"Excess of dutiable importations by Canada.....	\$98,646,051
"United States imported Free Goods from Canada.....	\$155,407,056
"Canada imported Free Goods from United States.....	119,799,643
"Excess of free importations by United States.....	\$35,607,413
"Balance against Canada, in fourteen and a half years.....	\$63,038,638

"According to the tables from which this conclusion is obtained, the volume of trade between Canada and the United States, from 1850 to first half of 1864 inclusive, amounted in value to \$427,677,516,—Canada paying 14½ per cent. of the whole amount in cash (\$63,038,638); the value of her exports being \$182,319,439, against \$245,358,077, the value of dutiable and free goods imported by her.

"If the analysis be limited to the time the Reciprocity Treaty has been in operation, the volume of trade between the United States and Canada is shown to have amounted in value to \$344,031,345,—this Province paying 13½ per cent. of the whole amount in cash, (\$45,177,687,) the value of her exports being \$149,426,829, against \$194,604,516, the value of goods imported."

It was also shown that from 1850 to 1863, both years inclusive, the United States exported goods to the value of \$101,405,218 to the Maritime Provinces,—while the imports from these Provinces to the United States amounted to \$48,508,934; the balance against the Provinces being thus \$52,896,284. A recapitulation of each of the statements indicated that,—

"Canada over-imported, since 1850, to the extent of.....	\$63,038,638
"Lower Provinces over-imported, in same period.....	52,896,284
"Paid United States, to balance accounts.....	\$115,934,932

As regards the value of the Reciprocity Treaty to United States fishermen in the Bay and Gulf of St. Lawrence, a document was filed containing the following estimates, respecting their fishing operations during each of two years before and under the Treaty:—

	Before Treaty.		Under Treaty.
Tonnage.....	18,150	Tonnage.....	54,000
Value of vessels.....	\$750,000	Value of vessels.....	\$3,000,000
Men employed.....	2,750	Men employed.....	9,000
Barrels caught.....	68,750	Barrels caught.....	315,000
Gross proceeds.....	\$825,000	Gross proceeds.....	\$4,567,500
Net proceeds.....	\$687,500	Net proceeds.....	\$3,786,900

The difference between gross and net proceeds is cost of salt, barrels, packing and incidental expenses. It was also estimated that the abrogation of the three-mile-limit by the Reciprocity Treaty had enabled United States fishermen to double their catch.

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In two years before the Treaty the catch of a 90-ton vessel was 300 barrels of Mackerel :—

Value of catch.....	\$3,600.00
General charges deducted—For bait.....	\$ 75.00
For barrels and packing.....	300.00
	375.00
	<u>\$3,225.00</u>

During the last two years under the Treaty the catch of a 90-ton vessel was 600 barrels of Mackerel :—

Value of catch.....	\$8,700.00
General charges—For bait.....	\$200.00
For barrels and packing.....	780.00
	980.00
	<u>\$7,720.00</u>

It might have been expected that the information placed on record prior to and at the Convention, would have influenced to some extent the action of the opponents of Reciprocity,—as far at least as to prevent mis-statements respecting matters of fact. Such has not been the case. On the contrary, the latest production (Mr. Derby's characteristic pamphlet) in which the question of Reciprocity is viewed from the United States Protectionists' stand-point, reproduces figures seemingly from Hon. Secretary Chase's Report, published in 1863, which are inaccurate in so far as they profess to represent the values of exports from the United States to Canada and to the Maritime Provinces; the evidence of which can be produced,—viz., the unequivocal statements of the writer of Mr. Chase's Report.

But the time for discussing the subject has passed away; it is, therefore, hardly worth while to try to correct the misconceptions or misrepresentations of those whose *role* seems to be to oppose an enlightened commercial policy. It will, however, be useful to show what the trade of the United States has actually been with the Maritime Provinces,—how much that trade has increased since the Treaty came into operation,—how very small the trade is, comparatively speaking, which exists between Canada and her sister Colonies,—and to indicate how much more intimate the commercial relations of all the British North American Provinces might easily and profitably become. For, while fully admitting the importance and necessity of forming commercial alliances with other distant countries, it is believed that the facts hereinafter adduced will lead to the conclusion, that the present is a favorable opportunity for extending our mercantile connections with the Colonies that lie between Canada and the Atlantic ocean.

With that object in view, the following tables,* carefully prepared from official sources in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, are submitted for the consideration of the statesmen, as well as of the merchants of Canada :—

* The writer deems it his duty thus publicly to thank the Colonial Secretaries, and other Officers of the Maritime Provinces, for so kindly and promptly responding to his inquiries,—especially for furnishing the tables of Colonial Trade here given.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR FIVE YEARS—1860 to 1864 (YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER.)

	Duties, 1864.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.	Gross.	Average.
IMPORTS—Halifax	\$817,226	\$ 9,656,291	\$ 7,495,855	\$6,198,533	\$5,505,959	\$6,431,681	\$35,288,339	\$7,057,668
" Nova Scotia	964,327	12,604,642	10,201,391	8,445,042	7,613,227	8,511,549	47,375,851	9,475,170
EXPORTS—Halifax	\$4,064,069	\$3,798,395	\$3,137,874	\$3,164,059	\$3,904,638	\$18,069,035	\$3,613,807	
" Nova Scotia	7,172,826	6,546,488	5,646,961	5,774,334	6,619,534	31,760,143	6,352,029	

NUMBER, TONNAGE AND VALUE OF NOVA SCOTIA SHIPPING FOR FIVE YEARS:

	VESSELS.	TONS.	VALUE.
1864.....	3,748	364,864	\$11,388,873
1863.....	3,539	309,554	8,965,959
1862.....	3,408	277,718	7,417,805
1861.....	3,258	248,061	6,487,490
1860.....	3,118	234,743	6,096,780
Gross.....	17,071	1,434,940	\$40,356,907
Average.....	3,415	286,988	\$8,071,382

Average value per ton, \$20.81½. Valuing average tonnage at \$30 per ton, would give an average of \$8,609,640 in the five years 1860—1864.

TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF NOVA SCOTIA—1864.

IMPORTS.	DUTIES.	VALUE.	EXPORTS, VALUE.
Canada	\$ 2,680	\$403,956.....	\$330,587
New Brunswick ..	37,018	375,307.....	643,699
Newfoundland ...	2,151	220,640.....	477,455
P. E. Island.....	659	188,843.....	255,976
Totals..	\$ 43,508	\$1,188,746.....	\$1,707,717
West Indies.....	222,836	1,564,324.....	2,543,286
France	13,121	66,000.....	.....
Great Britain	521,758	5,407,843.....	330,523
United States.....	151,419	4,303,016.....	2,446,770
Other Ports	11,685	74,713.....	144,520
Totals ..	\$964,327	\$12,604,642	\$7,172,816

TRADE OF NOVA SCOTIA WITH FRANCE, IN 1864.

IMPORTS.	
Fruit	\$388
Groceries	898
Oil, Linseed.....	555
Brandy and Cordials.....	60,483
Wine	3,676
Total.....	\$66,000
Duties collected.....	\$13,122

NO EXPORTS.

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Mackerel
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TRADE OF NOVA SCOTIA WITH THE UNITED STATES—1864.

IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES.

Goods paying duty.....			\$1,426,385
“ admitted free under Reciprocity Treaty	\$1,953,171		} 2,876,631
“ “ “ “ “ and Nova Scotia Tariff	413,301		
“ “ “ “ Nova Scotia Tariff, not mentioned....		63,360	
“ not particularized.....		446,799	
Total value of Imports.....			\$4,303,016

IMPORTATION OF FLOUR FROM UNITED STATES, &c.

	Duties [25 cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ brl.] Collected.	Quantity of Flour.	Imports of all kinds for the Year.
1851	\$19,484.62	77,938 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels.	\$1,033,874
1852	14,961.63	59,846 $\frac{1}{2}$ “	1,739,219
1853	12,220.19	48,880 “	2,079,547
Gross.....	\$46,666.44	186,665 “	\$4,852,640
Average	\$15,555.00	62,222 “	\$1,617,147
1864	Value \$1,653,132	316,623 “	\$4,303,016

EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES.

Mackerel	101,958 barrels.	Value \$895,554
Coal	244,175 chaldrons.	“ 684,242
Firewood and Lathwood	36,657 cords.	“ 102,827
Herrings	93,700 boxes, 27,406 barrels.	“ 90,929
Vegetables.....		“ 73,724

Total value of five principal articles under Reciprocity Treaty \$1,857,276

Total value of Exports..... \$2,446,770

TRADE OF NOVA SCOTIA WITH CANADA—1864.

IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

Flour	40,744 barrels.	Value \$190,011
Dry Fish	2,078,392 lbs.	“ 62,214
Grain	50,533 bushels.	“ 42,025
Fish Oil.....	gallons.	“ 20,727

Value of principal articles Imported \$314,977

Total Imports..... \$403,956

EXPORTS TO CANADA.

Sugar	1,600,521 lbs.	Value \$121,893
Herring and Alewives ...	{ 3,201 boxes. }	“ 41,016
	{ 10,322 barrels. }	
Molasses	78,087 gallons.	“ 31,992
Fish Oil.....	34,504 “	“ 23,974

Value of principal articles Exported \$218,865

Total Exports..... \$330,587

NO EXPORTS.
Duties collected..... \$13,122
2,446,770
144,620
\$7,172,816
\$12,604,642
\$964,327
Totals .. \$964,327
Other Ports

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR FIVE YEARS—1860 to 1864 (YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER.)

	Duties 1864.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.	Gross.	Average.
IMPORTS—St. John.....	\$688,067	\$6,921,939	\$5,956,252	\$4,828,718	\$4,554,217	\$5,332,472	\$27,593,598	\$5,518,719
“ New Brunswick..	907,997	9,137,047	7,658,462	6,199,701	5,943,039	6,944,352		
EXPORTS—St. John.....	\$35,798	\$2,970,247	\$3,028,865	\$2,437,944	\$2,719,202	\$2,678,628	\$13,834,886	\$2,766,977
“ New Brunswick..	60,648	5,220,384	4,940,781	3,856,538	4,546,039	4,398,584		
							35,690,906	7,138,181
							22,795,821	4,559,164

NUMBER, TONNAGE AND VALUE OF NEW BRUNSWICK SHIPPING FOR FIVE YEARS—1860 to 1864.

	VESSELS.	TONS.	VALUE.
1864.....	958	233,225	\$5,597,400
1863.....	891	211,680	5,080,320
1862.....	814	157,718	3,785,232
1861.....	813	158,240	3,797,760
1860.....	825	147,083	3,529,992
Gross.....	4,301	907,946	\$21,790,704
Average	860	181,589	\$4,358,141

TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF NEW BRUNSWICK—1864.

IMPORTS.	DUTIES.	VALUE.	EXPORTS, VALUE.
Canada.....	\$ 6,079.64	\$ 245,020.....	\$ 60,044
Nova Scotia.....	161,094.90	1,360,342.....	556,924
Newfoundland.....	6.39	11,872.....	7,464
Prince Edward Island....	1,916.87	112,728.....	85,261
Totals.....	\$169,097.80	\$1,729,962.....	\$709,693
British and Foreign W. I..	34,531.44	203,335.....	267,887
France.....	11,732.85	63,226.....	7,490
Great Britain.....	432,308.05	3,598,125.....	2,732,733
United States.....	256,966.83	3,323,961.....	1,266,148
Other Ports.....	3,360.13	218,438.....	236,433
Totals.....	\$907,997.10	\$9,137,047	\$5,220,384

TRADE OF NEW BRUNSWICK WITH FRANCE—1864

IMPORTS.	VALUE.
Corks	\$ 229
Fruit.....	129
Groceries	1,012
Nuts and Almonds.....	1,666
Sardines.....	167
Brandy and Cordials.....	53,978
Wine.....	4,721
Vinegar	1,324
Total.....	\$63,226
Duties collected.....	\$11,991
EXPORTS.	
Deals	\$7,490
Total	\$7,490

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TRADE OF NEW BRUNSWICK WITH THE UNITED STATES—1864.

IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES.

Goods paying duty.....	\$1,716,953
“ admitted free under the Reciprocity Treaty.....	1,607,008
Total value of Imports.....	\$3,323,961

IMPORTATION OF FLOUR FROM UNITED STATES, &C.

	No Duty Collected.	Quantity of Flour.	Imports of all kinds for the Year.
1851.....	117,811 barrels.	\$1,588,008
1852.....	156,349 “	1,888,408
1853.....	165,448 “	2,755,536
Gross.....	439,608 “	\$6,231,952
Average....	146,536 “	\$2,077,317
1864.....	Value \$1,177,710	222,402 “	\$3,323,961

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Timber, Lumber and unmanufactured Wood Goods of all Kinds....	\$539,260
Coal.....	152,337
Fish.....	125,182
Building Stone and Grindstones.....	46,999
Sheep Skins, Calf Skins and Hides.....	40,020
Vegetables.....	9,630
Gypsum and Plaster, Calcined and Farmers'.....	21,378
Total value of seven principal articles under Reciprocity Treaty....	\$934,806

Total value of Exports..... \$1,266,148

TRADE OF NEW BRUNSWICK WITH CANADA—1864.

IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

Flour.....	33,899 barrels.	Value \$147,242
Meats, salted, &c.....	298,895 lbs.	“ 25,107
Haberdashery.....	76 packages.	“ 13,565
Hardware.....	667 “	“ 4,119
Pine Timber.....	206 tons.	“ 3,276
Naval Stores.....	— barrels.	“ 2,884
Hackmatac Knees.....	743	“ 2,857

Value of principal articles imported..... \$199,050

Total Imports..... \$245,020

EXPORTS TO CANADA.

Fish, salted, dry and wet..	{ 10,088 cwt. }	Value \$37,545
	{ 1,353 barrels. }	
Fish Oil.....	10,920 gallons.	“ 7,724
Oysters.....	4,797 packages.	“ 5,493
Furs.....	9 “	“ 3,134
Timber, Lumber and unmanufactured Wood Goods.....		“ 2,100

Value of principal articles Exported..... \$55,996

Total Exports..... \$60,044

Any importations from Canada into St. John would come via Portland or other ports in the United States, and would appear in the New Brunswick returns as Imports from the United States.

Exports..... \$7,490
Deals..... \$7,490
Total..... \$7,490

Exports..... \$5,220,384

Exports..... \$9,137,047

Exports..... \$907,997.10

TRADE OF NEWFOUNDLAND WITH THE UNITED STATES—1864.

IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES.		
Goods paying duty.....		\$265,699
“ admitted free under Reciprocity Treaty.....	\$1,141,093	} 1,150,536
“ “ “ “ and Newfld Tariff.....	1,089	
“ “ “ not mentioned in Treaty.....	997	
“ “ “ not particularized.....	7,352	
Total value of Imports.....		\$1,416,235

IMPORTATION OF FLOUR FROM UNITED STATES, &C.

	Duty [34 s-13 cts. per brl.] Collected.	Quantity of Flour.	Imports of all kinds for the year.
1851.....	\$32,704.98	94,481 barrels	\$925,933
1852.....	28,706.88	82,931 “	711,078
1853.....	26,453.42	76,421 “	835,784
Gross.....	\$87,865.26	253,833 “	\$2,472,795
Average	\$29,288.42	84,611 “	\$824,265
1864.....	Value \$715,061	172,145 “	\$1,416,235

EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES.

Dry Codfish.....	7,068 quintals.	Value	\$32,621
Herrings.....	16,834 barrels.	“	77,926
Salmon.....	1,213 tierces.	“	19,892
Trout.....	721 barrels.	“	6,627
Cod Oil.....	136 tuns.	“	31,324
Other Oils.....		“	624
Hides.....		“	1,893
Value of principal articles.....			\$170,907
Total Exports.....			\$192,803

TRADE OF NEWFOUNDLAND WITH CANADA—1864.

IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

Flour.....	25,835 barrels.	Value	\$107,312
Oatmeal.....	724 “	“	3,341
Peas.....	2,536 “	“	5,852
Pork.....	1,293 “	“	20,884
Butter.....	2,466 “	“	36,988
Tobacco, manufactured.....	32,673 “	“	11,898
Value of principal articles.....			\$186,275
Total Imports.....			\$208,846

EXPORTS TO CANADA.

Dried Codfish.....	50 quintals.	Value	\$ 185
Herrings.....	565 barrels.	“	1,957
Salmon.....	101 tierces.	“	1,638
Cod Oil, refined and common.....	1,486 gallons.	“	2,437
Seal Oil.....	2,435 “	“	2,086
Molasses.....	35,555 “	“	12,399
Unrefined Sugar.....	4,573 cwt.	“	31,657
Value of principal articles.....			\$52,269
Total Exports.....			\$58,713

Dried Codfish, 182,390 qtls... \$841,800
 Salmon, 177 tierces..... 817
 Total..... \$842,617
 Cod Oil..... 46
 Masts and Spars..... 116
 Total..... \$1,120,634
 Totals..... \$479,653
 \$4,924,901
 \$5,129,215

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (IN STERLING MONEY) FOR FIVE YEARS—1860 to 1864.

	Duties, 1864.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.	Gross.	Average.
IMPORTS.....	£33,319	£337,928	£293,431	£211,241	£209,936	£230,054	£1,282,590	£256,518
EXPORTS.....	.....	202,668	209,472	150,549	163,114	201,434	927,237	185,447

NUMBER, TONNAGE AND VALUE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SHIPPING FOR FIVE YEARS.

	VESSELS.	TONS.	VALUE.
1864.....	371	46,838	£281,028
1863.....	360	34,222	205,332
1862.....	337	30,032	165,176
1861.....	318	25,331	126,655
1860.....	311	26,207	131,035
Gross.....	1,697	162,630	£909,226
Average.....	339	32,526	£181,845

Average value per ton, £5 11s. 10d. Valuing average tonnage at £6 stg., would give an average of £195,156 in the five years 1860—1864.

TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF P. E. ISLAND—1864.

IMPORTS.	DUTIES.	VALUE.	EXPORTS, VALUE.
Canada.....	£ 41	£ 4,591.....	£ 587
Nova Scotia.....	5,936	58,034.....	48,955
New Brunswick....	2,694	27,587.....	18,692
Newfoundland.....	45	3,039.....	11,059
Totals..	£8,716	£93,251.....	£79,293
West Indies.....	2,070	6,709.....	7,700
Great Britain.....	18,003	154,153.....	37,093
United States.....	4,527	83,661.....	77,442
Other Ports.....	3	154.....	1,140
Totals..	£33,319	£337,928	£202,668

TRADE OF P. E. ISLAND WITH WEST INDIES,—1864.

IMPORTS.		VALUE.	EXPORTS.		VALUE.
Coffee,	£	39 0 0	Cattle,	£2,002	17 0
Sugar,	1,853	11 7	Butter,	322	14 6
Molasses,	2,596	1 0	Flour, Grain, Potatoes,	2,371	15 10
Rum,	1,914	15 0	Fish,	2,077	10 0
Salt,.....	305	5 0	Pork and Lard.....	471	6 8
			Miscellaneous	454	2 0
Total,....	£6,708	12 7			
Duties collected,.....	£2,070	6 7	Total,....	£7,700	6 0

TRADE OF P. E. ISLAND WITH WEST INDIES,—1864.

Goods paid for admt

1861.....

1862.....

1863.....

1864.....

Butter

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PRELIMINARY REPORTS.

TRADE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WITH THE UNITED STATES—1864.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Goods paying duty	£40,081
" admitted free under Reciprocity Treaty	43,580
Total, (Sterling)	£83,661

IMPORTATION OF FLOUR FROM UNITED STATES, &C.

	Duties [5s. & brl.]	Quantity of Flour.	Imports of all kinds for the year.
1851.....	£137 10 0	550 barrels.	£.....
1852.....	312 10 0	1,250 "	.....
1853.....	55 0 0	220 "	.....
Gross.....	£505 0 0	2,020 "	£.....
Average ...	£168 6 8	673 "	£.....
1864	Value, £38,202 4 6	38,566 "	£.....

EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES.

Butter.....	1,323 lbs.	£ 49 12 3
Barley and Oats.....	733,950 bushels.	56,754 6 11
Deals.....	24,000 feet.	120 0 0
Eggs.....	981 packages.	1,487 17 0
Fish.....	7,814 bbls. 8,769 qtls.	10,075 0 0
Potatoes and Turnips.....	119,222 bushels.	6,188 16 8
Sheep.....	105	107 10 0
Sheepskins.....	117 packages.	1,287 0 0
Sleepers, Railway.....	500	50 0 0
Wool.....	85 packages.	758 11 8
Miscellaneous		563 14 10
Total, (Sterling)		£77,442 9 4

TRADE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WITH CANADA—1864.

IMPORTS FROM CANADA, INCLUDING MAGDALEN ISLANDS*

Ale and Porter.....	2,510 galls.	£251 0 0
*Deals.....	112 M	250 0 0
Flour.....	2,848 bbls	3,417 12 0
*Fish.....	108 qtls. and 219 bbls.	243 6 0
*Limestone.....	475 tons.	135 12 0
*Oil, Fish.....	980 galls.	108 6 8
Tea.....	46 lbs.	2 13 8
Tobacco.....	100 lbs.	6 5 0
Wood, Oak and Tamarac.....	13 tons.	12 11 0
Miscellaneous.....		164 1 0
Total, (Sterling)		£4,591 7 4

EXPORTS TO CANADA, INCLUDING MAGDALEN ISLANDS.*

*Barley and Oats.....	374 bushels.	£30 6 0
Oysters.....	1,500 bushels.	362 10 0
Potatoes.....	800 "	40 0 0
*Tea.....	7 chests.	69 2 0
Miscellaneous.....		85 5 0
Total, (Sterling)		£587 3 0

Total,.....£7,700 6 0

Duties collected,.....£2,070 6 7

1,140
£202,668

154.....
£337,928

Totals... £33,319

It was demonstrated in the Annual Report for 1864, that so far as related to Canada the Reciprocity Treaty had led to a large increase of trade with the neighboring Republic, and that the value of the imports from the United States considerably exceeded the value of the exports to that country. The same result was shown, as regarded the Maritime Provinces. A striking feature of the tables here given on pages 34 to 41, consists in the evidence they furnish of that general statement. There can be no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion, that the augmentations must have been exceedingly favorable to the United States; for the merchants and shippers of that country would never have so largely increased the volume of trade, nor persisted in trafficking so extensively with the British North American Provinces, if the business had not been a lucrative one.

To facilitate reference to the tables, the main points deducible from them for present purposes are indicated in the following synopsis.

GENERAL IMPORT TRADE OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

The values of the general import trade of the Maritime Provinces from the United States, Canada, and Great Britain during the year 1864, appear to have been as follows:—

		Total Imports from United States in 1864.	Total Imports from Canada in 1864.	Total Imports from Great Brit'n in 1864.
<i>Nova Scotia</i>	Free Goods....	\$2,876,631		
	Dutiable Goods.	1,426,385		
		\$4,303,016	\$403,956	\$5,407,843
<i>New Brunswick</i>	Free Goods....	\$1,607,008		
	Dutiable Goods.	1,716,953		
		\$3,323,961	\$245,020	3,598,125
<i>Newfoundland</i>	Free Goods....	\$1,150,536		
	Dutiable Goods.	265,699		
		\$1,416,235	\$208,846	2,101,421
<i>Prince Edw'd Island</i> ..	Free Goods....	\$212,235		
	Dutiable Goods.	195,194		
		\$407,429	\$ 22,360	750,725
	Totals.....	\$9,450,641	\$880,182	\$11,858,114

The aggregate value of the import trade of the Maritime Provinces in the year 1864 was \$28,312,299; of which 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. was from the United States, about 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. from Canada, and 42 per cent. from Great Britain,—the remainder being from other countries.

FLOUR IMPORTED BY THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

The following statement shows the quantities of Flour imported from the United States in 1851, '52, and '53,—also from the United States and Canada in 1864:—

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	From United States in 1851, 1852 and 1853. Flour, brls.	From United States in 1864. Flour, brls.	From Canada in 1864. Flour, brls.
Nova Scotia	186,665	316,623	40,744
New Brunswick	439,608	222,402	33,899
Newfoundland	253,833	172,145	25,835
Prince Edward Island	2,020	38,566	2,848
Totals.....	882,126	749,736	103,326

The quantity of Flour imported from the United States by Nova Scotia in 1851, '52, and '53, averaged 62,222 barrels per annum; imported in 1864, 316,623 barrels,—showing an increase in the latter year of 409 per cent. The average annual import of Flour by New Brunswick in 1851, '52, and '53 was 146,536 barrels; the increase in 1864 was 52 per cent. The average annual import of Flour by Newfoundland in 1851, '52, and '53 was 84,611 barrels; the increase in 1864 was 103½ per cent. The average annual import of Flour by Prince Edward Island in 1851, '52, and '53 was 673 barrels; the increase in 1864 was 5,630 per cent.

In order to show further how very greatly the import trade of the Maritime Provinces has increased within the past fifteen years, and at the same time to suggest how important it is that Canada should endeavor to participate in it to a much greater extent than she has hitherto done,—special attention is requested to another feature.

The tables show the total value of the goods imported from the United States into each of the Maritime Provinces during the three years prior to the date of the Reciprocity Treaty. A comparison of the figures shows that the excess of importations by Nova Scotia from the United States in 1864 over the importations from that country in 1851 was 316 per cent.; the excess over 1852 was 148 per cent.; and the excess over 1853 was 107 per cent.; in fact the imports from the United States in 1864 nearly equalled the entire importations from that country in the three years referred to. The importations by New Brunswick from the United States in 1864 exceeded those from that country in 1851 by 109½ per cent.; the excess over 1852 was 76 per cent.; and the excess over 1853 was 20¾ per cent., or taking the average annual import of 1851, '52, and '53, the excess in 1864 was 60 per cent. The importations by Newfoundland from the United States in 1864 exceeded those from that country in 1851 by 52 per cent.; the excess over 1852 was 99 per cent.; and the excess over 1853 was 69½ per cent., or, taking the average annual import of 1851, '52, and '53, the excess in 1864 was 72 per cent. [The figures showing the "imports of all kinds" into Prince Edward Island from the United States,—intended to have been inserted in page 41,—had not been received in time to be used for comparison here. It may fairly be assumed that the result would be as favorable, on the average, for the country from whence the importations came, as that indicated by the foregoing contrasts.]

PRELIMINARY REPORTS.

GENERAL EXPORT TRADE OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

The values of goods exported from the Maritime Provinces to the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, in 1864, are shown to have been :—

	Principal Free Goods to United States in 1864.	Whole Exports to United States in 1864.	Whole Exports to Canada in 1864.	Whole Exports to Great Britain in 1864.
<i>Nova Scotia</i> Values of Exports.	\$1,857,276	\$2,446,770	\$330,587	\$330,523
<i>New Brunswick</i> Values of Exports.	934,806	1,266,148	60,044	2,732,733
<i>Newfoundland</i> Values of Exports.	170,907	192,803	58,713	1,306,722
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> .. Values of Exports.	375,163	377,145	2,860	180,643
Total	\$3,338,152	\$4,282,866	\$452,204	\$4,550,621

The aggregate value of the export trade of the Maritime Provinces in the year 1864 was \$18,509,408, of which 23 per cent. was to the United States, 2½ per cent. to Canada, and 34 3-5 per cent. to Great Britain,—the remainder to other countries.

VOLUME OF TRADE OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

The aggregates of the import and export trade of the Maritime Provinces for five years (1860 to 1864 inclusive) are shown in the following statement :—

	Value in 1864.	Value in 1863.	Value in 1862.	Value in 1861.	Value in 1860.
<i>Nova Scotia</i>	\$19,777,468	\$16,747,879	\$14,092,003	\$13,387,561	\$15,131,083
<i>New Brunswick</i>	14,357,431	12,599,243	10,056,239	10,489,078	11,342,936
<i>Newfoundland</i> ...	10,054,116	10,664,422	10,056,014	10,363,421	11,657,723
<i>Prince Ed. Island</i> ..	2,632,703	2,449,138	1,761,917	1,816,754	2,101,347
TOTALS	\$46,821,718	\$42,460,682	\$35,966,173	\$36,056,814	\$40,233,089

The proportions of the whole trade of 1864 between the Maritime Provinces and the countries with which they traded, were as follows :—

With Great Britain.....	35 per cent.
“ United States.....	29½ “
“ West India Islands.....	24½ “
“ Canada.....	a trifle under 3 “
“ France, Spain, Portugal, &c.....	8½ “
Total	100

The proportions of the entire trade of 1862 and 1860 were :—

	1862.	1860.
With Great Britain.....	32 per cent.	32½ per cent.
“ United States.....	30 2-5 “	31½ “
“ all other countries.....	37 3-5 “	36¼ “
	100	100

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These figures show how very great the trade of the Maritime Provinces is, that its value has been largely increased within the past five years, and that a quite insignificant amount of it has hitherto been with Canada.

HOW TO PROMOTE INTERCOURSE.

It is no part of the writer's purpose to discuss here the question of transit between Canada and the other British North American Provinces; but the following extract from the Trade and Navigation Returns of New Brunswick for 1863, is submitted. The Controller of Customs of that Province said:—"If New Brunswick was connected with Montreal and Quebec by direct railway communication through British territory, our importations from the States would decrease immediately, as much of our flour and other supplies would come direct from Canada; and in the event of the Reciprocity Treaty, and the bonding system of the United States, which allows British goods to pass through their territory free of duty under bond to Canada, being abolished, Saint John would probably become the Atlantic shipping port of Canada for the winter months."

Mr. Sandford Fleming, in his "Report on the Intercolonial Railway Exploratory Survey," (p. 87,) says:—"The lumbering operations of New Brunswick are now carried on, chiefly on the upper waters of the River St. John; and the supplies for the lumber-men, which are not produced in the locality, are now in a great measure brought from the United States, by water, to the City of St. John, and thence up the river. A railway from River du Loup, through this section, would enable provisions for consumption in the lumbering districts, not only of New Brunswick but also of Maine, to be brought in direct from Canada, and thus greatly tend to develop the industry and resources of those regions. At the present time, Canadian Flour may be seen within 60 miles of the St. Lawrence River, after having been transported, in the first place to New York or Portland, then shipped to St. Johns and floated up the river in steamers and flat-boats. This trade would manifestly be changed by the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, on a frontier route, to the advantage of the lumbering interests; and the traffic resulting therefrom would form an item in the revenue of the contemplated work. It is said that as much as 80,000 barrels of flour, pork, and other merchandise are annually imported to the valley of the River St. John, north of Woodstock; and that the population of this district, including the Aroostock lumbering country in the State of Maine, is estimated at 40,000."

The establishment of an Inter-Colonial Line of Propellers was suggested in the last Annual Report of the Committee of Management of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association as eminently deserving the attention of the mercantile community.

The increase of Banking facilities between the different Provinces is essential. Branches or Agencies of Canadian Banks would be required.

A number of Delegates met in Montreal, on 27th September, 1865, to consider

the necessity for an Inter-Colonial Board of Trade. They resolved unanimously that a meeting of representatives from Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce throughout British North America, be held in Montreal on Tuesday, 5th June, 1866, for the purpose of establishing an Inter-Colonial Board. The following are some of the objects of the proposed organization :—

“ 1. To promote intercourse and co-operation among commercial men in British North America.

“ 2. To watch over and discuss subjects of common interest, such as a uniform currency; similarity, as far as practicable, in Customs' Tariffs, and removal of restrictions from Inter-Colonial Trade; a uniform system of Weights and Measures; uniformity of Commercial Laws; and a uniform and comprehensive system of classifying and recording Trade Statistics.

“ 3. To promote commercial intercourse with other countries.”

Frequent intercourse among the people of the different Provinces would also be most advantageous.

But these are questions of detail to be considered by the merchants themselves.

CONSUM

In view
Reciprocity
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tables :—

COUNTRIES W

Russia
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Norway
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Prussia
Hanover
Holland
Mecklenberg
Hamburg
France
Austrian Ter
Turkey Prop
Wallachia and
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Algeria
United States
Chili
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CONSUMPTION OF BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS

IN

GREAT BRITAIN.

In view of altered commercial relations consequent upon the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, it may serve a good purpose to indicate how vast is the British market. The sources whence the immense supplies of Breadstuffs and Provisions are obtained for the population of the United Kingdom are shown in the following tables :—

Breadstuffs entered for consumption in Great Britain in 1864 :

COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	WHEAT.	FLOUR.	BARLEY.	OATS.	RYE.	PEAS.	MAIZE.
	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bush.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Russia	9,593,707	.....	851,447	7,833,471	.....	85,197	2,824,890
Sweden .....	.....	.....	242,835	7,240,999	.....	.....	.....
Norway .....	.....	.....	.....	164,661	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	1,397,825	13,526	3,021,676	2,286,819	11,552	101,282	.....
Schleswig, Holstein & Lanenberg	475,360	8,290	.....	462,220	776,234	1,109,052	.....
Prussia	9,240,567	19,275	1,671,719	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hanover .....	.....	.....	.....	162,365	.....	.....	.....
Holland .....	.....	.....	.....	1,067,136	.....	.....	.....
Mecklenberg and Schwerin.....	1,251,419	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg	874,714	189,119	500,141	.....	.....	26,318	.....
France	1,104,019	1,041,161	1,404,879	172,006	31,324	.....	334,258
Austrian Territories.....	.....	16,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	164,176
Turkey Proper.....	647,763	.....	2,453,688	.....	77,634	.....	7,397,100
Wallachia and Moldavia.....	239,577	.....	607,049	.....	57,350	.....	1,359,040
Syria and Palestine.....	.....	.....	99,974	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	684,820	.....	76,064	.....	.....	.....	.....
Algeria .....	.....	.....	556,750	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	14,850,041	1,009,178	.....	.....	.....	226,009	588,526
Chili	357,622	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British North America.....	2,307,364	282,220	.....	73,374	.....	483,715	.....
Other Parts.....	503,472	22,009	80,399	168,301	664	65,326	58,742
TOTALS.....	43,528,270	2,601,578	11,566,621	19,631,925	954,158	2,096,899	12,726,732

It will be evident, after examining the tables given on pages 8 and 9, that Canada can directly contribute much more towards supplying the demand for Breadstuffs in the United Kingdom than she has done in former years. The aggregate quantity of Flour and all Grains imported and entered for consumption in 1864 was equal to 103,512,522 bushels,—(or about $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels for each individual of the population,)—of which the British North American Provinces supplied 4,275,553 bushels, or only $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The average annual importation of Wheat and Flour for consumption in the

United Kingdom during seven years,—1850 to 1856 inclusive,—was equal to 40,000,000 bushels; during seven years,—1857 to 1863 inclusive,—the yearly average import was 56,730,172 bushels; while in 1864 the quantity imported was 56,536,160 bushels. If the septennial increase from 1864 to 1870 be equal to that in the periods above-noted, the importation of Wheat and Flour for consumption in the United Kingdom will average 72,000,000 bushels per annum,—the entire consumpt in 1870 amounting probably to 216,000,000 bushels. The estimated consumpt of Wheat and Flour for 1864 was 180,000,000 bushels. According to the census returns, the entire cereal product of Canada in 1861 was 94,675,113 bushels.

Provisions Imported by Great Britain in 1864.

COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	BUTTER.	CHEESE.	BEEF.	PORK.	HAMS.	BACON.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Brls.	Brls.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Denmark	6,980,848	.....	.....	5,368	.....	.....
Schleswig and Holstein	507,696	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prussia .....	.....	.....	.....	5,419	.....	.....
Hamburg	14,370,160	603,344	.....	26,722	3,104	140,486
Bremen	727,216	922,788	3,655	.....	3,306	3,703
Holland	37,657,088	37,725,072	.....	.....	1,277	.....
Belgium	9,136,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	18,258,240	.....	.....	6,098	.....	.....
Channel Islands	9,912,448	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	15,979,264	52,302,656	149,560	59,440	161,026	1,474,825
British North America	4,308,864	1,624,560	1,776	.....	2,817	10,475
Uruguay .....	.....	.....	9,318	.....	.....	.....
Argentine Confederation .....	.....	.....	1,712	.....	.....	.....
Other Parts	278,880	324,128	3,580	3,024	1,230	15,295
TOTALS	118,117,104	93,502,528	169,601	106,071	172,760	1,644,784

A careful study of the requirements of the British market would enable the Dairy-farmers of the Provinces to reap advantages hitherto enjoyed by exporters from the United States. For instance, Butter produced in Canada,—while it compares favorably with the article from the Western States, and in some instances has found its way to England under the disguise of a foreign brand,—does not compete with that of New York State.

The establishment of Factories in Canada, referred to on page 12, is now enabling exporters to send Cheese to market superior to the product of former years. The "American Dairymen's Association" has resolved to send a Commissioner, or Agent, to England to examine the various kinds of Cheese imported from the Continent of Europe, to obtain all possible information respecting favorite brands, size, &c.; and it is gratifying to know that the Dairy-men of this Province are beginning to unite their efforts and skill to the same end.

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NAME OF B

- Montreal....
- Quebec
- Upper Canad
- Commercial
- City
- Gore
- Brit. N. Amer
- Du Peuple ..
- Niagara Dist
- Molsons
- Toronto
- Ontario
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REPORT

ON THE

TRADE AND COMMERCE

OF
MONTREAL, IN 1865.

I.—FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

POSITION OF CANADIAN BANKS.

The following table,—collated from the official statement made by the Provincial Auditor,—shows the position of the Canada Banks at the close of the year 1865; the capital of the shareholders, and casual capital derived from deposits and circulation, are given; also, the loans the Banks are sustaining on the means at their disposal.

CANADA BANKS—31ST DECEMBER, 1865.

NAME OF BANK.	Paid up Capital.		Loans.		Circulation and Deposits.		Specie and Government Debentures.		Dividend in 1865.	Prices of Stocks at close of year.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		
Montreal.....	6,000,000.00		11,374,303.57		15,256,674.77		6,906,596.31		8 ¹ / ₂ cent.	111 ¹ / ₂ @ 112 ¹ / ₂
Quebec	1,406,215.00		2,055,974.29		1,548,418.13		446,342.17		7 "	par.
Upper Canada....	1,939,287.00		3,767,436.52		3,861,674.64		549,058.67		7 ".....	31 @ 31 ¹ / ₂
Commercial.....	4,000,000.00		6,674,895.55		4,649,790.32		1,288,202.43		7 "	75 @ 77
City.....	1,200,000.00		1,999,876.36		1,435,611.15		608,003.77		8 "	99 @ par.
Gore.....	805,960.00		1,674,654.25		1,779,245.79		782,224.49		7 "	par.
Brit. N. America..	4,866,666.00		4,821,126.00		3,891,861.00		1,534,625.00		6 "	97 ¹ / ₂ @ 99
Du Peuple.....	1,598,965.00		2,062,338.78		747,666.94		352,238.92		8 "	103 @ 103 ¹ / ₂
Niagara District..	275,613.16		525,073.77		479,006.52		158,082.84			
Molsons.....	1,000,000.00		1,928,649.18		1,046,316.99		214,623.72		8 "	114 @ 115
Toronto.....	800,000.00		2,041,914.11		1,955,504.46		491,145.54		8 "	105 @ 106 ¹ / ₂
Ontario.....	1,828,252.00		3,314,780.76		2,911,372.48		882,068.88		8 "	par @ 100 ¹ / ₂
Eastern Townships	297,264.00		362,155.06		201,087.77		76,325.93		7 "	89 @ 91
Nationale.....	1,000,000.00		1,343,243.42		551,907.18		219,978.11		8 "	106 @ 106 ¹ / ₂
Jacques Cartier...	843,020.00		1,310,709.65		601,628.47		158,194.87		8 "	105 @ 106
Merchants.....	660,885.00		910,224.14		686,755.87		257,801.80		8 "	106 @ 107 ¹ / ₂
International.....	1,989,945.87		12,920.50		5,032.62		2,735.89			
Royal Canadian...	172,094.24		372,154.89		446,047.01		160,002.40			
TOTALS....1865	\$30,744,167.27		\$46,552,430.78		\$42,055,652.11		\$15,388,251.74			
"....1864	\$29,831,426.67		\$44,740,944.48		\$32,639,592.44		\$11,551,419.21			
INCREASE.....	\$912,740.60		\$1,811,486.30		\$9,416,059.67		\$3,836,832.53			

There has been an addition to paid-up capital during the year amounting to \$912,740. It will be observed, also, that the public have placed an additional amount of \$9,416,059 at the disposal of the Banks; but, judging from the footings of the loan-column, that increase has not been counted upon as permanent, the augmentation of loans as compared with 1864 being only \$1,811,486. This indicates great prudence and caution on the part of Managers.

The increase in circulation and deposits is due to the abundant harvest of 1865, and the remunerative prices which were paid to farmers for all kinds of produce. The Canadian Banks may now be said to hold a stronger financial position, and to have a better class of loans, than ever before. In the western part of the Province, an erroneous system of advancing upon "accommodation paper" existed for many years, and led to disastrous results; but this pernicious practice is now almost wholly discontinued, giving place to a healthy rule of advancing only for the purpose of sustaining legitimate commercial transactions.

The subjoined statement indicates the monthly variations of Circulation, Deposits, &c., during 1865:—

MONTH.	CAPITAL.		DISCOUNTS.		CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS.		SPECIE.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
January	20,052,137.55		44,927,202.49		8,761,329.50		24,061,279.08		5,772,752.47	
February	30,009,447.76		45,560,048.15		8,712,872.77		23,721,187.93		4,890,642.78	
March	30,139,774.98		44,888,764.61		8,347,563.72		24,210,551.58		6,115,726.43	
April	30,210,529.98		44,113,633.44		8,195,823.25		23,697,136.24		7,301,562.10	
May	30,232,129.83		43,179,039.38		8,095,615.00		25,227,065.18		6,377,120.22	
June	30,263,937.95		43,291,018.90		8,228,184.50		25,780,276.20		5,362,547.11	
July	30,328,967.09		43,237,560.55		8,096,202.00		24,976,912.45		6,147,889.72	
August	30,457,942.27		42,802,715.21		8,445,068.50		25,208,301.57		6,994,466.47	
September	30,517,685.26		44,444,937.80		11,347,890.00		27,534,793.49		8,281,688.41	
October	30,647,412.01		45,677,674.90		14,158,313.00		28,958,347.08		7,657,572.75	
November	30,685,169.27		44,440,291.40		13,338,598.00		29,310,521.49		7,594,170.14	
December	30,744,167.27		43,021,880.57		12,128,772.50		29,926,879.61			

The next two tables show the range in the price of the stock of the banks, for each month in the past year,—the institutions having their head offices in Montreal being evidently in better favor with investors than the others. Stocks of the Banque Nationale, and the Quebec, Gore, and Niagara District Banks are very little known—they not having agents in this city.

MONTH.	Bank of Montreal.	Bank of U. Canada.	Quebec Bank.	Comm'r'l Bank.	City Bank.	Bank of B. N. A.	Banque du Peuple.	Molson's Bank.
January	109½ @ 109¾	44½ @ 46	95 @ 95½	80 @ 83	93 @ 94	99 @ par	par @ 102	110 @ 111
February	105½ .. 109	40 .. 43	95 .. 95½	79 .. 81	87 .. 90	90 .. 95	100 .. 101	111 .. 112
March	106 .. 107½	38½ .. 39	95 .. 95½	80 .. 80½	88 .. 90	92 .. 95	96 .. 97	111 .. 113
April	107 .. 108	37½ .. 39	95 .. 96	78 .. 80	87 .. 89	89 .. 91	97 .. 98	107½ .. 109½
May	108½ .. 110	37 .. 37½	95 .. 96	80½ .. 81	89 .. 91	91 .. 93	97½ .. 98	109 .. 110
June	107 .. 109½	37½ .. 38	95 .. 96	80 .. 81	89 .. 90	93 .. 94	97 .. 98	109 .. 110
July	110 .. 112	29 .. 30	95 .. 97	77 .. 78½	91 .. 92½	93 .. 95½	par .. 101	110 .. 111
August	112 .. 113	30 .. 31	96 .. par	77 .. 79	94 .. 96	96 .. 96½	100 .. 102	111 .. 112
Septem'r	112 .. 112½	31 .. 31½	par.	78½ .. 80	98 .. 99	96 .. 97	101 .. 102	112 .. 113
October	113 .. 116	31 .. 31½	par.	77 .. 79	98 .. 100	94 .. 95	100½ .. 102	110 .. 111½
Novemb'r	116 .. 116½	31 .. 31½	par.	75 .. 76	101½ .. 102	95 .. 98	102 .. 103	113 .. 114½
Decemb'r	111½ .. 112½	31 .. 31½	par.	75 .. 77	99 .. par.	97½ .. 99	103 .. 103½	114 .. 115

MONTH.	Bank of Toronto.	Ontario Bank.	Banque Jacques Cartier.	Merchant's Bank.	Eastern Townsh's Bank.	Gore Bank.	Banque Nationale.	Niagara District Bank.
January	par.	99½ @ par	104 @ 104½	par @ 100½	85 @ 90	90 @ 92	105 @ 106	Transactions in July, Oct. and Nov. at 90 @ 93.
February	par.	95 .. 99½	104 .. 104½	par	85 .. 89	89 .. 90	106 .. 107	
March	98 @ par	97 .. 99	103½ .. 104½	par .. 101	85 .. 88	90 .. 92	107 .. 108	
April	97½ .. 99	98 .. 98½	103 .. 103½	99 .. par	85 .. 87½	90 .. 92	107 .. 108	
May	97½ .. 99	99½ .. par	103½ .. 104	par .. 101	none.	90 .. 92	107 .. 108	
June	97½ .. 99	96 .. 98	103 .. 104	101 .. 102	84 .. 86	89 .. 90	107 .. 108	
July	98 .. 99½	97 .. 98	103 .. 104½	102 .. 103	none.	87 .. 88	105 .. 106	
August	99 .. par	par .. 101½	104 .. 105	103 .. 104	89 .. 90	90 .. 92	105 .. 106	
Septem'r	par .. 101	101 .. 101½	105 .. 106	103 .. 104	89 .. 91	90 .. 92	107 .. 108	
October	102 .. 104	102 .. 104	106 .. 107	104 .. 105½	88 .. 90	90 .. 92½	108 .. 109	
Novem'r	104 .. 105½	103½ .. 104½	107½ .. 109	106 .. 107	none.	97½ .. 99	108 .. 109	
Decemb'r	105 .. 106½	par .. 101½	105 .. 106	106 .. 107½	89 .. 91	par.	106 .. 106½	

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The stock of the leading Banks of Canada may be looked upon as investments of a high character, affording a reasonable and reliable return.

STERLING EXCHANGE, &c.

During 1865, Sterling Exchange showed a higher average rate, than in previous years. Shipments of cotton had not, prior to the commencement of 1866, created bills drawn against that staple; and excessive importations from Europe quickened the demand. Sixty-day drafts on London opened in 1865 at 9½ @ 10 prem., touching about 8 prem. in August; there was thenceforward a gradual recovery, and the closing rate of the year was 9½ @ 10 prem.

The bills of New York drawers, with Canada-bank endorsement, are now sold regularly in Montreal,—the rate of advance being merely equal to a commission.

The table on page 52 will be useful for reference.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The year 1865 opened in Canada with a stringent money-market. Heavy stocks of dry goods and groceries were held all over the Province; and at one time it was feared that considerable losses would have to be borne,—holders were, however, well supported by the Banks. In Spring a sudden demand for all descriptions of merchandise came from the United States,—not only unexpected, but large,—teas, sugars, chemicals, lumber, woollens, cottons, iron, &c., &c., being all in active request. As no credit was given, or asked, merchants realized without the usual aid for discounting; profits were very satisfactory; and, during the latter half of the year, good commercial paper was scarce, and discount at the Banks easy.

The past year has, as a necessary consequence to what has just been stated, been remarkably free from commercial disasters. The nature of the business transacted has enabled weak houses to improve their condition; while strong firms have added considerably to their resources. A large proportion of commercial indebtedness to Great Britain has been extinguished, and many old debts in the Province have been liquidated. The parties *Gazetted* under the "Insolvent Act of 1864," have been numerically large, but comparatively insignificant in point of commercial status; and the liabilities thus shaken off were to a large extent the accumulations of many previous years, including land speculation and gold-gambling, as well as the result of that system of unbounded credit which was so recklessly practised for many a day. Losses sustained by Banks and individuals last year were, therefore, unusually light.

With the exception above indicated, money was abundant during 1865, and easily procured by legitimate borrowers. It should be stated, however, that business-paper is now, as a rule, more closely scrutinized than formerly; and thus a wholesome check is placed upon those who otherwise might be less careful respecting parties with whom they have transactions.

A reference table is given on page 53, which shows the comparative weekly average prices of Wheat in the United Kingdom during the years 1864 and 1865,—also comparative prices of Consols, and rates of discount at Bank England.

of 1865,
produce.
n, and to
Province,
for many
almost
purpose

Deposits,

RECIE.

cts.
2,752.47
9,642.78
3,007.88
7,726.43
5,562.10
7,120.22
2,547.11
7,389.72
4,466.47
3,688.41
1,572.75
1,170.14

for each
being
Banque
known—

Olson's Bank.
@ 111
.. 112
.. 113
½ .. 109½
.. 110
.. 110
.. 111
.. 112
.. 113
.. 111½
.. 114½
.. 115

Magara
District
Bank.

at 90 @ 98.

Sterling Exchange in Montreal and New York City during 1865;—also, premium on Gold, Rate of Interest, &c.

Weekly S

WEEK EN

January...

February...

March....

April.....

May.....

June.....

July.....

August...

September

October...

November

December.

DATE OF QUOTATIONS.	MONTREAL.		NEW YORK.		
	Sixty Days' BANK STERLING.	Bank Discount on NEW YORK DRAFTS.	Sixty Days' BANK STERLING.	Premium on GOLD.	Interest on First Class ENDO'SD BILLS.
January..... 6	109½ @ 110	56 @ ..	108½ @ 109¾	127 @ 127½	½ cent. ½ Ann.
.....13	109½ .. 110	54 .. 54¾	108½ .. 109¾	117 .. 121	8 @ 0
.....20	100½ .. 110	49½ .. 51½	108½ .. 109¾	97½ .. 106	8 .. 0
.....27	109¾ .. 110	53 .. 54¾	108½ .. 109¾	113¾ .. 120	8 .. 8½
February ... 3	109¾ .. 110	52 .. 53¾	108 .. 109¾	109 .. 114½	8 .. 8½
.....10	109¾ .. 110	51 .. 52	108½ .. 109	104 .. 109	8 .. 8½
.....17	109¾ .. 109¾	51 .. 51½	107 .. 108½	104 .. 105¾	8 .. 8½
.....24	107¾ .. 108½	49½ .. 49¾	108 .. 108½	98½ .. 99½	8 .. 8½
March..... 3	108 .. 109	50	108 .. 108½	99½ .. 100½	8 .. 8½
.....10	107¾ .. 109	49 .. 49½	107¾ .. 108½	96½ .. 97½	8 .. 8½
.....17	107¾ .. 108½	42½ .. 43½	109¾ .. 109¾	74½ .. 77½	8 .. 8½
.....24	109 .. 109½	36 .. 36¾	109 .. 109½	56½ .. 58½	8 .. 12
.....31	109 .. 109½	33¾ .. 34½	109½ .. 109½	51½ .. 52½	9 .. 12
April..... 7	109¼ .. 109¾	32 .. 34¾	108¾ .. 109¼	48 .. 53¾	8 .. 9
.....14	109¼ .. 109¾	31 .. 31½	108¾ .. 109¼	45½ .. 46½	7 .. 8
.....21	109 .. 109¾	.. ..	109¼ .. 109¾	No quotation.	6 .. 7
.....28	109 .. 109¾	32½ .. 32¾	109 .. 109¾	47¾ .. 49	6 .. 7
May..... 5	109½ .. 109¾	29½	108½ .. 109¾	41¾ .. 41¾	6 .. 7
.....12	109½ .. 110	23½ .. 26½	108½ .. 109¾	31½ .. 35¾	6 .. 7
.....19	109¾ .. 110	22¾ .. 23¾	108½ .. 109¾	29¾ .. 31¾	6½ .. 7
.....26	109 .. 109¼	24½ .. 26	108¾ .. 109¾	32¾ .. 35¾	6½ .. 7
June..... 2	109¾	27	109 .. 109¾	36¾ .. 37¾	7 .. 0
..... 9	109¾ .. 110	27	109¾ .. 110	36¾ .. 37¾	7 .. 0
.....16	110 .. 110¼	29½	109 .. 109¾	41½ .. 42½	6 .. 7
.....23	109¾ .. 110¼	28½ .. 29½	108¾ .. 109¾	39¾ .. 42	6 .. 7
.....30	109¼ .. 109¾	28 .. 29	108 .. 109	39¼ .. 41	6 .. 7
July..... 7	109¼ .. 109½	28½	108 .. 108¾	39¾ .. 40¾	6 .. 7
.....14	109 .. 109¼	28¾ .. 29¾	109 .. 109¾	40¾ .. 42¾	6 .. 7
.....21	109 .. 109¼	29½ .. 30	108¾ .. 109	42¼ .. 43	6½ .. 7
.....28	109 .. 109¼	30	108¾ .. 109	43¼ .. 43¾	6½ .. 7
August..... 4	108½ .. 109	30¼	108½ .. 108½	43¾ .. 43¾	7 .. 9
.....11	108¾ .. 109	29½	108¾ .. 109¼	41¾ .. 42	7 .. 8
.....18	108¾ .. 109¼	30½	109¾ .. 109¾	43¾ .. 44½	7 .. 8
.....25	109¾ .. 110	30½ .. 31	109½ .. 109¾	44 .. 44¾	7 .. 8
September.. 1	109¾ .. 109½	30¾	109¼ .. 109¾	44½ .. 44¾	6½ .. 7
..... 8	109¾	30¾	109¾ .. 109¾	44½ .. 44¾	6½ .. 7
.....15	109¾ .. 109½	30	109¾ .. 109½	42¾ .. 43¾	7 .. 0
.....22	109¾ .. 110	30¼	109¾ .. 110	43¼ .. 43¾	7 .. 0
.....29	109¾ .. 110	30½	109¾ .. 110	44 .. 44¼	7 .. 0
October..... 6	109¾ .. 110	30½ .. 30¾	109¾ .. 110	46 .. 46¾	7 .. 0
.....13	109¾ .. 109¾	30¾	108¾ .. 109¼	44¾ .. 44¾	7 .. 8
.....20	109¾ .. 109¾	31½	109¼ .. 109¾	45¾ .. 46¾	7 .. 8
.....27	109¾ .. 109¾	31½	108¾ .. 109	45½ .. 45¾	7½ .. 9
November .. 3	109¾	31¾	107½ .. 108¼	46¾ .. 47¾	7½ .. 9
.....10	109¾ .. 109¼	31¾	107 .. 107¾	46¾ .. 46¾	7½ .. 9
.....17	108¾ .. 109	31¾	108½ .. 108½	46¾ .. 47	7 .. 8
.....24	108¾ .. 109½	31¾	108¼ .. 108¾	46¾ .. 47½	7 .. 8½
December... 1	109¼ .. 109½	32½	109¾ .. 109¾	47¾ .. 48	7 .. 8½
..... 8	109½ .. 109¾	31¼ .. 32¾	109 .. 109¼	45 .. 48¾	7 .. 8½
.....15	109½ .. 110	30¾ .. 31¾	109¼ .. 109¾	44¾ .. 46¾	7 .. 8½
.....22	109½ .. 110	31¼ .. 31¾	109¼ .. 109¾	45 .. 46¾	7 .. 8½
.....29	109¾ .. 109¾	31¼	100½ .. 109¼	45 .. 45¾	7 .. 8½

MONTREAL BANK/EDICTY 1865

WHEAT AVERAGES IN GREAT BRITAIN, CONSOLS, &c.

Weekly Sterling Prices of Wheat, Consols, and Rate of Discount, during past Two Years.

WEEK ENDING.	1865			1864		
	Average Prices of WHEAT.	Price of Consols for MONEY.	Bank of England DISCT.	Average Prices of WHEAT.	Price of Consols for MONEY.	Bank of England DISCT.
	s. d.		£ ct.	s. d.		£ ct.
January..... 7	.....	89 @ 89 ³ / ₈	6	40 2 ¹ / ₂	91 @ 91 ³ / ₈	7
..... 14	38 7	89 ³ / ₈ .. 89 ⁷ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₂	40 11 ¹ / ₂	90 ⁷ / ₈	7
..... 21	38 10	89 ³ / ₈ .. 89 ³ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₂	41 3 ¹ / ₂	90 ³ / ₈ .. 90 ³ / ₈	8
..... 28	38 6	89 ³ / ₈ .. 89 ³ / ₈	5	40 8 ¹ / ₂	90 ³ / ₈	8
February... 4	38 4	89	5	40 4 ¹ / ₂	90 ³ / ₈ .. 90 ³ / ₈	8
..... 11	38 4	89 .. 89 ¹ / ₈	5	40 8 ¹ / ₂	91 .. 91 ¹ / ₈	7
..... 18	38 4	89 ³ / ₈ .. 89 ¹ / ₈	5	41 7 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₈ .. 91 ¹ / ₈	7
..... 25	38 2	89 ¹ / ₈ .. 89 ¹ / ₈	5	40 6 ¹ / ₂	91 ³ / ₈ .. 91 ¹ / ₈	6
March..... 4	38 6	89 .. 89 ¹ / ₈	4 ¹ / ₂	40 2 ¹ / ₂	91 .. 91 ¹ / ₈	6
..... 11	38 4	88 ⁴ / ₈ .. 88 ³ / ₈	4 ¹ / ₂	40 2	91 ¹ / ₈ .. 91 ¹ / ₈	6
..... 18	38 3	89 .. 89 ¹ / ₈	4 ¹ / ₂	39 9 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₈ .. 91 ¹ / ₈	6
..... 25	38 4	89 ¹ / ₈ .. 89 ¹ / ₈	4 ¹ / ₂	39 11 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₈ .. 91 ¹ / ₈	6
April..... 1	38 11	89 .. . 90	4	40 2 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₈ .. 91 ¹ / ₈	6
..... 8	39 8	90 .. . 90 ⁵ / ₈	4	40 1 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₈ .. 91 ¹ / ₈	6
..... 15	40 1	91 .. 91 ¹ / ₈	4	40 1 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₈ .. 91 ¹ / ₈	7
..... 22	39 7	90 ¹ / ₈ .. 90 ³ / ₈	4	39 7 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₈ .. 91 ¹ / ₈	7
..... 29	39 5	90 ³ / ₈ .. 90 ³ / ₈	4	39 2 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₈	7
May..... 6	39 10	90 ¹ / ₈ .. 90 ³ / ₈	4 ¹ / ₂	38 9 ¹ / ₂	90 ¹ / ₈ .. 90 ³ / ₈	9
..... 13	40 11	90 .. 90 ³ / ₈	4 ¹ / ₂	39 3 ¹ / ₂	91 .. 91 ¹ / ₈	9
..... 20	41 8	90 .. 90 ¹ / ₈	4 ¹ / ₂	39 8 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₈ .. 91 ¹ / ₈	8
..... 27	41 9	91 .. 91 ¹ / ₈	4	39 5 ¹ / ₂	91 ⁵ / ₈ .. 91 ¹ / ₈	7
June..... 3	41 11	89 .. 90	3 ¹ / ₂	38 11 ¹ / ₂	90 ¹ / ₈ .. 90 ¹ / ₈	7
..... 10	41 5	90 ¹ / ₈ .. 90 ³ / ₈	3 ¹ / ₂	39 6 ¹ / ₂	90 ¹ / ₈ .. 90 ¹ / ₈	7
..... 17	41 1	90 ³ / ₈ .. 90 ³ / ₈	3	40 3 ¹ / ₂	89 ³ / ₈ .. 90	6
..... 24	41 3	89 ⁷ / ₈ .. 90	3	40 0 ¹ / ₂	89 ³ / ₈ .. 89 ¹ / ₈	6
July..... 1	41 6	.. . . .	3	40 9	90 .. 90 ¹ / ₈	6
..... 8	42 5	90 ¹ / ₈ .. 90 ¹ / ₈	3	41 9 ¹ / ₂	90 ¹ / ₈ .. 90 ¹ / ₈	6
..... 15	43 1	90 .. 90 ¹ / ₈	3	42 6 ¹ / ₂	90 ¹ / ₈ .. 90 ¹ / ₈	6
..... 22	43 0	90 .. 90 ¹ / ₈	3	43 0 ¹ / ₂	90 ¹ / ₈ .. 90 ¹ / ₈	6
..... 29	42 10	90 ¹ / ₈	3 ¹ / ₂	44 0 ¹ / ₂	80 ³ / ₈ .. 90	7
August..... 5	42 6	89 ⁷ / ₈ .. 90	3 ¹ / ₂	44 1 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₈ .. 89 ¹ / ₈	8
..... 12	42 0	.. . . .	3 ¹ / ₂	43 6	89 ³ / ₈ .. 89 ¹ / ₈	8
..... 19	43 1	89 .. 89 ³ / ₈	3 ¹ / ₂	42 7 ¹ / ₂	89 .. 89 ¹ / ₈	8
..... 26	45 4	89 .. 89 ³ / ₈	3 ¹ / ₂	42 5 ¹ / ₂	88 ⁷ / ₈ .. 89	8
September.. 2	46 7	89 .. 90	3 ¹ / ₂	43 3	88 ¹ / ₂ .. 88 ³ / ₈	8
..... 9	46 0	.. . . .	3 ¹ / ₂	42 4 ¹ / ₂	87 ¹ / ₂ .. 87 ³ / ₈	9
..... 16	44 7	89 ³ / ₈ .. 89 ⁷ / ₈	3 ¹ / ₂	42 0 ¹ / ₂	87 ⁷ / ₈ .. 88	9
..... 23	42 0	.. . . .	3 ¹ / ₂	40 11 ¹ / ₂	88 .. 88 ³ / ₈	9
..... 30	40 10	89 ¹ / ₈ .. 89 ¹ / ₈	4 ¹ / ₂	39 8 ¹ / ₂	87 ³ / ₈	9
October..... 7	41 1	89 .. 89 ³ / ₈	6	38 9 ¹ / ₂	88 ³ / ₈ .. 88 ¹ / ₂	9
..... 14	41 11	88 ⁷ / ₈ .. 89	7	38 1 ¹ / ₂	88 ³ / ₈ .. 88 ¹ / ₂	9
..... 21	42 0	89 .. 89 ¹ / ₈	7	38 7	88 ⁵ / ₈ .. 88 ⁷ / ₈	9
..... 28	42 4	.. . . .	7	38 9 ¹ / ₂	89 ³ / ₈ .. 89 ¹ / ₈	9
November.. 4	43 4	88 .. 88 ⁷ / ₈	7	38 11 ¹ / ₂	89 ⁵ / ₈ .. 89 ¹ / ₈	9
..... 11	45 3	89 .. 89 ¹ / ₈	7	38 10	91 .. 91 ¹ / ₈	8
..... 18	46 11	89 ¹ / ₈ .. 89 ¹ / ₈	7	38 9 ¹ / ₂	90 ⁷ / ₈ .. 91	8
..... 25	46 10	89 ³ / ₈ .. 89 ⁷ / ₈	6 ¹ / ₂	38 10	91 .. 91 ¹ / ₈	7
December... 2	46 6	89 ¹ / ₈ .. 89 ¹ / ₈	6 ¹ / ₂	38 5 ¹ / ₂	89 ³ / ₈ .. 89 ¹ / ₈	7
..... 9	46 5	87 ¹ / ₂ .. 87 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	38 5	89 ³ / ₈ .. 89 ¹ / ₈	7
..... 16	46 8	87 .. 87 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	38 1 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂ .. 89 ¹ / ₂	6
..... 23	46 8	87 .. 87 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	37 10 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂ .. 89 ¹ / ₂	6
..... 30	44 11	87 .. 87 ¹ / ₂	7	37 10	89 ¹ / ₂ .. 89 ¹ / ₂	6

II.—THE PRODUCE TRADE.

It will be observed that the classification adopted in the Report for 1864 has been continued for 1865. The omission of preliminary tables showing the extent of the Grain Trade of North America, was occasioned by the length of the reports occupying pages 5 to 48 of the present publication,—which latter are commended to the consideration of the mercantile community of the Province.

A number of interesting particulars of the Produce Trade of this city will be found in a subsequent section of this Report, under the caption "Unclassed Returns,"—one of these containing a detailed comparative statement of the quantities and values of articles imported and exported during the past two years. Tables are also given, showing the places to which Flour and Grain were exported via the St. Lawrence River,—the quantities of Produce received weekly by the Lachine Canal, and monthly receipts and shipments by the Grand Trunk Railway. Relative to receipts of Flour and Grain by the latter channel, the weekly figures are, in some instances only approximates, the exact quantities not being obtainable,—the footings of columns, where any discrepancy may appear, are correct, the instances being pointed out at the place.

The attention of those interested in agricultural Produce and Provisions is requested to the figures showing the consumption of Breadstuffs, &c., in the United Kingdom, given on pages 47, 48.

STORAGE CAPACITY IN MONTREAL, IN 1865.

	WHEAT. Bush.	FLOUR. Brls.		WHEAT. Bush.	FLOUR. Brls.
Ira Gould & Son.....	250,000	20,000			
Grant, Hall & Co.....	200,000	15,000	John Lenton.....	....	10,000
J. McDougall.....	150,000	8,000	Isaac Bonner.....	....	9,000
Holiday & Bro.....	150,000	120,000	J. McDougall.....	....	4,000
Middleton & Co.....	50,000	44,000	Glassford, Jones & Co.	....	4,000
Jas. Harvey.....	80,000	3,000	W. Parkyn, Cote St. Paul	105,000	2,000
J. F. McQuaig.....	40,000	20,000	Janes, Oliver & Co....	....	6,000
R. T. Routh.....	....	6,000	Hon. J. Young's Stores.	108,000	28,000
Jaques, Tracy & Co.....	....	25,000	Other Stores.....	....	42,000
	....	10,000	Canal Sheds.....	....	20,000
D. J. Craig.....	....	10,000	Floating Storage.....	100,000	34,000
T. M. Bryson.....	....	17,000	Cumming & Farish....	60,000	....
	....	30,000			
			TOTALS.....	1,293,000	487,000

MONTREAL MARCH 1865

Weekly

WEEK ENDING.
January 4
11
18
25
February 1
8
15
22
29
March. 1
8
15
22
29
April.. 5
12
19
26
May.. 3
10
17
24
31
June.. 7
14
21
28
July.. 5
12
19
26
August 2
9
16
23
30
Sept.. 6
13
20
27
October 4
11
18
25
Novr.. 1
8
15
22
29
Decr.. 6
13
20
27
30
TOTALS..

FLOUR.

Weekly Receipts of Flour in 1865, compared with those of the two preceding Years.

WEEK ENDING.	1865.		1864.		1863.	
	By G. Trunk Railway. Barrels.	By Lachine Canal. Barrels.	By G. Trunk Railway. Barrels.	By Lachine Canal. Barrels.	By G. Trunk Railway. Barrels.	By Lachine Canal. Barrels.
January 4	4,587	....	2,800	....	4,842	....
11	6,100	....	5,084	....	8,867	....
18	3,000	....	8,423	....	8,697	....
25	7,273	....	6,952	....	9,785	....
February 1	5,498	....	7,556	....	9,800	....
8	6,300	....	13,086	....	9,249	....
15	5,393	....	13,912	....	4,132	....
22	3,960	....	5,464	....	5,975	....
March. 1	5,819	....	12,860	....	8,552	....
8	5,900	....	13,319	....	9,258	....
15	6,833	....	11,259	....	7,758	....
22	10,663	....	10,125	....	4,964	....
29	15,379	....	8,270	....	3,921	....
April.. 5	6,062	....	7,090	....	6,297	....
12	8,421	....	4,100	....	6,575	....
19	10,270	....	5,589	....	6,403	....
26	12,351	....	6,420	....	8,648	....
May .. 3	11,310	12,087	10,329	2,730	19,350	....
10	6,385	15,662	6,964	20,698	18,145	46,607
17	5,048	23,424	7,134	35,224	17,198	52,079
24	3,290	14,329	6,916	35,655	15,679	66,712
31	3,320	23,251	9,249	21,257	16,552	59,035
June.. 7	9,205	19,749	8,897	28,068	10,213	34,615
14	3,942	15,276	5,975	18,369	13,173	51,230
21	6,926	15,730	3,004	27,233	7,985	48,487
28	6,544	17,209	4,218	23,557	10,436	33,854
July.. 5	5,958	19,624	3,087	11,539	6,901	26,222
12	5,208	11,682	2,240	10,498	4,241	13,920
19	3,990	16,866	1,273	4,745	1,241	10,043
26	2,884	17,729	2,671	12,365	5,660	17,167
August 2	1,800	12,785	3,424	6,416	5,057	17,512
9	1,913	15,624	3,722	10,957	5,367	18,880
16	884	8,690	6,277	16,687	6,143	9,679
23	2,984	9,182	8,418	15,694	6,579	12,755
30	3,074	5,602	3,125	15,131	6,379	8,793
Sept.. 6	3,476	7,352	1,719	10,933	2,877	6,672
13	2,090	8,925	2,626	12,081	1,018	15,052
20	3,100	3,079	3,552	5,017	2,004	9,743
27	4,990	6,947	4,623	10,741	4,433	5,403
October 4	4,700	12,975	5,816	4,632	6,164	16,484
11	4,890	8,030	7,853	14,247	6,604	14,052
18	6,601	24,110	12,222	11,707	8,913	20,033
25	8,515	8,985	15,120	19,682	6,986	11,866
Novr.. 1	9,370	6,679	11,861	9,298	9,104	14,246
8	8,055	18,328	7,427	12,193	6,218	18,071
15	9,098	9,199	11,988	5,312	9,912	11,367
22	9,300	15,420	10,245	11,208	10,533	24,082
29	6,100	23,177	11,081	12,326	10,862	25,136
Decr.. 6	10,120	11,229	7,850	12,668	12,106	11,229
13	6,614	2,404	6,300	....	13,994	4,156
20	13,603	....	3,984	....	11,641	....
27	8,111	....	2,354	....	7,473	....
30	1,958	....	5,274	....	4,433	....
TOTALS..	340,586	441,340	389,637	468,868	457,926	735,182

According to the foregoing totals the receipts of Flour by Grand Trunk Railway (the figures for each week being approximates,) show a decrease in 1865 of 49,051 barrels, or about 12½ per cent., as compared with 1864; while the diminution by Lachine Canal is 27,528 barrels, or nearly 6 per cent. Adding some small quantities by another channel, the total receipts of the year 1865 were 782,216 brls.; the quantity in 1864 was 858,795 barrels; in 1863, 1,193,286 barrels; in 1862, 1,174,602 barrels; and in 1861, 1,095,339 barrels. The largest amount of Flour received during a single week in 1865, was in that ending Oct. 18, viz., 30,711 brls.; and the largest receipts in 1864 were during week ending May 21, viz., 42,571 barrels. There were 425,133 barrels of Flour manufactured in Montreal in 1865; 335,827 barrels in 1864; and 294,141 barrels in 1863.

Comparative Table of Shipments of Flour during past Two Years.

WEEK ENDING.	1865.			1864.		
	In Sea-going Vessels.	By Richelieu Co.'s Steamers.	By Montreal and Champlain RR.	In Sea-going Vessels.	By Quebec Steamers.	By Montreal and Champlain RR.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
April.....26	8,349	4,453	22,390	5,303	....	14,663
May..... 3	2,530	3,175	2,179	800	1,442	813
..... 10	7,128	2,744	2,511	3,979	275	798
..... 17	2,445	4,728	2,387	5,296	267	1,968
..... 24	2,104	3,022	2,348	17,297	329	2,343
..... 31	1,431	5,719	830	18,611	654	900
June..... 7	2,501	4,856	1,473	23,962	1,617	1,370
..... 14	1,305	3,739	1,661	23,445	638	1,960
..... 21	8,860	3,873	1,584	20,552	410	1,860
..... 28	12,932	3,537	1,484	10,826	580	1,000
July..... 5	8,579	2,741	1,456	11,158	600	1,560
..... 12	5,570	6,509	1,270	16,465	180	500
..... 19	15,474	5,174	1,294	12,409	440	962
..... 26	5,563	3,882	1,810	5,133	172	906
August... 2	7,058	3,894	1,744	2,815	329	967
..... 9	17,499	3,031	1,116	1,876	469	881
..... 16	9,594	2,039	995	9,137	717	530
..... 23	4,169	2,245	1,833	12,539	577	900
..... 30	3,305	2,016	1,901	16,861	494	814
September 6	2,747	1,917	1,018	20,111	338	1,057
..... 13	4,924	1,029	1,426	6,091	386	1,591
..... 20	5,077	2,617	1,545	9,847	283	908
..... 27	4,110	1,063	736	11,102	325	1,675
October... 4	3,368	1,809	1,765	14,308	152	641
..... 11	4,371	1,704	1,032	2,773	672	1,705
..... 18	4,747	1,525	1,922	6,661	597	1,259
..... 25	4,153	877	1,371	11,436	1,012	1,196
November 1	2,609	880	1,210	9,563	578	970
..... 8	4,141	1,081	675	15,998	536	928
..... 15	5,099	1,851	1,000	8,364	291	928
..... 22	7,126	1,851	1,318	10,692	471	1,060
..... 29	825	2,206	756	....	362	1,131
December 6	....	....	1,024	....	....	1,325
..... 13	....	....	1,002	....	....	989
..... 20	....	....	1,524	....	....	1,273
..... 27	....	....	860	....	....	1,730
..... 30	....	....	1,371	....	....	1,198
TOTALS..	179,693	91,787	73,821	345,410	16,193	57,259

MONTREAL'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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The export of Flour in sea-going vessels in 1865 was less by 165,717 barrels, or nearly 48 per cent., than in 1864,—the decrease in 1864 as contrasted with 1863 having been 180,745 barrels, or 34½ per cent. The shipments per Quebec steamers, market boats, and river craft, were 112,194 barrels. Shipments of Flour to the United States via Montreal and Champlain Railroad, show an excess of 16,562 barrels, or 29 per cent., in 1865 over 1864;—the first sum in the column of shipments by this route shows the quantity from 1st January. The shipments via Portland in ocean steamers in 1865, amounted to 26,913 barrels, being 60,940 barrels less than in 1864. The quantity entered outward at Coaticook in 1865, was 163,154 barrels; from which deduct shipments by ocean steamers, adding the remainder (136,241 barrels) to quantity shipped by Montreal and Champlain Railway (73,821 barrels,) and the quantity of Flour exported from this city to the United States is shown to have been 210,062 barrels in 1865, or an increase of 109 per cent. as compared with 1864.

The exportation of Flour from Montreal in 1865 may be concisely stated thus:—

By Grand Trunk Railway,—including quantities particularized via Portland, Coaticook, and Montreal and Champlain R. R..	309,180 brls.
By Sea-going vessels	179,293 "
By Richelieu Co.'s Steamers	91,787 "
By Barges and Schooners.....	20,407 "
By Port of St. Johns.....	4,753 "
By Lachine Canal.....	31,581 "
Total.....	637,001 brls.
Total in 1864.....	770,218 "
Total in 1863.....	789,352 "
Total in 1862.....	692,219 "

The largest quantities of Flour shipped in 1865 via River St. Lawrence were in weeks ending July 19 and Aug. 9. For the various ports to which shipments were made in 1865, see detailed and comparative statements among "Unclassed Returns."

Statement of Flour Inspected in last Four Years.

GRADES.	1865	1864	1863	1862
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
Superior Extra.....	1,736	3,928	2,638	10,517
Extra Superfine.....	5,761	27,000	50,977	41,506
Fancy Superfine.....	8,455	16,095	16,098	38,921
Superfine.....	166,809	257,427	388,903	439,338
Superfine No. 2.....	21,236	22,759	51,055	36,106
Fine.....	17,730	14,220	32,511	10,461
Middlings.....	11,502	6,219	12,913	7,053
Pollards.....	2,659	2,402	5,045	2,609
Sour.....	3,013	7,120	32,384	20,298
Rejected.....	7,757	6,282	25,973	15,511
Rye.....	.....	2	3	371
TOTALS.....	246,658	363,454	618,520	626,691½

These figures show a decrease of 32 per cent. in 1865 as contrasted with 1864; the diminution in the latter year as compared with 1863 being 41½ per cent. The quantity of Flour inspected in 1865 was nearly 20½ per cent. of the aggregate quantities (1,207,352 barrels) received and manufactured in this city; the ratio in 1864 was nearly 3½ per cent.

Comparative Prices of No. 1 Superfine Flour from Canada Wheat, during past Five Years.

DATE OF QUOTATION.	1865		1864		1863		1862	1861
	Per Brl. of 196 lbs.		Per Brl. of 196 lbs.		Per Brl. of 196 lbs.		Per Brl.	Per Brl.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
January 6	4.20	@ 4.30	4.20	@ 4.25	4.40	@ 4.45	5.10	5.15
..... 13	4.20	.. 4.27½	4.20	.. 4.30	4.50	.. 4.55	5.00	5.30
..... 20	4.25	.. 4.30	4.22½	.. 4.27	4.52½	.. 4.57½	4.80	5.40
..... 27	4.25	.. 4.30	4.30	.. 4.35	4.50	.. 4.55	4.80	5.40
February 3	4.25	.. 4.30	4.35	.. 4.45	4.40	.. 4.50	4.80	5.40
..... 10	4.25	.. 4.30	4.35	.. 4.40	4.45	.. 4.50	5.05	5.40
..... 17	4.25	.. 4.30	4.25	.. 4.30	4.40	.. 4.50	5.05	5.35
..... 24	4.25	.. 4.40	4.15	.. 4.25	4.35	.. 4.40	5.05	5.40
March 3	4.40	.. 4.50	4.25	.. 4.30	4.30	.. 4.37½	5.05	5.50
..... 10	4.45	.. 4.60	4.12½	.. 4.20	4.30	.. 4.37½	5.10	5.30
..... 17	4.55	.. 4.70	4.12½	.. 4.20	4.30	.. 4.37½	5.00	5.15
..... 24	4.50	.. 4.65	4.12½	.. 4.17	4.30	.. 4.37½	4.95	5.15
..... 31	4.55	.. 4.65	4.12½	.. 4.17	4.35	.. 4.45	4.90	5.15
April 7	4.65	.. 4.80	4.10	.. 4.15	4.45	.. 4.50	4.90	5.15
..... 14	4.90	.. 5.05	4.05	.. 4.10	4.35	.. 4.40	4.70	5.15
..... 21	4.87½	.. 5.05	4.10	.. 4.15	4.35	.. 4.40	4.55	5.10
..... 28	4.80	.. 5.00	4.10	.. 4.15	4.30	.. 4.37½	4.70	5.10
May 5	4.75	.. 4.90	4.00	.. 4.10	4.40	.. 4.45	5.05	5.00
..... 12	4.85	.. 4.95	4.00	.. 4.10	4.35	.. 4.45	4.80	4.95
..... 19	5.10	.. 5.20	3.90	.. 4.00	4.35	.. 4.42½	4.60	5.00
..... 26	5.30	.. 5.50	4.00	.. 4.05	4.20	.. 4.27½	4.55	4.95
June 2	5.20	.. 5.40	3.85	.. 4.00	4.00	.. 4.10	4.25	4.90
..... 9	5.20	.. 5.30	3.75	.. 3.85	4.00	.. 4.15	4.40	4.70
..... 16	5.00	.. 5.25	3.77½	.. 3.85	4.05	.. 4.10	4.55	4.50
..... 23	5.00	.. 5.25	3.85	.. 3.95	4.00	.. 0.00	4.60	4.10
..... 30	4.95	.. 5.25	3.85	.. 3.90	3.90	.. 4.00	4.55	4.00
July 7	4.80	.. 5.00	3.85	.. 3.90	3.90	.. 4.00	4.60	4.10
..... 14	4.80	.. 5.20	4.00	.. 4.05	3.90	.. 4.05	4.65	4.25
..... 21	4.65	.. 5.10	4.20	.. 4.30	4.25	.. 4.40	4.60	4.50
..... 28	4.65	.. 5.00	4.40	.. 4.50	4.25	.. 4.30	4.65	4.60
August 4	4.65	.. 5.00	4.50	.. 4.60	4.10	.. 4.15	4.50	4.35
..... 11	4.65	.. 5.00	4.50	.. 4.60	4.10	.. 4.15	4.55	4.40
..... 18	4.65	.. 5.00	4.45	.. 4.55	4.00	.. 4.10	4.75	4.35
..... 25	5.10	.. 5.25	4.15	.. 4.25	3.85	.. 4.05	4.80	4.35
September 1	5.40	.. 5.50	4.15	.. 4.25	3.95	.. 4.15	4.70	4.50
..... 8	5.40	.. 5.50	4.15	.. 4.25	3.95	.. 4.15	4.70	4.50
..... 15	5.50	.. 5.60	4.15	.. 4.30	4.00	.. 4.20	4.85	4.55
..... 22	5.50	.. 5.75	4.15	.. 4.30	4.00	.. 4.20	4.90	4.55
..... 29	5.90	.. 6.25	4.20	.. 4.40	4.10	.. 4.30	4.80	4.80
October 6	6.00	.. 6.50	4.20	.. 4.40	4.10	.. 4.25	4.60	5.00
..... 13	6.20	.. 6.75	4.20	.. 4.35	4.05	.. 4.15	4.20	5.25
..... 20	6.20	.. 6.50	4.15	.. 4.25	4.00	.. 4.15	4.50	5.60
..... 27	6.20	.. 6.35	4.00	.. 4.15	4.00	.. 4.10	4.70	5.45
November 3	6.15	.. 6.30	4.05	.. 4.15	4.10	.. 4.15	4.50	5.50
..... 10	6.15	.. 6.30	4.10	.. 4.20	4.05	.. 4.20	4.45	5.50
..... 17	6.15	.. 6.30	4.20	.. 4.30	4.10	.. 4.20	4.40	5.45
..... 24	6.10	.. 6.25	4.25	.. 4.30	4.25	.. 4.30	4.57½	5.20
December 1	5.75	.. 6.10	4.22½	.. 4.30	4.25	.. 4.35	4.45	5.15
..... 8	5.50	.. 5.85	4.12½	.. 4.20	4.10	.. 4.20	4.35	5.10
..... 15	5.10	.. 5.50	4.12½	.. 4.20	4.15	.. 4.20	4.45	5.10
..... 22	5.20	.. 5.50	4.15	.. 4.20	4.20	.. 4.25	0.00	5.10
..... 29	5.20	.. 5.50	4.20	.. 4.30	4.15	.. 4.25	4.50	5.15

MILLEN'S BIRMINGHAM

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TOTALS.

WHEAT.

Weekly Receipts of Wheat in 1865, compared with those of the two preceding Years.

1861 Per Brl. \$ c.	WEEK ENDING.	1865.		1864.		1863.	
		By G. Trunk Railway.	By Lachine Canal.	By G. Trunk Railway.	By Lachine Canal.	By G. Trunk Railway.	By Lachine Canal.
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
5.15							
5.30							
5.40	January 4	8,850	....	6,650	....	2,708	....
5.40	11	10,180	....	6,650	....	6,305	....
5.40	18	11,550	....	10,500	....	7,960	....
5.40	25	15,735	....	7,000	....	13,449	....
5.35	February 1	2,100	....	3,863	....	17,598	....
5.40	8	2,800	....	7,718	....	19,950	....
5.50	15	4,150	....	8,780	....	15,316	....
5.30	22	7,350	....	1,950	....	14,016	....
5.15	March. 1	10,440	....	4,590	....	14,024	....
5.15	8	7,000	....	6,305	....	8,780	....
5.15	15	4,135	....	11,202	....	700	....
5.15	22	5,950	....	11,705	....	1,750	....
5.15	29	5,235	....	5,950	....	1,750	....
5.10	April.. 5	14,000	....	3,500	....	1,000	....
5.10	12	7,950	....	700	....	....	....
5.00	19	7,300	....	....	....	350	....
4.95	26	7,700	....	700	....	350	....
5.00	May... 3	2,607	....	....	9,569	....	....
4.95	10	5,950	67,312	1,750	105,316	1,400	153,992
4.90	17	5,250	71,809	8,401	73,078	4,790	193,737
4.70	24	4,200	74,961	7,350	171,884	8,005	349,727
4.50	31	2,100	63,168	9,100	131,258	7,165	513,014
4.10	June.. 7	3,150	162,798	13,300	263,167	5,223	297,857
4.00	14	350	189,411	7,875	380,464	12,600	379,869
4.10	21	2,100	101,694	2,450	186,746	9,150	328,782
4.25	28	2,450	70,036	8,750	191,286	5,950	245,800
4.50	July.. 5	4,200	141,667	6,300	91,317	11,046	210,225
4.60	12	1,750	97,846	7,902	219,736	8,012	212,212
4.35	19	1,720	42,513	2,800	240,734	4,900	127,363
4.40	26	1,750	179,313	3,150	119,106	6,657	84,701
4.35	August 2	4,200	102,058	6,650	52,846	2,800	213,453
4.35	9	....	35,267	8,050	149,193	8,408	185,496
4.50	16	2,100	65,221	4,530	128,720	3,850	161,988
4.50	23	4,900	43,620	1,750	360,061	3,850	100,224
4.55	30	10,500	2,119	3,150	267,000	1,400	148,935
4.80	Sept.. 6	7,000	....	....	161,347	350	22,676
5.00	13	9,450	9,989	2,800	92,668	700	51,568
5.00	20	5,950	33,453	5,650	79,683	8,990	43,712
5.25	27	9,800	36,410	8,400	79,598	11,760	72,121
5.60	October 4	7,000	31,834	8,400	24,583	24,967	77,954
5.45	11	14,000	42,317	16,800	23,330	26,439	51,794
5.50	18	13,350	77,914	34,900	32,680	25,714	100,231
5.50	25	16,550	58,498	29,708	75,326	21,818	184,804
5.45	Novr.. 1	23,494	127,372	23,150	51,861	23,385	133,354
5.20	8	15,050	65,557	12,250	....	17,166	178,582
5.15	15	22,900	52,932	3,500	....	6,655	92,900
5.10	22	15,050	22,921	4,200	7,070	7,287	25,100
5.10	29	31,150	85,229	4,550	12	7,700	9,691
5.10	Decr.. 6	25,523	46,406	10,150	....	12,250	18,237
5.15	13	19,350	....	5,950	....	13,099	....
	20	9,450	....	1,400	....	11,900	....
	27	10,150	....	7,700	....	11,900	....
	30	....	....	10,500	....	9,450	....
	TOTALS..	447,029	2,201,645	424,572	3,769,639	539,020	4,970,099

The preceding statement (the weekly figures being approximates) shows an increase of 22,457 bushels, or 5½ per cent., in the receipts of Wheat by Grand Trunk Railway in 1865 as compared with 1864,—there having been a decrease in the latter year of 21¼ per cent. as contrasted with 1863. The decrease in receipts of Wheat by Lachiae Canal was 1,567,994 bushels, or 44½ per cent., in 1865 as compared with 1864, the diminution in the latter year being a trifle over 24 per cent. as contrasted with 1863. The aggregate receipts in 1865 were 2,648,674 bushels; in 1864, 4,194,217 bushels; in 1863, 5,509,143 bushels; in 1862, 8,534,172 bushels; and in 1861, 7,738,084 bushels. The largest receipts in 1865 were 189,761 bushels during week ending June 14.

Comparative Table of Shipments of Wheat during past Three Years.

WEEK ENDING.	1865.	1864.	1863.
	By St. Lawrence River. Bushels.	By St. Lawrence River. Bushels.	By St. Lawrence River. Bushels.
May .....	.....	.....	19,922
.....17	.....	37,178	20,309
.....24	13,837	45,760	89,807
.....31	5,800	49,555	155,852
June	10,174	123,002	342,479
.....7	15,510	117,745	247,565
.....14	45,448	173,590	325,865
.....21	70,890	138,649	315,951
.....28	48,811	117,304	253,781
July	40,404	112,000	201,517
.....5	76,152	113,595	176,972
.....12	26,000	89,703	109,127
.....19	31,343	98,509	114,143
.....26	82,703	80,948	204,587
August.....	51,539	95,286	123,710
.....2	.....	147,537	66,629
.....9	18,593	117,291	151,457
.....16	9,432	124,158	118,867
.....23	7,067	55,487	68,785
.....30	.....	80,729	79,137
September.....	.....	54,507	30,260
.....6	.....	122,535	29,660
.....13	.....	43,116	25,407
.....20	.....	39,651	26,087
.....27	.....	62,423	94,695
October	14,064	19,639	140,489
.....4	.....	29,054	99,069
.....11	.....	11,912	67,755
.....18	.....	28,629	41,312
.....25	.....	.....	.....
November	13,297	.....	.....
.....1	.....	.....	.....
.....8	.....	.....	.....
.....15	.....	.....	.....
.....22	.....	.....	.....
.....29	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS.....	581,064	2,329,492	3,741,146

The shipments of Wheat, in sea-going vessels, by the River St. Lawrence in 1865, show a decrease of 1,748,428 bushels, as compared with 1864; the decrease in the latter year as contrasted with 1863, being 1,411,654 bushels. The shipments via Portland in ocean-steamers during 1865 were 10,279 bushels; via Port of St. John's, 61,355 bushels. The exports by Montreal and Champlain Railroad to the United States in 1865 amounted

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to 38,538 bushels, while 52,305 bushels were shipped via Lachine Canal. The entire shipments of Wheat from Montreal in 1865 may be thus summarized:—

	Bushels.
By Grand Trunk Railway, (including quantity shipped by ocean-steamers) ..	88,369
By River St. Lawrence	581,064
By Richelieu Co.'s Steamers	4,845
Via Port of St. John's	61,355
By Lachine Canal	52,305
Total	787,938

The entire shipments in 1864 amounted to 2,406,531 bushels; in 1863, 3,812,170 bushels; in 1862, 7,019, 945 bushels. The largest shipments via River St. Lawrence in 1865 were during week ending August 9; in 1864, during week corresponding with June 21; and in 1863, during week corresponding with June 7. For the various ports to which wheat was shipped during 1865, see detailed and comparative statements among "Unclassed Papers."

Comparative Table of Wheat Inspected in Montreal during past Three Years.

GRADES.	1865	1864	1863
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
<i>Canada Wheat.</i>			
White Winter, No. 1
White Winter, No. 2
Extra Spring Wheat
Spring, No. 1, Bright
Spring, No. 1	74,393
Spring, No. 2	17,000	69,647
Rejected Wheat, of all kinds
Rejected Spring	17,609	7,000	42,589
Rejected No. 2, White Winter	73,196
<i>Canada Wheat, ex-cars.</i>			
Spring, No. 1, Bright	3,500
Rejected Spring	2,450
White Winter, No. 2	3,150
Rejected White	1,150
Spring, No. 1	1,050
Spring, No. 2	16,450
<i>Wheat from Western United States.</i>			
Chicago Red Winter, No. 1
Chicago Spring, No. 1	51,550	10,000	105,421
Chicago Spring, No. 2	5,000	23,420	12,085
Milwaukee Spring, No. 1	103,854	199,272	548,267
Milwaukee Spring, No. 2	18,520	26,706
Amber Iowa
Michigan White Winter, No. 1	9,700
Michigan White Winter, No. 2	34,216
Michigan Red Winter, No. 1	58,895
Michigan Red Winter, No. 2
Ohio Red Winter, No. 1	21,280	.....
Ohio Red Winter, No. 2	10,000
Rejected Chicago Spring	8,400	34,647
Rejected Milwaukee Spring	33,877	.....
Rejected Red Winter	9,600	10,000
TOTALS	178,013	349,269	1,137,512

The variations in prices of No. 1 Chicago Spring Wheat in Montreal during the year 1865, were from 93c. @ \$1.26,—the lowest point being touched early in July, and the highest in October. The range of quotations in 1864 was from 86c. @ 97c.; in 1863, from 86c. @ 99c.; in 1862, from 92½c. @ \$1.07; and in 1861, from 90c. @ \$1.20.

Comparative Prices of No. 1 Chicago Spring Wheat, during past Four Years.

DATE OF QUOTATION.	1865		1864		1863		1862	
	Per Bushel of 60 lbs.		Per Bushel of 60 lbs.		Per Bushel of 60 lbs.		Per Bushel of 60 lbs.	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
May	5	1.00 @	....	....	1.00	....	....	....
.....	12	1.00	....	....	1.00	....	....	....
.....	19	1.07½	....	....	1.00	....	1.03 @	1.05
.....	26	1.10	.. 1.12½	0.87½ @	0.89	0.96 @	0.97	0.98 .. 1.00
June	2	1.06	.. 1.09	0.86	.. 0.87	0.96	.. 0.97	0.98 .. 1.00
.....	9	1.01	.. 1.02	0.86	.. 0.87	0.97	.. 0.98	1.00 .. 1.02
.....	16	0.97½	.. 1.00	0.89	.. 0.90	0.98	.. 0.99	1.00 .. 1.02
.....	23	0.97½	.. 1.00	0.91	.. 0.92	0.95	.. 0.97	1.00 .. 1.02
.....	30	0.97½	.. 0.98	0.92	.. 0.93	0.97	.. 0.98	1.04 .. 1.06
July	7	0.93	.. 0.95	0.94	.. 0.95	0.97	.. 0.98	1.05 .. 1.07
.....	14	0.94	.. 0.96	0.95	.. ....	0.96	.. 0.97	1.00 .. 1.02½
.....	21	0.94	.. 0.95	0.96	.. 0.97	0.95	.. 0.96	1.01 .. 1.02
.....	28	0.95	.. 0.96	0.94	.. 0.95	0.95	.. 0.96	1.00 .. 1.02
August	4	0.94	.. 0.96	0.94	.. 0.95	0.95	.. 0.96	1.01 .. 1.04
.....	11	0.95	.. 0.96	0.94	.. 0.95	0.90	.. 0.92½	1.04 .. 1.06
.....	18	0.96	.. 0.97	0.90	.. 0.93	0.88	.. 0.90	1.02 .. 1.04
.....	25	1.02½	.. 1.05	0.88	.. 0.90	0.87	.. 0.89	1.02 .. 1.03
September	1	1.07½	.. 1.10	0.87	.. 0.89	0.87	.. 0.89	1.02 .. 1.03
.....	8	1.10	.. ....	0.87	.. 0.89	0.90	.. ....	1.02 .. 1.03
.....	15	1.12½	.. 1.15	0.90	.. 0.91	0.90	.. ....	1.02 .. 1.03
.....	22	1.12½	.. 1.15	0.90	.. 0.91	0.90	.. 0.91	1.02 .. 1.03
.....	29	1.13	.. 1.16	0.90	.. 0.91	0.90	.. ....	1.00 .. 1.01
October	6	1.16	.. 1.20	0.90	.. 0.91	0.90	.. ....	0.95 .. 0.97½
.....	13	1.20	.. 1.26	0.90	.. ....	0.87	.. 0.89	0.92½ .. 0.95
.....	20	1.20	.. 1.26	0.90	.. ....	0.86	.. 0.87	0.97 .. 1.00
.....	27	1.18	.. 1.22½	0.89	.. 0.90	0.87	.. 0.88	0.97 .. 1.00
November	3	1.18	.. 1.22	0.89	.. 0.90	0.87	.. 0.88	0.97½ .. 1.00
.....	10	1.20	.. 1.25	0.90	.. ....	0.88	.. 0.89	0.95 .. 0.97½
.....	17	1.20	.. 1.25	0.90	.. ....	....	.. ....	0.95 .. 0.97½
.....	24	1.20	.. 1.22½	0.90	.. ....	....	.. ....	0.95 .. 0.97½
December	1	1.15	.. 1.20	0.90	.. ....	....	.. ....	0.95 .. 0.97½

There were no quotations reported for Ohio or Michigan Winter Wheat in 1865.

The price of No. 1 Upper Canada Spring Wheat in 1865 ranged from 96c. @ \$1.30. The lowest rate prevailed in the early part of the year, and the highest prices ruled during October and November,—the figures given in December being nominal. The range during 1864, was 85c. @ 98c.; in 1863, 87c. @ \$1.00; and in 1862, 90c. @ \$1.08. See table of prices during past five years given on next page.

Comparative Prices of Upper Canada Spring Wheat, during past Five Years.

DATE OF QUOTATION.	1865		1864		1863		1862	1861
	Per Bu. of 60 lbs.		Per Bu. of 60 lbs.		Per Bu. of 60 lbs.		Per Bush.	Per Bush.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
January	1	0.96 @	0.92½ @	0.93	0.92 @	0.94	1.06	1.07½
.....	6	0.96 @	0.92½ ..	0.93	0.92 ..	0.94	1.05	1.10
.....	13	0.96 ..	0.92½ ..	0.93	0.93 ..	0.95	1.01	1.15
.....	20	0.96 ..	0.92½ ..	0.94	0.93 ..	0.95	1.03	1.15
.....	27	0.96 .. 0.97½	0.93 ..	0.95	0.94 ..	0.96	1.03	1.12
February	3	0.96 .. 0.97½	0.94 ..	0.96	0.92 ..	0.95	1.06	1.16
.....	10	0.96 .. 0.97½	0.94 ..	0.96	0.90 ..	0.93	1.07	1.13
.....	17	0.96 .. 0.97½	0.93 ..	0.95	0.90 ..	0.92½	1.07	1.13
.....	24	0.96 .. 0.97½	0.93 ..	0.95	0.90 ..	0.92½	1.07	1.13
March	3	0.96 .. 0.97½	0.93 ..	0.95	0.90 ..	0.92½	1.08	1.13
.....	10	1.00 ..	0.93 ..	0.95	0.90 ..	0.92½	1.05	1.13
.....	17	1.00 ..	0.93 ..	0.95	0.90 ..	0.92½	1.04	1.13
.....	24	1.00 ..	0.93 ..	0.95	0.90 ..	0.92½	1.03	1.13
.....	31	1.00 ..	0.93 ..	0.95	0.90 ..	0.92½	1.03	1.13
April	7	1.00 ..	0.93 ..	0.95	0.90 ..	0.92½	1.00	1.13
.....	13	1.00 ..	0.92 ..	0.93	0.92 ..	0.96	1.03	1.15
.....	21	1.00 ..	0.92 ..	0.93	0.95 ..	0.99	1.03	1.15
.....	28	1.00 ..	0.88 ..	0.90	0.95 ..	0.99	1.03	1.15
May	5	1.00 .. 1.05	0.87½ ..	0.89	0.95 ..	0.99	1.03	1.15
.....	12	1.12½ ..	0.90 ..	0.91	0.95 ..	0.99	0.98	1.15
.....	19	1.15 .. 1.20	0.89 ..	0.90	0.92 ..	0.94	0.96	1.14
.....	26	1.20 .. 1.25	0.87 ..	0.88	0.92 ..	0.94	0.97½	1.13
June	2	1.20 .. 1.25	0.85 ..	0.87	0.92 ..	0.94	0.96	1.10
.....	9	1.15 .. 1.20	0.87 ..	0.89	0.90 ..	0.94	0.97½	1.10
.....	16	1.15 .. 1.20	0.87 ..	0.89	0.90 ..	0.94	1.00	1.00
.....	23	1.15 .. 1.20	0.88 ..	0.90	0.90 ..	0.94	0.98	0.95
.....	30	1.05 ..	0.91 ..	0.93	0.90 ..	0.95	1.05	0.90
July	7	1.00 .. 1.05	0.96 ..	0.97½	0.90 ..	0.95	1.02	0.92½
.....	14	1.00 .. 1.05	0.96 ..	0.97½	0.90 ..	0.95	1.03	0.94
.....	21	1.00 .. 1.05	0.96 ..	0.97½	0.90 ..	0.95	1.00	0.90
.....	28	1.00 .. 1.05	0.96 ..	0.97½	0.90 ..	0.95	1.00	0.95
August	4	1.00 .. 1.05	0.96 ..	0.97	0.90 ..	0.94	1.00	0.95
.....	11	1.00 .. 1.05	0.92½ ..	0.95	0.87½ ..	0.92½	1.03	0.95
.....	18	1.10 .. 1.15	0.92½ ..	0.95	0.87½ ..	0.91	1.00	0.93
.....	25	1.10 .. 1.15	0.90 ..	0.92½	0.87½ ..	0.91	1.00	0.95
September	1	1.15 .. 1.17½	0.90 ..	0.91½	0.87½ ..	0.91	1.01	0.95
.....	8	1.15 .. 1.17½	0.90 ..	0.91½	0.87½ ..	0.91	1.00	1.00
.....	15	1.15 .. 1.20	0.90 ..	0.91½	0.90 ..	0.92	0.99	1.00
.....	22	1.20 .. 1.25	0.90 ..	0.91½	0.88 ..	0.92	0.93	1.10
.....	29	1.25 .. 1.30	0.90 ..	0.91½	0.87 ..	0.91	0.93	1.12½
October	6	1.22½ .. 1.27½	0.89 ..	0.91	0.87 ..	0.90	0.92	1.12
.....	13	1.22½ .. 1.27½	0.88 ..	0.90	0.87 ..	0.90	0.94	1.14
.....	20	1.22½ .. 1.27½	0.88 ..	0.90	0.88 ..	0.90	0.97	1.16
.....	27	1.22½ .. 1.27½	0.88 ..	0.90	0.88 ..	0.90	0.93	1.15
November	3	1.22½ .. 1.27½	0.89 ..	0.91	0.88 ..	0.90	0.95	1.05
.....	10	1.22½ .. 1.27½	0.90 ..	0.92	0.89 ..	0.91	0.96	1.05
.....	17	1.22½ .. 1.27½	0.92 ..	0.94	0.90 ..	0.94	0.96	1.06
.....	24	1.22½ .. 1.27½	0.92 ..	0.94	0.90 ..	0.92	0.94	1.06
December	1	0.92 .. 0.94	0.90 ..	0.92	0.90 ..	0.92	0.94	1.05
.....	8	0.92 .. 0.94	0.92 ..	0.94	0.90 ..	0.92	0.94	1.05
.....	15	0.92 .. 0.94	0.92 ..	0.94	0.92 ..	0.93	0.94	1.04
.....	22	1.16 .. 1.20	0.95 ..	0.00	0.92 ..	0.92½	0.94	1.04
.....	29	1.16 .. 1.20	0.96 ..	0.00

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MAIZE.

Weekly Receipts of Maize in 1865, compared with those of the two preceding Years.

WEEK ENDING.	1865.	1864.	1863.
	By Lachine Canal. Bushels.	By Lachine Canal. Bushels.	By Lachine Canal. Bushels.
May	3	....	22,325
.....	10	20	53,023
.....	17	....	50,958
.....	24	....	153,656
.....	31	100	64,772
June	7	677	91,439
.....	14	....	29,728
.....	21	....	43,508
.....	28	....	14,400
July	5	122	45,673
.....	12	....	60,304
.....	19	12,313	49,175
.....	26	....	27,800
August	2	21,245	68,579
.....	9	31,523	....
.....	16	....	41,604
.....	23	38,841	7,285
.....	30	31,866	....
September	6	....	15,400
.....	13	72	....
.....	20	....	16,000
.....	27	36	....
October	4	....	....
.....	11	128,070	....
.....	18	117,453	....
.....	25	27,440	....
November	1	63,380	....
.....	8	15,000	12,263
.....	15	131,603	....
.....	22	56,803	5,732
.....	29	47,779	....
December	6	6,752	9,000
TOTALS	934,071	158,162	831,361

In the Report for 1864, a very large decrease in the receipts of Maize was noted; the figures for 1865 show an entirely different result. The arrivals by Lachine Canal last year indicate an increase of 775,909 bushels, as compared with 1864,—the receipts of the latter year being less by 703,199 bushels, or 81½ per cent., than in 1863; the decrease in 1863 as compared with 1862, was 1,799,900 bushels. A large amount of the receipts by Canal in 1865, came to hand in October and November; the bulk of the receipts in 1864 were during the months of July, August, and September. No receipts worth mentioning by Railway in 1865;—the whole quantity for the year was 934,421 bushels.

Comparative Table of Shipments of Maize, during past Three Years.

WEEK ENDING.	1865.		1864.	1863.
	Entered Outward at Coaticook. Bushels.	By St. Lawrence River. Bushels.	Entered Outward at Coaticook. Bushels.	By St. Lawrence River. Bushels.
May	3	22,617	.....	.....
.....	10	776	.....	21,973
.....	17	.....	.....	.....
.....	24	.....	.....	38,292
.....	31	.....	.....	101,220
June	7	.....	.....	135,320
.....	14	.....	8,786	54,330
.....	21	.....	36,144	26,047
.....	28	.....	29,552	35,974
July	5	.....	19,840	50,308
.....	12	.....	12,129	2,764
.....	19	.....	13,044	71,105
.....	26	.....	8,000	.....
August.....	2	.....	298	8,220
.....	9	.....	300	17,000
.....	16	.....	28,520	21,727
.....	23	.....	.....	.....
.....	30	.....	6,111	.....
September.....	6	.....	.....	2,040
.....	13	.....	24,090	14,461
.....	20	.....	30,673	2,200
.....	27	.....	.....	35,164
October	4	.....	10,707	.....
.....	11	.....	.....	.....
.....	18	.....	48,498	.....
.....	25	.....	149,613	.....
November	1	.....	27,132	136
.....	8	.....	66,393	.....
.....	15	.....	80,743	.....
.....	22	.....	35,007	.....
.....	29	.....	19,026	4,000
December	6	17,570	.....	7,500
.....	13	.....	.....	2,800
.....	20	.....	.....	800
.....	27	.....	.....	.....
.....	30	750	.....	.....
TOTALS.....		41,713	654,606	15,100
				638,281

There were no shipments of Maize to Great Britain from Montreal, via the River St. Lawrence during 1864, the figures in the column for that year indicating the quantity sent into the United States via Port of Coaticook. The quantities exported by the St. Lawrence route in 1865 exceeded the shipments of 1863, by 16,325 bushels. The quantities carried from this city during 1865 were by the following routes:—

In sea-going vessels via River St. Lawrence.....	Bushels.
By Grand Trunk Railway, including quantities entered outward at St. Johns and Coaticook.....	654,606
By Lachine Canal.....	75,779
	4,464

Total..... 734,849

GIFFIN'S BIRMINGHAM & CO. LTD.
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Oct... 6
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.....27
Nov.. 3
.....10
.....17
.....24
Dec... 1
..... 8
.....15
.....22
.....29

Quantities of Maize Inspected in 1865, 1864, 1863 and 1862.

1863.	GRADES.	1865 Bushels.	1864 Bushels.	1863 Bushels.	1862 Bushels.
St. Lawrence River.	Mixed Western.....	5,7967	None inspected.	725,618	252,537
Bushels.	Yellow.....	.....		22,390	.....
.....	White.....	.....		53,317	.....
.....	Rejected.....	4,74 0		23,100	264,827
21,973	TOTALS.....	62,707	.....	824,425	517,264

It will be seen from the following table of rates, that during the latter half of the season of navigation in 1865, the price of Maize ranged from 58c. @ 64c. per bushel. The range of prices in 1864 was 58c. @ 82½c.; in 1863, 48c. @ 75c.; in 1862, 42c. @ 49c.; in 1861, 40c. @ 56c.; and in 1860, 55c. @ 75c.

Comparative Prices of Maize, during past Six Years.

DATE OF QUOTATION.	1865		1864		1863		1862		1861		1860	
	¢ Bush. 56 lbs.	¢	¢ Bush. 56 lbs.	¢	¢ Bush. 56 lbs.	¢	¢ Bush. 56 lbs.	¢	¢ Bush. 56 lbs.	¢ Bush. 56 lbs.	¢	¢ Bush. 56 lbs.
.....	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
May.. 5	.....	.....	[None in market.]	.....	.50 @ .51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.70 @ .75	.....	.....
.....12	.65 .. .75	.....	.....	.....	.51 .. .52	.....	.....	.55	.....	.70	.....	.....
14,461	.60 .. .65	.....	.....	.....	.51 .. .52	.....	.....	.55	.....	.70	.....	.....
.....26	.60 .. .65	.....	.....	.....	.48	.....	.....	.54 @ .56	.....	.65 .. .70	.....	.....
2,200	.58 .. .60	.....	.....	.....	.48	.....	.....	.45	.....	.65	.....	.....
35,164	.57 .. .60	.....	.....	.....	.49 .. .49½	.46 @ .48	.....	.45 .. .50	.....	.65	.....	.....
.....	.57 .. .60	.....	.....	.....	.49 .. .49½	.46½ .. .47	.....	.45 .. .50	.....	.65	.....	.....
.....	.57 .. .60	.....	.....	.....	.49½ .. .50	.48 .. .49	.....	.40 .. .45	.....	.65	.....	.....
.....	.57 .. .60	.....	.....	.....	.49½ .. .50	.48 .. .49	.....	.....	.....	.65	.....	.....
136	.57 .. .60	.....	.....	.....	.50 .. .51	.48 .. .49	.....	.40 .. .44	.....	.65	.....	.....
.....	.57 .. .60	.....	.....	.....	.50	.46 .. .48	.....	.40 .. .44	.....	.60	.....	.....
.....	.55 .. .57	.....	.....	.....	.50	.45 .. .46	.....	.45	.....	.55 .. .60	.....	.....
.....	.60	.....	.64	.....	.50 .. .51	.45	.....	.45	.....	.55 .. .60	.....	.....
.....	.60	.....	.64	.....	.50 .. .51	.45 .. .46	.....	.44 .. .46	.....	.55 .. .60	.....	.....
.....	.60	.....	.64	.....	.50 .. .51	.44 .. .45	.....	.45 .. .46½	.....	.57½	.....	.....
.....	.58 .. .60	.....	.64	.....	.50	.45 .. .46	.....	.46	.....	.57½	.....	.....
.....	.62 .. .64	.....	.58 @ .61	.....	.50	.45 .. .46	.....	.45 .. .46	.....	.57½	.....	.....
.....	.62 .. .64	.....	.58 .. .60	.....	.50	.46 .. .47	.....	.46	.....	.57½ .. .60	.....	.....
.....	.62 .. .64	.....	.58 .. .60	.....	.54 .. .55	.48 .. .49	.....	.46 .. .46½	.....	.65	.....	.....
.....	.62 .. .64	.....	.58 .. .60	.....	.55	.48 .. .49	.....	.47½ .. .50	.....	.60 .. .65	.....	.....
.....	.62 .. .63	.....	.60 .. .63	.....	.55	.47 .. .48	.....	.53 .. .55	.....	.60 .. .65	.....	.....
.....	.62 .. .63	.....	.60 .. .63	.....	.60	.45 .. .46	.....	.52½ .. .55	.....	.60 .. .65	.....	.....
638,281	.61 .. .62	.....	.60 .. .63	.....	.60 .. .65	.....	.....	.53 .. .54	.....	.60 .. .65	.....	.....
.....	.61 .. .62	.....	.....	.....	.60 .. .65	.42 .. .43	.....	.53 .. .54	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.61 .. .62	.....	.....	.....	.60 .. .65	.44 .. .45	.....	.53	.....	.63	.....	.....
.....	.61 .. .62	.....	.....	.....	.67 .. .68	.44 .. .45	.....	.55 .. .56	.....	.63	.....	.....
.....	.61 .. .62	.....	.....	.....	.75	.44 .. .45	.....	.55 .. .56	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.61 .. .62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.50 .. .52½	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.60	.....	.75	.....	.....	.44 .. .45	.....	.50 .. .52½	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.58 .. .60	.....	.75	.....	.....	.44 .. .45	.....	.52½ .. .55	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.57 .. .58	.....	.77 .. .80	.....	.....	.47 .. .49	.....	.52½ .. .55	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.57 .. .58	.....	.80 .. .82½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.57 .. .58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.57 .. .58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

734,849

PEAS.

Comparative Receipts of Peas during past Three Years.

WEEK ENDING.	1865.		1864.		1863.	
	By G. Trunk Railway. Bushels.	By Lachine Canal. Bushels.	By G. Trunk Railway. Bushels.	By Lachine Canal. Bushels.	By G. Trunk Railway. Bushels.	By Lachine Canal. Bushels.
January 4	....	....	350	....	92	....
11	100	....	....	....	....	....
18	....	....	....	....	....	....
25	....	....	20	....	....	....
February 1	....	....	....	....	....	....
8	....	....	350	....	350	....
15	....	....	....	....	1,839	....
22	....	....	48	....	....	....
March. 1	....	....	....	....	....	....
8	....	....	48	....	....	....
15	1,050	....	....	....	222	....
22	....	....	50	....	....	....
29	....	....	202	....	544	....
April. 5	....	....	1,050	....	....	....
12	....	....	....	....	....	....
19	200	....	....	....	....	....
26	350	....	....	....	350	....
May... 3	160	48	....	....	....	....
10	....	36,225	....	12,070	350	6,909
17	....	20	100	5,400	850	20,952
24	....	6,931	....	9,768	....	40,076
31	264	885	....	19,960	....	89,483
June.. 7	147	5,583	....	11,412	1,750	39,234
14	....	560	1,744	42,862	....	76,336
21	....	580	....	2,117	....	29,505
28	382	6,368	....	25,103	1,210	28,199
July.. 5	170	525	100	19,672	1,097	19,829
12	740	24	....	269	734	14,187
19	....	1,727	1,400	6,546	350	1,056
26	....	....	1,500	674	250	3,532
August 2	....	188	....	2,400	....	4,858
9	....	5,067	56	212	....	11,456
16	....	....	350	184	367	182
23	700	....	....	3,153	....	330
30	3,850	317	28	210	350	406
Sept'r.. 6	3,800	....	....	1,328	....	172
13	1,750	11,230	....	....	40	627
20	700	22,319	....	....	....	2,260
27	1,365	17,617	....	9,144	....	165
October 4	2,800	44,272	....	74	210	860
11	1,100	25,433	350	23,374	2,035	18,944
18	703	30,590	....	29,548	328	6,672
25	4,662	20,332	1,400	31,423	1,246	38,951
Nov'r.. 1	4,374	34,430	700	36,320	....	38,355
8	4,550	33,562	700	18,015	....	60,060
15	4,200	50,032	700	3,416	....	67,308
22	2,100	23,272	....	28,644	....	26,177
29	3,850	24,639	700	1,949	....	980
Dec'r.. 6	1,206	350	3,507
13	1,400	350
20
30
TOTALS..	33,845	402,776	11,946	345,247	17,607	651,658

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WEEK	By G. Trunk Railway. Bushels.	By Lachine Canal. Bushels.
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The preceding table shows an increase in receipts of Peas by Lachine Canal of 57,529 bushels in 1865 as compared with 1864,—the increase by Grand Trunk Railway being 21,899 bushels. The recorded receipts by all channels in 1865 were 436,751 bushels, being an increase of 79,544 bushels, or 22½ per cent. as compared with 1864, the figures for that year being 357,207 bushels.

It will be observed from the following table, that the shipments of Peas are considerably in excess of receipts,—which may be accounted for by the fact, that, in the aggregate, very large quantities of all kinds of coarse grains are brought into the city by farmers, of which no public record is kept, and a reliable estimate of them cannot be easily formed.

Comparative Shipments of Peas during past Three Years.

WEEK ENDING.	1865.	1864.	1863.
	By St. Lawrence River.	By St. Lawrence River.	By St. Lawrence River.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
April 26	1,170	862	....
May 3	....	....	....
..... 10	....	225	1,200
..... 17	15,617	300	666
..... 24	....	10,230	14,686
..... 31	6,909	32,593	....
June 7	....	18,088	29,079
..... 14	....	38,077	97,758
..... 21	2,233	16,559	105,297
..... 28	....	42,094	53,786
July 5	6,867	22,193	52,357
..... 12	555	....	10,753
..... 19	50	25,592	13,265
..... 26	....	1,724	150
August 2	....	25,801	1,826
..... 9	....	5,161	20,642
..... 16	428	594	14,743
..... 23	420	10,301	444
..... 30	414	....	347
September 6	3,438	3,710	....
..... 13	21,388	699	4,329
..... 20	40,548	709	36
..... 27	15,892	360	....
October 4	48,230	9,032	1,835
..... 11	19,983	859	10,546
..... 18	68,515	23,276	25,066
..... 25	35,043	18,175	16,485
November 1	44,738	40,602	22,580
..... 8	82,894	52,363	34,027
..... 15	76,449	8,896	91,459
..... 22	72,204	27,624	87,447
..... 29	8,657	....	8,307
TOTALS.....	572,642	441,789	719,216

It thus appears that the shipments of Peas by the St. Lawrence River in 1865, exceeded those of 1864, by 130,853 bushels, or 29½ per cent.; the shipments during the

latter year were less by 277,427 bushels, or 38½ per cent., than those of 1863. The exports from Montreal during 1865 were as follows:—

	Bushels.
In sea-going vessels, via River St. Lawrence.....	572,642
By Richelieu Co.'s steamers, barges, &c.....	66,226
In ocean-steamers, via Portland.....	23,830
Via Port of St. Johns.....	19,212
	<hr/> 681,910

Comparative Prices of Peas during past Six Years.

DATE OF QUOTATION.	1865		1864		1863		1862		1861		1860	
	Per Bushel of 60 lbs.		Per Bushel of 60 lbs.		Per Bushel of 60 lbs.		Per Bushel of 60 lbs.		Per Bushel of 60 lbs.		Per Bushel of 60 lbs.	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
April .28	0.90	@ 1.00	.62	@ .65	....	....	.63½	@ .68½	.65½	@ .69½	....	....
May.. 5	0.90	.. 1 00	.64	.. .65	.65	@ .68	.63½	.. .68½	.65½	.. .68½	.75	@ .77½
....12	0.84	.. 0.86	.64	.. .65	.65	.. .68	.63½	.. .68½	.63½	.. .66	.77½	
....19	0.90	.. 0.92½	.64	.. .65	.65	.. .68	.66½	.. .70	.66½	.. .68½	.77½	
....26	1.00	.. 0.00	.64	.. .65	.65	.. .68	.67½	.. .70	.67½	.. .70	.75	.. .77½
June 2	0.93	.. 0.95	.64	.. .65	.64	.. .67	.67½	.. .70	.63½	.. .68½	.72½	.. .75
.... 9	0.90	.. 0.93	.64	.. .65	.64	.. .67	.67½	.. .70	.63½	.. .68½	.72½	.. .75
....16	0.90	.. 0.93	.64	.. .65	.64	.. .67½	.68½	.. .70	.61½	.. .65½	.68½	
....23	0.90	.. 0.93	.65	.. .67	.64	.. .67½	.69½	.. .72½	.59	.. .63½	.65½	.. .68½
....30	0.90	.. 0.93	.65	.. .66	.64	.. .67	.68½	.. .72½	.59	.. .63½	.63½	.. .68½
July.. 7	0.88	.. 0.90	.65	.. .66	.64	.. .67	.70	.. .72½	.59	.. .63½	.68½	
....14	0.88	.. 0.90	.65	.. .66	.64	.. .66	.68½		.60	.. .63½	.70	
....21	0.88	.. 0.90	.65	.. .67½	.63	.. .65	.72½	.. .75	.59	.. .63½	.70	
....28	0.88	.. 0.90	.67½	.. .70	.63	.. .65	.72½	.. .75	.63½		.68½	.. .72½
Aug.. 4	0.88	.. 0.90	.67½	.. .70	.62	.. .64	.68½	.. .72½	.59	.. .63½	.72½	
....11	0.86	.. 0.87	.67½	.. .70	.62	.. .64	.68½	.. .72½	.61		.72½	
....18	0.77½	.. 0.80	.67½	.. .70	.62	.. .64	.68½	.. .72½	.63½		.72½	
....25	0.77½	.. 0.80	.67½	.. .70	.62	.. .64	.68½	.. .72½	.63½		.72½	
Sept.. 1	0.77½	.. 0.80	.67½	.. .70	.62	.. .64	.68½	.. .72½	.63½		.70	.. .72½
.... 8	0.77½	.. 0.82½	.67½	.. .70	.62	.. .64	.68½	.. .72½	.59	.. .63½	.72½	
....15	0.77½	.. 0.82½	.67½	.. .70	.62	.. .64	.66	.. .70	.64½	.. .68½	.70	.. .72½
....22	0.77½	.. 0.82	.70	.. .75	.62	.. .65	.66	.. .68½	.68½		.72½	
....29	0.77½	.. 0.82	.70	.. .75	.62	.. .64	.65½	.. .68½	.67½	.. .69½	.72½	.. .75
Oct... 6	0.77½	.. 0.80	.70	.. .75	.62	.. .64	.63½	.. .66	.70	.. .72½	.72½	
....13	0.80	.. 0.82	.67½	.. .72½	.64	.. .65	.63½	.. .66	.68½	.. .72½	.72½	.. .75
....20	0.80	.. 0.82	.65	.. .70	.67	.. .69	.61½	.. .66	.72½		.70	.. .71½
....27	0.80	.. 0.82	.67½	.. .72½	.67	.. .68	.61	.. .66	.72½		.68½	
Nov.. 3	0.82	.. 0.84	.67½	.. .72½	.64	.. .67	.61	.. .66	.63½	.. .68½	.63½	.. .68½
....10	0.80	.. 0.83	.67½	.. .72½	.62	.. .64	.60	.. .65½	.62½	.. .68½	.63½	.. .65½
....17	0.80	.. 0.81	.65	.. .70	.62	.. .64	.60	.. .65½	.61	.. .63½	.61½	
....24	0.72½	.. 0.75	.65	.. .70	.62	.. .64	.59	.. .63½	.59	.. .63½	.61	.. .63½
Dec... 1	0.72½	.. 0.75	.65	.. .70	.62	.. .64	.59	.. .63½	.63½	.. .65½	....	....
.... 8	0.70	.. 0.72½	.65	.. .70	.62	.. .64	....	....	....	....	....	....
....15	0.70	.. 0.72½	.65	.. .70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....22	0.70	.. 0.72½	.65	.. .70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....29	0.70	.. 0.72½	.65	.. .70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

An examination of the above table will show that the price of Peas has ruled much higher in 1865 than in any of the five preceding years. The range of price last year was 70c. @ \$1.00, the lowest rates (70c. @ 75c.) being current after close of navigation. In 1864, the price ranged from 62c. @ 75c.; in 1863, from 62c. @ 69c.; in 1862, from 59c. @ 75c.; in 1861, from 59c. @ 72½c.; and in 1860, from 61c. @ 77½c.

CHIFFIN'S BINDER
 100 N. WATER ST. N.Y.

WEEK ENDING.

January 4 1865

February 1 1865

March 1 1865

April 1 1865

May 1 1865

June 1 1865

July 1 1865

August 1 1865

Sept. 1 1865

October 1 1865

Novr. 1 1865

Decr. 1 1865

TOTALS

BARLEY.

Comparative Receipts of Barley for Three Years.

1863. The
Bushels.
572,642
66,226
23,830
19,212

1860
Per Bushel
of 60 lbs.

c. c.
75 @ .77½
77½
77½
75 .. .77½
72½...75
68½
65½...68½
63½...68½
68½
70
70
68½...72½
72½
72½
72½
70 .. .72½
72½
70 .. .72½
72½
70 .. .71½
68½
63½...68½
63½...65½
61½
61 .. .63½

cluded much
e last year
avigation.
1862, from

WEEK ENDING.	1865.		1864.		1863.	
	By G. Trunk Railway. Bushels.	By Lachine Canal. Bushels.	By G. Trunk Railway. Bushels.	By Lachine Canal. Bushels.	By G. Trunk Railway. Bushels.	By Lachine Canal. Bushels.
681,910						
January 4	700	....	....	....	870	....
11	1,750	....	....	....	350	....
18	350	....	3,150	....	....	....
25	1,207	....	1,400	....	700	....
February 1	1,400	....	2,600	....	300	....
8	700	....	2,474	....	350	....
15	418	....	3,634	....	550	....
22	400	....	336	....	498	....
March. 1	....	....	2,316	....	700	....
8	....	....	766	....	1,400	....
15	....	....	2,800	....	100	....
22	437	....	3,377	....	2,540	....
29	....	....	688	....	416	....
April.. 5	....	....	2,373	....	726	....
12	....	....	700	....	350	....
19	....	....	....	....	700	....
26	400	....	3,660	....	....	....
May... 3	....	5,159	1,050	....	....	....
10	....	16,238	700	8,803	....	2,520
17	....	5,584	1,400	2,127	....	42
24	....	2,054	....	40	....	336
31	....	3,302	....	12,345	....	....
June.. 7	....	2,239	....	60	....	....
14	....	190	....	380	....	42
21	....	....	....	....	....	....
28	36	269	....	70	....	....
July.. 5	....	496	....	....	....	....
12	....	498	298	100	....	100
19	....	....	....	....	....	....
26	....	42	350	....	....	42
August 2	....	....	350	....	....	....
9	....	506	....	....	....	....
16	....	452	700	....	....	528
23	....	....	....	....	....	208
30	....	198	....	....	....	3,691
Sept.. 6	....	....	....	20,112	....	104
13	....	....	....	19,134	54	8,122
20	56	330	....	21,266	697	41,838
27	52	31,982	....	21,474	642	28,338
October 4	1,400	49,593	700	9,989	4,020	30,237
11	....	68,756	....	43,879	752	35,966
18	....	53,334	....	15,495	36	20,272
25	350	8,428	420	16,196	....	36,703
Novr.. 1	....	7,124	....	26,961	350	15,668
8	....	19,272	....	26,980	....	13,016
15	350	16,290	....	13,860	....	22,103
22	....	12,964	....	17,336	....	11,815
29	350	84	950	11,024	....	1,834
Decr.. 6	....	....	....	17,099	350	....
13	....	....	810	....	....	....
20	....	....	200	....	....	....
27	386	....	2,100	....	....	....
30	350	....	2,998	....	....	....
TOTALS..	12,796	304,384	65,660	304,730	25,447	273,525

The total receipts of Barley by Grand Trunk Railway (the weekly figures being imperfect), indicate a considerable falling off as compared with 1864; there was a trifling decrease last year in receipts by Lachine Canal. The aggregate recorded receipts in 1865 were 317,688 bushels, against 371,055 bushels in 1864. By referring to the following table of shipments, it will be seen that the foregoing figures fall far short of the actual receipts: which, as elsewhere remarked, is accounted for by the unrecorded quantities brought into the city by teams. The apparent difference between receipts and shipments in 1865 was 692,704, bushels, or 218 per cent.; the difference in 1864 appearing to be 483,715 bushels, or 56½ per cent.

Shipments of Barley in 1865 and 1864.

WEEK ENDING.	1865			1864		
	By Montreal and Champlain Railroad.	Viā Port of St. Johns.	Entered Outward at Coaticook.	By Montreal and Champlain Railroad.	Viā Port of St. Johns.	Entered Outward at Coaticook.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
August.....12	*53,382	*45,800	*96,980	*49,275	*50,399	*22,577
.....19	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....26	....	....	....	....	....	....
September.....2	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....9	....	6,655	....	400	1,709	....
.....16	....	11,518	....	....	5,814	....
.....23	666	32,625	1,200	....	7,556	....
.....30	800	82,974	4,924	881	144,174	....
October.....7	....	115,254	2,430	400	149,354	833
.....14	1,260	133,974	1,200	....	70,586	1,681
.....21	....	118,040	350	....	48,916	854
.....28	....	46,988	24,450	....	52,783	19,352
November.....4	....	16,594	10,814	420	39,289	4,174
.....11	....	42,856	7,200	....	27,663	7,195
.....18	....	70,267	....	....	76,728	9,165
.....25	....	33,976	2,000	....	16,902	4,592
December.....2	....	12,929	700	860	....	....
.....9	....	4,054	....	....	....	....
.....16	413	....	....	800	....	....
.....23	417	....	....	820	....	419
.....30	....	....	400	1,311	....	4,597
TOTALS.....	56,938	774,504	152,648	55,167	691,873	75,439

* The first sum in Montreal and Champlain Railroad and Coaticook columns includes the shipments from 1st of January; whilst the first quantity in Port of St. Johns column shows the shipments from the opening of navigation.

The total
sent out by
bushels, ag
per cent.
Montreal i

WEEK
ENDING.

January 6
...13
...20
...27
February 3
...10
...17
...24
March... 3
...10
...17
...24
April... 7
...14
...21
...28
May... 5
...12
...19
...26
June... 2
... 9
...16
...23
...30

The footings of the foregoing table indicate an increase in the quantities of Barley sent out by each of the channels. The aggregate shipments during 1865 were 1,010,392 bushels, against 854,770 bushels in 1864, showing an increase of 155,622 bushels, or 18½ per cent. The quantity exported in 1863 was 709,239 bushels. The shipments from Montreal in 1865 may be thus summarized:—

	Bushels.
Via Port of St. Johns.....	774,504
Via Port of Coaticook.....	47,468
By Grand Trunk Railway.....	105,180
By Richelieu Co.'s steamers, barges, &c.....	83,240
Total.....	1,010,392

Comparative Prices of Barley in past Three Years.

WEEK ENDING.	1865		1864	1863	WEEK ENDING.	1865		1864	1863
	Bushel of 48 lbs.		Bushel of 48 lbs.	Bushel of 48 lbs.	Bushel of 48 lbs.				
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
January 6	65 @	67½	70	86	July .. 7	.....	55	54½	54½
...13	60 ..	..	70	92½	..14	.....	55	54½	54½
...20	60 ..	65	78	87½	..21	.....	55	54½	54½
...27	60 ..	65	75	93½	..28	.....	55	54½	54½
February 3	65 ..	67	75	90½	August 4	.....	55	54½	54½
...10	65 ..	67	70	94	..11	60 ..	62½	55	60
...17	65 ..	67	70	93½	..18	67 @	68	55	60
...24	68 ..	70	75	90½	..25	67 ..	68	55	63½
March .. 3	70 ..	72½	70	95	Sept'r.. 1	67 ..	68	55	63½
...10	70 ..	72½	60	92½	.. 8	65 ..	67	60	69½
...17	70 ..	72½	60	90½	..15	64 ..	66	60	75½
...24	70 ..	72½	60	92½	..22	67½ ..	70	60	81½
...31	70 ..	72½	55	90½	..29	72½ ..	75½	60	75½
April ... 7	70 ..	72½	55	99½	October 6	70 ..	72½	70	72½
...14	72½ ..	75	60	90½	..13	70 ..	72	75	72½
...21	72½ ..	75	60	95	..20	65 ..	..	75	72½
...28	60 ..	62½	60	81½	..27	65 ..	..	70	75½
May ... 5	60 ..	65	55	72½	Nov'r.. 3	65 ..	..	70	72½
...12	65 ..	70	55	72½	..10	65 ..	..	75	67½
...19	60 ..	..	60	72½	..17	65 ..	..	65	67½
...26	.....	..	60	72½	..24	65 ..	..	60	67½
June ... 2	.....	..	55	63½	Dec'r.. 1	65 ..	..	60	63½
... 9	.....	..	55	58½	.. 8	65 ..	..	55	65
...16	.....	..	60	60	..15	65 ..	..	60	63½
...23	.....	..	60	54½	..22	65 ..	..	60	63½
...30	.....	..	55	54½	..29	65 ..	..	60	63½

figures being
was a trifling
receipts in
the following
of the actual
quantities
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4 appearing

Entered Outward at Coaticook.	Bushels.
*22,577	
....	
....	
....	
....	
....	
....	
....	
833	
1,681	
854	
19,352	
4,174	
7,195	
9,165	
4,592	
....	
....	
....	
....	
419	
4,597	
75,439	

the shipments
ments from the

OATS.

Comparative Receipts of Oats for Three Years.

WEEK ENDING.	1865.		1864.		1863.	
	By G. Trunk Railway. Bushels.	By Lachine Canal. Bushels.	By G. Trunk Railway. Bushels.	By Lachine Canal. Bushels.	By G. Trunk Railway. Bushels.	By Lachine Canal. Bushels.
January 4	....	....	350	....	....	....
11	....	....	1,050	....	700	....
18	....	....	2,100	....	350	....
25	....	....	1,086	....	....	....
February 1	....	....	700	....	380	....
8	....	....	1,317	....	....	....
15	....	....	1,172	....	....	....
22	....	....	....	....	....	....
March. 1	....	....	700	....	....	....
8	....	....	208	....	....	....
15	....	....	1,050	....	....	....
22	....	....	1,050	....	....	....
29	....	....	1,750	....	....	....
April.. 5	222	....	1,309	....	....	....
12	128	....	....	....	....	....
19	....	....	....	....	....	....
26	400	....	....	....	....	....
May... 3	....	108	....	....	....	....
10	....	30,433	100	21,997	2,728	19,221
17	....	13,237	1,050	40,863	4,525	8,100
24	350	4,440	....	26,804	500	6,480
31	....	6,998	....	43,908	....	7,415
June.. 7	....	1,250	....	12,519	....	15,609
14	....	....	....	14,053	....	25,372
21	....	1,276	350	1,318	....	6,122
28	....	5,992	716	520	76	840
July.. 5	206	6,070	886	472	....	10,340
12	....	78	52	4,192	....	10,240
19	....	842	385	350	....	5,156
26	....	382	....	56	....	740
August 2	....	120	....	....	....	170
9	....	50	....	....	....	7,376
16	100	....	....	....	....	801
23	54	....	....	90	....	....
30	....	44	....	64	....	....
Sept.. 6	....	....	....	214	....	248
13	....	242	....	68	....	276
20	....	157	....	44	....	56
27	....	454	150	....	42	196
October 4	....	434	....	143	264	8,246
11	56	582	....	30	1,448	17,168
18	....	7,184	....	104	3,858	25,514
25	....	232	....	582	4,012	18,738
Novr.. 1	....	3,972	....	82	....	49,285
8	....	23,380	....	306	....	9,985
15	1,750	8,694	....	628	....	34,363
22	....	29,628	....	526	....	20,926
29	520	276	....	420	....	42,563
Decr.. 6	500	....	....	....	350	1,125
13	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	100	....	....	....	700	....
30	....	....	80	....	....	....
TOTALS..	17,139	146,555	62,260	170,356	51,251	352,721

CHIEF'S BUREAU OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 WASHINGTON, D.C.

The r
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export :-

WEEK
ENDING

April...
May

June

July

August

Septber

October

Nov'ber

Dec'ber

TOTALS

* The columns, i

The receipts of Oats by Grand Trunk Railway (the weekly returns being very imperfect,) and by the Lachine Canal show a decrease as compared with either of the two preceding years; the figures in the foregoing table, however, afford no adequate idea of the extent of the business transacted in Montreal. Very large quantities have been collected here, and for several years consumers in the United States were most extensive buyers. The following table of shipments during 1865 and 1864 gives a comprehensive view of the quantities handled, mainly by parties here, and the channels of export:—

Comparative Table of Shipments of Oats.

WEEK ENDING.	1865.				1864.		
	Per River St. Lawrence in sea-going Vessels. Bushels.	By Montreal & Champlain R.R. Bushels.	Entered Outward at Port St. Johns. Bushels.	Entered Outward at Coaticook. Bushels.	By Montreal & Champlain R.R. Bushels.	Entered Outward at Port St. Johns. Bushels.	Entered Outward at Coaticook. Bushels.
April... 29	....	*58,961	*231,768	*667,284	....	....	....
May 6	....	1,875	195,871	3,356	*147,208	237,975	*388,627
.... 13	....	....	226,766	1,200	....	254,694	6,407
.... 20	....	....	133,366	1,250	36	237,790	30,612
.... 27	....	....	11,226	....	....	218,694	20,355
19,221 June 3	....	....	15,008	678	....	52,807	....
8,100 10	....	....	54,263	577	....	54,263	3,750
6,430 17	....	....	13,573	1,200	120	185,789	....
7,415 24	....	....	72,054	3,088	....	124,008	9,656
15,609 July 1	200	....	86,230	1,750	....	73,596	....
25,372 8	....	2	98,875	1,111	....	17,937	1,500
6,122 15	....	....	55,053	556	....	56,015	1,814
840 22	....	20	27,645	....	....	26,338	....
10,340 29	....	....	302	566	....	37,140	....
10,240 August... 5	....	....	754	....	....	30,366	....
5,156 12	....	....	6,197	....	....	....	....
740 19	....	....	....	....	515	25,504	637
170 26	....	....	....	....	2,104	32,334	....
7,376 Sept'ber. 2	....	625	....	....	1,410	7,907	430
801 9	....	....	....	3,411	120	18,919	....
.... 16	....	1,338	6,200	2,923	138	3,831	....
.... 23	17,038	....	25,750	4,890	130	11,094	....
.... 30	6,762	1,258	21,992	3,382	150	26,428	....
248 October . 7	2,190	....	27,333	1,720	225	41,666	....
276 14	7,892	....	52,638	1,200	....	32,974	....
56 21	....	625	98,378	2,425	....	44,885	588
193 28	3,263	....	123,341	13,625	....	32,971	1,897
8,246 Nov'ber . 4	16,959	....	59,712	17,421	....	76,090	3,875
17,168 11	22,412	....	64,941	5,700	....	99,027	1,141
25,514 18	55,648	....	132,444	3,568	....	256,891	1,070
18,738 25	54,198	....	190,623	8,600	....	268,035	1,188
49,285 Dec'ber . 2	9,996	2,317	156,711	1,140	1,900	49,710	2,869
9,985 9	....	700	25,314	1,800	1,206	8,000	3,000
34,363 16	....	1,300	....	....	....	....	2,400
20,925 23	....	1,116	....	5,700	....	....	6,703
42,563 30	....	264	....	7,150	655	....	10,154
1,125	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
TOTALS...	196,558	70,401	2,223,322	767,269	155,917	2,643,678	498,673

* The first sum in Montreal and Champlain Railroad and Ports of St. Johns and of Coaticook columns, includes the several shipments from January 1st.

According to the immediately preceding table, the aggregate shipments of Oats in 1865 amounted to 3,251,566 bushels, being a decrease of 186,244 bushels, or 5½ per cent., as compared with 1864; the figures for the latter year were 3,437,810, while the quantities for 1863 footed up to 3,086,835 bushels. A new feature in the export of Oats in 1865 was the shipment of considerable quantities in the Fall from this city to ports in Great Britain.

The exports of Oats during 1865 may be thus summarized:—

	Bushels.
Via Port of St. Johns.....	2,223,322
By Grand Trunk Railway, including Port of Coaticook.....	767,271
By Richelieu Co.'s steamers, barges, &c.....	64,415
In sea-going vessels by River St. Lawrence.....	196,558
Total.....	3,251,566

Comparative Prices of Oats during Three Years.

WEEK ENDING.	1865		1864	1863	WEEK ENDING.	1865		1864	1863
	Bushel of 32 lbs.		Bushel of 32 lbs.	Bushel of 32 lbs.		Bushel of 32 lbs.		Bushel of 32 lbs.	Bushel of 32 lbs.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
January 6	32 @	..	40	34½	July .. 7	32 @	..	....	40½
...13	32 ..	34	42	32½	..14	32 ..	..	....	40½
...20	32 ..	34	42	34½	..21	32 ..	..	....	41½
...27	32 ..	34	42	36½	..28	35 ..	36	....	40½
February 3	33 ..	35	40	37½	August 4	35 ..	36	....	40½
...10	33 ..	35	35	36	..11	35 ..	36	....	39
...17	33 ..	35	37½	37½	..18	35 ..	36	....	39
...24	34 ..	36	37½	34½	..25	35 ..	36	....	39
March .. 3	35 ..	37	37½	36	Sept'r. 1	35 ..	36	....	27½
...10	35 ..	37	37½	34½	.. 8	35 ..	36	32	36
...17	35 ..	37	40	36	..15	33 ..	34	32	36
...24	35 ..	37	37½	36	..22	32 ..	33	34	36
...31	37 ..	40½	37½	36	..29	33 ..	34	34	39
April... 7	40 ..	42	....	40½	October 6	33 ..	34	34	43½
...14	40 ..	44	....	44½	..13	33 ..	34	34	43½
...21	40 ..	..	....	44½	..20	33 ..	34	34	43½
...28	38 ..	40	....	45	..27	32 ..	33	32	43½
May ... 5	34 ..	35	....	43½	Nov'r. 3	32 ..	33	32	43½
...12	..	..	....	43½	..10	32 ..	33	32	39
...19	28 ..	..	....	43½	..17	32 ..	..	32	40½
...26	28 ..	..	....	43½	..24	30 ..	32	30	41½
June ... 2	28 ..	30	....	43½	Dec'r. 1	30 ..	32	30	43½
... 9	32 ..	..	....	39	.. 8	32 ..	..	28	43½
...16	32 ..	..	....	39	..15	32 ..	..	28	43½
...23	32 ..	..	....	39	..22	30 ..	32	28	46
...30	32 ..	..	....	40½	..29	30 ..	32	28	46

The foregoing weekly quotations during the past three years afford a tolerably fair view of current rates,—although shipping lots occasionally brought more money. The average price in 1863 was higher than in 1864 or 1865; but, notwithstanding a decrease in demand from the United States in 1865, the prices in Fall of that year were higher than in corresponding time of 1864.

OFFERS IN ADVANCE
 WHEAT OATS BARLEY

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 1863, 33,2
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 Barley, R

WEEK
 ENDING.
 January
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 ...2
 February
 ...1
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 March...
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 May ...
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 ...1
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 June ...
 ...1
 ...2
 ...3

RYE.

The receipts of Rye in 1865 of which there is any record, consist of a few cargoes by Lachine Canal, and one or two car-loads by the Grand Trunk Railway, amounting in all to 32,152 bushels. The receipts in 1864, by these channels, were 45,663 bushels; in 1863, 33,269 bushels; in 1862, 82,665 bushels; and 1861, 24,710 bushels;—these figures do not include the quantities brought to market in each year by farmers. Rye is seldom shipped from Montreal,—the receipts being almost exclusively for local use; last year, however, 30,402 bushels were entered outwards via Port of St. Johns. The comparative prices given in the table below, show the rates paid per bushel for farmers' loads. A table given on page 79, collated from official returns, shows the quantities of Malt, Barley, Rye, &c., used in the processes of distilling and brewing in Montreal.

Comparative Prices of Rye in past Three Years.

WEEK ENDING.	1865	1864	1863	WEEK ENDING.	1865	1864	1863
	Bushel of 56 lbs.	Bushel of 56 lbs.	Bushel of 56 lbs.		Bushel of 56 lbs.	Bushel of 56 lbs.	Bushel of 56 lbs.
	cts.	cts.	cts.		cts.	cts.	cts.
January 6	65	55	66½	July .. 7	....	....	55
..13	66½	60	66½	..14	55	....	55
..20	66½	60	66½	..21	....	....	60
..27	68	60	66½	..28	....	....	65
February 3	65	60	66½	August 4	60	....	65
..10	65	60	66½	..11	60	....	65
..17	65	60	63	..18	60	....	65
..24	66½	60	66½	..25	60	....	65
March.. 3	65	60	65	Sept'r.. 1	55	....	65
..10	65	60	66½	.. 8	55	65	60
..17	66½	60	66½	..15	....	65	60
..24	66½	60	65	..22	....	65	60
..31	66½	60	66½	..29	60	65	60
April... 7	....	....	66½	October 6	60	65	55
..14	....	....	65	..13	60	65	60
..21	....	....	60	..20	60	65	60
..28	....	....	60	..27	60	65	60
May ... 5	....	....	66½	Nov'r . 3	65	65	60
..12	....	....	66½	..10	65	65	65
..19	....	....	66½	..17	65	65	61½
..26	....	....	66½	..24	60	65	60
June ... 2	66½	Dec'r.. 1	60	65	65
.. 9	70	.. 8	66½	65	60
..16	60	..15	70	65	60
..23	66½	..22	70	65	60
..30	66½	..29	70	65	60

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shels.
3,322
7,271
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1863
Bushel of 32 lbs.
cts.
40¼
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40¼
39
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29
27½
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43½
43½
43½
39
40¼
41½
43½
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46
46

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RECAPITULATION.

The foregoing Produce statements, commencing on page 50, show that the recorded quantities of Breadstuffs received at and shipped from Montreal, during the year 1865, were :—

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	Bushels.		Bushels.
Flour	782,216 brls.; equal to 3,911,080	Flour	637,001 brls.; equal to 3,185,995
Oat & Corn Meal, 2,615 "	26,150	Oat & Corn Meal, 4,368 "	43,680
Wheat.....	2,648,674	Wheat.....	787,988
Maize.....	934,431	Maize.....	734,349
Peas.....	436,751	Peas.....	681,910
Barley.....	317,688	Barley.....	1,010,392
Oats.....	234,666	Oats.....	3,251,566
Rye.....	32,152	Rye.....	30,402
Total in 1865.....	8,541,582	Total in 1865.....	9,725,742
Total in 1864.....	9,075,058	Total in 1864.....	11,129,544
Total in 1863.....	13,770,544	Total in 1863.....	13,050,516
Total in 1862.....	18,237,791	Total in 1862.....	13,015,237

LOCAL CONSUMPTION.

FLOUR.

The recorded receipts of Flour by all channels were..... 782,216 brls.
 Quantity manufactured by Millers in the City..... 425,133 "
 Total in 1865..... 1,207,349 "
 Estimated consumption by city population... 123,900 brls.
 Recorded shipments..... 637,001 "
 762,001 "
 Leaving for business consumption..... 445,348 "

[Stocks of Flour on hand 1st January 1866, 98,736 barrels; on 1st January, 1865, 68,855 barrels; on 28th December, 1863, 87,215 barrels; and on 1st December, 1862, 70,718 barrels.]

GRAIN, &c.

The quantity of Wheat estimated to have been consumed by City
 Millers in 1865, in producing 425,133 brls. of Flour, was.... 2,125,665 bush.
 Estimated quantity in 1864..... 1,679,195 "
 Increase..... 446,470 "

The quantities of Grain, &c., used in the processes of Distilling and Brewing in Montreal, in the past four years, are shown in the subjoined table :—

KIND OF GRAIN, &c.	1865	1864	1863	1862
Malt	bushels. 182,193	180,253	155,592	173,277
Barley	" 1,506	801	1,470	15,599
Rye	" 14,319	45,952	49,196	45,366
Oats	" 719	41,101	62,535	154,063
Maize	" 38,901	78,712	82,945	10,750
Buckwheat .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat.....	bushels.	1,032	.....	.....
Cribblings	lbs. 86,934	56,336	.....	.....
Mil-Feed.....	" .....	.....	40	73
Hops	lbs. ....	.....	139,983	155,949
Molasses	gals. ....	.....	17,754	19,635

ASHES.

The subjoined tables show that there was a decrease in receipts and shipments of Ashes during 1864 and 1865.

Receipts of Ashes at Inspection Stores for past Three Years.

MONTH.	1865			1864			1863		
	POTS.	PEARLS.	TOTAL.	POTS.	PEARLS.	TOTAL.	POTS.	PEARLS.	TOTAL.
	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.
January	2,559	701	3,260	2,390	969	3,359	2,446	492	2,938
February	1,879	205	2,084	1,698	408	2,106	1,908	412	2,320
March	1,842	209	2,051	2,166	323	2,489	2,338	293	2,631
April	1,357	223	1,580	1,181	131	1,312	1,144	233	1,377
May	4,415	1,149	5,564	3,188	924	4,112	3,542	747	4,289
June	3,455	835	4,290	3,198	421	3,619	3,401	744	4,145
July	3,684	1,237	4,921	3,670	1,274	4,944	4,664	1,283	5,947
August	2,792	1,521	4,313	3,294	1,873	5,167	3,514	1,826	5,340
September	1,984	1,131	3,115	2,726	1,449	4,175	2,331	1,528	3,859
October	2,253	1,046	3,299	3,204	1,498	4,702	3,041	1,249	4,290
November	2,368	958	3,326	2,903	977	3,880	2,727	1,186	3,913
December	2,322	743	3,065	1,626	496	2,122	1,889	723	2,612
TOTALS..	30,910	9,958	40,868	31,244	10,743	41,987	32,945	10,716	43,661

According to these figures, the aggregate receipts in 1865 were less by 1,119 barrels or 2 3/4 per cent., than in 1864; the decrease in 1864 as compared with 1863, was 1,674 barrels, or nearly 4 per cent.

The inspection of Pots and Pearls in 1865 showed the following classification:—

	POT-ASH.				PEARL-ASH.				
	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	Unbrand-ables.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	Unbrand-ables.	
January ..	1,836	429	235	58	January ..	450	240	11	0
February ..	1,514	235	102	28	February ..	147	47	11	0
March ...	1,542	238	53	9	March ...	146	63	0	0
April	1,126	196	25	10	April	144	77	2	0
May	3,162	1,081	125	47	May	594	554	1	0
June	2,676	583	174	22	June	388	440	7	0
July	2,275	980	336	93	July	526	693	18	0
August ..	1,618	723	351	100	August ..	553	952	16	0
Septemb'r.	1,204	464	241	75	Septemb'r	531	580	20	0
October ..	1,141	662	355	95	October ..	554	468	24	0
November	1,221	686	362	99	November	521	437	0	0
December	1,263	660	328	71	December	328	408	6	1

The following statement shows the result of the inspection of Potash during the past four years:—

YEARS.	POTASH.				
	FIRSTS.	SECONDS.	THIRDS.	UNBRANDABLE.	TOTALS.
1862.....	Brls. 20,890	Brls. 4,632	Brls. 2,121	Brls. 569	Brls. 28,212
1863.....	25,748	4,391	2,351	465	32,955
1864.....	22,851	4,982	2,679	728	31,240
1865.....	20,578	6,937	2,687	707	30,909
Totals.....	90,067	20,942	9,838	2,469	123,316
Averages ..	22,517	5,235	2,459	617	30,829

GIFFENS BROTHERS & CO. LONDON & NEW YORK

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The per-centages of qualities of Potash, for the period of four years, were :—

First Sort.....	73.038
Second Sort.....	16.982
Third Sort.....	7.978
Unbrandable.....	2.002

The results of the inspection of Pearl-ash during the past two years were as follows :—

YEAR.	FIRSTS.	SECONDS.	THIRDS.	UNBRANDABLE.	TOTALS.
	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.
1864.....	7,593	3,072	101	8	10,774
1865.....	4,882	4,959	116	1	9,958
Totals.....	12,475	8,031	217	9	20,732
Averages ..	6,237	4,015	108	4	10,366

The per-centages of the qualities of Pearl-ash for the period of two years, were :—

First Sorts.....	60.172
Second Sorts.....	38.737
Third Sorts.....	1.047
Unbrandable.....	44

Deliveries of Ashes from Inspection Stores for past Three Years.

MONTH.	1865			1864			1863		
	POTS.	PEARLS.	TOTAL	POTS.	PEARLS.	TOTAL.	POTS.	PEARLS.	TOTAL
	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.
January.....	1,687	263	1,950	982	443	1,425	1,970	461	2,431
February.....	1,893	191	2,084	525	234	759	1,555	120	1,675
March.....	1,247	344	1,591	1,301	326	1,627	1,370	344	1,714
April.....	541	218	759	1,397	97	1,494	407	110	517
May.....	6,117	1,877	7,994	6,273	1,398	7,671	2,089	650	2,739
June.....	3,890	685	4,575	3,044	638	3,682	6,622	1,254	7,876
July.....	4,079	1,107	5,186	3,159	832	3,991	4,491	1,211	5,702
August.....	2,685	1,310	3,995	4,071	1,560	5,631	3,909	1,226	5,135
September.....	2,157	1,587	3,744	2,328	1,487	3,815	2,303	1,614	3,917
October.....	1,617	1,197	2,814	3,895	1,717	5,612	3,133	1,611	4,744
November.....	1,926	528	2,454	2,613	993	3,606	2,945	1,244	4,189
December.....	2,073	663	2,736	964	210	1,174	1,685	911	2,596
TOTALS..	29,912	9,970	39,882	30,552	9,935	40,487	32,479	10,756	43,235

From this statement, it appears that the aggregate deliveries in 1865 were less by 605 barrels, or 1½ per cent., than in 1864, the decrease in 1864, as compared with 1863, was 2,748 brls., or 6½ per cent. The shipments in 1865 may be thus summarized :—

By St. Lawrence River to Liverpool.....	Pots.	Pearls.
“ “ “ “ London.....	6,254 brls.	1,034 brls.
“ “ “ “ Bristol.....	2,099 “	1,251 “
“ “ “ “ Glasgow.....	78 “	“
“ “ “ “ Aberdeen.....	7,942 “	1,863 “
“ “ “ “ Dundee.....	100 “	“
“ “ “ “ “.....	“ “	6 “
Via Portland to Liverpool.....	4,615 “	217 “
Totals.....	21,088 “	4,371 “

The shipments to the United States included lots for Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, &c.

Comparative Prices of Ashes for past Two Years.

DATE.	1865				1864				
	FIRST POTS.		FIRST PEARLS.		FIRST POTS.		FIRST PEARLS.		
	Per 100 lbs.		Per 100 lbs.		Per 100 lbs.		Per 100 lbs.		
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
January	6	5.40 @	5.45	5.40 @	5.50	5.10½ @	5.20	5.48 @	5.53
.....	13	5.37½ ..	5.42½	5.45 ..	5.50	5.17½ ..	5.27½	5.53 ..	5.58
.....	20	5.35 ..	5.37½	5.45 ..	5.50	5.30 ..	5.35	5.58 ..	5.60
.....	27	5.35 ..	5.37½	5.45 ..	5.50	5.40 ..	5.45	5.53 ..	5.58
February	3	5.50 ..	.....	5.50 ..	5.55	5.40 ..	5.45	5.50 ..	5.55
.....	10	5.35 ..	5.40	5.50 ..	5.55	5.35 ..	5.37½	5.55 ..	5.58
.....	17	5.40 ..	5.42½	5.50 ..	5.55	5.35 ..	5.37½	5.55 ..	5.58
.....	24	5.37½ ..	5.40	5.50 ..	5.55	5.35 ..	5.37½	5.55 ..	5.60
March	3	5.32½ ..	5.37½	5.47½ ..	5.52½	5.40 ..	5.42½	5.75 ..	5.80
.....	10	5.20 ..	5.25	5.40 ..	5.45	5.60 ..	5.62	5.90 ..	5.95
.....	17	5.20 ..	5.22½	5.45 ..	.....	6.00 ..	6.05	6.15 ..	6.20
.....	24	5.20 ..	5.25	5.40 ..	5.45	5.90 ..	5.95	6.25 ..	.....
.....	31	5.22½ ..	5.27½	5.45 ..	5.50	6.00 ..	6.05	6.25 ..	6.35
April	7	5.22½ ..	5.27½	5.45 ..	5.50	5.85 ..	5.95	6.40 ..	6.45
.....	14	5.25 ..	5.30	5.50 ..	.....	5.75 ..	5.80	6.30 ..	6.35
.....	21	5.22½ ..	5.25	5.50 ..	.....	5.75 ..	5.80	6.30 ..	6.35
.....	28	5.20 ..	5.25	5.50 ..	.....	5.70 ..	5.75	6.30 ..	6.35
May	5	5.20 ..	5.25	5.50 ..	.....	5.72½ ..	5.75	6.20 ..	6.25
.....	12	5.25 ..	5.30	5.50 ..	5.55	5.75 ..	5.77½	6.20 ..	.....
.....	19	5.40 ..	5.45	5.52½ ..	5.57½	5.70 ..	5.72½	6.20 ..	.....
.....	26	5.35 ..	5.40	5.52½ ..	5.57½	5.70 ..	5.72½	6.20 ..	.....
June	2	5.30 ..	5.35	5.50 ..	5.52½	5.70 ..	5.75	6.20 ..	6.25
.....	9	5.25 ..	5.30	5.50 ..	5.52½	5.75 ..	5.77½	6.20 ..	6.25
.....	16	5.22½ ..	5.25	5.40 ..	5.45	5.70 ..	5.72½	6.20 ..	6.25
.....	23	5.20 ..	5.22½	5.40 ..	5.45	5.65 ..	5.67½	6.20 ..	6.25
.....	30	5.20 ..	5.25	5.40 ..	5.42½	5.65 ..	.....	6.25 ..	.....
July	7	5.20 ..	5.25	5.40 ..	5.45	5.62½ ..	5.65	6.25 ..	.....
.....	14	5.20 ..	5.25	5.35 ..	5.40	5.62½ ..	5.65	6.35 ..	.....
.....	21	5.10 ..	5.15	5.25 ..	5.35	5.60 ..	5.65	6.30 ..	.....
.....	28	5.10 ..	5.17½	5.25 ..	5.30	5.55 ..	5.60	6.30 ..	6.32½
August	4	5.07½ ..	5.15	5.20 ..	5.30	5.52½ ..	5.55	6.25 ..	.....
.....	11	5.05 ..	5.15	5.20 ..	5.27½	5.52½ ..	5.55	6.10 ..	.....
.....	18	5.00 ..	5.05	5.25 ..	5.30	5.55 ..	5.57½	5.95 ..	6.00
.....	25	5.02½ ..	5.07½	5.25 ..	5.30	5.60 ..	5.65	5.80 ..	5.85
Sept'ber	1	5.10 ..	5.15	5.30 ..	5.32½	5.62½ ..	5.67½	5.60 ..	.....
.....	8	5.17½ ..	5.25	5.30 ..	5.35	5.60 ..	5.65	5.60 ..	5.65
.....	15	5.25 ..	5.32½	5.30 ..	5.35	5.65 ..	5.70	5.62½ ..	5.67½
.....	22	5.25 ..	5.30	5.35 ..	5.40	5.65 ..	5.67½	5.70 ..	5.75
.....	29	5.75 ..	5.80	5.75 ..	5.80	5.65 ..	5.67½	5.80 ..	.....
October	6	5.80 ..	5.90	5.75 ..	5.80	5.60 ..	5.65	5.80 ..	5.85
.....	13	6.00 ..	6.05	5.75 ..	5.80	5.50 ..	5.55	5.80 ..	5.85
.....	20	6.00 ..	6.05	5.75 ..	5.80	5.40 ..	5.45	5.65 ..	5.70
.....	27	6.00 ..	6.02½	5.80 ..	5.82½	5.37½ ..	5.42½	5.60 ..	5.65
November	3	6.15 ..	6.20	5.85 ..	6.00	5.32½ ..	5.37½	5.55 ..	5.60
.....	10	8.00 ..	8.25	8.00 ..	8.25	5.20 ..	5.25	5.50 ..	5.55
.....	17	8.00 ..	8.50	8.75 ..	9.00	5.15 ..	5.25	5.15 ..	5.20
.....	24	7.00 ..	7.10	8.00 ..	8.50	5.15 ..	5.20	5.10 ..	5.20
December	1	7.85 ..	7.90	7.75 ..	8.00	5.17½ ..	5.22½	5.15 ..	5.20
.....	8	7.25 ..	7.75	7.00 ..	7.50	5.20 ..	5.22½	5.15 ..	5.25
.....	15	7.00 ..	7.10	7.00 ..	7.25	5.27½ ..	5.32½	5.25 ..	5.27
.....	22	6.75 ..	6.80	7.15 ..	7.20	5.37½ ..	5.40	5.30 ..	5.40
.....	29	6.00	7.15 ..	7.25	5.40 ..	5.45	5.40 ..	5.50

GIBBON'S BARRISTER & SOLICITOR
 10, QUEEN'S BARRISTER & SOLICITOR

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Prices of Second and Third Pot Ashes during the Year 1865.

DATE.	SECONDS.		THIRDS.		DATE.	SECONDS.		THIRDS.	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
January, 6	5.45 @	....	5.45 @	5.50	July.... 7	5.30 @	5.35	5.62½ @	....
13	5.40 ..	5.42½	5.40 ..	....	14	5.27½ ..	5.30	5.40 ..	....
20	5.45 ..	5.50	5.45 ..	5.55	21	5.27½ ..	....	5.35 ..	....
27	5.45 ..	5.50	5.50 ..	....	28	5.25 ..	5.30	5.32½ ..	5.35
February 3	5.60 ..	5.70	5.55 ..	....	August.. 4	5.30 ..	5.35	5.30 ..	5.35
10	5.50 ..	5.55	5.60 ..	....	11	5.12½ ..	5.30	5.12½ ..	5.20
17	5.57½ ..	5.60	5.60 ..	....	18	5.05 ..	5.07½	5.05 ..	5.10
24	5.65 ..	5.70	5.60 ..	....	25	5.07½ ..	5.10	5.05 ..	5.07½
March.. 3	5.70 ..	5.75	5.70 ..	5.75	Septem'r.. 1	5.12½ ..	5.17½	5.12½ ..	5.15
10	5.50 ..	5.55	5.55 ..	....	8	5.30 ..	5.35	5.30 ..	5.35
17	5.57½ ..	5.60	5.60 ..	5.65	15	5.35 ..	....	5.30 ..	5.37½
24	5.65 ..	5.70	5.65 ..	5.70	22	5.35 ..	5.40	5.35 ..	5.40
31	5.65 ..	5.70	5.65 ..	5.70	29	5.75 ..	5.92½	5.55 ..	5.75
April... 7	5.65 ..	5.70	5.70 ..	5.75	October, 6	5.82½ ..	5.87½	5.82½ ..	5.85
14	5.72½ ..	5.75	5.70 ..	5.75	13	6.00 ..	6.05	5.95 ..	6.05
21	5.72½ ..	5.75	5.70 ..	5.75	20	5.85 ..	5.90	5.85 ..	5.92½
28	5.50 ..	5.70	5.70 ..	5.75	27	5.75 ..	5.80	5.30 ..	5.50
May.... 5	5.45 ..	....	5.60 ..	....	Novem'r, 3	5.90 ..	6.00	5.90 ..	6.00
12	5.45 ..	....	5.60 ..	....	10	8.05 ..	....	8.02½ ..	8.15
19	5.50 ..	5.55	5.62½ ..	....	17	8.40 ..	6.00	8.40 ..	6.00
26	5.60 ..	....	5.65 ..	....	24	6.00 ..	6.10	6.00 ..	....
June.... 2	5.60 ..	....	5.70 ..	....	Decem'r, 1	6.50 ..	7.00	6.50 ..	7.00
9	5.60 ..	5.65	5.70 ..	....	8	6.25 ..	6.35	5.00 ..	5.40
16	5.60 ..	....	5.75 ..	....	15	5.95 ..	6.00	5.55 ..	5.60
23	5.60 ..	....	5.75 ..	....	22	5.90 ..	6.00	5.50 ..	....
30	5.50 ..	5.60	5.45 ..	5.60	29	5.35 ..	5.40	5.10 ..	5.15

It will be observed, from the foregoing tables, that there was a wide range in prices in 1865. First Pots touched \$5.00 per 100 lbs. in August, and \$9.00 in November;— Pearls also attained high rates during the last month or two of the year.

The Montreal brand of Ashes has long been in good repute in Great Britain. The inspection appears to have been more rigid during 1865, than in years previous; the preceding statements show the proportions of different grades.

Reference was made in the report for 1864, to the circumstance that Pearl-ash was being produced on the Continent of Europe from the refuse of Beet-root collected from sugar-manufactories, and had found purchasers in England;—also, that muriate of Potash had to some extent been supplanting the lower grades of Potash. The opinion gains ground that the Ashes trade of Canada has to some extent been affected by the introduction of these articles into certain branches of manufacture, in which inferior Pots had formerly been used.

Stocks in Store at close of past Four Years were:—

DATE.	POTS.	PEARLS.	TOTALS.
	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.
On 1st January, 1866.....	2 410	1,008	3,418
On 1st January, 1865.....	1,412	1,020	2,432
On 1st January, 1864.....	720	212	932
On 1st January, 1863.....	254	252	506

III.—THE PROVISION TRADE.

PORK, BEEF, &c.

The stock of Pork and Beef on hand at beginning of 1865 was 4,425 barrels, against 5,600 barrels in 1864, and 17,000 barrels in 1863. Receipts by Grand Trunk Railway in 1865, amounted to 8,904 barrels; by Lachine Canal, 13,339 barrels; by other channels, 491 barrels;—total, 22,734 barrels. The receipts in 1864 amounted to 39,204 barrels; decrease last year, 16,470 barrels, or 42 per cent.

Shipments by River St. Lawrence, in river trade, 6,234 barrels; in sea-going vessels, 1,834 barrels; by Grand Trunk Railway, 6,132 barrels; by Lachine Canal, 4,424 brls.;—total, 18,624 barrels. The receipts, shipments, &c., of 1865, may be thus summarized:—

Stock of Pork and Beef on hand at beginning of 1865.....	4,425 barrels,
Receipts by all channels during the year.....	22,734 "
Total.....	27,159 "
Deduct stock on hand 31st Decr., 1865.....	2,325 brls.
Deduct reported shipments.....	18,624 "
	<hr/>
	20,949 "
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Leaving unaccounted for.....	6,210 "

The weight of Pork, in carcase, brought into Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway in 1865, was 2,146,201 lbs., or about 10,731 carcasses; in 1864, 2,021,115 lbs., or 10,150 carcasses; and in 1863, 2,715,421 lbs., or 13,580 carcasses.

Comparative Prices of Pork in 1865 and 1864.

DATE OF QUOTATIONS.	1865						1864					
	MESS.		PRIME MESS.		PRIME.		MESS		PRIME MESS.		PRIME.	
	\$ c.	@ \$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
January...13	18.50	.. 19.00	...	...	...	...	13.75	@ 14.00	...	...	...	...
.....27	19.00	.. 19.50	...	...	...	...	14.50	.. 15.00	...	...	...	...
February...17	19.75	.. 20.00	15.00	...	14.00	...	15.25	.. 15.50	...	...	...	...
.....24	19.75	.. 20.00	15.00	...	14.50	...	16.00	..	13.00	...	12.00	...
March...17	20.75	.. 21.00	15.00	...	14.50	...	16.00	..	13.00	...	12.00	...
.....31	20.25	.. 20.75	15.00	...	14.50	...	16.00	.. 16.25	13.00	...	12.00	...
April...13	20.00	.. 20.50	15.00	...	14.50	...	16.00	.. 17.00	14.00	...	13.00	...
.....28	20.00	.. 20.50	16.25	...	15.50	@ 15.75	17.00	.. 18.00	...	...	15.50	@ 16.00
May...12	22.25	.. 22.50	17.00	@ 17.25	16.00	.. 16.50	17.00	.. 18.00	16.00	...	16.00	...
.....26	21.50	..	17.25	.. 17.75	16.00	.. 16.50	18.00	..	16.00	@ 16.50	16.00	...
June...16	20.00	.. 20.50	17.25	.. 17.50	16.25	.. 16.50	18.00	.. 18.25	16.75	...	16.00	...
.....30	20.00	.. 20.50	17.25	.. 17.50	16.25	.. 16.50	18.50	.. 19.00	16.75	...	16.00	...
July...14	20.00	..	17.00	.. 17.25	16.00	.. 16.25	18.50	.. 19.00	16.50	...	16.00	...
.....28	21.00	.. 22.00	17.00	.. 17.25	16.00	.. 16.25	18.00	.. 18.50	16.75	...	15.75	...
August...18	23.00	..	...	...	...	...	18.00	.. 18.25	...	...	15.75	.. 16.00
.....25	23.00	..	...	...	...	...	17.50	.. 18.00	...	...	15.75	.. 16.00
September...15	23.00	..	18.50	...	...	...	17.00	.. 17.50	...	...	15.75	.. 16.00
.....29	24.50	..	...	...	...	...	17.35	.. 17.75	...	...	16.00	...
October...13	26.50	..	...	...	...	...	19.50	.. 20.00	...	...	16.37½	...
.....27	27.00	..	22.50	.. 23.00	...	...	20.00	.. 20.50	...	...	...	...
November...17	26.60	.. 27.00	21.00	.. 22.00	21.00	.. 22.00	20.00	.. 20.50	...	...	12.00	...
.....24	26.50	.. 27.00	21.00	.. 22.00	21.00	.. 22.00	18.00	.. 20.00	13.00	...	12.00	...
December...15	24.00	.. 25.00	16.00	.. 17.00	16.00	...	17.00	.. 18.00	12.00	...	11.00	...
.....29	24.00	.. 25.00	16.00	.. 17.00	16.00	...	17.00	.. 18.00	...	...	...	...

These are strictly wholesale prices.

GIFFIN'S IMPROVED PORTLAND CEMENT
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A comparison of the figures in this table shows that the prices of 1865 were much higher than those of the year preceding; by referring to the rates quoted in 1863 (*see Report published last year,*) it will be observed that the lowest and highest prices of Mess Pork were respectively \$10 and \$14 per barrel,—while the lowest and highest rates in 1865 were \$18.50 and \$27.

The quantities of Pork and Beef packed and inspected in Montreal during the past three years were as follows:—

	1865	1864	1863
Pork	17,212 barrels.	31,371 barrels.	36,124 barrels.
Beef.....	1,513 “	1,132 “	2,401 “
Beef.....	273 tierces.	583 tierces.	1,016 tierces.

The different grades of Pork and Beef inspected and packed in 1865 were:—

Mess Pork.....	10,695 barrels.	Prime Mess Beef.....	273 tierces.
Thin Mess.....	2,138 “	Prime Mess Beef...	1,443 brls.
Prime Mess.....	792 “	Prime	70 “
Prime	561 “		
Cargo	91 “		
Unbrandable.....	2,935 “		

The business done in this class of Provisions in 1865 was limited not in Montreal alone, but throughout Canada, owing mainly to high rates, as indicated in the foregoing table of quotations. Excessive prices tended materially to narrow down the transactions, and purchases for the lumber regions were unusually small,—buyers hoping for a decline in Mess and Thin Mess Pork. Prime Mess and Prime have been scarce;—these grades are from hogs raised in the Province; and the unusual demand for them in carcase for the United States market had absorbed nearly all that were suitable.

Notwithstanding the stoppage of the export of Cattle to the United States, it is believed that there is a good prospect for Canadian Beef and Pork. The ravages of the *Rinderpest* (or cattle disease) in Europe, have caused inquiry for cured meats in the Canadian market; while *Trichina* (a peculiar disease among hogs) in Germany has induced British dealers in hog-products to turn their attention to some extent hitherto. The rearing of hogs with a view to supplying the trans-Atlantic market with pickled meats suitable for the European taste, will doubtless be inquired into by agriculturists and capitalists;—if taken hold of vigorously, it would create a very great consumption of Canadian coarse grains and compensate for their exclusion from the markets of the United States.

A statement of the quantities of Beef, Pork, Hams, and Bacon entered for consumption in Great Britain in 1864, will be found on page 48.

BEEF.—Prices ruled high during 1865. The range for Prime Mess in tierces was \$24 @ \$28, closing at \$25,—and in barrels, \$12 @ \$14, closing at \$14 @ \$15.

HAMS AND BACON.—These articles were in very small supply throughout 1865, and prices ruled high.

LARD.—Quotations were high, especially during the latter half of last year,—the price at one time touching 25c. per lb. for choice. Latterly there was a large yield, and the market closed quiet in December at about 15c. @ 16c.

BUTTER.

The recorded receipts of Butter in Montreal by all channels during 1865 amounted to 75,487 kegs, or 6,038,960 lbs.; against 81,003 kegs, or about 6,480,000 lbs. in 1864.

The shipments in 1865 amounted to 70,668 kegs, or 5,653,440 lbs.; in 1864, 70,662 kegs, or 5,652,960 lbs. The exportations of 1865 were as follows:—

In sea-going vessels via River St. Lawrence.....	49,428 kegs.
In ocean-steamers via Portland.....	9,738 "
By Montreal and Champlain Railway.....	9,454 "
By other channels.....	2,048 "
Total.....	70,668 "

The whole movement in Butter in 1865 may be thus concisely stated:—

Stock on hand 1st January, 1865.....	5,348 kegs.
Receipts by all channels.....	75,487 "
Total.....	80,835 "
Deduct stock on hand 1st January, 1866.....	5,700 kegs.
Deduct shipments during 1865.....	70,668 "
	76,368 "
Balance unaccounted for.....	4,467 "

This balance, along with other unrecorded quantities brought in by farmers, would enter into city-consumption during the year. The quantity of Butter consumed by the people of Montreal annually is estimated to be over 1,250,000 lbs.

Prices of Butter in Fall of past Three Years:—

DATE.	1865						1864						1863														
	Store Packed. Per lb.		Medium Dairy. Per lb.		Choice Dairy. Per lb.		Store Packed. Per lb.		Medium Dairy. Per lb.		Choice Dairy. Per lb.		Store Packed. Per lb.		Medium Dairy. Per lb.		Choice Dairy. Per lb.										
	c.	e.	c.	e.																							
Sept ... 15	20	@	..	20	@	21	21½	@	22½	18	@	19	19	@	20	20	@	21	12	@	13½	14	@	15	15	@	16
... 22	19		20	20		21	22		23	18		19	19		20	20		21	12		13½	14		15	15		16
... 29	19		20	20		21	22		23	17		18	18		19	19		20	12		13½	14		15	15		16
Oct. ... 6	20		21	21		22	23		24	18		19	19		20	20		21	12½		14	14		15	16		17½
... 13	20		21	21		22	23		24	18		19	19		20	20		21	12½		14	14		15	17		18
... 20	20		21	22		23	24		25	17		19	18		19	20		21	13		14½	15		16	17		18
... 27	21		22	23		24	25		26	16		18	18		19	20		21	13		14½	15		16	17		18
Nov. ... 3	21		22	24		25	25		27	16		18	18		19	20		21	14		15½	16		17	17		18
... 10	22½		24	24		25	26		28	16		18	18		19	19½		21	14		15½	16		17	17		18
... 17	22½		24	24		25	26		28	16		18	18		19	19		20½	14		15½	16		17	17		18
... 24	21		22	22		23	24		25	16		18	18		19	19		20½	14		15½	16		17	17		18
Dec. ... 1	21		22	22		23	24		25	16		18	18		19	19		20	14		15½	16		17	17		18

The season's business opened in July at fair rates, the demand from England promising to absorb the entire surplus product,—prices ranging from 14c. @ 18c., according to quality. As the season advanced an active demand set in from the United States, buyers not resting contented with clearing the market of all desirable lots, but scouring the country and frequently paying as high prices at the farmers' doors as were to be obtained in the city. As a matter of course, prices rapidly advanced. For a time the English market met the rise, and considerable shipments were made; the competition on United States' account, however, soon put a stop to exportations sea-ward; the prices having advanced in October to 24c. @ 26c. per lb. for Choice Dairy,—27c. @ 29c.,

GIBBS'S BINDER-RESEY & COMPANY
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and even 30c. being paid in November. Towards the close of that month the market declined, and some shipments to Liverpool were again made via Portland.

A noticeable feature in the trade of 1865 was the large quantity of Kamouraska Butter brought to this market,—which was sold at from 16c. @ 23c. per lb., according to season and quality.

It has been elsewhere remarked that the Butter-makers of Canada are improving the quality of the article, and, in general, shipments to the United Kingdom compete successfully with the best qualities sent to that market from the Western States. More care and attention, however, must yet be bestowed, before the bulk of the shipments from this Province can be expected to rival the favorite brands of the State of New York. True, some choice Canadian Butter finds its way to market under a foreign brand; but, as compared with the entire trade, the instances are somewhat exceptional. Some frontier counties,—for example, Shefford, Brome and Missisquoi,—are understood to send excellent Butter and Cheese to market by a channel common to a contiguous district in Vermont, the outlet for which is the Port of St. Albans in that State. Exclusively of what is dispatched from these three Canadian Counties, very large quantities of Dairy-produce are sent southward from St. Albans, destined probably for Boston. The circumstances of the case have led to a somewhat curious blunder on the part of the Hon. Isaac Newton, Chief of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, D. C. An article in his report for January, 1865,—headed, "The Canadian Reciprocity Treaty once more,"—shows that he can warmly resent a real or imaginary injury; but it also shows an unpardonable ignorance of a region of country with which he ought to be officially better acquainted. The following is an extract:—

"St. Albans (Canada) Export of Butter and Cheese into the United States.

"The following table, published by the "St. Albans Messenger," shows the amount of Butter and Cheese shipped from St. Albans Station (Vermont and Canada Railroad) from 1851 to 1865. It is a specimen of the greatly increased supplies sent from Canada into the United States under the reciprocity treaty, which went into operation in 1856, and exhibits the wrong inflicted by it upon American farmers:—

BUTTER.		CHEESE.		BUTTER.		CHEESE.	
1851....	1,199,964 lbs.	550,258 lbs.	1859....	2,424,969 lbs.	1,247,288 lbs.		
1852....	1,149,235 "	601,969 "	1860....	2,506,700 "	1,984,000 "		
1853....	1,939,354 "	1,122,703 "	1861....	2,732,209 "	1,481,716 "		
1854....	1,712,404 "	1,035,376 "	1862....	2,420,370 "	1,281,602 "		
1855....	1,715,127 "	966,289 "	1863....	2,863,576 "	911,842 "		
1856....	2,293,568 "	1,228,128 "	1864....	2,472,854 "	923,210 "		
1857....	2,364,745 "	825,162 "	1865....	3,035,257 "	1,174,261 "		
1858....	2,713,309 "	1,294,393 "	Total.	33,603,644 "	16,628,197 "		

Mr. Newton does not date the Reciprocity Treaty correctly! The absurdity of his inference will be apparent from the following figures which show the entire shipments of Canadian Butter and Cheese to all parts since 1860:—

BUTTER.		CHEESE.		BUTTER.		CHEESE.	
1860....	5,512,500 lbs.	124,320 lbs.	1863.....	7,053,898 lbs.	958,944 lbs.		
1861....	7,275,426 "	294,336 "	1864 (6 mos)	1,030,655 "	1,138 "		
1862....	8,905,578 "	491,680 "	1865.....	6,941,063 "	833,504 "		

According to Mr. Newton's figures, the receipts of Cheese in the United States from Canada, via the single port of St. Albans, in five years and a-half,—viz., 1860 to 1865,—were greater by over five million pounds, than the entire exports from all the Ports in the Province to all parts during the same period! The truth is, that Canada imports very much more of the article than she exports,—see page 12. Of the 2,530,950 lbs. of foreign Cheese brought into the Province during the fiscal year 1865, more than three-

fifths (1,563,547 lbs.) were entered at Montreal; of this latter quantity, a mere fraction (5½ per cent.) arrived from trans-Atlantic ports, while 1,474,692 lbs. (94½ per cent.) actually came from adjacent places in the United States,—most of it from the very region referred to by the Hon. Mr. Newton.

An analysis of the figures relating to Butter would also be conclusive against the Commissioner's assumption.

CHEESE.

The recorded quantities of Cheese received in 1865 amounted to 26,131 boxes; against 31,341 boxes in 1864. The shipments may be summarized thus:—

In sea-going vessels via St. Lawrence River, (of which 7,646 boxes were to Liverpool, and 4,855 boxes to Glasgow)...	14,122	boxes.
Via Portland in Ocean Steamers to Liverpool.....	2,905	"
By Richelieu steamers, &c.....	3,264	"
Total in 1865.....	20,291	"

The prices of Dairy-Cheese during the past three years were as follows:—

DATE.	1865		1864		1863		DATE.	1865		1864		1863	
	Per lb.		Per lb.		Per lb.			Per lb.		Per lb.		Per lb.	
June 9	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	September 8	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
....16	10 @	0	9½ @	11	6¾ @	7	15	9¾ @	10	8¼ @	8¾	8 @	8½
....23	9½	10	8	9	7	7	22	9¾	10	9¾	10	8	8½
....30	9½	10	8	9	7	7½	29	9¾	10	9¾	10	8	9
July 7	9½	10	8	9	7	7½	October .. 6	10	10½	9¼	10	8	9
....14	9¼	9¾	8	8½	7	7½	..13	10½	11½	9¼	10	8¼	9
....21	9¼	9¾	8¼	8¾	7	7½	..20	10½	11½	9¼	10	8¼	9½
....28	9	9¼	8¼	8¾	7¼	7½	..27	11	12	9¼	10	8¼	9½
August .. 4	9	9¼	8¼	8¾	7¾	8	November 3	11	12	9¼	10	8¼	9½
..11	9	9¼	8¼	8¾	7¾	8	10	12½	..	9¼	10	8½	9½
..18	9	9¼	8¼	8¾	8	8½	17	12½	..	9	10	8½	10
..25	9¼	9¾	8¼	8¾	8	8½	24	12½	..	9	10	8½	10
September 1	9¼	10	8¼	8¾	8	8½	December 1	12½	..	9	10	8½	10

An examination of this table will show that the prices of Dairy-Cheese were higher throughout 1865, than during either of the two preceding years. Commencing at more than the ordinary rate of former seasons, remunerative prices were maintained all summer, and, when shipments commenced in the Fall, an advance took place, the market gradually stiffening until the close of the season's business.

The establishment of Cheese-factories in Canada, referred to on page 12, will be advantageous for Dairy-farmers. The result, thus far, has been, that large quantities of Factory-cheese have come to market here,—excellent prices being realized, say 1c. @ 2c. per lb. above the price of good Dairy. There is every inducement for Canadian dairy-farmers to unite their skill and their enterprise in an effort to participate in furnishing the favorite kinds of Cheese consumed in the mother country. The quantity imported into the United Kingdom in 1864 was *ninety-three-and-a-half millions of pounds*,—British North America supplying only 1,624,560 lbs., or 1½ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE
 QUEBEC, CANADA, 1865

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IV.—THE GROCERY TRADE.

TEA, COFFEE, &c.

The figures in the following table show the comparative quantities and values of articles entered at the Port of Montreal during the past three years:—

ARTICLES.	1865		1864		1863	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
Tea lbs.	6,454,458	2,212,920	5,034,937	1,845,793	4,433,882	1,588,893
Coffee, Green. lbs.	820,429	117,520	623,374	94,353	558,689	89,014
Do Roasted lbs.	6	2	2,810	379	3,388	256
Chicory	60,599	2,400	93,543	3,847	.....	7,338
Cocoa & Chocolate	10,957	2,125	20,722	3,967	.....	1,167
Spices, ground lbs.	104,042	27,772	83,000	17,674	39,505	8,730
Do. ungr'd. lbs.	414,251	34,360	723,636	55,611	555,353	42,374
Fruits & Nuts lbs.	4,361,423	213,616	3,864,078	185,150	2,165,091	119,360
Pickles and Sauces	.....	10,084	.....	26,601	.....	18,641
Prepared Oils gals.	95,434	77,191	216,275	156,653	161,473	125,983
Mustard lbs.	45,065	7,527	103,052	15,862	108,765	15,776
Soap lbs.	175,465	12,609	777,000	39,835	232,430	16,477
Candles . . . . .	.....	6,223	.....	17,746	.....	11,666
TOTALS. . . . .	.....	2,724,349	.....	2,463,471	.....	2,045,675

The total values of the imported articles here mentioned show an increase in 1865 of 10½ per cent. over that of 1864,—the increase in the latter year as compared with 1863 being 20½ per cent.

TEA.—The quantity of Teas of all kinds imported during 1865 was greater by 1,419,521 lbs. than in 1864, the ratio of increase being 28 1-5 per cent. Direct importations consisted of three cargoes,—one of them taken for New York account. Shipments were also made during the season to Boston, Chicago, and Milwaukee. The entire movement during 1865 may be indicated thus:—

On hand, 1st January, 1865	1,775,736 lbs.
Imported during the year	6,454,458 "
Total	8,230,194 lbs.
Deduct stock on 1st January, 1866	1,459,350 lbs.
“ Exportations in 1865	2,535,345 "
	3,994,695 "
Quantity taken for consumption in Canada in 1865	4,235,499 lbs.
Taken for consumption in 1864	4,583,885 "
“ “ 1863	3,790,277 "

The range of prices in 1865 as compared with 1864 are given in the following statement:—

DESCRIPTION.	1865				1864			
	Spring Sales.		Fall Sales.		Spring Sales.		Fall Sales.	
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Souchong..... per lb.	30 @ 75	30 @ 80	30 @ 52	50 @ 60	30 @ 75	30 @ 75	30 @ 55	28 @ 54
Congou..... "	30 .. 75	30 .. 75	30 .. 55	28 .. 54	30 .. 50	32 .. 52	36 .. 43	35 .. 45
Hyson Twankay..... "	42 .. 90	41 .. 1.00	47 .. 80	45 .. 80	42 .. 90	41 .. 1.00	42 .. 86	41 .. 84
Gunpowder..... "	60 .. 90	60 .. 1.10	45 .. 75	42 .. 70	60 .. 80	53 .. 83	45 .. 75	42 .. 70
Imperial..... "	42 .. 62	40 .. 72	45 .. 65	40 .. 57½	42 .. 62	40 .. 72	45 .. 65	40 .. 57½
Uncolored Japan..... "								

These figures show a considerable increase in value, especially in the Fall sales of 1865.

The stocks of Teas in hands of Importers in this city, on the dates specified, were:—

DESCRIPTION.	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.
	1st January.	1st January.	1st January.	1st January.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Hysons	37,350	52,350	132,750	20,800
Young Hysons.....	597,960	527,450	739,420	439,175
Gunpowder	86,970	203,710	206,570	117,910
Imperial	54,840	78,120	55,980	40,560
Hyson Skin	40,590	39,060	15,405	17,185
Twankay.....	127,150	60,900	36,450	21,250
Hyson Twankay	72,650	86,350	37,700	37,900
Uncolored Japan.....	203,800	511,080	188,360	278,040
Colored Japan	16,425	26,910	91,350	.....
	1,237,735	1,585,930	1,503,985	972,820
Souchong and Congou	161,800	153,440	80,320	157,680
Oolong	55,728	36,365	65,310	52,920
Hyson and Orange Pekoe....	4,095	.....	.....	.....
	221,615	189,805	145,630	210,600
TOTALS.....	1,459,350	1,775,735	1,649,615	1,183,420

COFFEE.—The increase in Green Coffee imported in 1865, as compared with 1864, was 197,055 lbs., or 31½ per cent. Much more business was done in 1865, than in either of the two preceding years,—there being a few considerable transactions in the Fall. The range of rates during the year was:—Rio, 19c. @ 22c.; Laguayra, 21c. @ 22c.; Jamaica, 20c. @ 23c.; Java, 23c. @ 26c.; Mocha, 25c. @ 28c. The closing rates in 1864 were:—Rio, 20c. @ 22c.; Laguayra, 21c. @ 22c., Jamaica, 20c. @ 23c.; Java, 23c @ 25c.

SPICES.—The business of 1865 affords a marked contrast to that of 1864;—with heavy importations in the latter year, the market was depressed. There was a brisk and profitable business done last year.

DRIED FRUITS.—The market became very active after the middle of 1865, the demand continuing for several months,—the year's business closing with firm prices and light stocks.

CHIEF'S IMPORTERS
 SULLIVAN & COMPANY
 115 N. 2ND ST. N. Y.

Quantities
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Raw Sugar
Molasses ...
TOTALS...
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DESCRIPTION
SUGARS:—
Cuba

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SUGARS AND MOLASSES.

Quantities and Values of Sugar and Molasses Imported during past Three Years.

ARTICLES.	1865		1864		1863	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Refined Sugar lbs.	724,202	\$ 42,131	25,826	\$ 2,036	219,629	\$ 12,365
Raw Sugar ..lbs.	30,685,668	1,374,400	22,462,010	1,146,922	21,559,607	863,993
Molasses ....gals.	2,075,583	425,271	1,480,684	338,330	956,900	166,103
TOTALS.....	.....	1,841,802	.....	1,487,282	.....	1,042,461

These figures show largely increased importations of each of the articles mentioned, —the excess in raw and refined sugars being particularly noticeable. There were large direct importations. The business done in 1865, both for home consumption and exportation, was very satisfactory.

The demand for Refined Sugar appears to be upon the increase. There are now (March, 1866,) two Refineries in operation in Montreal; and it is supposed that their united power to manufacture, if fully employed, would be equal to about 600 barrels per day,—say 35,000,000 lbs. per annum,—or a quantity five times greater than the estimated sales during 1865, which were believed to be about 7,000,000 lbs.

The stocks of Sugars and Molasses in hands of Importers here, on the dates specified, were :—

DESCRIPTION.	1866			1865			1864			1863		
	1st January.			1st January.			1st January.			1st January.		
	Hhds.	Trcs.	Brls.	Hhds.	Trcs.	Brls.	Hhds.	Trcs.	Brls.	Hhds.	Trcs.	Brls.
SUGARS:—												
Cuba	1,201	15	169	725	115	130	372	3	....	655	69	321
Porto Rico.....	306	....	....	225	....	....	305	....	....	574	55	47
TOTALS.....	1,507	15	169	950	115	130	677	3	....	1,229	124	368
	Puns.	Trcs.	Brls.	Puns.	Trcs.	Brls.	Puns.	Trcs.	Brls.	Puns.	Trcs.	Brls.
MOLASSES:—												
Clayed	534	50	....	197	43	....	280	90	....	821	64	61
Muscovado.....	513	58	11	340	19	251	....	20	11	256	54	75
TOTALS.....	1,047	108	11	667	62	251	280	110	11	1,077	118	136

REFINED.—Prices at the Refinery during the past two years, are given in parallel columns on next page :—

	1865		1864	
	Yellow Crushed No. 3.	Dry Crushed.	Yellow Crushed No. 3.	Dry Crushed.
January.....	9½	12½	10	12½
February.....	9½	12½	10	12½
March.....	9½	11¾	10	12½
April.....	9	11	10½	12½
May.....	9½	11	10½	13½
June.....	9¾	11½	10½	13½
July.....	9¾	11½	9¾	13½
August.....	9¾	11½	9¾	13½
September.....	10¼	11½	9¾	13½
October.....	10¾	12½	9¾	12½
November.....	10¾	13	9¾	12½
December.....	10¼	13	9¾	12½

The increase in quantity of Refined Sugars of all kinds sold in 1865 as compared with 1864, is about 1,000,000 lbs., or nearly 17 per cent. The quantity in bond on 1st January, 1866, was 10,702 lbs.

RAW.—The range of Price for Porto Rico during 1866, was \$9 @ \$11 per 100 lbs., and for Cuba \$8.60 @ \$10. Stocks on hand at close of the year was heavier than at corresponding date of two previous years. The quantity in bond on 31st December was 5,799,471 lbs.

MOIASSES.—Prices varied a good deal in course of last year. Lowest figures were reported at midsummer,—viz., 28c. @ 32c. for Clayed, and 35c. @ 40c. for Muscovado; but an active market in the Fall brought higher prices, and quotations in October were 35c. @ 40c., and 45c. @ 50c. respectively. Holders were firm at the close of the year.

SALT.

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

	Bushels.	Value.
1861.....	589,750	\$69,903
1862.....	726,716	95,480
1863.....	1,298,741	169,945
1864.....	859,276	116,644
1865.....	985,932	123,541
Total.....	4,460,415	\$575,513

The sources of the supplies received at Quebec in 1865, were:—

	Bushels.	Value.
From Liverpool.....	923,072	\$115,591
“ Spain.....	61,060	7,750
“ Newfoundland.....	1,800	200
Total.....	985,932	\$123,541

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The quantity of Liverpool Salt landed at Quebec in 1865, exceeded the receipts in 1864 by 126,656 bushels, or 14½ per cent.

The quantity landed in Montreal from River craft in 1865, amounted to 116,800 minots, or 38,933 sacks,—showing an increase over the receipts of 1864 of 38,900 minots, or 12,966 sacks. Receipts by Grand Trunk Railway in 1865 were 671 barrels, or 3,691 bushels. The quantities and values of direct importations were:—In 1865, 30,203 bushels, valued at \$4,782; in 1864, 18,664 bushels, valued at \$4,356.

Shipments westward via Lachine Canal in 1865, were 18,120 tons, or 652,320 bushels; against 8,581 tons, or 308,916 bushels, in 1864. Shipped in barges, in 1865, 16,450 minots, or 5,463 sacks. The quantities carried away by Grand Trunk Railway, in 1865, were, 24,169 barrels, or 132,929 bushels; in 1864, 4,460 brls., or about 24,000 bushels;—in 1863, 14,697 brls., or about 76,000 bushels.

There were large sales at Quebec in June at 35c. for coarse salt,—the price here being 45c.; the market immediately stiffened, and, notwithstanding the heavy receipts expected, the rate in September was 60c. The average quotation in November was 85c.

TOBACCO.

The following figures from the Customs returns show a very large decrease in the quantity of unmanufactured Tobacco imported at Montreal in 1865, as contrasted with the three preceding years,—there being also a decrease in the quantity manufactured:—

DESCRIPTION.	1865		1864		1863		1862		1861	
	Q'ntity.	Value.	Q'ntity.	Value.	Q'ntity.	Value.	Q'ntity.	Value.	Q'ntity.	Value.
	lbs.	$	lbs.	$	lbs.	$	lbs.	$	lbs.	\$
Tobacco, u'mf'd	1,224,532	122,644	2,881,344	339,459	5,617,215	839,054	4,464,802	592,445	1,043,787	84,125
Tobacco, m'nf'd	33,316	9,909	66,486	7,991	42,934	10,711	318,240	60,290	709,970	79,694
Cigars	239,975	22,014	6,263,264	47,043	65,523	33,157	45,485	27,161	38,318	14,666
Snuff	2,259	700	3,082	721	1,894	490	1,524	322	1,024	235
TOTALS	1,500,082	155,267	9,214,176	395,214	5,727,566	883,412	4,830,051	680,218	1,793,099	178,720

The shipments of manufactured Tobacco from Montreal in 1865, amounted to 83,598 lbs., valued at \$13,680; against 873,043 lbs. valued at \$195,318.

The stock of manufactured Tobacco on hand, on 31st December last, was estimated to be about 1,500 boxes, with a comparatively small quantity of unmanufactured. The quantity manufactured in Montreal during 1865 was very much less than in 1864,—the quantity in the latter year being about 20,000 boxes.

There was not much variation in prices during 1865. The range of values in bond were:—For 10's, 14c. @ 17c.; for half-lbs. Dark, 18c. @ 25c.; for half-lbs. Bright, 30c. @ 60c.

The old stock of Fall Tobacco is nearly out of the market.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN LIQUORS.

The following table, condensed from returns of the Revenue Inspectors, shows the quantities of distilled and fermented liquors produced in Montreal :—

DESCRIPTION.	1865	1864	1863	1862
	Wine Gallons.	Wine Gallons.	Wine Gallons.	Wine Gallons.
Spirits at proof..	212,578	538,171	632,129	554,253
Ale	} 1,860,370 }	} 1,749,346 }	1,380,666	1,332,516
Beer			5,075	89,967
Porter			23,629	15,715
Lager Beer			19,210	39,013

A large distillery in this city has, for the present, been discontinued,—the quantity of proof spirits produced by other establishments being much under their ordinary working capacity. Hence a very large decrease is noted in the quantity of spirits distilled in 1865 as compared with 1864,—the difference being 325,593 gals.; the decrease in 1864 as contrasted with 1863, was 93,958 gals. The increase in fermented liquors in 1865 was 111,024 gals.

The quantities and values of the various liquors entered at the Custom-House here, during the past three years, were as follows :—

LIQUORS.	1865		1864		1863	
	Quantities	Value.	Quantities	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
Whiskey ....gals.	23,710	15,661	32,436	20,915	24,263	17,179
Gin .....gals.	107,887	24,802	182,854	47,935	120,459	41,256
Rum .....gals.	25,389	10,271	38,038	12,625	21,152	8,448
Brandy .....gals.	72,912	83,955	125,074	151,974	67,642	103,856
Wines, wood gals.	291,312	183,603	401,722	266,934	236,323	179,103
Do., bottles doz.	12,618	38,006	17,635	55,112	13,942	49,029
Ale, Beer & Porter, in wood....gals.	2,748	690	3,375	1,246	20,575	4,436
Do., bottles..doz.	26,586	29,577	17,515	19,656	14,687	16,848
TOTALS.....	.....	386,565	.....	576,397	.....	420,155

It will be observed, that with a single exception, there is a decrease in the quantities of all kinds of Liquors imported during 1865. The quantities in Customs' Warehouse, on 31st December of past two years, were as follows :—

LIQUORS.	1865	1864
Whiskey.....gallons.	7,412	14,350
Gin....."	24,613	83,699
Rum....."	6,600	21,936
Brandy....."	19,667	66,319
Wines....."	168,316	197,749
Wines (bottles).....doz.	3,200	8,127
Ale, Beer, &c.....gallons.	120	60
Ale, Beer, &c., (bottles).....doz.	6,311	3,026

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FISH AND FISH OIL.

The quantities of Green and Dried Fish received during the season of 1865 were much in excess of the receipts of 1864. The Custom-house returns for the Port of Montreal show that the value of all kinds of Fresh and Salt Fish entered inwards in 1865 was \$207,347, against \$115,539 in 1864, and \$138,379 in 1863. The quantity of Crude Fish Oil received in 1865, was 132,535 gallons, valued at \$103,256; against 131,569 gallons valued at \$94,679 in 1864, and 77,599 gallons valued at \$55,095 in 1863.

The Lachine Canal returns for the season of navigation 1865, show that 2,766 tons, or 19,362 barrels, of Fish were shipped westward by that route, against 1,547 tons, or 10,829 barrels, in 1864.

The strictly wholesale trade takes place in the Fall; and the following comparative prices were current in the years mentioned.

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

	1865		1864		1863	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Dry Codfish.....per quintal	5.50	@ 6.50	4.50	@ 5.00	4.25	@ 4.50
Green Codfish.....per barrel	5.50	.. 6.50	4.50	.. 5.00	2.50	.. 3.00
Split Herrings, Labrador, ditto	0.25	.. 6.50	5.00	.. 6.00	3.75	.. 4.75
Split Herrings, Common, ditto	5.00	.. 6.00	2.50	.. 4.00	2.00	.. 3.00
Round Herrings..... ditto	3.25	.. 4.00	2.50	.. 4.50	2.50	.. 2.75
Salmon..... ditto	18.00	..21.00	15.00	..16.00	12.00	..13.00
Cod Oil.....per gallon	0.85	.. 0.90	0.65	.. 0.75	0.75	.. 0.80

It has generally been the case in former years that prices declined considerably after the close of navigation; the condition of the market in 1865 was an exception to that state of matters, for in December all kinds of Fish were firm at the rates obtained several weeks previously,—these prices being kept up until the end of the year.

The business of 1865 was brisk and profitable. A comparison of the figures in the foregoing statement will show that the average values were much beyond those of 1864 and 1863. The market for Pork ruled very high in 1865, and this fact undoubtedly gave an impetus to the trade in Fish; for although the latter were dearer than in previous years, they were relatively cheaper than Pork, and consequently went more into consumption.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

DRY GOODS.

The following are the values of goods, imported during the past four years as collated from the Custom-House returns:—

DESCRIPTION.	1865	1864	1863	1862
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cottons	2,502,046	3,192,724	2,353,599	2,262,349
Linens	363,240	505,046	261,737	195,324
Woollens	2,955,462	4,423,807	2,340,690	2,048,668
Carpets and Hearth Rugs	93,565	137,242	80,216	81,952
Thread Lace and Insertion...	35,358	38,891	10,247	12,704
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	164,977	267,482	113,920	136,782
Hosiery	136,731	196,995	83,236	69,601
Shawls	16,384	62,221	12,032	6,899
Silks, Satins and Velvets	460,532	484,877	362,093	371,573
Parasols and Umbrellas	39,112	39,162	11,899	17,239
Cotton Yarn and Warp	111,948	50,897	30,257	36,756
Clothing or Wearing Apparel.	26,796	36,796	29,021	34,623
Small Wares	443,500	504,556	364,277	234,921
TOTALS	7,359,651	9,940,696	6,053,224	5,509,391

The aggregate importations in 1865, as contrasted with 1864, show a decrease in value of \$2,581,045, or 26 per cent.; a comparison of values in 1864 with 1863 show an increase in the former year of \$3,887,472, or 64½ per cent. The following table gives the amount of decrease or increase in value of each of the items for 1865, as compared with 1864:—

	Decrease or Increase.	Per-centage.
Cottons	\$690,678 dec.	21½ per cent.
Linens	141,806 "	28 "
Woollens	1,468,345 "	33 1-5 "
Carpets and Hearth-Rugs	43,677 "	31 4-5 "
Thread Lace and Insertion	3,533 "	9 "
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets	102,505 "	38½ "
Hosiery	60,264 "	30½ "
Shawls	45,837 "	74 "
Silks, Satins, and Velvets	24,345 "	5 "
Parasols and Umbrellas	50 "	½ "
Cotton Yarn and Warp	61,051 inc.	120 "
Clothing or Wearing Apparel	10,000 dec.	27 "
Small Wares	61,056 "	12 "

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IMPORTED GOODS.—The depression in the wholesale Dry Goods Trade towards the close of 1864, and the heavy stocks carried over, caused some apprehension as to the business of 1865. Importers acted very cautiously in the Spring, and their purchases for the year show a large aggregate decrease. A bountiful harvest gave a great impetus to business; and the Fall trade was probably the most successful ever experienced in Canada.

In consequence of the heavy stock of raw cotton held in Great Britain at the beginning of 1865, yarns and cotton goods declined gradually until May; but, as the end of the war in the United States has been the occasion of sending large orders to England, activity followed, and prices began to rise again. Cotton goods were sold in Canada at extreme prices in the Fall; Woollens were dear; and stocks of all kinds were comparatively light at close of the year.

The Linen trade in Great Britain had also much animation imparted to it after the cessation of hostilities—supplies being wanted for the Southern States, where linens had always been a favorite kind of goods; and the demand is represented to have been so unprecedentedly large, that the linen-warehouses were soon cleared,—immense profits being realised on consignments to New York City. The Flax crop of 1865, in Ireland, is said to have proved insufficient, and the value of the article has advanced fully 50 per cent.; stocks were low at the beginning of 1866, and a further rise looked for.

The consumption of goods in the department of Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths, is steadily growing,—keeping pace with the increasing prosperity and wealth of the Province. There has been a gradual advance in prices during the past two years,—amounting in course of that period to 20 @ 25 per cent. The trade in 1865 was good. It is in the hands of Importers,—the business not admitting of a second profit.

It will be observed that the ratio of decrease in value of Hats, Caps, Hosiery, and Shawls was large in 1865; while the decrease in Silks, Satins, and Velvets was small.

CANADIAN TEXTILE MANUFACTURES.—A statement respecting the Textile Manufactures of this Province will be found on pages 13, 14. The prospect for business in the Spring of 1865 was somewhat gloomy, and manufacturers operated carefully. An active demand for Tweeds commenced about the middle of the year, and extensive orders were filled for the New York market. Higher prices than formerly were obtained,—but the advance in rates was more than counterbalanced by improvement in quality. All kinds of Canadian Tweeds, Flannels, &c., are much better appreciated than formerly, and are displacing similar articles of foreign manufacture.

The production of Cotton goods in Canada is comparatively small. The demand upon manufacturers, for Yarn, Grey Cottons, and Bags is much beyond their present productive capacity; an advance in price had therefore to be submitted to by purchasers in the latter part of the year.

The past year has, on the whole, been a good one for Canadian manufacturers.

LEATHER, AND ITS MANUFACTURES.

The Customs Returns of the past four years supply the figures in the following table:—

Values of Leather, &c., Imported at Montreal.

DESCRIPTION.	1865	1864	1863	1862
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Leather.....	151,029	222,873	139,924	146,730
“ Manufactures.....	74,305	81,998	56,192	52,458
Dressed Skins.....	1,389	9,074	2,638	1,747
Boots and Shoes.....	14,626	40,491	22,124	19,375
Saddlery.....	2,050	3,666	2,367	4,258
TOTALS.....	243,399	358,102	223,245	224,568

The values for 1865 indicate a decrease of \$114,703, or 32 per cent., as compared with 1864,—the latter year showing an increase of \$134,857, or 60½ per cent., over 1863.

The year 1865 did not open brightly for Tanners. There were larger stocks offering than usual; trade was depressed, and prices low. The market continued drooping until about the end of June, when lessened stocks and the expectation of a bountiful harvest induced Boot and Shoe manufacturers to go earnestly to work to provide for the Fall trade. This created a brisk demand for Leather, the effect of which was to raise the price of all kinds; a steady advance was experienced until September, when rates reached the highest point,—quotations being without material change until the end of the year. The business done during six months, from July to December, was very remunerative to all concerned. The prices of best No. 1 Spanish Sole in January, were 18c. @ 19c., with downward tendency,—touching 16c. (a very low figure) in May; 25c. was again reached in September,—that rate continuing throughout the next three months.

Quantities of Sole Leather Inspected during 1865, 1864, and 1863.

	1865	1864	1863
Sides of No. 1.....	99,389	126,569	100,040
Sides of No. 2.....	29,793	34,450	30,726
Sides of No. 3.....	1,247	2,353	4,540
TOTALS.....	130,429	163,472	135,306

A large quantity of leather was exported to Great Britain in 1864,—viz., 49,115 sides, valued at \$155,426,—consisting chiefly of Buenos Ayres Sole; that export business is understood not to have been remunerative, and trans-Atlantic shipments fell off in 1865,—export operations being restricted principally to the lower grades of sole leather,

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such as Buffalo and Zanzibar. As these descriptions of stock bring relatively higher prices in the British market than in this one, the trade so far as it went was more profitable than that of 1864. Shipments to the United Kingdom in 1865, have all been made by one house. The exports of leather last year may be classified as follows:—

To Great Britain:

Sole	35,205 sides.	Value, \$81,400
Upper	1,500 "	" 4,100
		\$85,500

To United States:

Spanish Sole	9,276 sides.	Value, \$28,386
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To Maritime Provinces:

Spanish Sole, (heavy).....	8,170 sides.	Value, \$33,972
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Total value of exports from Montreal..... \$147,558

The trade in leather between Canada and the Maritime Provinces could scarcely be said to have an existence prior to 1865. The values of Leather and its manufactures imported by the Maritime Provinces during twelve months ending 30th September, 1862, were as follows:—

	From United States.	From all Parts.
Nova Scotia.....	\$77,306	\$151,679
New Brunswick.....	85,442	101,288
Prince Edward Island.....	16,475	21,883
Newfoundland	11,354	56,546
	\$190,577	\$331,396

According to this statement, the proportion of Leather, and the manufactures thereof, imported by Nova Scotia from the United States in 1862, was 51 per cent. of the importations from all parts; by New Brunswick, 84½ per cent.; by Prince Edward Island, 75¼ per cent.; and by Newfoundland, 20 per cent.;—the remaining proportions coming almost wholly from Great Britain.

Direct communication between Canada and the Maritime Provinces via the St. Lawrence River, and by an Inter-Colonial Railway would enable the Leather and Boot and Shoe manufacturers of this Province to participate largely in the existing trade.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—There was a strong disposition to press sales during the first few months of last year; about mid-summer, however, trade revived and rates improved. Prices realised in the Fall were much higher than those obtained in the previous months. (For details of capacity to manufacture Boots and Shoes in Montreal, see page 98 of Report for 1864.)

IRON.

According to the Customs returns of the past three years, the values of the various kinds of Iron imported at Montreal were:—

DESCRIPTION.	1865 Value.	1864 Value.	1863 Value.
	\$	\$	\$
Canada Plates and Tinned Plates.	119,355	198,547	213,929
Galvanized and Sheet Iron	32,476	39,466	35,586
Wire, Nail and Spike Rod.....	41,669	29,407	45,715
Bar, Rod, or Hoop.....	323,565	577,728	467,642
Hoop or Tire Iron for Locomotive Wheels.....	36,625	27,422	23,931
Boiler Plate.....	31,632	55,527	18,712
Railroad Bars, &c.....	21,148	24,504	14,691
Rolled Plate.....	3,608	12,295	.....
Steel, wrought or cast.....	76,995	154,247	119,558
TOTALS.....	687,073	1,119,143	939,764

The decrease in value of importations in 1865, as compared with 1864, was \$432,070 or 38½ per cent.; there was an increase of 16 per cent. in 1864 over 1863. There was also a large diminution in the quantity of Pig-Iron imported,—the entries at the Custom-house showing 11,940 tons for 1865, against 15,499 tons in 1864, the difference being 3,559 tons, or 23 per cent.

The Lachine-Canal returns of the past three years included the following shipments westward:—

	1865	1864	1863
Pig Iron..... tons.	22,368	18,420	13,467
Railroad Iron..... "	3,125	6,200	6,764
Nails..... "	2,676	3,021	3,085
Miscellaneous Iron..... "	645	392	8,683

The year 1865 opened unfavorably for all kinds of Iron, but the Fall trade was brisk and remunerative, in consequence of heavy demand from the United States. The range for Canada Plates during the year was \$3.50 @ \$5: Tinned Plates \$6 @ \$8 for IC Coke, and \$7.75 @ \$10.50 for IC Charcoal. Pig Iron was low in Spring, say \$18 @ \$22, Gartsherrie No. 1 bringing \$21 @ \$22,—at close of the season the price of Summerlee was \$25, and \$28 for Gartsherrie.

As remarked in the Reports for previous years, Nail-making is carried on extensively in Montreal, the kinds manufactured competing successfully both in quality and price with those produced by makers in the United States. Depression in the market at the close of 1864 induced speculative purchases,—(see report for that year,)—and an arrangement was made by manufacturers in reference to prices. In Spring of 1865 rates were \$3.50 @ \$3.60 per cwt., closing firm in December at \$4 @ \$4.25.

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HARDWARE.

The following table shows the Values of Imports during the past Four Years:—

DESCRIPTION.	1865	1864	1863	1862
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Polished Cutlery.....	40,409	92,066	72,286	56,126
Britannia-Metal Ware, &c.....	571	2,174	1,500	611
Spades, Shovels, Axes, &c.....	24,905	43,447	24,765	44,815
Spikes, Nails, Tacks, &c.....	37,248	100,014	61,168	52,160
Stoves and other iron Castings.....	40,956	51,438	42,820	38,370
Other articles.....	354,675	520,396	452,191	420,615
TOTALS.....	498,764	809,535	654,730	612,637

The values of imports for 1865 show a decrease of \$310,771, or 38 2-5 per cent., as compared with 1864,—the imports during the latter year giving an excess of \$154,605, or 19½ per cent., over those of 1863.

The course of trade respecting articles in this class was not much, if at all, different from what was experienced in other departments. Cutlery, Shelf and Domestic Hardware, &c., were exceedingly dull for several months, but the Fall trade was excellent, at good prices,—the heavy stocks being well disposed of.

The manufacture of Domestic Hardware was referred to in Report for 1863, as follows:—

“There is now a large quantity of Domestic Hardware Goods manufactured in Montreal, and its immediate vicinity, which are well adapted to the wants of the country, and reputed to be of better quality and finer finish than the same class of goods made in Sheffield and Birmingham,—sold, too, at as low prices. They consist principally of Malleable and Cast-Iron Goods,—Mill, Circular and Cross-Cut Saws,—Nails, Spikes, Axes, Spades, Shovels, Grain-Scoops, Scythes, Augers, Auger-bits, and Edge Tools generally; and their manufacture affords steady employment to a large number of mechanics.”

PAINTS, OILS, DRUGS, &c.

The values of some of these articles imported at Montreal, during the past three years, were as follows:—

ARTICLES.	1865		1864		1863	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.	\$	Gallons.	\$	Gallons.	\$
Paints .....	.....	74,500	.....	86,590	.....	69,258
Oils	94,434	77,191	216,275	156,653	161,473	125,983
Red & White Leads (dry)	.....	23,988	.....	26,856	.....	21,380
Spirits of Turpentine..	17,037	15,615	19,468	26,840	.....	15,763
TOTALS.....	.....	191,294	.....	296,939	.....	232,384

Decrease in value of imports in 1865, \$105,645, or 35½ per cent., as compared with 1864.

The quantities of Oil, Paints, Drugs, &c., manufactured in Montreal during the past three years were as follows :—

	1865	1864	1863
Linseed Oil.....gals.	130,000	120,000	80,000
Oil Cake.....tons.	1,200	1,000	750
Glazier's Putty....."	320	300	250
White and Colored Paints....."	130	120	100
Cut Dye Woods.....brls.	1,000	800	1,500
Calcined Plaster of Paris....."	2,800	2,500	4,000
Land Plaster....."	3,200	3,000	4,000
Pure Ground Spices.....tons.	12	10	15
Drugs in Powder....."	25	25	30

The figures for 1865 show increased production, as compared with 1864. Dye-Woods were scarce and prices high last year, in consequence of the supply not being equal to the demand.

Alcohol and Glass-ware are much cheaper than in the United States; large quantities of Patent Medicines were, therefore, manufactured here by their Proprietors during 1865,—the remainder, after supplying the Canada trade, is exported.

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN WARE.

The Customs returns shows the following to have been the values of stocks imported at Montreal :—

Values of Imports during past Four Years.

DESCRIPTION.	1865	1864	1863	1862
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
Chinaware	\$ 2,855	\$ 5,637	\$ 1,197	\$ 3,156
Earthenware	80,692	174,376	131,761	124,461
Glassware.....	69,245	106,536	80,175	94,960
TOTALS.....	152,792	286,549	213,133	222,577

The importations in this department during 1865, show a decrease of \$133,757, or 46½ per cent., as compared with 1864; there was an increase of \$73,416, or 34½ per cent., in 1864 as contrasted with 1863.

A profitable business was done during the latter part of 1865; purchasers from the United States came into this market, and a very considerable advance in prices of Earthenware took place before the close of the year.

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CHEMICALS.

The following are the values of articles imported during past three years, according to the Montreal Custom-house returns:—

	1865	1864	1863
Acids (except Vinegar).....	\$12,651	\$11,772	\$21,458
Alum.....	4,279	6,949	3,110
Bleaching Powder.....	10,453	12,582	7,362
Soda Ash.....	58,115	43,221	54,228
Caustic Soda.....			
Sal Ammoniac.....			
Sal Soda.....			
Saltpetre.....	14,455	19,535	13,435
Totals.....	\$99,953	\$94,059	\$99,593

The increase in values during 1865 was \$5,894, or 6¼ per cent., as compared with 1864,—the total for 1865 nearly coinciding with that for 1863. It is believed that the actual quantities brought into the Province was much larger than the record indicates.

There was active demand for heavy chemicals, principally from the United States, during the Fall of 1865; the stocks were not in excess of local requirements, prices consequently advanced, and the market was occasionally quite bare of Bleaching Powder, Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, Sal Soda, and Carb. Soda. The sudden opening of markets in the Southern States, after the war had ceased, added very largely to the demand in New York City and Boston, and exhausted stocks in these cities, rendered it necessary for merchants to draw supplies from Canada,—hence the extraordinary activity in this market.

The Canada Glass Company consume large quantities of Soda Ash.

It was stated in the Report for 1864, that the estimated quantities of chemicals used yearly in connection with the Paper-Mills of Canada, were:—Bleaching Powder, 250 tons; Soda Ash, 250 tons, besides considerable quantities of Caustic Soda; Alum, 200 tons; Sulphuric Acid, 250 carboys.

Oil of Vitriol was very scarce and dear in the Fall; it was in good demand for refining purposes, and used in manufacturing Super-Phosphate of Lime. Freight from Scotland could not be obtained for the quantity required, and at the close of the year there was not much to be had here. An effort is about to be made to utilize certain products of Canadian copper mines for the production of Sulphuric Acid.

PAPER-MAKING.

It was stated in the Report for 1864, that the notice of this branch of Canadian industry was given incidentally,—to indicate a variety of articles which entered largely into consumption in Paper-making.

The productive capacity of the mills was not materially changed in 1865; the following statement may, therefore, be repeated:—

“There are eleven Paper manufactories in Canada, in which there are sixteen machines in use, seven being Fourdrinier’s patent; the others are commonly called cylinder machines. The estimated quantity of Paper, of all kinds, manufactured in the Province is 4,000 tons per annum; about 600 persons are employed directly at the mills, besides a large number indirectly in collecting materials of various kinds throughout the country. About 7,000 tons of fibrous materials are consumed in the production of the Paper here mentioned, chiefly cotton and linen rags, old ropes, waste paper, straw, wood and grass.”

A note-worthy feature in the Paper-trade of 1865 was the filling of very considerable

orders on account of purchasers in the United States,—the Canadian manufacturer competing successfully in that market, in the teeth of a duty of 20 or 35 per cent. *ad val.*, according to quality.

Besides introducing the latest improvements in machinery, paper-makers in Canada have not been inattentive observers of the progress made in finding "substitutes" for rags; and, perhaps, one of the best of these,—Espanero, a grass found on the Spanish coast of the Mediterranean,—has been imported in considerable quantity. As an evidence of the usefulness of Espanero, it may be stated that 39,878 tons of it were imported for paper-making purposes in the United Kingdom, during eleven months of 1865.

The following are values of the articles mentioned, imported at Montreal during the past three years:—

	1865	1864	1863
Paper	\$36,083	\$70,705	\$63,231
Paper Hangings.....	22,093	38,079	20,970
Playing Cards.....	3,384	7,100	6,131
Stationery	92,644	88,432	64,908
Rags.....	11,621	25,824	23,116
Totals.....	\$165,825	\$230,140	\$178,356

The decrease in total value in 1865, as compared with 1864, was \$64,315, or 28 per cent.; there was an increase in 1864 over 1863 of \$51,784, or 29 per cent.

FUEL.

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

	1865	1864	1863
Entered at Wharfinger's Office...cords.	80,144	70,523	67,120
Entered at Canal Office.....cords.	78,238	21,567	23,187
Totals.....	158,382	92,090	90,307
Less passed from Canal to Harbor....	29,339	8,087	8,695
Actual receipts.....	129,043	84,003	81,612

The remainder of the whole quantity required for use of the population (the estimated annual consumpt being about 180,000 cords,) is brought to the city by railway and by the *habitants*.

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

	1865	1864	1863
May.....chaldrons.	1,293	969	218
June....."	4,990	1,483	397
July....."	2,344	1,751	581
August....."	875	599	580
September....."	2,537	2,077	2,953
October....."	3,987	4,015	2,850
November....."	3,760	3,242	1,868
December....."	590	6,880	693
Totals.....	20,386	21,016	9,920

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The quantities of Anthracite imported from the United States were:—In 1865, about 10,000 tons; in 1864, about 17,000 tons; in 1863, 14,423 tons.

The values of Coal and Coke imported at Montreal, as recorded at the Custom-House, were:—In 1865, 19,479 tons, valued at \$75,908; in 1864, 32,945 tons, valued at \$166,572.

MANUFACTURE OF GLASS.

The Company established in Montreal for the Manufacture of Glass, has been supplying a large demand for their wares, which is steadily increasing not only in Canada, but in the Maritime Provinces. Their operations were, at first, confined to making Druggists' Bottles, Telegraph Insulators, &c.,—producing about 70 gross of Bottles per day. The works have been extended; further enlargement is necessary; and now, besides their previous operations, to which had been added the manufacture of Chimneys and Lamp-Ware,—Flint-Glass-Ware of a superior kind is produced, and preparations are going on for additional enterprise in this latter department.

The quality of the Glass produced at the Company's works at Hudson, is said to be equal to any produced elsewhere on this continent, and to rival certain kinds imported from Europe. Prices here are much below the rates charged for similar goods in the United States; this fact, and others referred to elsewhere in this Report, have induced proprietors of Patent Medicines in that country to establish manufacturing depots in Canada.

Certain heavy chemicals are used in large quantities at the Company's works.

PETROLEUM.

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

1863		1864		1865	
	<i>cls.</i>	<i>cls.</i>		<i>cls.</i>	<i>cls.</i>
January to May	.35	@ 40	Jan'y to March	.35	@ 40
June to August	.30	@ 35	April to August	.27	@ 30
August to Dec.	.50	@ 55	Sept'r to Dec'r	.27	@ 35
					Jan'y to March.35 @ 40
					April37½ @ 40
					May to Sept'r.35 @ 40
					Sept'r to Nov'r.40 @ 52½
					Nov'r to Dec'r .55 @ 60

Prices were higher in 1865 than during the two preceding years, the different changes being indicated in the table. There has suddenly been a large yield at Bothwell, Dawn, and Petrolia, and heavy stocks of Crude have accumulated; the present yield is far beyond the requirements of the Province,—and unless an export demand springs up, prices will fall.

"Portland Kerosene Oil," manufactured from coal taken from the Albert Mines, New Brunswick, is extensively used,—the quantity imported at Montreal during 1865 being 42,842 gallons, under a duty of 10c. per gallon; in 1864, 63,782 gallons; in 1863, 65,043 gallons. The range of price during the past year was 50c. @ 70c.

VI.—UNCLASSED RETURNS.

IMPORTS AT MONTREAL.

ARTICLES.		1865		1864	
		QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
SPECIFIC DUTIES.					
20 ϕ ct. on Pkgs.	40 cents ϕ gall.—Whiskey.....galls.	23,710	\$ 15,661	32,436	\$ 20,915
	15 cents ϕ gall. { Oil,—Coal, and Petro- leum,—distilled, puri- fied, or refined.....	86,691	30,854	63,782	18,881
	10 cents ϕ gall.—Kerosene.....galls. }				
SPECIFIC AND AD VALOREM.					
30 ϕ ct.	and 15 cts. ϕ gall.—Brandy.....galls.	72,912	83,955	125,074	151,974
20 ϕ ct.	and 4 cts. ϕ gall.—Vinegar.....galls.	59,196	11,335	15,027	3,134
10 ϕ ct.	and 5 cts. ϕ gall.—Molasses.....galls.	2,075,583	425,271	1,480,684	338,330
5 ϕ ct.	and 3 cts. ϕ lb.—Coffee, green.....lbs.	821,429	117,520	623,374	94,353
30 ϕ ct.	and 3 cts. ϕ lb.—Coffee, g'rnd or r'std, "	6	2	2,810	379
15 ϕ ct.	and 3 cts. ϕ lb.—Confectionery..... "	32,530	6,196	69,826	10,467
15 ϕ ct.	and 3 cts. ϕ lb.—Sugar, refined..... "	724,202	42,131	25,826	2,630
10 ϕ ct.	and 2 cts. ϕ lb.—Do., other than refi'd, "	30,685,668	1,374,400	22,462,010	1,146,922
15 ϕ ct.	and 4 cts. ϕ lb.—Tea..... "	6,454,458	2,212,920	5,034,937	1,845,793
Snuff, and Snuff Flour:—					
30 ϕ ct.	and 10 cts. ϕ lb.—Dry.....lbs. }	2,259	700	5,271	1,183
30 ϕ ct.	and 8 cts. ϕ lb.—Damp, Moist, or Pickled.....lbs. }				
Tobacco, manufactured:—					
30 ϕ ct.	and 10 cts. ϕ lb.—Cavendish.....lbs. }	33,316	9,909	74,961	11,116
30 ϕ ct.	and 5 cts. ϕ lb.—Common Cut.....lbs. }				
30 ϕ ct.	and 15 cts. ϕ lb.—Fine Cut.....lbs. }				
100 PER CENT. AD VALOREM.					
15 cts. ϕ gal. and 30 ϕ ct. on Pack Es.	Gin.....galls.	107,887	24,802	182,854	47,935
	Rum.....galls.	25,389	10,271	38,038	12,625
	Spirits and Strong Waters, including Spirits of Wine, and Alcohol, not being Whiskey.....galls.	383	206	1	2
Cordials.....galls.	2,806	2,636	3,369	3,578	
40 PER CENT. AD VALOREM.					
Cigars:—					
2 ϕ M.	—Value not over \$10 ϕ M.....mills. }	239,975	22,014	6,252,600	43,462
3 ϕ M.	—Value over \$10 and not over \$20 ϕ M.....mills. }				
4 ϕ M.	—Value over \$20 and not over \$40 ϕ M.....mills. }				
5 ϕ M.	—Value over \$40 ϕ M.....mills. }				
30 PER CENT. AD VALOREM.					
Ale, Beer, and Porter, in wood.....galls.					
Ale, beer, and Porter in bottles.....doz.					
Blacking.....					
Cinnamon, Mace, and Nutmegs.....lbs.					
Spices, (Ginger, Pimento and Pepper,) ground.....lbs.					
Packages.....					
Patent Medicines and Medicinal Preparations, not otherwise specified.....					
Soap.....lbs.					
Starch.....lbs.					
25 PER CENT. AD VALOREM.					
Manufactures of Leather—Boots and Shoes.....					
Harness and Saddlery.....					
Clothing, or Wearing Apparel, made by hand or sewing machine.....					
20 PER CENT. AD VALOREM.					
Bagatelle Boards, Billiard Tables, and furnishings.					
Brooms and Brushes of all kinds.....					
Cabinet Ware or Furniture.....					
Candles and Tapers, other than Tallow.....					
Carpets and Hearth-Rugs.....					

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Fancy Goods—
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Fireworks.....
Gunpowder ...
Guns, Rifles, an
Glass, Plate an
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Hay
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Leather.....
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IMPORTS AT MONTREAL—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	1865		1864	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
20 PER CENT. AD VALOREM—(Continued.)				
Carriages	\$ 3,276	.....	\$ 8,282
Coach and Harness Furniture	4,029	.....	10,795
Chandeliers, Girandoles, and Gas-fittings	3,196	.....	3,681
Chicory	2,400	93,543	3,847
China-ware, of all kinds	2,855	.....	5,637
Crockery and Earthenware	80,692	.....	174,376
Cider	12,126 galls.	1,206	31,588	1,919
Clocks	6,639	.....	10,470
Cocoa and Chocolate	10,057 lbs.	2,125	20,722	3,967
Cordage	15,962	.....	29,290
Corks	12,602	.....	12,393
Cottons	2,502,046	.....	3,192,724
Dried Fruits and Nuts, of all kinds	4,361,423 lbs.	213,616	3,864,078	185,150
Drugs, not otherwise specified	76,345	.....	92,372
Essences and Perfumery	18,943	.....	18,657
Fancy Goods—Articles embroidered with Gold:—				
Bracelets, Braid, &c., made of Hair	176	.....	139
Feathers and Flowers	30,759	.....	38,357
Gold and Silver Leaf	998	.....	1,081
Millinery of all kinds	10,376	.....	19,801
Ornaments of Bronze, Alabaster, &c.	3,303	.....	421
Silver and Gold Cloth	842	.....	239
Thread, Lace and Insertions	35,358	.....	38,891
Writing Desks	333	.....	541
Other Fancy Goods	72,188	.....	11,827
Foreign Newspapers	1,172	.....	1,130
Fireworks	669	.....	491
Gunpowder	6,047	.....	15,701
Guns, Rifles, and Firearms	8,456	.....	6,479
Glass, Plate and Silver	70,367	.....	137,469
Glass, Stained, Painted	214	.....	793
Glassware	69,245	.....	106,536
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets	164,977	.....	267,482
Hat Plush	516	.....	9,630
Hay	40	293
Hops	79,057 tons.	19,488	65,161	15,304
Hosiery	186,731	.....	196,995
Inks of all kinds, except Printing Ink	3,130	.....	4,124
Iron and Hardware:—				
Cutlery, polished, of all sorts	40,409	.....	92,066
Japanned, Plinished Tin, Britan'a Metal Ware	571	.....	2,174
Spades, Shovels, Axes, &c., &c.	24,905	.....	43,447
Spikes, Nails, Tacks	37,248	.....	100,014
Stoves, and all other Castings	40,946	.....	51,438
Other Hardware	354,675	.....	520,396
Leather	151,029	.....	222,873
Leather, Sheep, Calf, Goat, &c., dressed	1,389	.....	9,074
Linen	363,240	.....	505,046
Locomotives, Engines and Railroad Cars	23,888	.....	23,399
Maccaroni and Vermicelli	42,609 lbs.	2,930	59,392	4,056
Mantlepieces of Marble	298	.....	296
Manufactures of:—				
Marble, other than Slabs or Blocks	1,324	.....	765
Caoutchouc, or India Rubber, &c.	14,281	.....	60,168
Cashmere	922
Fur	59,313	.....	51,851
Hair	5,961	.....	7,286
Paper Maché	813	.....	1,018
Grass, Osier, &c., &c.	978	.....	2,251
Bone, Shell, Horn, &c.	588	.....	844
Gold, Silver, or Electro-plate, &c.	42,859	.....	41,856
Brass or Copper	7,509	.....	6,712
Leather, or Imitation of Leather	74,305	.....	81,998
Varnish, other than Bright and Black	5,058	.....	7,776
Wood, not elsewhere specified	16,195	.....	22,589
Mowing, Reaping and Threshing Machines	72	.....	30
Musical Instruments, (Musical Boxes and Clocks.)	20,034	.....	50,001
Mustard	45,065 lbs.	7,527	103,052	15,862
Other Machinery	48,986	.....	43,481
Oil Cloths	25,183	.....	32,050
Oils, in any way rectified or prepared	95,434 galls.	77,191	216,275	156,653

IMPORTS AT MONTREAL—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	1865		1864	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
20 PER CENT. AD VALOREM—(Continued.)				
Opium		\$ 6,805		\$
Packages		4,546		4,158
Paints and Colours		74,500		86,590
Paper		36,083		70,705
Paper Hangings		22,093		38,079
Parasols and Umbrellas		39,112		39,162
Playing Cards		3,384		7,100
Pickles and Sauces		10,084		26,601
Preserved Meats, Poultry, Fish, Vegetables, &c.		24,244		26,392
Printed, Lithographed, or Copper-Plate Bills, &c.		2,721		5,237
Shawls		16,384		62,221
Silks, Satins, and Velvets		490,532		484,877
Spices, Ginger, Pimento, and Pepper, unground, lbs	414,251	34,360	723,636	55,611
Stationery		92,644		88,432
Small Wares		443,500		504,556
Tobacco Pipes		10,554		15,995
Toys		4,408		14,169
Vinegar (See Specific)			66,876	13,876
Wine, of all kinds, in wood	291,312	183,603	401,722	266,934
Wine, of all kinds, in bottles	12,618	38,006	17,635	55,112
Woolens		2,955,462		4,423,807
Unenumerated Articles		115,420		148,558
15 PER CENT. AD VALOREM.				
Book, Map, and News Printing Paper		270		647
10 PER CENT. AD VALOREM.				
Anchors, 6 cwt. and under		790		1,437
Books, Printed, &c., &c.				98
Brass, in bars, rods, or sheets		2,707		5,289
Brass or Copper Wire, and Wire Cloth		3,076		4,020
Copper, in bars, rods, bolts, or sheets		10,278		25,718
Copper, Brass or Iron Tubes, & Piping when drawn		73,803		29,917
Cotton Candle Wick		10,772		30,496
Cotton Yarn and Warp		111,948		50,897
Engravings and Prints		7,040		6,576
Jewellery and Watches		77,594		130,927
Iron:—				
Canada Plates and Tinned Plates		119,355		198,547
Galvanized and Sheets		32,476		39,466
Wire, Nail, and Spike Rod		41,669		29,407
Bar, Rod, or Hoop		323,565		577,728
Hoop or Tire for locomotive wheels, bent & welded.		36,625		27,422
Boiler Plate		31,632		55,527
Railroad Bars, Wrought-Iron Chairs and Spikes		21,148		24,504
Rolled Plate		3,608		12,295
Lead, in sheet		11,653		12,306
Litharge		360		4,796
Locomotive and Engine Frames, Cranks, Crank				
Axles, Railway Car and Locomotive Axles, Piston				
Rods, Guide & Slide Bars, Crank Pins, &c.		12,462		47,699
Maps, Charts, and Atlases		1,376		2,831
Medicinal Roots		3,512		3,964
Phosphorus		1,150		1,524
Plaster of Paris and Hydraulic Cement, g'd & cl'd		1,145		510
Red Lead, White Lead, dry		23,988		26,856
Sails, ready made		1,463		
Silk Twist, for hats, boots and shoes		9,280		22,028
Steamboats & Mill Shafts & Cranks, forged & rough.		1,237		7,642
Steel, wrought and cast		76,995		154,247
Straw, Tuscan and Grass Fancy Plaits		536		781
Spirits of Turpentine	17,037	15,615	19,468	26,840
Tin, granulated or bar		824		4,212
Wire, flat, for crinoline		3,526		
Zinc or Spelter, in sheet		3,161		31,341
FREE GOODS.				
Acids, of every description, except Vinegar		12,651		11,772
Alum		4,279		6,949
Anatomical Preparations		15		32
Anchors, weighing over 6 cwt.		4,496		1,944

Animals:—
Horses
Horned Cattle
Sheep
Pigs
Other Animals
Poultry and
Antimony
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Bristles
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Silver or Plat
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Drawings, as v
Earths, Clays,
Eggs
Emery, Glass,
Felt Hat-bodie
Flax, Hemp, a
Firewood
Fire Brick an
Fish:—Fresh
Oil, cru
Fishing Nets a
Fruit, green...
Fruit, dried, f
Furs and Skin
Flour
Grains:—
Barley (exce
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Indian Corn
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Sago Flour...
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IMPORTS AT MONTREAL—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	1865		1864	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
FREE GOODS—(Continued.)				
Animals:—		\$		\$
Horses.....No.	51	7,947	69	6,494
Horned Cattle.....No.	16	106	67	2,125
Sheep.....No.	73	2,072	68	2,185
Pigs.....No.	.....	200	6	60
Other Animals.....	.....	390	.....	598
Poultry and Fancy Birds.....	.....	1,258	.....	2,201
Antimony.....	.....	2,013	.....	565
Antiquities, collections of.....	.....	216	.....	10
Articles for Governor General.....	.....	19	.....	164
Articles for Foreign Consuls.....	.....	19	.....	164
Ashes, Pot.....bbls.	213	5,485	372	9,672
Barks, Berries, Nuts and Vegetables, Woods and Drugs, used solely in dyeing.....	.....	46,542	.....	44,548
Bark, Tanner's.....	.....	.....	.....	337
Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, Devotional Books, Printed Books, not elsewhere specified.....	.....	156,784	.....	152,857
Bleaching Powders.....	.....	10,453	.....	12,582
Bolting Cloths.....	.....	1,769	.....	1,916
Borax.....	.....	3,775	.....	5,187
Bookbinder's Tools and Implements.....	.....	60	.....	468
Bristles.....	.....	8,942	.....	6,411
Broom Corn.....	.....	9,841	.....	15,288
Busts, Casts, and Statues.....	.....	1,387	.....	149
Burrstones and Grindstones, wrought and un-wrought.....	.....	2,784	.....	1,762
Butter.....lbs.	57,813	9,148	314,674	64,571
Coin and Bullion.....	.....	913,541	.....	1,448,013
Cables, Iron Chain, over 3/4 of an inch diameter.....	.....	12,394	.....	6,077
Caoutchouc or India Rubber, or Gutta Percha, un-manufactured.....	.....	29,124	.....	54,978
Cheese.....	11,199	160,697	13,843	209,011
China-ware and Glassware, for Officer's Mess.....	.....	803	.....	1,015
Cigars, for ditto.....	.....	42	.....	740
Silver or Plated Ware, for ditto.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Table Linen, for ditto.....	.....	292	.....	195
Wines, Spirits and Malt Liquors, for ditto.....	.....	16,176	.....	17,012
Coal and Coke.....tons.	19,479	55,908	32,945	166,572
Clothing and Arms for Military.....	.....	20,817	.....	5,251
Commissariat and Ordinance Stores.....	.....	1,217	.....	307
Corkwood, or Bark of the Corkwood Tree.....	.....	42	.....	169
Cotton and Flax Waste.....	.....	14,241	.....	2,162
Cotton Wool.....	.....	40,027	.....	33,056
Cream of Tartar, in crystals.....	.....	19,562	.....	18,429
Diamonds and Precious Stones.....	.....	520	.....	2,528
Donations of Clothing.....	.....	30	.....	16
Drawings, as works of Art.....	.....	18,924	.....	17,629
Earths, Clays, Sand and Ochres.....	.....	4,339	.....	3,548
Eggs.....doz.	4	1	2,169	261
Emery, Glass, and Sand Paper.....	.....	2,593	.....	4,170
Felt Hat-bodies, and Hat Felts.....	.....	2,867	.....	1,990
Flax, Hemp, and Tow, undressed.....	.....	78,328	.....	143,171
Firewood.....cords.	16	54	541	1,280
Fire Brick and Clay.....	.....	3,692	.....	4,161
Fish:—Fresh and Salt.....	.....	207,347	.....	115,539
Oil, crude.....galls.	132,535	103,256	131,569	94,679
Fishing Nets and Seines, Hooks, Lines and Twines.....	.....	11,984	.....	13,763
Fruit, green.....	.....	90,949	.....	166,105
Fruit, dried, from United States only.....	.....	1,808	.....	4,079
Furs and Skins, Pelts or Tails, undressed.....	.....	97,415	.....	283,674
Flour.....bbls.	78,271	331,944	81,241	307,268
Grains:—				
Barley (except pot and pearl), and Rye.....bush.	220	220	12,427	3,131
Buckwheat.....bush.	.....	.....	65	75
Bear and Big.....bush.	1	2	.....	.....
Oats.....bush.	20	16	.....	.....
Beans and Pease.....bush.	94	131	126	246
Indian Corn.....bush.	116,019	84,814	19,442	12,933
Wheat.....bush.	174,168	172,104	388,684	363,019
Sago Flour.....lbs.	.....	.....	112	7
Meal of the above Grains.....bbls.	534	1,914	109	554

IMPORTS AT MONTREAL—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	1865		1854	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
FREE GOODS—(Continued.)				
Gems and Medals.....	\$ 1,112	.....	\$ .....
Goldbeaters' Brim Moulds and Skins.....	570	.....	.....
Grease and Scraps.....	956	.....	.....
Gravels.....
Gypsum, or Plaster of Paris, ground or unground, but not calcined.....	4,219	.....	2,245
Hair: Angola, Goat, Thibet, Horse, or Mohair, unmanufactured.....	15	.....	472
Hides and Horns.....	137,166	.....	68,510
Indigo.....	29,825	.....	27,098
Junk and Oakum.....	5,529	.....	9,149
Lard..... lbs.	536,370	43,029	1,135,727	94,990
Manilla Grass, Sea Grass, and Mosses, for uphol- tery purposes.....	2,899	.....	7,492
Manures.....	825	.....	623
Marble, in blocks or slabs, unpolished.....	6,085	.....	6,905
Meats, fresh, smoked, and salt..... lbs.	3,777,445	356,248	6,680,252	529,485
Military and Naval Stores.....	148,123	.....	593,470
Models.....	425	.....	292
Musical Instruments for Military Bands.....	1,127	.....	133
Nitre or Saltpetre.....	14,455	.....	19,535
Oil Cake, or Linseed Cake.....	8
Oils, Cocoa-Nut, Pine, and Palm, in their crude, unrectified, or natural state..... galls.	74,349	49,855	94,917	48,514
Ores, of all kinds of metal.....	9,690	.....	6,501
Osiers or Willow, for Basket-maker's use.....	20	.....	122
Philosophical Instruments and Apparatus; Globes.....	1,014	.....	950
Pig Iron, Pig Lead, and Pig Copper..... tons.	11,940	186,493	15,499	332,809
Pitch and Tar..... bbls.	4,595	10,088	1,874	5,188
Printing Ink and Printing Presses.....	7,887	.....	13,459
Rags.....	11,621	.....	25,824
Rosin and Rosin.....	33,048	.....	61,528
Rice..... lbs.	5,683,791	141,409	3,252,115	83,885
Sail-cloth.....	3,190	.....	1,690
Sal Ammoniac, Sal Soda, Soda Ash.....	58,115	.....	43,221
Salt..... bush.	30,203	4,782	18,664	4,356
Scrap Brass.....	402	.....	505
Seeds, for agricultural, horticultural, or manufac- turing purposes only..... bush.	5,017	34,459	12,650	50,160
Settlers' Goods.....	39,971	.....	42,967
Ships' Blocks, Binnacle Lamps, Bunting, Sail-can- vas (Nos. 1 to 6), Compasses, Cordage, Dead Eyes, Dead Lights, Deck Plugs, Shackles, Sheaves, Signal Lamps, Travelling Trucks....	41,269	.....	51,191
Specimens of Natural History.....	3,273	.....	503
Slate.....	540	.....	1,427
Stone, unwrought.....	9,491	.....	12,342
Stereotype Blocks, for printing purposes.....	67	.....	416
Sulphur and Brimstone.....	3,372	.....	7,586
Tallow..... lbs.	705,647	62,679	696,991	61,515
Teasels.....	20	.....	.....
Timber and Lumber of all sorts, unmanufactured.....	9,913	.....	10,499
Tin and Zinc, or Spelter, in blocks or pigs.....	19,622	.....	17,170
Trees, Plants, and Shrubs; Bulbs and Roots.....	3,994	.....	3,909
Turpentine.....	540	.....	.....
Tobacco, unmanufactured..... lbs.	1,224,532	122,644	2,881,344	339,459
Varnish, bright and black, for ship-builders.....	725	.....	114
Vegetables.....	8,294	.....	3,182
Vencering (sawed), from United States.....	67	.....	201
Wood, of all kinds.....	1,085	.....	2,746
Wool..... lbs.	202,717	65,178	504,143	125,558
Wool, Flax, or Fibrilla..... lbs.	1,017
Cockamaroo.....	15	.....	.....
Car Trucks.....	860
Axles.....	18
Maps and Charts.....	1,361	.....	24
Copyrights.....	711	.....	.....
Sewing Machines.....	139

Copper Ore...
Pig and Scrap
Mine (or Earth)

Fish:—
Pickled....
Fish Oil....

Ashes:—
Pot....
Pearls....
Timber, of all

ANIM

Animals:—
Horses....
Horned Catt
Swine....
Sheep....
Poultry....

Produce of An
Bacon and I
Beef....
Beeswax....
Bear's Greas
Butter....
Cheese....
Eggs....
Furs, dressed
Hides....
Horns and H
Honey....
Lard....
Pork....
Sheeps' Pelts
Tallow....
Venison....
Wool....

AG

Balsam....
Barley and Rye
Barley, pot and
Beans....
Bran....
Flax....
Flax Seeds....
Flour....
Fruit, green....
Hay....
Hemp....
Hops....
Indian Corn....
Maple Sugar....
Meal....
Oats....
Other Seeds....
Peas....
Tobacco....
Vegetables....
Wheat....

Books....
Biscuits....
Candles....
Carriages....
Cottons....
Furs....

EXPORTS AT MONTREAL.

ARTICLES.	1865		1864	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
THE MINE.				
Copper Ore..... tons.	40	\$ 550		\$
Pig and Scrap Iron..... tons.	198	2,442	454	8,196
Mine (or Earth) Oil..... galls.	840	291	22,650	13,496
THE FISHERIES.				
Fish :—				
Pickled..... brls	2,513	11,018	140	787
Fish Oil..... galls.	2,572	2,388		
THE FOREST.				
Ashes :—				
Pot..... brls.	25,435	720,583	24,597	807,071
Pearls..... brls.	4,437	129,508	7,008	199,203
Timber, of all sorts.....		63,439	17,495	44,827
ANIMALS, AND THEIR PRODUCE.				
Animals :—				
Horses..... No.	6,356	415,598	2,675	187,361
Horned Cattle..... No.	2,465	89,934	87	2,240
Swine..... No.	1,933	23,002	94	1,452
Sheep..... No.	10,687	31,688		
Poultry.....		17,010		7,981
Produce of Animals :—				
Bacon and Hams..... cwt.	6,069	80,979	8,263	81,564
Beef..... cwt.	735	5,664	3,921	21,087
Beeswax..... lbs.	11,598	3,148	5,171	1,482
Bear's Grease..... lbs.			128	128
Butter..... lbs.	4,984,489	1,048,330	4,440,972	829,923
Cheese..... lbs.	659,202	78,522	572,412	51,472
Eggs..... doz.	921,414	128,087	36,775	3,938
Furs, dressed and undressed.....		156,959		172,612
Hides..... cwt.	1,771	9,351	1,223	5,535
Horns and Hoofs..... cwt.	60	308	173	1,170
Honey..... lbs.			141	31
Lard..... lbs.	5,598	546	85,218	8,518
Pork..... cwt.	3,058	29,425	5,713	48,921
Sheeps' Pelts..... No.	11,532	4,464		480
Tallow..... lbs.	263	21		
Venison..... No.			4	55
Wool..... lbs.	107,488	49,462	211,975	84,499
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.				
Balsam.....		1,276		577
Barley and Rye..... bush.	97,390	63,752	92,358	71,093
Barley, pot and pearl..... lbs.	11,596	379	1,500	300
Beans..... bush.	16,443	9,911	1,218	1,521
Bran..... cwt.	11,958	10,846	20,128	19,917
Flax..... cwt.	279	3,656	57	794
Flax Seeds..... bush.	4,608	7,204	511	928
Flour..... brls.	195,065	1,019,371	342,733	1,470,195
Fruit, green..... brls.	1,807	7,403	1,323	5,294
Hay..... tons.	75	384	47	650
Hemp.....			35	380
Hops..... lbs.	13,775	2,229	2,800	710
Indian Corn..... bush.	7,652	5,770	4,484	3,532
Maple Sugar..... lbs.	543	42	2,130	213
Meal..... brls.	5,406	23,789	5,464	25,611
Oats..... bush.	668,597	233,780	289,957	118,594
Other Seeds..... bush.	9,337	12,896	2,764	4,995
Peas..... bush.	610,967	533,344	435,938	327,249
Tobacco..... lbs.	25,609	500	392,919	28,429
Vegetables.....		3,778		3,909
Wheat..... bush.	25,673	25,250	527,370	500,183
MANUFACTURES.				
Books.....		2,065		1,098
Biscuits..... cwt.	206	1,062	40	175
Candles..... lbs.	815	81		
Carriages..... No.	11	1,880	2	331
Cottons.....		1,146		400
Furs.....		169		

EXPORTS AT MONTREAL—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	1865		1864	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
MANUFACTURES—(Continued.)				
Glass		\$ 1,150		\$
Ground Plaster and Lime		1,150		
Hardware		8,845		2,434
India Rubber		10,728		5,462
Indian Barkwork		104		116
Leather		102,999		161,476
Machinery		32,880		15,809
Musical Instruments		250		
Oil Cake		48,321		24,085
Rags		12,372		21,534
Soap	21,289	815		
Starch	74,876	5,618	43,792	3,595
Straw		678		191
Sugar Boxes	No. 14,759	5,463		
Tobacco	83,598	13,880	873,043	195,318
Varnish		6,746		
Wood		9,672		5,657
Woollens		10,668		1,989
Liquors:—				
Ale, Beer, and Cider	galls. 839	287	1,855	729
Whiskey	galls. 2,544	940	9,884	5,024
Other Spirits	galls. 3,265	4,459	9,248	12,630
Other Articles		9,149		27,030

RECAPITULATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The values of dutiable and free goods imported during the past four years were:—

CLASS OF GOODS.	1865	1864	1863	1862
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Paying specific duties	46,515	39,796	43,016	17,100
Paying specific and <i>ad val.</i> duties	4,344,268	3,713,277	2,814,722	1,606,498
Paying 30 per cent. " "	103,408	135,626	201,996	249,668
Paying 25 " " "	40,136	80,953	53,512	99,985
Paying 20 " " "	9,719,203	13,504,008	8,698,327	8,099,139
Paying 15 " " "	270	647	447	537,490
Paying 10 " " "	1,076,369	1,595,857	1,235,864	2,233,243
Free Goods, Coin and Bullion ..	913,541	1,448,013	949,989	1,638,818
Other Free Goods	3,599,738	5,133,561	4,844,012	6,047,952
TOTALS	19,843,448	25,651,738	18,841,885	20,529,893

The value of articles, the growth or manufacture of Canada, exported from Montreal in 1865, as recorded at the Custom-House, was \$5,361,184,—distributed as follows:—

ARTICLES.	To Great Britain.	To British N ^r th America.	To United States.	To other Countries.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Produce of the Mines	600	291	2,392	
Do. Fisheries		1,458	11,917	31
Do. Forest	664,111	5,015	235,732	8,672
Animals and their Product	961,671	85,802	1,122,660	2,365
Agricultural Products	1,080,316	468,547	405,527	11,170
Manufactures	144,679	64,905	60,978	13,196
Other articles	124	935	8,090	
TOTALS	2,851,501	626,953	1,847,296	35,434

The fol
city and Liv

YEARS.	NUMBER	
	STEAM-	SHIPS.
1856	4	
1857	4	
1858	4	
1859	6	
1860	6	
1861	6	
1862	6	
1863	6	
1864	8	
1865	8	

MONTHLY

MONTHS.	F	
	M	
January	1	2
February	1	3
March	3	4
April	4	2
May	2	1
June	2	1
July	1	1
August ..	1	1
September	1	1
October ..	3	3
November.	5	3
December	2	2
TOTALS	34	34

MONTHLY

MONTHS.	F	
	M	
January ..	20	20
February.	20	20
March	35	35
April	35	35
May	26	26
June	16	16
July	18	18
August ..	27	27
September	24	24
October ..	22	22
November.	16	16
December.	37	37
TOTALS ..	308	308

STEAM-SHIPS.

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.

The following table gives some particulars of the M. O. S. Co.'s traffic between this city and Liverpool during nine years.

YEARS.	NUMBER STEAM- SHIPS.	AGGREGATE TONNAGE.	AGGREGATE FREIGHT CARRIED.		NUMBER OF PASSENGERS CARRIED.				AVERAGE TIME OF TRIPS.			
			Eastward.	Westward.	Eastward.		Westward.		Eastward.		Westward.	
					Tons.	Tons.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	D.	H.
			Tons.	Tons.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	D.	H.	D.	H.
1856	4	6,536	....	....	991	911	1,254	1,777	11	15	12	23
1857	4	6,536	....	....	636	1,794	1,710	3,100	11	6	12	3
1858	4	7,504	....	....	1,284	2,925	1,698	2,019	11	8	13	11
1859	6	11,904	....	13,215	1,904	2,453	1,882	2,941	10	11	11	13
1860	6	11,904	....	13,250	1,595	2,344	1,637	3,363	12	17	11	22
1861	6	12,736	34,320	38,910	1,669	2,701	1,901	7,577	10	12	12	16
1862	6	12,736	33,972	38,638	1,893	2,547	2,160	8,263	11	6	13	20
1863	6	12,736	31,760	45,069	1,117	1,576	2,065	8,360	11	11	12	19
1864	8	17,708	34,284	36,423	1,269	2,565	1,277	11,384	10	23	11	1
1865	8	17,708	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

MONTHLY IMPORTS AT MONTREAL, IN 1865, VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

MONTHS.	FLOUR and MEAL.	WHEAT and PEAS.	CORN and RYE.	BARLEY	OATS.	PORK and BEEF.	PORK, in Carcase.	COAL OIL.	TOTAL FREIGHT, all kinds.
	Brls.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Tons.
January	25,423	32,534	123	5,673	165	922	1,178,764	341	9,282
February	19,944	26,600	.....	1,821	656	50	324,176	131	8,941
March	37,809	22,643	52	.....	656	729	69,292	494	11,652
April	43,775	27,005	905	444	881	1,098	1,400	192	11,535
May	29,481	21,609	.....	.....	1,367	2,581	3,600	208	9,296
June	28,362	11,791	.....	.....	309	1,188	1,600	243	8,806
July	11,816	10,084	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,550	350	7,776
August	11,446	39,933	.....	.....	.....	791	600	294	8,818
September	16,695	53,688	.....	2,229	625	105	4,000	835	11,034
October	33,821	81,400	.....	1,312	2,349	42	14,900	923	12,057
November	53,415	134,768	23	442	6,881	391	66,300	1,405	17,318
December	29,627	18,819	.....	875	3,250	1,007	438,019	1,181	11,283
TOTALS	341,614	480,874	1,103	12,796	17,139	8,904	2,146,201	6,597	127,790

MONTHLY EXPORTS FROM MONTREAL, IN 1865, VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

MONTHS.	FLOUR.	WHEAT and PEAS.	CORN and RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.	SALT.	PORK and BEEF.	COAL OIL.	TOTAL FREIGHT, all kinds.
	Brls.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Tons.
January	20,344	4,827	.....	2,917	7,938	353	403	157	8,278
February	26,911	7,679	8,612	15,499	43,709	581	770	211	9,250
March	35,700	14,670	19,957	32,055	76,960	181	1,245	196	12,742
April	32,642	9,316	7,253	41,950	74,149	592	523	223	12,738
May	26,888	1,750	4,163	1,250	5,156	2,070	485	226	9,923
June	16,804	520	8,217	9	1,875	6,344	311	111	10,257
July	18,547	500	4,403	.....	.....	4,815	274	39	8,505
August	27,798	3	866	19	.....	856	311	66	9,348
September	24,965	335	.....	2,087	5,687	2,058	456	111	12,992
October	25,072	146	9	6,280	2,532	3,188	208	255	12,226
November	16,034	29,034	19,287	1,446	5,013	2,219	205	232	14,118
December	37,475	19,589	1,679	1,668	7,100	912	941	418	12,460
TOTALS	309,180	88,369	74,447	105,180	230,119	24,169	6,132	2,245	135,837

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

QUANTITIES OF PRODUCE SHIPPED *via* THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, IN 1865.

PORTS.	WHEAT. Bushels.	MAIZE. Bush.	PEAS. Bush.	OATS. Bush.	BARLY. Bush.	FLOUR. Brls.	OAT MEAL Brls.	CORN MEAL Brls.	POT ASHES. Brls.	PEARL ASHES. Brls.	BUTT'R. Kegs.	CHEESE Boxes.	PORK Brls.	LARD Brls.	BEEF. Brls.	LEA- THER. Rolls.	OIL CAKE. Barrels and Bags.	TOBACCO. Boxes.	PETRO- LEUM. Brls.
Liverpool	151,658	216,730	263,893	95,725	....	20,937	....	....	6,254	1,034	35,686	7,646	10	151	213	1,154	337	3	....
London	37,634	120,808	167,548	83,569	....	9,152	....	....	2,099	1,251	1,825	818	95	....	....	108	3,034	45	....
Bristol	77,755	....	8,021	3,033	....	1,500	....	....	78	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,805	....	....
Gloucester .....	....	11,889	10,598	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cork, <i>f. o.</i>	29,067	31,340	18,692	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Glasgow	240,097	272,205	93,773	13,929	....	51,075	1	....	7,942	1,863	7,312	4,855	1	....	79	50	1,795	2	....
Aberdeen	23,634	....	....	....	....	1,999	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dundee	17,623	298	....	....	....	5,718	....	....	....	6	....	608	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lower Ports...	4,596	1,336	10,117	302	2,440	89,312	1,780	1,562	....	....	4,605	195	1,190	34	242	3,396	....	1,133	73
TOTALS, 1865.	581,064	654,606	572,642	196,558	2,440	179,693	1,781	1,562	16,473	4,154	49,428	14,122	1,296	184	534	4,708	11,061	1,183	73
TOTALS, 1864.	2,329,492	259	441,789	1,786	....	345,410	556	88	Both sorts, 27,765	4,154	50,694	22,609	1,602	1,289	1,394	3,409	9,799	7,126	586
Increase...	....	654,347	130,853	194, 772	2,440	....	1,225	1,474	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,299	1,262	....	....
Decrease ..	1,748,428	....	....	....	....	165,717	....	....	Both sorts, 7,138	....	1,266	8,487	306	1,165	800	....	....	5,943	513

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTRIES, IN 1865.

England	267,047	349,427	450,060	182,327	....	31,589	....	....	8,431	2,285	37,511	8,464	105	151	213	1,262	9,266	48	....
Scotland	280,354	272,503	93,773	13,929	....	58,792	1	....	8,042	1,869	7,312	5,463	1	....	79	50	1,795	2	....
Ireland	29,067	31,340	18,692	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Br. Amer. Ports.	4,596	1,336	10,117	302	2,440	89,312	1,780	1,562	....	....	4,605	195	1,190	34	242	3,396	....	1,133	73
TOTALS.....	581,064	654,606	572,642	196,558	2,440	179,693	1,781	1,562	16,473	4,154	49,428	14,122	1,296	185	534	4,708	11,061	1,183	73

COMPARATIVE QUANTITIES OF PRODUCE SHIPPED BY THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER MONTHLY, IN 1865 AND 1864.

April ..	{ 1865..	30	.....	1,170	.....	15	8,349	150	55	.....	.....	324	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1864..	20	.....	862	.....	.....	6,103	25	27	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May ...	{ 1865..	19,607	.....	22,526	.....	.....	15,638	121	10	4,671	1,395	1,253	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1864..	132,478	.....	43,348	.....	.....	45,183	40	.....	6,051	.....	269	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June...	{ 1865..	142,022	74,482	2,233	.....	.....	25,598	.....	.....	3,092	227	571	961	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1864..	533,372	30	114,818	.....	.....	78,785	.....	.....	3,132	.....	299	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July ...	{ 1865..	191,367	53,013	7,472	200	.....	35,186	7	10	2,228	730	3,510	4,435	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1864..	531,111	.....	75,404	1,200	.....	47,980	10	.....	3,781	.....	1,405	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August,	{ 1865..	184,178	35,229	1,262	.....	.....	41,625	125	200	2,745	843	17,412	4,508	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1864..	441,062	9	16,506	.....	.....	40,413	81	1	4,896	.....	3,510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sept'r..	{ 1865..	16,499	54,763	81,266	23,800	.....	16,858	411	330	1,269	531	17,700	3,007	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1864..	334,300	220	5,474	.....	60	47,151	84	10	2,174	.....	10,773	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	{ 1865..	.....	208,818	171,771	13,345	60	16,639	400	755	435	183	3,547	448	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1864..	287,364	.....	96,944	.....	.....	44,741	.....	50	4,942	.....	23,476	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nov'r..	{ 1865..	27,361	228,301	284,942	159,213	2,365	19,800	567	202	2,033	245	5,111	285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1864..	69,790	.....	88,883	586	315	35,054	286	.....	2,780	.....	11,017	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS, 1865...		581,064	354,606	572,642	196,558	2,440	179,693	1,781	1,562	16,473	4,154	49,428	14,122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS, 1864...		2,329,492	259	441,789	1,786	375	345,410	526	88	Both sorts 27,765	50,694	22,609	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

PRODUCE SHIPPED FROM PORTLAND IN STEAMSHIPS, 1865.

From 1st Jan'y to Opening of Navigation ...	4,057	.....	5,100	300	.....	19,488	.....	.....	3,808	88	5,501	2,555	.....	80	1	1,609	.....	392	.....
From the Close of Navigation to 30th Dec....	6,222	5,171	18,730	2,388	.....	7,025	.....	.....	807	129	4,247	350	.....	100	.....	200	100	.....	.....
TOTALS....	10,279	5,171	23,830	2,688	.....	26,513	.....	.....	4,615	217	9,738	2,905	.....	180	1	1,809	100	392	.....

THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

Totals 259 571 504 378 358

1860.. 7,367,800 feet. 1863.. 13,013,500 feet.
 1861.. 11,183,500 " 1864.. 42,000,000 "
 1862.. 10,572,500 " 1865... 9,861,500 "

Comparative View of the RATES of INLAND FREIGHT during the Seasons of Navigation in 1865 and 1864 :—

DATE.	RATES DOWNWARD, 1865.						RATES DOWNWARD, 1864.					
	Lake Ontario to Montreal.		Lake Erie to Montreal.		Lk. Michigan to K'gston. GRAIN.	Kingston to Montreal. GRAIN.	Lake Ontario to Montreal.		Lake Erie to Montreal.		Lk. Michigan to Kingston. GRAIN.	Kingston to Montreal. GRAIN.
	FLOUR.	GRAIN.	FLOUR.	GRAIN.			FLOUR.	GRAIN.	FLOUR.	GRAIN.		
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
May ... 1	20	6	40	10	....	3½	30	7	37½	11	9	4½
.... 15	20	5	40	10	....	3½	25	7	37½	9	7½	4½
June .. 1	20	5	40	10	....	3½	25	6	37½	9	7	4½
.... 15	20	5	30	8	....	3½	20	6	37½	7	10	4½
July ... 1	20	5	30	8	....	3½	20	6½	37½	7½	6	4
.... 15	20	5	30	8	....	3½	20	6½	25	7½	5	4
August. 1	20	5	40	10	....	3½	20	5	25	7½	5½	4
.... 15	20	5	40	10	....	3½	20	5	25	7½	5½	4
Sept'ber 1	20	6	40	12½	....	3½	20	5	25	8	....	4
.... 15	20	7	40	12½	....	3½	20	5	40	8	....	4
October 1	25	10	45	14	....	4	20	5	40	8	6	4
.... 15	30	10	45	14	....	4	20	5	40	9	5½	4
Nov'ber 1	35	10	45	14	....	4	20	5	40	9	....	4
.... 15	37½	10	45	14	....	4	20	5	40	9	....	4

Rates Westward in past Two Years.

ARTICLES.	Montreal to Lake Ontario Ports.		Montreal to Lake Erie Ports.	
	1864 & 1863	1865	1864 & 1863	1865
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Salt..... per bag	20	17½	30	30
Iron..... per 100 lbs.	12½	10	25	25
Nails..... ditto	10	10	25	25
Glass..... ditto	15	12½	30	25
Earthenware..... ditto	12½	10	25	25
Leather and Dry Goods..... ditto	20	15	30	25
Paints..... ditto	12½	12½	25	25
Sugar..... ditto	12½	12½	22½	25
Tin..... ditto	12½	12½	22½	25

An advance of 25 per cent. on freight rates took place during the months of Oct. and Nov.

COMPARATIVE TABLES

		1865.											
DATE.	MONTREAL TO	GRAIN.				FLOUR.				ASHES.			
		Sterling Price, per Qr. of 480 lbs.				Sterling Price, per Barrel.				Sterling Price, per Ton of 2,240 lbs.			
		SAILING SHIPS.		STEAMERS.		SAILING SHIPS.		STEAMERS.		SAILING SHIPS. Pots. Pearls.		STEAMERS. Pots. Pearls.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May 5	Liverpool.	....	3 9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25 0	32 6	....
12	Liverpool.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25 0	....	4 9
	Glasgow..	3 9	3 9	2 0	2 3	20 0	25 0	20 0	25 0	20 0	25 0	....	....
19	London..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Liverpool.	3 9	3 9	2 0	2 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	20 0	25 0	....	5 0 @ 6 0
	Glasgow..	3 9	3 9	2 0	none.	20 0	25 0	20 0	25 0	20 0	25 0	....	5 0 .. 6 0
	Cork, f. o.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
26	London..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30 0	35 0	....
	Liverpool.	3 9	3 9	2 0	2 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	32 6	20 0	25 0	....	5 0 .. 6 0
	Glasgow..	3 9	3 9	2 0	none.	20 0	....	20 0	25 0	20 0	25 0	....	5 0 .. 6 0
	Cork, f. o.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6 6
June 2	London..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5 9 .. 6 0
	Liverpool.	....	3 6	....	....	....	....	20 0	25 0	25 0	32 6	....	5 6
	Glasgow..	3 9	3 6	1 9	2 0	....	....	....	....	20 0	25 0	....	5 6 .. 5 9
	Cork, f. o.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6 6 .. 7 0
9	London..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6 3 .. 6 6
	Liverpool.	....	3 6	....	....	....	....	20 0	25 0	25 0	32 6	....	6 0
	Glasgow..	3 9	3 6	....	2 0	....	....	....	....	20 0	25 0	....	6 3
	Cork, f. o.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6 6 .. 7 0
16	London..	....	3 9	....	2 6	....	....	....	....	....	30 0	35 0	6 3 .. 6 6
	Liverpool.	....	3 9	....	1 6	....	....	....	....	....	25 0	32 6	6 0 .. 6 3
	Glasgow..	3 9	3 6	1 10½	2 0	....	....	....	....	....	20 0	25 0	6 3
	Cork, f. o.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7 0
23	London..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6 3 .. 6 6
	Liverpool.	3 9	3 9	1 10½	2 0	....	....	....	....	....	25 0	32 6	6 0 .. 6 3
	Glasgow..	3 9	3 6	1 10½	2 0	....	....	....	....	....	20 0	25 0	6 3 .. 6 6
	Cork, f. o.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7 0 .. 7 3
30	London..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6 3 .. 6 6
	Liverpool.	3 9	4 6 @ 3 9	1 10½ @ 2 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	25 0	32 6	6 0 .. 6 3
	Glasgow..	3 9	4 3	1 10½ .. 2 0	2 6	....	....	....	....	....	20 0	25 0	6 3
	Cork, f. o.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6 6
July 7	London..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25 0	30 0	....	5 6 .. 6 0
	Liverpool.	....	4 6	....	2 9 @ 3 0	....	....	....	....	....	25 0	32 6	5 0
	Glasgow..	4 9	4 3	2 6	2 3 .. 2 6	....	....	....	....	....	20 0	25 0	5 0
	Cork, f. o.	6 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6 0
14	London..	4 9 @ 5 0	6 0	3 0	2 3 .. 2 6	....	....	....	....	....	35 0	40 0	5 6 .. 6 0
	Liverpool.	....	4 6	....	2 9 .. 3 0	....	....	....	....	....	25 0	32 6	5 0
	Glasgow..	....	5 6	....	3 0	....	....	....	....	....	30 0	....	5 0
	Cork, f. o.	6 6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6 0
21	London..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5 6 .. 6 0
	Liverpool.	....	5 0 .. 5 6	....	2 9 .. 3 0	....	....	....	....	....	30 0	40 0	5 0
	Glasgow..	4 6	5 3	2 4½	3 0	....	....	....	....	....	30 0	40 0	5 0
	Cork, f. o.	6 0 .. 6 6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6 0
28	London..	....	5 6 .. 5 9	....	2 9 .. 3 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5 6 .. 6 0
	Liverpool.	....	4 9 .. 5 0	2 6 .. 2 9	3 0	....	....	....	....	....	30 0	40 0	5 3
	Glasgow..	5 3 .. 5 6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30 0	40 0	6 6
	Cork, f. o.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5 6 .. 6 0
Aug. 4	London..	....	5 0 .. 5 6	....	2 6 .. 2 9	....	....	....	....	....	30 0	40 0	5 3
	Liverpool.	....	4 9 .. 5 0	....	3 0	....	....	....	....	....	30 0	40 0	5 3
	Glasgow..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6 6
	Cork, f. o.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5 6 .. 6 0
11	London..	....	4 0 .. 4 9	....	2 9 .. 3 0	....	....	....	....	....	35 0	42 6	5 6 .. 6 0
	Liverpool.	....	4 0 .. 4 6	....	2 9 .. 3 0	....	....	....	....	....	30 0	40 0	5 3
	Glasgow..	....	4 6 .. 4 9	....	2 9 .. 2 7½	....	....	....	....	....	30 0	40 0	5 3
	Cork, f. o.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6 6
18	London..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5 9 .. 6 0
	Liverpool.	....	4 6 .. 4 9	....	2 6 .. 2 9	....	....	....	....	....	30 0	40 0	5 3
	Glasgow..	....	4 9	....	2 6 .. 2 9	....	....	....	....	....	30 0	40 0	5 9
	Cork, f. o.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6 9
25	London..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5 9 .. 6 0
	Liverpool.	....	4 0	....	2 6 .. 2 9	....	....	....	....	....	30 0	40 0	5 3
	Glasgow..	....	4 0	....	2 6 .. 2 9	....	....	....	....	....	30 0	40 0	5 9
	Cork, f. o.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6 9
Sept. 1	London..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6 6
	Liverpool.	....	4 0 .. 5 0	....	2 6 .. 2 9	....	....	....	....	....	30 0	40 0	6 3
	Glasgow..	....	4 0 .. 5 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30 0	40 0	6 3
	Cork, f. o.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6 9 .. 7 0

OF

GRA
Sterling Pri
of 480

SAILING
SHIPS.

s. d. s. d.

5 0 @ 6 0
5 0 .. 6 0

6 6
5 9 .. 6 0

5 6
5 6 .. 5 9

6 6 .. 7 0
6 3 .. 6 6

6 0
6 3

6 6 .. 7 0
6 3 .. 6 6

6 0 .. 6 3
6 3 .. 6 6

7 0 .. 7 3
6 3 .. 6 6

6 0 .. 6 3
6 6

5 6 .. 6 0
5 0

5 0
5 6 .. 6 0

6 0
5 3

5 6 .. 6 0
5 3

5 3
5 9

6 9
6 6

6 3
6 3

6 9 .. 7 0

OF OCEAN FREIGHT.

1864.

GRAIN.		FLOUR.				ASHES.			
Sterling Price, per Qr. of 480 lbs.		Sterling Price, per Barrel.				Sterling Price, per Ton.			
SAILING SHIPS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING SHIPS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING SHIPS.	STEAMERS.	Pots.	Pearls.	Pots.	Pearls.
s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
4 9	5 0 @ 5 3	2 9	2 6 @ 3 0	22 6	35 0	45 0			
5 0 @ 6 0	6 6 .. 7 0	2 6 @ 3 0	3 0	25 0	30 0	45 0			
5 0 .. 6 0	6 6 .. 7 0	3 0	3 0	25 0	30 0	45 0			
5 0 .. 6 0	7 0	2 6 .. 3 0	3 0	25 0	30 0	45 0			
5 0 .. 6 0	7 0	2 6 .. 3 0	3 0	25 0	30 0	45 0			
5 9 .. 6 0	7 0	3 3 .. 3 6	3 0	25 0	32 6	35 0			
5 6 .. 5 9	7 0	2 9	3 0	25 0	30 0	27 6			
6 6 .. 7 0	7 0	3 0 .. 3 3	3 0	22 0	30 0				
6 3 .. 6 6	7 0	3 3 .. 3 6	3 0	25 0	32 6				
6 0	7 0	2 9 .. 3 0	3 0	25 0	30 0	27 6		35 0	
6 3	7 0	3 3	3 0	25 0	30 0	30 0			
6 6 .. 7 0	7 0	3 3 .. 3 6	3 0	25 0	32 6				
6 3 .. 6 6	7 0	2 9 .. 3 0	3 0 .. 3 6	25 0	30 0	27 6		35 0	
6 0 .. 6 3	7 0	3 3	3 0 .. 3 6	25 0	30 0	27 6		35 0	
6 3	7 0	3 3 .. 3 6	3 0 .. 3 6	25 0	32 6				
6 6 .. 7 0	7 0	2 9 .. 3 0	3 0 .. 3 6	25 0	30 0	27 6		35 0	
6 3 .. 6 6	7 0	3 3	3 0 .. 3 6	25 0	30 0	27 6		35 0	
6 0 .. 6 3	6 0	3 3 .. 3 6	3 0	25 0	32 6				
6 3 .. 6 6	6 6	2 6 .. 2 9	3 6	25 0	30 0	27 6		35 0	
6 6	5 0	3 3	3 6	25 0	30 0				
5 6 .. 6 0	5 0	3 0 .. 3 3	3 0	25 0	32 6				
5 0	5 0	2 9	3 3	22 6	27 6	27 6		35 0	
5 0	5 0	2 9 .. 3 0	2 6	22 6	27 6				
5 6 .. 6 0	5 0	3 0	3 0	25 0	32 6				
5 0	5 0	2 6 .. 2 9	3 0	22 6	27 6	27 6		35 0	
5 0	5 0	2 6 .. 2 9	2 9 .. 3 0	22 6	27 6				
5 6 .. 6 0	6 6	3 4 1/2	3 6	25 0	32 6				
5 0	5 9 .. 6 0	2 6 .. 2 9	3 0	22 6	27 6	27 6		35 0	
5 0	5 0	2 6 .. 2 9	2 9	22 6	27 6				
5 6 .. 6 0	6 6	3 4 1/2	3 6	25 0	30 0				
5 3	5 9	2 6 .. 2 9	2 6	22 6	27 6	27 6		35 0	
5 3	5 0	2 6 .. 2 9	2 6	22 6	27 6				
5 6 .. 6 0	5 6	3 4 1/2	3 0	25 0	30 0				
5 3	5 0	2 6 .. 2 9	3 0	22 6	27 6	27 6		35 0	
5 3	5 0	2 6 .. 2 9	2 6	22 6	27 6				
5 6 .. 6 0	5 6	3 4 1/2	3 0	25 0	30 0				
5 3	5 3	2 6 .. 2 9	3 0	22 6	27 6	27 6		35 0	
5 3	5 6	2 6 .. 2 9	3 0	22 6	27 6				
5 9 .. 6 0	5 9	3 4 1/2	3 0	25 0	30 0				
5 3	5 6 .. 5 9	2 6 .. 2 9	3 0	22 6	27 6	27 6		35 0	
5 9	6 0	3 0	3 0	22 6	27 6				
5 9 .. 6 0	6 0	3 4 1/2	3 0	25 0	30 0	32 6		40 0	
5 9	6 0	2 6 .. 2 9	3 0	22 6	27 6	27 6		35 0	
6 9	6 0	2 6 .. 2 9	3 0	22 6	27 6				
5 9 .. 6 0	6 0	3 4 1/2	3 0	25 0	30 0	32 6		40 0	
5 3	6 0	2 6 .. 2 9	3 0	22 6	27 6	27 6		35 0	
5 9	6 0	2 6 .. 2 9	3 0	22 6	27 6				
6 9	6 0	3 4 1/2	3 0	25 0	30 0	32 6		40 0	
6 6	6 0	2 9	3 0	22 6	27 6	27 6		35 0	
6 3	6 0	2 9	3 0	22 6	27 6				
6 3	6 0	2 9	3 0	22 6	27 6				
6 9 .. 7 0	6 0	3 0	3 0	22 6	27 6				

COMPARATIVE TABLE

		1865.											
DATE.	MONTREAL TO	GRAIN.				FLOUR.				ASHES.			
		Sterling Price, per Qr. of 480 lbs.				Sterling Price, per Barrel.				Sterling Price, per Ton of 2,240 lbs.			
		SAILING SHIPS.		STEAMERS.		SAILING SHIPS.		STEAMERS.		SAILING SHIPS.		STEAMERS.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Sept. 8	London...	....	5 0	....	....	2 9	....	....	....	....	35 0	42 6	....
	Liverpool...	....	4 6	....	....	2 6	....	....	....	....	30 0	40 0	....
	Glasgow...	....	4 3 @ 4 6	....	....	none.	....	....	....	....	30 0	40 0	....
	Cork, f. o.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	London...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35 0	42 6	....
	Liverpool...	....	5 0	....	....	2 9	....	....	....	....	30 0	40 0	....
	Glasgow...	....	4 6 .. 5 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30 0	40 0	....
	Cork, f. o.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
22	London...	....	5 9 .. 6 0	....	....	2 0	....	....	....	....	35 0	42 6	....
	Liverpool...	....	5 0	....	....	2 0	....	....	....	....	30 0	40 0	....
	Glasgow...	....	5 6 .. 6 0	....	....	none.	....	....	....	....	30 0	40 0	....
	Cork, f. o.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
29	London...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Liverpool...	....	6 0	....	....	2 0	....	....	....	....	30 0	40 0	....
	Glasgow...	....	6 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30 0	40 0	....
	Cork, f. o.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oct. 6	London...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Liverpool...	4 6 @ 5 0	6 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30 0	40 0	....
	Glasgow...	4 6 .. 5 0	5 6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30 0	40 0	....
	Cork, f. o.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
13	London...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Liverpool...	4 6	6 0 .. 6 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30 0	40 0	....
	Glasgow...	....	5 3	....	....	2 3	....	....	....	....	30 0	....	....
	Cork, f. o.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	London...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Liverpool...	4 6	6 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30 0	40 0	....
	Glasgow...	4 0	5 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30 0	....	....
	Cork, f. o.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
27	London...	5 3	6 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35 0	42 6	....
	Liverpool...	4 3 .. 4 6	6 0	....	....	2 6	....	25 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	....
	Glasgow...	4 3 .. 4 6	5 0	....	....	none.	....	25 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	....
	Cork, f. o.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nov. 3	London...	5 3	6 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35 0	42 6	....
	Liverpool...	4 0	6 0	....	....	2 6	....	25 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	....
	Glasgow...	4 6	5 6	....	....	none.	....	25 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	....
	Cork, f. o.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10	London...	....	6 0	....	....	2 9 @ 2 10½	....	....	....	....	35 0	42 6	....
	Liverpool...	3 9 .. 4 7½	5 0	1 9	....	2 0	....	23 9	25 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	....
	Glasgow...	3 9 .. 4 7½	5 0	1 9	....	none.	....	23 9	25 6	30 0	40 0	40 0	....
	Cork, f. o.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
17	London...	4 6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Liverpool...	3 9 .. 4 7½	7 0	1 9	2 0	23 9	25 0	45 0	55 0	40 0
	Glasgow...	3 9 .. 4 7½	1 9	23 9	25 0	30 0	40 0	40 0
	Cork, f. o.

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		GR	
		Sterling P of 4	
		SAILING SHIPS.	
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
6 6
6 3
6 3
6 9 @ 7 0
5 3
5 0
5 0
6 0
5 6
5 0
5 0
6 0
5 6
5 0
5 0
6 0
5 3
4 6
4 6
4 6
4 6

OF OCEAN FREIGHT—(Continued).

1864.

Ton	GRAIN.				FLOUR.				ASHES.						
	Sterling Price, per Qr. of 480 lbs.				Sterling Price, per Barrel.				Sterling Price, per Ton.						
	SAILING SHIPS.		STEAMERS.		SAILING SHIPS.		STEAMERS.		SAILING SHIPS.		STEAMERS.				
Pearls.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Pots.	Pearls.	Pots.	Pearls.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
42 6	6 6		6 0		3 4½		3 3		25 0	30 0		32 6		40 0	
40 0	6 3		6 3		2 9		3 0		22 6	27 6		27 6		35 0	
40 0	6 3		.....		2 9		.....		22 6	27 6		.....		.....
42 6	6 9 @ 7 0		.....		3 0		.....		25 0	30 0		32 6		40 0	
40 0	5 0		6 3		2 6		3 0		22 6	27 6		27 6		35 0	
40 0	5 0		5 6		2 6		3 0		22 6	27 6		.....		.....
40 0	6 0		.....		2 9		.....		25 0	30 0		32 6		40 0	
42 6	5 6		6 0		2 6		3 0		22 6	27 6		27 6		35 0	
40 0	5 0		5 6		2 6		3 0		22 6	27 6		.....		.....
40 0	6 0		.....		2 9		.....		25 0	30 0		32 6		40 0	
40 0	5 6		5 3		2 9		3 0 @ 3 3		25 0	30 0		32 6		40 0	
40 0	5 0		5 0 @ 5 3		2 6		3 0		22 6	27 6		27 6		35 0	
40 0	5 0		5 6		2 6		3 0		22 6	27 6		.....		.....
40 0	6 0		.....		2 9		.....		25 0	30 0		32 6		40 0	
40 0	5 6		.....		2 9		.....		25 0	30 0		32 6		40 0	
40 0	5 0		5 0		2 6		3 0		22 6	27 6		27 6		35 0	
40 0	5 0		.....		2 6		.....		22 6	27 6		.....		.....
40 0	6 0		.....		2 3 @ 2 6		.....		.....	.....		.....		.....
40 0	5 3		.....		.....		.....		.....	.....		.....		.....
40 0	4 6		5 0		.....		3 0		22 6	27 6		.....		35 0	
40 0	4 6		.....		.....		.....		22 6	.....		.....		.....
40 0	4 6		.....		.....		.....		.....	.....		.....		.....
40 0	4 6		.....		2 3 .. 2 4½		3 0		22 6	.....		27 6		35 0	
40 0	4 6		4 9		2 3 .. 2 4½		3 0		22 6	.....		27 6		35 0	
42 6	4 6		.....		.....		.....		.....	.....		.....		.....
40 0	4 6		.....		.....		.....		.....	.....		.....		.....
40 0	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	.....		.....		.....
42 6	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	.....		.....		.....
40 0	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	.....		.....		.....
40 0	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	.....		.....		.....
42 6	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	.....		.....		.....
40 0	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	.....		.....		.....
40 0	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	.....		.....		.....
55 0	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	.....		.....		.....
40 0	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	.....		.....		.....

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF
ARRIVALS OF VESSELS AT MONTREAL.

FROM	1865		1864	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Antwerp	4	1,382	8	3,044
Antigonish	5	319	.....	.....
Ardrossan	2	792	7	3,406
Arichat	6	460	6	565
Amherst	2	78	.....	.....
Bay of Islands	1	52	.....	.....
Buctouche	2	57	.....	.....
Bordeaux	2	583	2	546
Bathurst	2	104	.....	.....
Bergen	1	300	3	729
Bristol	1	225	.....	.....
Briton Ferry	1	347	.....	.....
Burin, Nfid	1	113	2	253
Buffalo .....	.....	.....	1	204
Boston	1	234	1	730
Bruce Mines	2	597	2	703
Brockville .....	.....	.....	3	296
Cardenas	1	293	1	440
Cleveland	1	310	2	712
Canal	38	4,779	39	9,618
Cadiz .....	.....	.....	1	372
Charente	2	597	3	722
Cienfuegos	2	607	4	896
Charlottetown	1	104	.....	.....
Cow Bay	2	292	.....	.....
Caraquet	7	320	6	261
Cuba	1	146	1	172
Cardiff	1	979	.....	.....
Canso	7	569	11	849
Detroit	2	279	2	502
Demerara	1	150	.....	.....
Fortune Bay	1	183	.....	.....
Foochow	1	372	.....	.....
Glasgow	35	29,849	41	30,318
Genoa .....	.....	.....	1	314
Grandeque	1	99	.....	.....
Glace Bay	3	335	.....	.....
Greenock	3	2,528	2	1,267
Grangemouth .....	.....	.....	1	734
Gaspé	3	183	.....	.....
Halifax	16	4,739	11	2,758
Havanna	1	110	.....	.....
Havre .....	.....	.....	1	203
Hull	1	855	1	399
Hamburg .....	.....	.....	1	294
Kamouraska	1	66	.....	.....
Kingstown	6	6,426	1	500
London	20	16,535	15	9,934
Liverpool	52	54,921	64	59,702
Londonderry .....	.....	.....	1	575
Labrador	9	1,181	2	137
Llannelly .....	.....	.....	3	843
Marseilles	5	1,652	4	1,221
Milwaukee	1	280	.....	.....

Matanzas ..
Magdalen I ..
Montreal ..
Malaga ..
Nassau ..
New Carlis ..
Naples ..
Newcastle ..
Newport ..
New York ..
Oporto ..
Port Huron ..
Port Stanle ..
Porto Rico ..
Pictou ..
Quebec ..
Rose Blanc ..
Rotterdam ..
Singapore ..
Shields ..
Swansea ..
Sunderland ..
Sidney ..
Shanghai ..
Ship Harb ..
Sandusky ..
St. Johns, M ..
St. Johns, M ..
Sorel ..
St. Marys ..
Sea and Lo ..
Toronto ..
Troon ..
Toledo ..
Truro ..
Tromsoe ..
Tarragona ..
Wallace ..
Washington ..
Wellington ..
Winter Qu ..

Tor.

ARRIVAL OF VESSELS AT MONTREAL.—(Continued.)

FROM	1835		1864	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Matanzas	2	263	7	1,452
Magdalen Islands.....	1	47	.....	.....
Montreal.....	1	79	3	867
Malaga	3	622	3	643
Nassau.....	1	376	.....	.....
New Carlisle.....	1	72	.....	.....
Naples.....	.....	.....	1	750
Newcastle.....	2	872	2	721
Newport .....	.....	.....	1	240
New York.....	1	500	2	1,197
Oporto.....	1	213	1	233
Port Huron.....	1	350	1	378
Port Stanley.....	1	291	1	307
Porto Rico.....	.....	.....	1	122
Pictou.....	23	2,547	17	2,432
Quebec.....	8	2,411	18	5,194
Rose Blanche.....	1	144	.....	.....
Rotterdam	1	203	1	362
Singapore.....	1	177	.....	.....
Shields.....	.....	.....	1	431
Swansea .....	.....	.....	3	1,555
Sunderland.....	1	390	5	1,711
Sidney.....	7	1,053	.....	.....
Shanghai.....	3	1,122	5	1,766
Ship Harbour.....	1	53	.....	.....
Sandusky	1	305	1	198
St. Johns, Nfd.....	8	713	6	760
St. Johns, N. B.....	1	104	.....	.....
Sorel	2	157	.....	.....
St. Marys.....	2	146	.....	.....
Sea and Lower Ports.....	.....	.....	17	1,570
Toronto.....	1	224	5	1,089
Troon	1	348	.....	.....
Toledo.....	3	847	6	1,480
Truro .....	.....	.....	1	299
Tromsoe .....	.....	.....	1	485
Tarragona .....	.....	.....	1	189
Wallace	1	89	.....	.....
Washington.....	1	198	.....	.....
Wellington Mines.....	2	629	1	276
Winter Quarters.....	16	1,516	12	981
TOTALS.....	358	152,943	378	161,901

DEPARTURE OF VESSELS FROM MONTREAL.

To	1865		1861	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Amherst	2	128	.....	.....
Aberdeen	2	501	6	2,015
Bristol	7	2,168	6	1,653
Burin, Nfld.	1	113	2	253
Bathurst	3	202	2	150
Boston	5	1,385	5	1,189
Belfast .....	.....	.....	1	235
Buffalo .....	.....	.....	1	330
Canso	5	355	5	336
Cork and Falmouth, f. o.	6	1,940	6	1,816
Canal	40	5,511	38	6,458
Charlottetown	2	172	.....	.....
Cuba	1	187	.....	.....
Caraquet	4	156	.....	.....
Detroit	1	198	.....	.....
Dundee	3	952	4	1,116
Dalhousie	1	81	.....	.....
Exeter .....	.....	.....	3	612
Glasgow	33	27,400	62	42,032
Gaspé	4	317	.....	.....
Gloucester	1	196	8	2,478
Hamburg	1	305	.....	.....
Halifax	29	2,764	25	4,642
Havanna .....	.....	.....	2	1,609
Harbor Grace	4	527	.....	.....
Hamilton .....	.....	.....	1	320
Kingston	1	979	.....	.....
London	19	15,218	16	9,681
Liverpool	45	52,562	52	53,421
Leith .....	.....	.....	1	335
Lapointe	2	266	.....	.....
Magdalen Islands	2	83	.....	.....
Miramichi	3	156	2	178
Marseilles	1	363	.....	.....
Newport .....	.....	.....	2	375
New York .....	.....	.....	4	1,034
Nassau .....	.....	.....	2	164
New Glasgow	1	89	.....	.....
Nicaragua	1	91	.....	.....
Ogdensburgh	1	500	.....	.....
Port Natal, (South Africa)	1	224	.....	.....
Pictou	11	1,036	6	507
Port Stanley .....	.....	.....	1	297
Quebec and Sea	52	24,212	58	22,243
Rose Blanche	1	144	.....	.....
Repentigny	3	531	.....	.....
Richbucto	1	46	.....	.....
St. Johns	29	3,894	17	2,084
Sea and Lower Ports .....	.....	.....	26	1,908
Sorel	2	808	.....	.....
St. Mary's	1	75	.....	.....
Shediac	3	225	.....	.....
St Pierre Miquelon	4	372	.....	.....
Toronto	2	612	1	265
Truro .....	.....	.....	1	299
Trois Pistoles	1	749	.....	.....
Three Rivers and Sea	6	3,206	.....	.....
Vera Cruz	1	575
Wexford	1	301
Winter Quarters	10	843	10	993
TOTALS	358	152,943	378	161,901

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PRODUCE
in RIVER C

Grain

Flour

Potash

Hay

Straw

Bottles

Glass

Leather

Paints

Fish (not speci
Staves

Salt

Coal

Firewood

Oil

Ashes

Timber

Lumber

Laths

Shingles

Bricks

Potatoes

Iron

Bottles

Pipe clay

Sand

TARIFF OF PILOTAGE

BETWEEN THE HARBORS OF QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

	\$ c.		\$ c.
From the Harbor of Quebec to Portneuf, and the opposite side of the River St. Lawrence, or below Portneuf and above the Harbour of Quebec:—		From the Harbor of Quebec to William Henry, and the opposite side of the River St. Lawrence, or any place above Three Rivers and below William Henry:—	
For the Pilotage of any Vessel in tow or propelled by steam, (except as hereinafter mentioned) for each foot of draught of water, upwards.....	0.50	For the Pilotage of any Vessel in tow or propelled by steam (except as hereinafter mentioned) for each foot of draught of water, upwards.....	1.50
downwards.....	0.50	downwards.....	1.50
For the Pilotage of any Sea-going Vessel propelled by steam, for each foot of draught of water, upwards.....	0.62½	For the Pilotage of any Sea-going Vessel propelled by steam, for each foot of draught of water, upwards.....	1.87½
downwards.....	0.62½	downwards.....	1.87½
For the Pilotage of any Vessel under sail, for each foot of draught of water, upwards.....	1.05	For the Pilotage of any Vessel under sail, for each foot of draught of water, upwards.....	3.15
downwards.....	0.70	downwards.....	2.10
From the Harbor of Quebec to Three Rivers and the opposite side of the River St. Lawrence, or any place above Portneuf and below Three Rivers:—		From the Harbor of Quebec to the Harbor of Montreal, or to any place above William Henry, and below the Harbor of Montreal:—	
For the Pilotage of any Vessel in tow or propelled by steam (except as hereinafter mentioned) for each foot of draught of water, upwards.....	1.00	For the Pilotage of any Vessel in tow or propelled by steam, (except as hereinafter mentioned) for each foot of draught of water, upwards.....	2.00
downwards.....	1.00	downwards.....	2.00
For the Pilotage of any Sea-going Vessel propelled by steam, for each foot of draught of water, upwards.....	1.25	For the Pilotage of any Sea-going Vessel propelled by steam, for each foot of draught of water, upwards.....	2.50
downwards.....	1.25	downwards.....	2.50
For the Pilotage of any Vessel under sail, for each foot of draught of water, upwards.....	2.10	For the Pilotage of any Vessel under sail, for each foot of draught of water, upwards.....	4.20
downwards.....	1.40	downwards.....	2.80

Pilots are to be paid for all fractional parts of a foot of draught of water—*pro rata*—to the above Tariff; and to be paid for the Pilotage of any Vessel coming up or going down part of the distance in tow and part under sail, proportional rates of the foregoing Tariff according to the distance made in tow or under sail.

PRODUCE, &c., RECEIVED and SHIPPED at the PORT OF MONTREAL, carried in RIVER CRAFT to and from Quebec, Three Rivers, &c., during Navigation of 1865.

RECEIPTS.			SHIPMENTS.		
Grain.....	bushels.	70,800	Grain.....	bushels.	193,200
Flour.....	barrels.	258	Flour.....	barrels.	20,407
Potash.....	barrels.	40	Ashes, leached.....	tons.	934
Hay.....	bundles.	80,000	Hay.....	bundles.	3,400
Straw.....	bundles.	25,000	Bran.....	tons.	19
Bottles.....	gross.	1,349	Pork.....	barrels.	269
Glass.....	100 feet.	1,800	Beef.....	barrels.	149
Leather.....	1000 lbs.	3,000	Soda ash.....	tons.	59
Paints.....	1000 lbs.	5,500	Brooms.....	dozen.	92
Fish (not specified) brls., hhds. & cwts.		6,283	Fish.....	barrels.	320
Staves.....	mills.	25,000	Fruit.....	minot.	766
Salt.....	minots.	116,800	Groceries.....	1000 lbs.	361,000
Coal.....	chaldrons.	20,386	Glass.....	100 feet.	8,850
Firewood.....	cords.	80,144	Hemp.....	1000 feet.	97,000
Oil.....	brls., hhds. & tes.	5,700	Salt.....	minots.	16,450
Ashes.....	barrels.	40	Liquors.....	100 gals.	19,300
Timber.....	feet.	50,350	Molasses.....	100 gals.	51,500
Lumber.....	feet.	98,615,000	Coal.....	chaldrons.	749
Laths.....	feet.	37,700,000	Oils.....	gal.	3,150
Shingles.....	feet.	290,000	Pitch.....	barrels.	50
Bricks.....	feet.	50,45,000	Lumber.....	feet.	2,085,500
Potatoes.....	minots.	2,990	Rags.....	lbs.	590,500
Iron.....	tons.	926	Bricks.....	feet.	20,500
Bottles.....	gross.	1,349	Tobacco.....	1000 lbs.	56,000
Pipe clay.....	tons.	100	Iron.....	tons.	914
Sand.....	tons.	1,903	Powder.....	lbs.	25,000

WEEKLY ARRIVALS OF PRODUCE BY LACHINE CANAL IN 1865.

WEEK ENDING.	WHEAT. Bushels.	MAIZE. Bushels.	PEAS. Bushels.	BARLEY. Bushels.	OATS. Bushels.	RYE. Bushels.	FLOUR. Barrels.	Corn & Oat Meal Barrels.	ASHES. Barrels.	PORK Barrels.	LARD. Barrels.	BEEF. Barrels.	TALLOW. Barrels.	BUTTER. Kegs.	CHEESE. Boxes.
May 3	.....	.....	48	5,159	108	.....	12,087	100	366	378	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.... 10	67,312	.....	36,225	16,238	30,433	198	15,662	100	742	1,618	153	67	233	37	42
.... 17	71,809	8,000	20	5,584	13,237	.....	23,424	.....	1,289	268	7	.....	42	54	223
.... 24	74,961	.....	6,931	2,054	4,440	.....	14,329	.....	403	920	.....	153	.....	19	154
.... 31	63,168	.....	885	2,302	6,998	.....	23,251	.....	285	439	100	.....	5	82	426
June 7	162,798	.....	5,583	2,239	1,250	.....	19,749	12	419	4,015	.....	.....	85	254	412
.... 14	189,411	30,962	560	190	.....	.....	15,276	114	475	1,093	100	8	.....	183	373
.... 21	101,694	73,398	580	.....	1,276	.....	15,730	10	351	586	.....	10	12	183	130
.... 28	70,036	31,327	6,368	269	5,992	14,685	17,209	.....	471	301	.....	50	6	92	482
July 5	141,667	39,710	525	496	6,070	.....	19,624	100	520	.....	.....	.....	18	195	1,706
.... 12	97,846	15,004	24	498	78	.....	11,682	.....	535	.....	112	.....	30	241	1,337
.... 19	42,513	33,002	1,727	.....	842	.....	16,866	100	484	367	12	.....	10	357	1,451
.... 26	179,313	.....	.....	42	382	.....	17,729	100	363	57	.....	.....	.....	1,200	1,111
August. 2	102,058	.....	188	.....	120	.....	12,785	.....	634	.....	.....	.....	49	678	437
.... 9	35,267	14,280	5,067	506	50	.....	15,624	.....	463	.....	.....	.....	1	384	84
.... 16	65,221	64,318	.....	452	.....	.....	8,690	.....	291	1	.....	.....	.....	628	289
.... 23	43,620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,182	.....	299	251	1	.....	10	290	903
.... 30	2,119	.....	317	198	44	.....	5,602	.....	253	.....	.....	.....	.....	778	998
Sept'ber. 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,352	.....	313	.....	66	.....	.....	1,333	1,557
.... 13	9,989	12,790	11,230	.....	242	.....	8,925	20	394	1,111	.....	.....	90	2,272	456
.... 20	33,453	.....	22,319	330	157	.....	3,079	.....	191	443	.....	.....	.....	475	50
.... 27	36,410	17,000	17,617	31,982	454	1,611	6,947	100	344	50	.....	.....	60	270	333
October. 4	31,834	.....	44,272	49,593	434	.....	12,975	148	385	.....	.....	.....	9	113	160
.... 11	42,317	128,070	25,433	68,756	582	.....	8,030	200	422	.....	20	.....	.....	585	686
.... 18	77,914	117,453	30,590	53,334	7,184	.....	24,110	200	226	523	15	.....	168	187	974
.... 25	58,498	27,440	20,332	8,428	232	.....	8,985	10	309	120	32	12	.....	610	538
Nov'ber. 1	127,372	63,380	34,430	7,124	3,972	.....	6,679	.....	202	135	.....	.....	78	317	858
.... 8	65,557	15,000	33,562	19,272	22,380	5,004	18,328	200	199	53	.....	14	14	237	378
.... 15	52,932	131,603	50,032	16,290	8,694	.....	9,199	.....	259	507	.....	.....	54	135	.....
.... 22	22,921	56,803	23,272	12,964	29,628	.....	15,420	.....	267	.....	80	.....	.....	579	306
.... 29	85,229	47,779	24,639	84	276	9,901	23,177	73	481	103	5	12	526	64	.....
Dec'ber. 6	46,406	6,752	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,229	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.... 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,404	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS..	2,201,645	934,071	402,776	304,384	146,555	31,399	441,340	1,587	12,791	13,339	703	326	1,500	12,833	16,900

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Benoit, Z.
Benoit, Jea
Brook, J.
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Bayley, W
Brossard, M
Burns, Jam
Brydges, C
Butters, Da
Burrell, Joh
Barbeau, L
Bonnell, W
Brigham, J
Boyer, L. A
Brodie, Wm
Baird, H. M
Browne, P.
Clark, T. M
Campbell, A
Crawford, J
Cunningham
Charlebois,
Charlebois,
Chapman, H
Crane, Thom
Cramp, Tho
Cruikshank,
Charlebois,
Caverhill, T
Craigie, Joh
Cushing, J.
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Charlebois,
Cowan, Joh
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Charlebois,
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Cunningham
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Dufresne, O
Dorwin, Can
Dougall, Joh
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