

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires: Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus.
- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
								✓			

THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOL. V.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1869.

No. 25.

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

H. W. IRELAND,
409 St. Paul Street.

GENERAL METAL BROKER.
1-ly Agent for Iron and Nail Manufacturers.

CHAPMAN, FRASER & TYLEE,
Successors to Mastland, Tylee & Co.,

WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
3-ly 10 Hospital st.

GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,
(IMPORTERS.)

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 20 & 22 St. Francois Xavier st.,
46-ly MONTREAL.

TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES.
Fresh Goods regularly received. Stock and assortment large and attractive.
J. A. MATHEWSON,
202 McGill St.; Stores in rear 41 to 47 Longueuil Lane.
Montreal, May, 1869. 1-ly

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

GREENE & SONS—SILK HATS.
See next Page. 1-ly

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,
61 St. Peter Street,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c., WINDOW
GLASS, PAINTS and OILS.
AGENTS:—Victoria Rope Walk.
Vieille Montagne Zinc Company, 1-ly

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

THOS. D. HOOD,
FIRST PRIZE
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER,
MONTREAL.

Show Room:—79 Great St. James Street.
Factory:—82 Champ-de-Mars Street.
Constantly on hand, a superior assortment of Pianos,
Square and Cottage.
Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Repairing
and Tuning promptly attended to. 42

CARGO OF MOLASSES FOR SALE.
THE Subscribers are now receiving, and offer for sale, the cargo of the
Brig "B. L. GEORGE."
(Just arrived from Trinidad)

CONSISTING OF:
Hhds }
Tierces } Choice Bright Trinidad Molasses.
Bbls }

ALSO IN STOCK.

3,000 packages of new fresh Green and Black Teas.
Ex "Pallas," "Annle," and "Chinaman," from
Yokohama and Shanghai.
With our usual and general assortment of Groceries.
TIFFIN BROTHERS.
Montreal, 20th May, 1869. 21

A. GIBERTON,
No. 7 Custom House Square,
MONTREAL,
IMPORTER OF GILLING, WRAPPING & SHOP
TWINES, Patent Seamless Hemp Hose, Saddlers'
and Harness-makers' Tools, British and French
Plate Glass, &c., &c. 27

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

ROBERT MITCHELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
BROKER, 24 St. Sacrament st., Montreal.
Drafts authorised and advances made on shipments
of Flour, Grain, Pork, Butter, and General Produce,
to my address here.
Advances made on shipments to Europe.
The sale and purchase of Stocks and Exchange will
receive prompt attention. 1-ly

JAMES ROY & CO.,
IMPORTERS of DRY GOODS, in-
cluding TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c.,
have removed to the Corner of McGill and St. Joseph
Streets, Montreal. 1-ly

KINGAN & KINLOCH,
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Mer-
chants, corner St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets,
Montreal.
WM. KINLOCH. W. B. LINDSAY. D. L. LOOKERBY.
8-ly

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS,
Importers of
WINDOW GLASS, &c.,
No. 18 Lemoine Street, facing St. Helen Street,
MONTREAL. 1-ly

DAWES BROS. & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MONTREAL.
Consignments of Flour, Grain, Leather, Ashes
Butter, &c., receive personal attention. 8

GREENE & SONS—FELT HATS.
See next Page. 1-ly

HALL, KAY & CO.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
MONTREAL.
Sole Agents in the Dominion of Canada for the
following Manufacturers:
Wm. Allaway & Sons, Tin and Canada Plates; Works
at Lydney, Parkend & L.B.
Morewood & Co., Lyon Galvanizing Works, Bi-
mingham.
A. & J. Stewart, Boiler Tubes, Clyde Tube Works,
Glasgow.
W. N. Baines, Engineers' Brass Work, Lancefield
Brass Foundry, Glasgow.
S. H. Dobbie & Co., Tinned Holloware, Park
Foundry, Glasgow.
Geo. Fairbairn & Co., the F Horse Nails, Camelon
Park, Falkirk.

ALWAYS ON HAND
A large and well-assorted stock of Stamped and
Japanned Tinware and General Furnishings, for
Insmiths, Plumbers, and Brass Founders 1-ly

I. L. BANGS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FELT
COMPOSITION and GRAVEL ROOFING,
and all kinds of Roofing Materials, Office: 783 Craig
Street, (West) Montreal. 36-ly

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,
BREWERS and SUGAR REFINERS,
OFFER FOR SALE:
REFINED SUGARS
SYRUPS—Standard, Golden and Amber
INDIA PALE ALE } in Wood & Bottle
MILD ALE }
PORTER }
OFFICE:
117 St. Francois Xavier Street, (Opposite the Post
Office), MONTREAL. 18-ly

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,
IMPORTERS of TEAS & GENERAL
GROCERIES, No. 188 McGill Street, Montreal.
B. HUTCHINS. 6-ly EWD. LUSHER.

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

NELSON, WOOD & CO.,
IMPORTERS and WHOLESALE DEALERS in
European and American FANCY GOODS,
Paper Hangings, Clocks, Looking Glasses, and
Plates, Stationery, Combs, Brushes, Mats, Toys
&c., &c., &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Brooms, Matches, Painted Pails, Tubs, Wash-
Boards, and Dealers in
WOODEN-WARE of every description.
29 St. Peter Street, Montreal.
AND
74 York Street, Toronto. 36-8m

W. & F.J.P. CURRIE & CO.,
100 GRAY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,
Importers of.

PIG AND BAR IRON,

BOILER TUBES, Boiler Plates, Gas Tubes, Horse Nail, Paints & Putty, Fluo Covers, Fire Clay, Fire Bricks.	DRAIN PIPES, Roman Cement, Quebec Cement, Portland Cement, Paving Tiles, Garden Vases, Chimney Tops, &c., &c., &c.
---	---

Manufacturers of Crown Sofa, Chair, and Bed
SPRINGS. 12-ly

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1825.

WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Accumulated & Invested Fund - - \$18,909,350

Annual Income - - - - - \$3,376,953

This Company continues to do Business under the Insurance Act lately passed by the Dominion Parliament.

W. M. RAMSAY,

RICHARD BULL, Manager.
Inspector of Agencies.

ASSURANCES effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a lengthened experience, so as to suit the means of every person desirous of taking out a Policy. Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's Office, No. 47 Great Street, Montreal; or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada. 12-ly

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office: Company's Building, Leadenhall Street, LONDON.

Directors, Canada Branch, Montreal.

WM. WORKMEN, Esq., President City Bank.	ALEX. M. DELISLE, Esq. Collector of Customs.
JOHN REDPATH, Esq., Vice-President Bank of Montreal.	LOUIE BRAUDRY, Esq., Manager New City Gas Company.

Every description of Life Assurance business transacted at moderate rates. Claims promptly settled. Special attention is drawn to the 10 year non-forfeiting plan on the half loan system.

Office: 104 St. Francois Xavier Street.

1-ly THOMAS SIMPSON, General Agent.

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF CANADA.

MONTREAL BRANCH:

102 . Francois Xavier Street,
(Up-stairs.)

Risks taken against loss and damage by Fire, and Marine risks on Hulls and Cargoes at customary rates of premium. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

1-ly A. R. BETHUNE, Agent.

PHOENIX

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

ACCUMULATED FUND - - - OVER \$2,000,000.

ANNUAL INCOME - - - - - \$1,200,000.

ISSUES ORDINARY LIFE,

TEN YEAR NON-FORFEITING LIFE,

AND,

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,

At the rates annually charged by responsible Companies, and returns all profits to the insured, who are now receiving a return of 50 per cent, or half their premium.

Parties at a distance can insure from blanks, which will be furnished on application.

Usual restrictions as to residence and occupation abolished.

ANGUS R. BETHUNE,

General Agent

104 St. Francois Xavier Street

Active and Influential Agents and Canvassers throughout the Dominion. 40

GREENE & SONS
STRAW GOODS & FELT HAT
MANUFACTURERS.

We are now prepared with our New Styles, in all descriptions of

MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S FELT and STRAW GOODS,

SILK HATS,
CLOTH CAPS &c., &c

Close buyers will find strong inducements to purchase of us.

TERMS LIBERAL.

617, 619, 621 and 623 St. Paul Street,

1-ly Montreal.

THE YEAR BOOK

AND

ALMANAC OF CANADA

For 1869

IS NOW PUBLISHED.

Contains 161 pages of reading matter, of the greatest interest.

Contains facts necessary for the whole Dominion to know of the separate Provinces.

PRICE 12½ CENTS.

Edition on Superior Paper with Cover 25 cts.

Will be sent by post to any address.

Liberal discount to Booksellers. 50

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,

DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.

CEVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,

Montreal. 50-ly

STIRLING, McCALL & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,

Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets,

7-ly MONTREAL.

O. H. BALDWIN & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS,

8 St. Hel Street. 81-ly

J. G. MACKENZIE & CO.,
Importers of
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
391 & 383 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL. 8-ly

ROBERTSON, STEPHEN & CO.,

MONTREAL,

Are now receiving (their

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

which will be fully completed by the

20th INSTANT,

When they will be prepared to exhibit a large and varied selection of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS.

6-ly

PLIMSOLL, WARNOCK & CO.,

Importers of

STRAW AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Joseph's Block,

18 St. HELEN STREET,

MONTREAL. 9-ly

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS 1869

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,

Have now received the bulk of their Spring Goods, and from the 10th to the 16th will be prepared to show one of the

BEST STOCKS IN THE DOMINION.

March 8, 1869.

1-ly

OGILVY & CO.,

Importers of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

495 St. Paul, Corner St. Peter Street,

MONTREAL.

Sayer's Brandies; Bernard's Ginger Wine and Old Tom; Stewart's Scotch Whisky. 6-ly

SUTHERLAND, FORCE & CO.,

Importers of

BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS

490 St. Paul Street,

Montreal.

12-ly

JAMES MITCHELL,
 IS NOW RECEIVING AND OFFERS FOR SALE:
 Hhds. Extra Bright Porto Rico and Barbadoes SUGAR.
 Puns. Choice Demerara MOLASSES (New Crop).
 Brls. } Choice Labrador & Canso HERRINGS
 Hh-Brls. } Splits and Round.
 Choice Newfoundland Green CODFISH.
 Sags. } Prime Jamaica COFFEE
 Brls. }
 Boxes LOBSTERS, and ARROWROOT, in tins.
 Hhds. United Vineyard BRANDY. Vintage 1863.
 Very fine. No. 7 St. Helen Street.
 Montreal, Feb 25, 1869. 1-ly

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
 OF LONDON.
 (Established in 1783.)
 Insurances effected at current rates.
JAMES DAVISON, Manager.
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO., General Agents
 for the Dominion. 6-ly.

J. D. ANDERSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR
 AND
 GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHER,
ALBION CLOTH HALL,
 No. 124 Great St. James Street,
 MONTREAL. 12-ly

FRANCIS FRASER,
HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 28 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal.

Agent for French and German Manufacturers of
 Window Glass, Glass Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., Bir-
 mingham Hardware, Sheffield Electro-Plate Goods,
 Tools, Cutlery, Files, Steel, &c. 33-ly

WHEELER & WILSON,
 Awarded, over eighty-two competitors, at the Paris
 Exhibition, 1867, the HIGHEST PREMIUM, the
GOLD MEDAL,
 For perfection of

SEWING MACHINES.
S. B. SCOTT & CO., Agents,
 345 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

ALSO,
 AGENTS for the celebrated LAMBE KNITTING
 MACHINE. 5-ly

REFRIGERATORS & ICE CHESTS
MEILLEUR & J., Manufacturers,
 623 CRAIG STREET,
 Also IMPROVED COOKING RANGES,
 Family and Hotel Sizes. 15-5
W. CLENDINENG,
 (Late Wm. Rodden & Co.)
 FOUNDER, & MANUFACTURER OF STOVES, &c.
 Works, 163 to 179 William Street,
 City Sample and Sale Room, 118 and 120 Great St.
 James Street,
 and 652 Craig Street,
 MONTREAL, P.Q. 9

THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY
 (OF CANADA)
 AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$2,000,000
 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$1,000,000
DIRECTORS:
 HUGH ALLAN, President.
 GEORGE STEPHEN. C. J. BRYDGES.
 ADOLPHE ROY. HENRY LYMAN.
 EDWIN ATWATER, N. B. CORSE.
Life and Guaranty Department:
 Office 71 Great St. James Street.
 This Company—formed by the association of nearly
 100 of the wealthiest citizens of Montreal—is now pro-
 pared to grant Policies of LIFE ASSURANCE and
 Bonds of FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
 Applications can be made to the Office in Montreal
 or through any of the Company's Agents.
EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.

JAMES ROBERTSON,
 126, 128, 130 and 132, Queen Street, Montreal,
METAL MERCHANT,
Manufacturer of Shot, Lead-pipe, Paints, and Putty
 1-ly

NELSON, WOOD & CO.,
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE
 DEALERS in European and American FANCY
 GOODS, Paper Hangings, Clocks, Looking Glasses,
 and Plates, Stationery, Combs, Brushes, Hats, Toys,
 &c., &c., &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF

Brooms, Matches, Painted Pails, Tubs, Wash-
 Boards, and Dealers in
WOODEN-WARE of every description.
 29 St. Peter Street, Montreal.
 AND
 74 York Street, Toronto. 363m

THE TRADE REVIEW
 AND
Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.
 MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1869.

Purchasing Department of the **TRADE**
REVIEW. See Advertisement.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR MAY.
 THE Returns of Traffic for May are not yet com-
 plete, but so far as given are very satisfactory,
 when compared with the corresponding period of
 1868. The total traffic for May, 1869, of the Railways,
 whose reports are given, was \$1,190,558 against
 \$1,070,787 for 1868, an increase of \$119,801 or over 11
 per cent. By reference to the tabular statement, it
 will be seen that there has been an improvement on
 all the principal roads, the Grand Trunk showing
 \$30,093 increase, the Great Western \$13,638, and the
 Northern \$7,235

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.
 Statement of the Depositors' account, Provincial
 Savings Bank, Halifax, for the month of May,
 1869:—
 In hands of the Rec. Gen. as per
 last statement, (April 30th). 705,412.09
 Amount received from depositors
 during May. 23,653.24
 Amount paid to do. do. 20,826.98
 2,826.98
 In hand of Receiver General, 31st
 May, 1869, bearing interest at
 4 per cent. 709,239.07
JOHN LANGTON,
 Auditor.
 Ottawa, 11th June, 1869

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
IRON & HARDWARE MERCHANTS
 MONTREAL.
 PROPRIETORS OF THE
 Montreal Saw Works,
 Montreal Axe Works,
 Montreal Horse Nail Works,
 Montreal Tack Works.
MANAGING DIRECTORS:
MONTREAL ROLLING MILLS COMPANY,
 Comprising
 Montreal Rolling Mills,
 Montreal Nail Works,
 Montreal Lead Works.
AGENTS OF THE
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO'Y.
 (of London, England)
 CAPITAL £2,000,000 Stg.
 1-ly

IMPORTS AT PORT OF MONTREAL FOR MAY.
 SUBJOINED is a comparison of the Imports at this
 Port for May, 1869, with those for May, 1868,
 excluding coin and bullion:—

	1868.	1869.
Dutiable Goods.....	\$1,807,652	\$2,411,649
Free Goods	400,798	690,012
Total.....	\$2,208,450	\$3,001,661
Previous four months.....	5,539,730	6,924,239
Total to 31st May....	\$7,707,180	\$3,925,960
Increase, 1869.....		\$1,118,774

About two-thirds of this increase took place in the
 month of May, and the balance in April. For the
 first three months of 1869 there was a falling off as
 compared with 1868.
 The increase in May is made up in the items of
 Brandy, Coffee, Meat, Tea, green and black, Wine,
 Sugar, Fruits, Woollen Goods, Hardware, Iron and
 miscellaneous articles. On the other hand there is a
 falling off in Cane Juice and Cotton Goods.

DOMINION NOTES IN CIRCULATION.
STATEMENT of the Provincial Notes in circulation,
 Wednesday, the 2nd day of June, 1869, and of
 the Specie held against them at Montreal, Toronto
 and Halifax, according to the Returns of the Com-
 missioners under the Dominion Note Act:—

NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

Payable at Montreal.....	\$2,846,747
" Toronto.....	1,178,253
" Halifax.....	845,000
	\$4,870,000

SPECIE HELD.

At Montreal.....	\$450,000
At Toronto.....	400,000
At Halifax.....	69,000
	\$ 919,000

Debentures held by the Rec' Gen.
 under the Provincial Note Act..... \$3,000,000
 • Including \$371,000, marked St. John.
 † This return is dated on the preceding Tuesday.
 The Nova Scotia dollar not being equal in value
 to that of the other Provinces, the Notes issued at
 Halifax, are worth their face value in Nova Scotia
 only. They are stamped "Payable at Halifax," and
 are numbered in black ink. None but \$5 notes are
 yet in circulation.
JOHN LANGTON,
 Auditor.
 Audit Office, June 11th, 1869.

LOOKING WELL!
WE are glad to learn from different sections of the
 country that the crop prospects are quite
 cheering. From the Province of Ontario, which
 takes the lead in agricultural productions, the pros-
 pects of the farmers were seldom better. The season
 is a little later than usual, but the crops are rapidly
 maturing, and give promise of an abundant yield.
 The Fall Wheat is now heading out, and is healthy and
 luxuriant. The recent frosts, it was feared, would do
 this great staple much damage, and there can be no
 question that their effect has been somewhat injurious;
 if we are to believe the country Press, however, no
 injury of any consequence has resulted to Wheat, and
 the chances of a large harvest are exceedingly good.
 The appearance of Barley, Oats and other Spring
 crops is said not to be quite so good as that of the Fall
 Wheat, but under the recent rains has improved.
 The country in all quarters is looking very beautiful—
 the woods are fully arrayed in their Summer dress

and the fields and valleys were never fairer or fresher. A run into the country from the dust and din of the city is both pleasurable and profitable, and as the warm weather of July approaches, the usual summer trip is beginning to press on people's attention. If present prospects are realized, the country will reap above an average harvest during the next two months, and the business of the country, for some time so quiet, become more active and profitable.

PRACTICAL FREE TRADE.

WHILE the hardy fishermen of the United States are supposed to have to pay for the right of fishing in Dominion waters, and while colonial caught fish are supposed to be excluded from United States markets, the fishermen themselves, at least at one point, have quietly inaugurated free-trade, and by mutual consent of all parties interested, neither license on the one hand nor duty on the other is exacted. This is exactly as it should be barring only that it is illegal. Being illegal, however, our Government rightly determined, as far as they were concerned, to put a stop to it, and issued a proclamation warning American fishermen to take out licenses, or to cease fishing in Dominion waters.

The *St John Telegraph*, writing on the subject treats it as if it were rather hard lines to put a stop to this comfortable reciprocity and "likely to create universal disturbance," but does not seem to consider that a very dangerous precedent might be established by permitting foreigners to fish in our waters without taking out the necessary license and that under the present relations existing between Canada and the United States it must be our policy to give away nothing, to hold in our own hands every natural advantage which we possess and not allow a single one to slip from us. We should like to have reciprocity but not the kind that exists in the vicinity of Eastport: and neglect to put a stop to that kind of free-trade would undoubtedly render it more difficult to command the other. To set ourselves as if our fisheries were of little value is the sure way to cause our neighbours to underrate them also. They are trump cards, and we can by no means afford to throw them away.

This is what the *Telegraph* has to say on the matter:—

"Eastport is largely dependent on the trade in fish, and a large proportion of the catch on the Grand Manan side of the Bay is accomplished by Eastport fishing boats. To drive off these boats would be to deprive a large number of Americans of the means of living.

Again, the fish taken on the British side by British boats are taken into Eastport free of duty; they are smuggled in, the inhabitants on both sides understanding one another perfectly in this matter. Hence, Eastport is the great market for British caught fish as well and in case the ice fish were driven from the fishing grounds, their influence would undoubtedly secure the enforcement of the United States tariff as against British fish. The enforcement of the Dominion order, therefore, in this district at least, was likely to create universal disturbance—to injure everybody and please nobody—Americans losing the fishing grounds and the British losing their market.

It is understood that as regards the Islands near Eastport, the law will not be enforced for the present, since the circumstances of the locality are so very peculiar."

THE NOVA SCOTIA SETTLEMENT.

THE adjustment of the debt and subsidies of Nova Scotia has been agreed to by Parliament, and, as soon as the measure has been sanctioned by Her Majesty's representative, will become law. This arrangement allows Nova Scotia a debt of £9,188,756 instead of eight millions as allotted in the British North America Act, and also an additional subsidy of \$52,036 for ten years. The total annual increase of income to that Province from the measure is claimed by the Hon Mr Rose to be \$155,000. These concessions must be considered as liberal and generous towards Nova Scotia, and indicate in the most practicable manner possible that the Dominion Legislature is ready to do full justice to the inhabitants of that part of the country. We trust it will be so accepted, and that hereafter we shall witness a rapid decline of Anti Unionism and the growth of loyalty and attachment to our now Dominion and its institutions.

There can be little question that these concessions to Nova Scotia give her a financial advantage over the other Provinces—at least over Ontario and Quebec. A point has been strained to manifest to our fellow-citizens down there, that the rest of the Dominion does not hesitate to give them better terms than they have themselves, in order to win their confidence and

attachment. For it must be remembered that during 1883, whilst the Dominion obtained \$1,504,910 in revenue from Nova Scotia, there was spent in its service \$1,000,000—nearly \$500,000 more than was paid in. But it is also clear, if Mr. Rose be correct, that the Local Government has not sufficient funds to meet its annual expenditure, and would have difficulty in raising it from local sources,—so it is contended these financial concessions are necessary. If the settlement was accepted by all parties in Nova Scotia, few, we believe, would regret it, for all friends of Union earnestly desire the hearty acceptance of the situation by those who have heretofore been aggrieved. One thing at least is certain, the Dominion has acted with great liberality in carrying out the agreement made with Messrs Howe and McClellan, and that any further concessions are quite out of the question.

It would be an advisable thing, if the Parliament of Canada would now declare, that hereafter the debts and subsidies of the various Provinces, as settled by the Union Act, will upon no consideration be interfered with. It must be admitted there was great force in the constitutional objections raised to any disturbance of the Quebec agreement, for if not unconstitutional, the increase of debt and subsidy to one Province may at least be made a precedent for continual assaults on the public exchequer. It is to be hoped the door will now be closed for ever on all similar demands, and that the financial part of the Constitution, as embodied in the British North America Act, will never again be disturbed. As the Provinces grow they will require more revenue, but this increase must be raised, as in the case of the States of the neighbouring Republic, by local taxation.

EMIGRATION FROM ENGLAND.

THE fact, which has been forcing itself more and more on the attention of the British public, that the pauper population of England already very numerous is steadily increasing, has caused much thoughtful consideration to be bestowed on the subject of relieving the labour market in some way, and checking pauperism by thinning the population. The attention of many hard working men, whose ill-paid toil barely gave themselves and families subsistence, has also been forcibly directed to emigration as a means of enabling them to better their condition in life, and to exchange comparative poverty at home, with hard work all their days for prospective independence and comparative wealth in some strange land beyond the seas.

The practical interest taken from personal or philanthropic motives in this matter, has resulted already in a great increase of the number of emigrants this season as compared with last year, the increase being especially noticeable in natives of England. The United States will receive a very great proportion of these emigrants, but Canada is not likely to be altogether neglected, Ontario especially offering to the settler splendid opportunities for establishing himself. The Government of that Province have not, however, relied on the natural advantages of the soil and its productions, and the knowledge which already exists concerning them. They have taken steps to spread that knowledge, and to place in the possession of intending emigrants such reliable information as would induce them to choose Ontario as their destination, in place perhaps of the United States or Australia.

The following is a review, by the *London Economist*, of the pamphlet on emigration, issued by the Ontario Government. We believe there is a mistake in attributing the authorship of the pamphlet to Mr. White, the special commissioner, but there is no mistake made in the estimate of his ability. Here is the extract referred to:—

"The Canadians we are glad to see are going to make a determined effort to secure a share of European emigration, having sent over as special commissioner a man of no little ability whose first work is the production of the pamphlet before us. The case which Ontario here makes out is undeniably a good one. The Canadian Home-stead Law is singularly favourable to the small farmer or agricultural labourer, and there is abundance of land to be granted under it within easy reach of rail and steamer. Full information is here given as to climate, expense of clearing, market for productions, and other points on which the emigrant would need to be informed, including such matters as the form of Government and the amount of taxation, which are doubly important now when the United States, which is the most active touter

"for emigrants, has to struggle against wide-spread political corruption and a taxation per head three times that of Canada. Stress we think might also have been laid on the bad method of United States taxation, which makes it doubly oppressive, the Canadian tariff, though too Protectionist, being far superior to the American, and securing to the Canadian farmer greater advantages in the outlay of his income. In an Imperial sense it is interesting to notice that the Ontario settlements are spreading up the Ottawa and towards Lake Nipissing, so that more and more of one of the future highways between the Atlantic and the Pacific is being cleared, and it is becoming less and less true that Canada is a mere fringe of settlements on the borders of the United States. The pamphlet ought to be widely circulated among clergymen, country gentlemen, emigration associations, and all who come in contact with the emigrating classes."

BANK CHARTERS AND THE BANKING MEASURE.

ON Tuesday last, in the House of Commons, Hon Mr Rose stated, with reference to his Resolution on Banking that the Government would have been glad had there been a ready acquiescence in the principle involved therein, but that believing the contemplated reforms were such as speedily to meet the general acceptance of the country, they had no desire to force the consideration of them during the present session, but to allow the country to consider them maturely. He also stated that the Government had come to the conclusion to extend the charters of four or five Banks which expired in January, 1870, to June, 1870, from which they would continue till the session following. This would put all Bank charters on precisely the same footing as regarded time of expiration. Before then there would be another session of Parliament, when Government would again bring before the House the consideration of these resolutions.

We are inclined to think that the action of Government in thus giving time for full consideration of the important changes proposed has been a judicious one. The rejection of the measure now—and had it been pressed it would probably have met that fate—would have prevented its again being introduced at least for an indefinite time; while, as it is, its consideration in Parliament is promised previous to the expiration of the Bank charters in 1870. We hope the question will be thoroughly discussed throughout the country, and that whenever it comes up for settlement a decision may be arrived at entirely irrespective of party politics.

GROWTH OF THE DOMINION.

THE admission of Newfoundland into the Union, may now be said to be accomplished. Resolutions based on proposals made by delegates from the Legislature of that Colony, have been introduced into the Dominion Parliament and been read a second time, the Government being supported by a large majority, and all amendments moved with a view to retard the measure promptly negatived. Resolutions authorizing the commencement of negotiations with the Prince Edward Island Government have also passed through several stages, and as power is given to treat on liberal terms, it is likely that there will soon remain no more territory to be acquired in the direction of the Atlantic.

Looking westward and northward, we may consider that we already are in Union with, or rather possess the entire territory lying beyond and above us, save and except Mr. Seward's notable purchase, sterile Alaska. £300,000 sterling are to be raised by loan with Imperial guarantee, to pay to the Hudson's Bay Company under the terms of agreement, and £200,000 additional on the credit of Canada, for the purpose of opening up communication with, and administering the Governments, and providing the settlement of the newly acquired territories.

Thus, quietly, without revolution or violent change of any kind, there is being established as one Dominion—nominally under the Government of Great Britain, practically independent—a country of vast size, thinly peopled indeed, but fertile, productive, capable of development to an almost unlimited extent and certain so soon as communications are opened up, to attract crowds of settlers, and for years to come to be the destination of thousands and thousands of old world labourers and agriculturists.

It will not be very many years before there will be another railway across this continent, through Cana-

dian and not through United States territory. Travellers to and from the Great East will take the shortest through Canada, and with the most direct railway communication and the shortest ocean passage, it is easy to see that the Dominion will be the great highway for the passenger traffic, which for the time being the United States is monopolizing. This country will cease to be the *terra incognita* it now is to so many people, even of those usually considered well informed. Its resources will become known, will draw hither capital for their development; and no prophetic eye will be needed to foresee that ere the three remaining decades of this century shall have passed away, the Dominion of Canada will have become great among the nations of the world, progressive, prosperous and powerful.

THE CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION.

FOR a number of years, the Corn Exchange Association of Montreal, representing as a matter of course, the wealth and enterprise of an important section of the mercantile community of the chief city of Canada, have with a most praiseworthy degree of prudence, far-removed as the antipodes from anything savouring of extravagance, sold to the highest bidder, the exclusive right of publication of the daily and weekly reports of business done on 'Change. To make the right valuable, a By-Law of the Association forbade any member to publish any reports or circulars based on the business transacted in their rooms.

A case has recently arisen in which a member has transgressed in this particular, Mr. G. A. Cochrane has had the temerity to publish a circular, and refusing to acknowledge the right of the Committee of Management to dictate arbitrarily as to whether he should continue to do so, demanded that his case should be laid before the Association, and a special meeting was held last week for the purpose of taking the matter into consideration.

The President, Mr. Hiram Gould, in laying the facts before the meeting, stated rightly enough that they had not met to discuss the merits of the By-Law, but simply whether Mr. Cochrane had or had not violated it in continuing, in spite of notification to desist, to publish his circular.

Mr. Cochrane denied that his report was drawn up from any information received from the Corn Exchange.

It was moved by Mr. Robert Esdaile, seconded by Mr. Alexander Mitchell, "That Mr. G. A. Cochrane "having violated the By-Laws of the Association, "that he be expelled.

An amendment, moved by Mr. Craig, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Leeming, to the effect that it was not proven satisfactorily that Mr. Cochrane had violated the By-Law, was lost.

Mr. Cochrane, after some discussion, stated that he had no desire to act in defiance of the Association, and would discontinue his circular until a meeting could be called for the purpose of revising the By-Law in question.

Mr. Esdaile withdrew his motion, moving instead "That the Committee of Management be requested to "call a general meeting of the Association, for the "purpose of considering article 4, section 4, of the "By-Laws." The motion was carried, and the meeting adjourned.

There are, we are glad to be able to say, a few members at least who are desirous of pursuing a more liberal policy in the matter of publication of reports; and we have some faint hope that a change for the better may be made. It was stated at the meeting that the reports were sold for \$1,350 for the year, and of course until the expiration of that time, nothing can be done; but when the present contract ceases, we trust an end will be put to the extremely narrow minded course which has hitherto been pursued. It appears to us that it would be of advantage to members of the Corn Exchange to give the widest possible publicity to reports of transactions, and not to limit them to a single newspaper which can only reach a comparatively small number of people. We cannot think it a very dignified position for a large and respectable body of men to hold, many of whom too are wealthy, and to whom it can be of no consequence whether the Association can make ten or twelve hundred dollars a year out of the daily press of Montreal. In every other city on this continent where a Corn Exchange is held, the representatives of the press are made welcome to all the information to be had, and it is a disgrace to Montreal that such is not the case here also.

DIDN'T PASS.

TWO bills were thrown out by the Railway Committee of Parliament during the present Session, which are worthy of notice. One of them was a charter for a new line of Railway to run from a point on the St. Clair River, nearly opposite St. Clair city, in the United States, to the town of St. Thomas, and there connecting with the Erie & Niagara Extension road which it is proposed to construct. A Mr. Andrew Elliot, of Oil Springs, is one of the principal petitioners for the measure. The charter was opposed by Mr. Irving, Solicitor of the Great Western Railway, and the Committee seemed to regard the application as of a speculative character. The petition asked for the privilege of tunnelling the St. Clair River, but as there was no evidence submitted to prove any intention of early commencing such an undertaking the petition was not favourably looked upon. The promoters of the bill—two of whom were from St. Clair city—left for their homes last week, but it is said the Ontario Legislature will be asked for a charter at its next session.

The second measure was introduced into Parliament by John O'Connor, M. P. for Essex, and proposed to incorporate a Company under the title of the Detroit River Bridge or Tunnel Company. The parties who asked to be formed into a Company are: W. B. Wesson, Wm. Scott, John O'Connor, M. M. Peshey, M. N. Butler, the Hon. B. Wayne, George Shipley, Francois Caron, W. B. Hiron, Henry Kennedy, Wm. McGregor, and Luther Beecher. The Great Western Railway Company also opposed this measure before the Railway Committee. Mr. Irving contended they had a charter to tunnel the Detroit River already, and intended to go on with the work,—therefore it was inexpedient to grant another charter. Per contra, it was alleged that that Company had taken no steps to carry out the work of making a tunnel, and consequently should not be allowed to prevent others doing so. After considering the arguments on both sides the Committee determined to throw the bill out, at least for this year.

LATEST ENGLISH COMMERCIAL NEWS.

(Cor. of the N. Y. Financial Chronicle.)

LONDON, May 29, 1869.

THE trade of the United Kingdom remains in much the same state indicated in my letters during the last few months. There is no activity anywhere, if the trade for railway iron be excepted. In fact, the transactions in produce and manufactures are of a strictly legitimate character, the speculative operations being very limited. The uncertainty which exists with regard to the future of the money market has recently had much influence on the state of our trade, and has, without doubt, checked any expansive tendency which might otherwise have been apparent. This week, in spite of the circumstance that money is decidedly easier, much inactivity has prevailed, and very little, if any, disposition has been shown on the part of merchants to augment their engagements. It must however, be admitted that the caution now being exercised will prove beneficial in the end, and that caution is the correct policy to pursue at the present time, for it is very evident that unless trade is kept in check now, the engagements, actual and prospective, of several financial houses are such as to produce much stringency in the money market in the fall of the year, at which period the mercantile demand always increases. It is far better, therefore, that during the few remaining months of the season,—that is to say until the close of August, business should be quiet. By that time we shall have better information respecting the crops of cereal produce in this country and abroad, and also with regard to the cotton crop of the United States. When we shall have ascertained more accurately the probable extent of those important crops, our merchants may then act with more freedom, or continue to pursue the same cautious policy they have followed of late, according as the crops are abundant or light.

It is asserted in many quarters that our next harvest cannot be an early one. That it should be as early as it was last year no one anticipated, for 1868 was a year of a most exceptional character. At present, however, there is nothing to justify the remark that the harvest will be late, and if it only be commenced at about the average period, the expectations of most persons will have been realized. Altogether, the prospect at present is very encouraging, and taken as a whole, the impression is that it is more favorable now than it was at this time last year. At this date in 1861, that long trying period of scorching weather commenced, which brought the wheat plant rapidly to maturity, but, at the same time, had a very prejudicial effect upon our crops of spring corn and of roots. This year, however, the case is very different. Rather than being forward agriculture is perhaps rather backward, but not so to any important extent. The prospect with regard to wheat is not, perhaps, so good, but, at the same time, we are by no means devoid of the hope of quite an average yield of produce—a result which, if attained, must be looked upon as most satisfactory after the unprecedented success of last year. Spring corn promises exceedingly well. The weather has, of

late, been all that can be desired for a good corn crop, and, as regards a supply of esculents for human consumption, as well as for the use of the grazer, next winter, there is every prospect that there will be abundance.

As the week closes, however, there is more firmness in the trade for wheat. The weather is very unsettled, and although no complaints have been received respecting the plant, it is quite evident that its progress will be greatly retarded. On heavy land, a return of warm, dry sunny weather is needed to bring agriculture into a more forward state. Spring corn, as stated, looks well, and there is also a good prospect of an abundant yield of roots later in the year, both of which are certainly very desirable. As to the wheat trade during the last two days, there has certainly been more speculation in it. Just now, however, the markets are chiefly influenced by the weather and as our importations are small and stocks are believed to be light, a continuance of unsettled weather may lead to a marked improvement in prices. Last week the import of wheat were only 354,876 cwt. against 728,022 cwt. last year.

Another failure is reported in the corn trade. I refer to that of Messrs. H. & A. Wallis, of Ipswich, which is said to be due to unfavorable results of speculations in Indian corn and grinding barley. The liabilities are estimated at £150,000.

The stoppage is also announced of Messrs. N. Wedd & Son, of Boston, West Hartlepool and London. The liabilities in this case are about £30,000.

Advices from Frankfurt state that the recent rise in the gold premium caused a revival of the speculation in American funds, and that large quantities of bonds from New York and elsewhere were taken up, in the anticipation of an early reaction, but that, when this ensued, speculators were so overstocked and so anxious to dispose of a part of their holdings, that they could not realize the profit they had looked for, very few serious investments having lately been made. The 1862 bonds, however, remain scarce, as the bonds recently sent from New York are from other issues, and a bonus of 3½ per cent. has been paid in exchange for 1862 bonds.

We (Reporter) visited the Kincardine salt works last week, and found that all the salt that was lying in store, barrelled up, had been disposed of. There is a large quantity of beautiful pure crystalline salt in the bins, ready for barrelling, and the demand for it is brisk. It is believed that the brine of our well is stronger than that of any other in operation. We think it would be well for the Directors to get a salometer by which to test its strength. From the cheapness of fuel and purity of the brine, the cost of manufacture is comparatively light, and could we be sure of a market, there is no doubt that our operations here would be very greatly extended.

ONTARIO BANK.

Proceedings of the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Ontario Bank, held at the Banking House, Bowmanville, on Monday the 7th day of June 1869.

The chair was taken by the Hon. JOHN SIMPSON, President, who read the following Report:—

The Twelfth Annual Report of the Directors of the Ontario Bank, presented to the Stockholders at their Banking House in Bowmanville, on Monday, the 7th day of June, 1869.

The business transactions of the Bank for the year have been large, and the profits quite equal to the average of former years; while the losses, so far as explained, are less than usual.

The harvest of the past year was below an average, with perhaps the single exception of wheat. The extraordinary prices realized by our agricultural community for their productions in the past, placed them in a position of comparative ease, and in many cases of affluence: the rapid decline in the prices of breadstuffs has not therefore seriously effected their position; and having but little indebtedness, they have been enabled to withhold from market a large proportion of the best year's wheat crop. The effect of this is that the decline has been felt mainly by the producers; which, but for the fact already stated, would have been borne by the produce dealer, and would have entailed upon this class of the Bank's customers serious if not embarrassing consequences.

The prospects of an abundant harvest are everywhere indicated; and when the balance of last year's crop shall be brought to market, in addition to that now on the ground, a great impetus must be given to those branches of trades and commerce which are now in a somewhat languishing condition. While shrinkage in values has been going on in most of our cereals, the timber and sawn lumber interests—in the latter of which your Bank is largely interested—are in a healthy

and flourishing condition; and your Directors are happy to be able to state, that the present year promises a more profitable than the past.

The renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, on a fair and equitable basis, we trust may be effected during the present year; when, doubtless, this and other important branches of Canadian industry will be greatly stimulated.

Your Directors may, without exceeding their legitimate sphere, refer to a few facts in connection with our manufactures and importations. Canada requires, and must seek, new outlets for many articles now manufactured in the Dominion, if your industries are to be continued or extended. Prominent amongst these may be placed the productions of your woollen mills, the limited demand for which has not absorbed the supply. The importations of the past two or three years have been largely in excess of the consuming capacity of the country: these over-importations, and the eagerness evinced to find purchasers therefore, have induced a large number of persons to engage in mercantile pursuits, many of whom were not possessed of sufficient capital, and lacked that business training and experience so necessary in these days of keen competition to lead them on to success. The general dulness in trade has left many with stocks of goods on hand, for which they have been unable from their own resources to pay; and being pressed for remittances, has led a great number to go into bankruptcy, as the readiest way to get rid of their financial embarrassments. Your Directors would call the attention of importers and wholesale dealers to the necessity of looking more closely into the affairs of debtors, when their estates are being thus disposed of, as a means of preventing fraud and over-trading. The ease with which discharges have been obtained has induced traders and others to avail themselves of our bankrupt law, who, with more energy and economy, might have honourably met all their engagements. It is hoped that the Bill now before Parliament will actually check the facilities at present so readily availed of, and deter many from entering into pursuits for which they have no natural or acquired ability, and in which too many are already engaged. The result of this general over-trading has led to the withdrawal of a large amount of labour from agricultural pursuits, where in it might have been more profitably directed for their own advantage and the general good.

All the Bank Charters expire next year, and the question of their renewal is now engaging the earnest attention of Parliament and the country. If the Government scheme becomes law, the system now in existence, which has been productive of so much benefit to the country generally, and particularly to the Province of Ontario, will be so changed as to limit to a large extent the facilities now afforded to the public.

A large number of the Stockholders of the Bank, having expressed the conviction that their interest, as well as those of the public, would be better subserved by removing the Head Office to one of the large Commercial centres in Ontario or Quebec, petitions have been presented to Parliament, and a Bill will be immediately introduced, asking for a renewal of the present Charter and also for authority to be given to a majority of the Stockholders, present in person or by proxy, to determine whether such removal shall be made, and if so, to what point: such meeting to be called specially for that purpose.

Your Directors determined last fall to close the Hamilton Branch. This is now being done, and this Office will be finally closed within a few weeks.

The Cashier, Managers, and other Officers of the Bank, have discharged their respective duties with zeal and ability, and are, in our opinion entitled to your thanks. The profits of last year, after the payment of all current expenses and making provision for in-

Interest on Deposits, and discount on U. S. funds, Is.	\$221,873 90
To which add balance at credit of profit and loss from last year	23,240 82
	\$247,114 72

Which has been appropriated as follows:

To payment of dividend, 1st of December last	\$80,000 00
To dividend payable 1st June instant	30,000 00
To Government tax on circulation	2,697 91
To reduction on Bank property	4,000 00
To added to reserve	20,000 00
Leaving a balance at credit of profit and loss account	\$60,416 78

J. SIMPSON, *President*,
JOHN J. ROBSON, *Secretary*.
Ontario Bank, Bowmanville, June 7th, 1868.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the affairs of the Ontario Bank, as on Monday, the 31st day of May, 1868.

ASSETS.

Gold, Silver and Provincial Notes on hand	\$ 762,897 14
Government Securities	206,892 69
Balances due by other Banks ..	136,162 84
Notes and Cheques of other Banks	96,963 07
Bank Property	154,843 14
Notes and Bills discounted ..	4,202,088 47
	\$5,559,247 35

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	\$2,000,000 00
Circulation	881,751 00
Deposits not on interest	974,416 18
Do. on interest	1,097,962 94
Balances due to other Banks	198,235 49
Dividends unclaimed	2,797 71
Div'd No. 24 payable 1st June ..	80,000 00
Reserve Fund	250,000 00
Interest and Exchange reserved ..	13,669 20
Profit and loss	60,416 78
	\$5,559,247 35

D. FISHER, Cashier.

Ontario Bank, Bowmanville, 31st May, 1869
Moved by T. N. Gibbs, Esq., seconded by James Dryden, Esq.,—*Resolved*. That the report of the President and Directors, together with the General Statement of the affairs of the Bank, now submitted, be received, adopted, and printed for the information of the shareholders.

Moved by C. J. Campbell, Esq., seconded by H. A. Massey, Esq.,—*Resolved*. That the thanks of the Shareholders are hereby given to the President and Directors, for their efficient management of the affairs of the Bank during the past year.

Moved by Dr McGill, seconded by A. F. Wallbridge, Esq.,—*Resolved*. That Messrs. Massey, Draper and Turner be scrutineers of this election, and that they report the result to the Cashier.

Moved by Wm. McMurtry, Esq., seconded by J. W. Little, Esq.,—*Resolved*.—That the balloting now commence, and that it be closed at 3 o'clock, but if at any time ten minutes shall have expired without a vote being tendered, the ballot may be closed by the Scrutineers.

Moved by T. N. Gibbs, Esq., seconded by J. P. Lovekin, Esq.,—*Resolved*. That the Chairman, now leave the chair, and that C. J. Campbell, Esq., be requested to take the same.

Moved by Dr Gunn, seconded by Wm. Sisson, Esq.,—*Resolved*. That the thanks of the

meeting are hereby given to the President, for his efficient services in the chair.

Moved by Henry Hopkins, Esq., seconded by Daniel Betts, Esq.,—*Resolved*: That the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Robson for his services as secretary.

The following is the report of the Scrutineers.

D. FISHER, Esq., Cashier Ontario Bank.

Sir,—We the undersigned Scrutineers, appointed at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Ontario Bank held this day, do declare the following gentlemen duly elected as Directors for the current year.—Hon. J. Simpson, T. N. Gibbs, J. Dryden, J. P. Lovekin, D. A. McDonald, Hon. W. P. Howland, Wm. McMurtry.

C. DRAPER, H. A. MASSEY, R. H. TURNER, } Scrutineers.

ONTARIO BANK, Bowmanville, June 7th, 1869
The Board of newly elected Directors met immediately after the report of the Scrutineers, and re-elected the Hon. J. Simpson, President, and T. N. Gibbs, Esq., M. P., Vice-President.

D. FISHER, Cashier.

COASTING TRADE AND NAVIGATION AND RECIPROCAL FREE TRADE.

Among the parliamentary papers received yesterday we find the following report from the Colonial delegates of their correspondence while in England with the Colonial Secretary on the subject of coasting trade and the Reciprocity Treaty:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Young, Baronet, G. C. B.; G. C. M. G., Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—During our sojourn in England we had the honour to bring under the notice of the Right Honourable Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, two important questions; one relating to the Coasting Trade and Navigation, and the other to Reciprocal Free Trade between the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America.

In the first place with respect to the question of the Coasting Trade and Navigation, we had, previous to our departure for England, been instructed by Order in Council of 1st October, 1868, to take such steps as might be necessary to urge the British Government to recognize in the United Kingdom certificates of competency granted to masters and mates of Canadian vessels by the Canadian Government, and to define the Dominion of Canada as one British possession.

On these two points we had interviews with Earl Granville, and through him with the Right Honourable Mr. Bright, President of the Board of Trade, and were assured that the principle involved therein and contended to, in the Order of Council referred to, and in our verbal representations met with the cordial concurrence of Her Majesty's Government, and were informed that a measure would be submitted to Parliament to meet our views respecting them.

Since our return to Canada we find that a Bill has been introduced into the Imperial Parliament, the object of which is to remedy the evils of which we complained.

This measure provides that in the construction of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and of the Acts amending the same, Canada shall be deemed to be one British possession and that a British possession as therein defined may by any Act or ordinance from time to time regulate the Coasting Trade of that possession under certain conditions therein specified.

With respect to the recognition in the United Kingdom of certificates of competency granted to masters and mates of Canadian Vessels by the Canadian Government, the same measure provides that where any British Possession provides for the granting of certificates of competency to masters, mates

or engineers on board British ships, and that Board of Trade reports that the examinations are so conducted as to be equally efficient as the examinations for the same purpose in the United Kingdom, and that the certificates are granted on such principles as to show like competency and qualifications as those granted in England and are liable to be forfeited for like reasons, Her Majesty may by Order in Council, declare such certificates to have the same force and effect as those granted under the Merchant Shipping Acts.

On the subject of Reciprocal Free Trade, we deemed it our duty to represent to Earl Granville that it was of the utmost importance to Canada that in the event of a renewal of negotiations between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States with a view to establish reciprocity in trade between those States and the Dominion, no steps should be taken in a matter in which the interests of the people of this country are so deeply involved, without previous consultation with the Canadian Government.

We took the opportunity, whilst on the subject, to bring under his Lordships' notice the Despatch No. 95 of 17th June, 1865, from Mr. Cardwell to Lord Monk, informing His Lordship, amongst other things, that on the subject of the Reciprocity Treaty, the Canadian Ministers than in England had represented the great importance to Canada of the renewal of that treaty, and had requested that Sir Frederick Bruce might be put in communication with the Government of Lord Monk upon the subject, and that the answer conveyed to them was that Sir F. Bruce had already received instructions to negotiate for a renewal of the treaty and to act in concert with the Government of Canada.

We were assured by Earl Granville, that the policy indicated in that despatch would be adhered to, and that nothing would be done in this important matter, unless with the concurrence of and in concert with the Canadian Government.

Respectfully submitted,
GEO. ET. CARTIER
WM. McDOUGALL.

ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF FISH.

We have received a copy of the report of Messrs. WHITCHER and VENNING on Fish Breeding, at Newcastle, Ont. The subject is one of great importance, and has of late months excited much attention, both in and out of Canada. The operations reported on are conducted by Mr. WILMOT, at Baldwin's Creek, a small stream in the Township of Clarke, discharging into Lake Ontario, which was formerly famous for the very great numbers of salmon which visited it, but which, of late, has not contained any; and such, these fishery officers state, is "the history of every once populous water connected with Lake Ontario." They go on to tell us that in 1865 the efforts of the Fishery Department did succeed in snatching from extinction a scanty remnant of the salmon population, which was afterwards investigated by Mr. WILMOT, who conceived the idea of restocking Baldwin's Creek by artificial reproduction. Aided to a very limited extent by the Government, although at first he was entirely unsupported, Mr. WILMOT has been successful, and exhibited to the fishery officers 140,000 well shapen, healthy and active salmon fry, from three fourths of an inch to one and a half inches long. These fry are not hybrids, or doubtful or inferior members of the salmon family, but the true salmon (*Salmo salar*). Mr. WILMOT proposes to take to Ottawa living specimens of the salmon fry so reproduced; also the stuffed male and female salmon from which the

milt and eggs were obtained, together with a pair of grilse presumed to be from the hatch of 1867. We give the following interesting and descriptive extract from this report:

The buildings in which Mr. Wilmot's operations are carried on are durable, efficient and economical. They consist of a hatching house and reception house. The former is about sixty four feet long and some twenty-four feet in width, strongly roofed, and having a stone masonry wall seven feet deep, and so embanked with solid earth as to form a complete underground cellar impervious to frost. Within these walls are placed on trestles, longitudinally, a series of wooden hatching troughs extending nearly the whole length of the apartment, each about twelve inches wide and eight deep, raised three feet from the ground floor. These troughs are laid on a slight decline to facilitate the steady and constant flow of water through them to ensure due aeration. They are fed from a water-tight tank at the head pierced for tin spouts, and arranged to admit the water through filtering screens. This tank is supplied from the canal dug alongside of the main stream, on a small dam across it, which at once gives a head for the canal and turns the salmon into the tail race below, leading them into a commodious reception house adjoining, where they are enclosed and kept until ripe for manipulation. Above the cellar are other useful apartments. The whole establishment is built on a well devised, simple and inexpensive plan. It is calculated for the disposal of between four and five millions of fish eggs.

After the ripened eggs are expressed from the female fish and impregnated by the milt from the male fish, they are placed on grills made by arranging double rows of glass rods in small wooden frames, sufficiently close together for the eggs to rest without falling through. The frames are so disposed in the troughs that a gentle current of water flows constantly over them from the reservoir; and the work of incubation proceeds. Incessant care and delicate and minute attention are necessary to ensure the safety and healthy condition of the eggs, and the gradual development of the embryo fish. The slightest mistake, neglect, or carelessness might frustrate every endeavour, and some trivial accident may thwart the entire process. The hatching out occupies from 150 to 180 days, according to the mean temperature. Most of the eggs laid down by Mr. Wilmot, in November, hatched out on the 24th of April. When the young fish first emerge from the shell they are self subsisted from about six weeks from the oily yolk of the egg in the form of an umbilical sac adhering to their transparent bodies. This appendage having become absorbed by the living organism, the young fish require to be afterwards fed by artificially prepared food. Boiled bullock's liver grated very fine is scattered among them, and they devour the morsels with great avidity.

The outside works at Mr. Wilmot's, intended as receptacles for the brood, consist chiefly of a succession of ponds caused by damming the main creek at different places. In these the fish will be nursed till they attain sufficient strength and size for the lake, preparatory to pursuing their natural instincts—salmon to seek the salt water, white fish and salmon trout the larger water of the lake.

When it is considered that fully seventy per centum of the eggs deposited in this establishment have produced healthy young fish, last year's operations may be safely pronounced most successful. And should these fish pass a lucky season, there is every reason to count on their returning to the vicinity of this stream as adults in such immense numbers as to astonish and delight us with the prospect of a new and abundant source of valuable and nutritious food.

It is worthy of mention here that the large quantity of salmon fry now ready to be

released from the hatching house, is nearly half as great as that raised from last year's deposit of eggs in the famous Stormontfield ponds, on the River Tay, which establishment has been in full operation for upwards of fifteen years.

Mr. WILMOT, we are further told, has made some successful experiments with the ova of white fish, hatching out considerable numbers, and also in producing some very valuable hybrids of salmon trout. Messrs. WHITCHER and VENNING contend that these successes, if followed up, will lead to important public results, as they are capable of indefinite extension. They say that this and like establishments may within three years be made self-sustaining from the sale of fish-eggs and fish for use in the neighboring States; and that the "States of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York are now making most vigorous efforts to procure impregnated ova and young fish. They pay high prices, and individuals find it profitable to raise and sell them. There are at present several persons engaged in this business. With the exception however of one person who invested capital in obtaining vivified salmon eggs in Canada, the other parties devote their attention mainly to the breeding and rearing of brook trout and shad. Mr. Seth Green, who lives near Rochester, New York, has amassed wealth by selling eggs and young of speckled or brook trout. He receives \$10 per thousand for the eggs, and \$40 per thousand for the young fish. The spawn and fry of Canadian trouts and white fish are of superior worth, and those of the salmon more than double that value. There would be no difficulty in procuring and hatching millions of egg from various species of fish, out which sales could be made from the surplus after supplying our own waters." The fishery officers go on to say that they consider the question greatly important for the Maritime Provinces, and concludes by observing that Mr. WILMOT's labours should meet with substantial recognition at the hands of the Government. We believe that these efforts can be made perfectly successful and that may be made to confer a great boon on a considerable part of the Continent.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF FUEL.

THE recent discovery of a vein of pure anthracite coal nine feet in thickness is causing considerable speculative excitement at Buffalo Gap, Va., and along the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. It has long been known that inexhaustible deposits of iron ore existed in this region; but they were only worked very slightly before the war, on account of the scarcity of the proper fuel. This discovery of anthracite within half a mile of the great line of railway which will soon connect the Ohio with the James by the shortest route is a matter of the greatest interest to Washington, Richmond and Norfolk, all of which cities are now obliged to draw upon Philadelphia for their supplies. It will also stimulate the exploration of the iron mines in that region, and the development of the two deposits will necessarily add immensely to the traffic of the Chesapeake and Ohio and Orange and Alexandria Railways. The former, it will be remembered, intersects the latter at Charlottesville in its progress eastward, and then both use a common track from that point to Gordonsville, whence the Chesapeake and Ohio branches off to Richmond, and the Orange and Alexandria proceeds northward, through Culpepper, Orange and Manassas, to Alexandria. It will be seen that cars laden at the mines can be hauled to Lynchburg, Richmond, Alexandria and Washington, without transhipment of freight.

The work on the Chesapeake and Ohio road westward from Covington is progressing very rapidly to White Sulphur Springs, in Greenbrier county, to which place it will be completed by the 25th instant. In view of all these facts, the importance of this deposit of coal to all the adjacent country can hardly be over estimated.

IRELAND'S LINE FOR THE SEASON OF 1869.

The Line for LAKESERIE and HURON, is composed of Propellers
 CITY OF LONDON and GEORGIANA,
 which will run regularly on the route.
 The Line for LAKE ONTARIO is composed of five
 first class Propellers, between
 MONTREAL, TORONTO, HAMILTON
 and ST. CATHERINES.
H. W. IRELAND, & Co.,
 Agents.

MULHOLLAND & FAZER,

Importers of

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES
 CANADA PLATES, GLASS, &c., &c.,
 419 & 421 St. Paul Street.
 Yard Entrance—St Francois Xavier Street.

McINTYRE, DENON & FRANCH,
 IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY
 GOODS.
Are in constant receipt of
 SEASONABLE GOODS.
 477 ST. PAUL STREET,
 Montreal 1-ly

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.

EAST AND WEST INDIA MERCHANTS,
 Exchange Court,
 MONTREAL.
 1-ly

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.

GENERAL
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS
 42 St. Sacramento Street,
 MONTREAL.
 Sole Agents in Canada for
 J. Denis, Henry Mounie & Co. Brandies
 F. Meestreau & Co. 1-ly

DOMINION METAL WORKS,
 (ESTABLISHED 1828).

CHARLES GARTH & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers of
 PLUMBERS, ENGINEERS & STEAMFITTERS,
 BRASS, COPPER & IRON WORK.
 GAS FITTINGS, &c., &c.,
 EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK FOR
 SUGAR REFINERIES, DISTILLERIES,
 BREWERIES, GAS, WATER WORKS, &c., &c.,
 Warming of PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS
 CONSERVATORIES, VINERIES, &c., &c.,
 By Hot-Water, Steam, or Warm Air.
 Office and Manufactory - Nos. 535 to 542 Craig Street,
 MONTREAL. 1y-17

COAL OIL.

200 Barrels favourite brands, in lots to suit
 purchasers.
 Cash Orders from the Country executed at lowest
 wholesale rates.
AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
 47 Corner Commissioners and Port Streets.

N. S. WHITNEY,
IMPORTER of Foreign Leather, Elastic
 Webs, Prunellas, Linings, &c.,
 14 St. Helen Street,
 MONTREAL. 1-ly

P. D. BROWNE,
BANKER & EXCHANGE BROKER
 and Dealer in U. S. Securities
 No 18 St. James Street,
 MONTREAL.
 Cash advanced on all kinds of negotiable securities.
 Silver, Greenbacks, and all kinds of Uncurrent
 Money, bought and sold at most liberal prices.
 Collections made on all parts of the Dominion.
 1-6m

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 COR. COMMISSIONER & PORT STREETS,
 MONTREAL.

EXCLUSIVE application is given to the
 COMMISSION BUSINESS, and personal atten-
 tion bestowed on each transaction. The utmost
 promptness in sales and returns is uniformly observed.
 The lowest scale of Commissions consistent with re-
 sponsibility is adopted, and due care taken to avoid in-
 cidental charges when practical. Consignors are kept
 regularly advised by letter, circular and telegram, of
 all matters of commercial interest. Consignments
 designed for sale in any of the several British or
 American markets will be forwarded to strictly re-
 liable agents, and advances granted without expense
 beyond actual outlay.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 No. 2 Ontario Chambers,
 CORNER CHURCH and FRONT STREETS,
 TORONTO.

TO afford extended facilities to our numer-
 ous correspondents, we have opened a branch
 of our business at the above central stand. Con-
 signments of the several descriptions of Country
 Produce will have prompt and careful attention.
 Sales will be effected with all prudent despatch, and
 returns made with promptness and regularity. Com-
 missions will be on the most liberal scale, and all
 needless expenses carefully avoided. Advances made
 in the customary form. Orders for Grain, Flour,
 Provisions, &c., are respectfully solicited, for the
 judicious execution of which our experience and stand-
 ing afford the amplest guarantee. Reliable infor-
 mation respecting markets, &c., regularly supplied.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 COR. COMMISSIONER & PORT STREETS,
 MONTREAL.

Consignments of the several descriptions of Leather
 carefully realized to best possible advantage, and re-
 turns made with promptness and regularity. Com-
 missions charged are the lowest adopted by any of the
 responsible houses of the trade

THE ETNA LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.
 RELIABLE, PROMPT, ECONOMICAL.

Incorporated 1820 - Commenced business in Montreal
 in 1850.

Accumulated Funds, over.	\$10,000,000
Policies issued in 1867	16,251
Amount insured in 1867	44,733,322
Receipts for 1867	6,129,447
Surplus Fund (over all liabilities)	1,894,768
Deposited with Canadian Government	100,000
Daily income in 1868, nearly	20,000

The best facilities for the Insurance of Healthy Lives.
 Head Office for the Dominion—20 Great St.
 James Street, Montreal, with Agencies in very
 city and town.
S. PEDLAR & CO., Managers.
 Montreal, 15th August, 1868.

FERRIER & CO.,
IRON & HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
 St. Francois Xavier Street,
 MONTREAL.

Agents for:
 Windsor Powder Mills.
 La Tortu Rope-Walk.
 Burrill's Axo Factory.
 Sherbrooke Safety Fuse, 1-ly

A. RAMSAY & SON,
IMPORTERS of WINDOW GLASS,
 Linseed Oil, White Lead, Paints, &c.,
 37, 39 & 41 Recollet street, MONTREAL.

And Agents for
 A. Fourcalt, Frison & Cie, Glass Manufacturers,
 Dampremy, Belgium.
 Joseph Lang & Son, Varnish Manufacturers, Birming-
 ham and London.
 Sharratt & Newth, Makers of all descriptions of
 Glaziers' Diamonds, London.
 Hainemann & Steiner, Patentees of Magnesia Green
 and Manufacturers of Colours, New York and
 Germany. 1-ly

EAGLE FOUNDRY, MONTREAL,
GEORGE BRUSH, Proprietor.
 Builder of Marine and Stationary
STEAM ENGINES,
STEAM BOILERS of all descriptions
MILL and MINING MACHINERY,
 All kinds of CASTINGS in BRASS and IRON
LIGHT and HEAVY FORGINGS, &c.
PATTERNS AND DRAWINGS FURNISHED.
 33-ly

LARIVIERE & CIE.,
IMPORTERS OF SHELF AND
HEAVY HARDWARE, PAINTS, &c.,
 (SIGN OF THE SUN.)
 233 AND 235, ST. PAUL STREET,
 12 & 14 St. Amable Street.
 MONTREAL

WHOLESALE FUR MERCHANTS
JAMES GORISTINE & CO.,
 Successors to
G. LOMER & CO.
 471, 473, 475, 477, St. Paul Street.

Specialties of our own Manufacture:
 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh Robes, Lin-
 Buffaloes, Buck, Kid, and Sheep Mitts and Glov-
 Cloth Caps, etc.
Dealers in Buffalo Robes.
 Importers of European Furs

Exporters of American Peltries
 We have introduced into Canada the most ap-
 proved machinery for Dressing and Dyeing purp-
 and now dress and dye on our own premises most
 of the leading goods heretofore imported from
 Europe, thereby effecting a large saving, and on
 that account can offer superior inducements to our
 customers.

M. H. SEYMOUR,
M. LEATHER COMMISSION MERCHANT
 271 St. Paul street, Montreal

References
 Wm. Workman Esq., Montreal, President City Bank
 Henry Starke Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank
 Hon. L. H. Holtz, Montreal.
 Messrs. Thomas Thibaudan & Co., Montreal
 " James Oliver & Co., Montreal
 " Thibaudan, Thomas & Co., Quebec
 Hon. Wm. McMaster, Toronto, C. W.
 Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass.
 Austin Sumner Esq., Boston, Mass.
 Henry Young Esq., 22 John street, New York.
 Samuel McLean, Esq., Park place, do.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, JUNE 17, 1899.

MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Main table of weekly prices current for Montreal, June 17, 1899. Columns include Name of Article, Current Rates, Name of Article, Current Rates, Name of Article, Current Rates. Categories include Stockfish, Tobacco, Hardware, Soap and Candles, Boots, Shoes, Produce, Drugs, Oils, Paints, and various other goods.

Table of Market Prices of Country Produce for Montreal, June 17. Columns include Name of Article, Current Rates, Name of Article, Current Rates. Categories include Flour, Grain, Fowls and Game, Meats, Dairy Produce, Vegetables, Sugar and Honey, and Havana Prices Current.

NOTE.—An additional duty of 5 per cent. on each of the above amounts of duty is charged since 1st March.

EXCHANGE.—London 64 days = 115 to 116 percent. prem. Paris = 100 par. percent. prem. New York " Cy. 27 1/2 to 27 3/4 percent. dis. " 3 days " 26 1/2 to 26 percent. dis. " 60 days gold = 114 to 114 1/2 percent. prem. " = 3 1/2 to 4 percent. prem.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT

OF THE

T R A D E R E V I E W

THE Proprietors of the 'TRADE REVIEW' AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE have decided to establish, in connection with their Journal, a Department through which merchants may make their purchases in the Montreal market on the best terms, when it would be inconvenient to come to this city to make such purchases in person, or when, from the small quantity of goods desired at any one time, travelling expenses would be too heavy a charge.

Attention will especially be given to purchasing goods at the Trade Sales of Groceries, which take place from time to time, and at which prices are generally below ordinary market quotations.

Every care will be taken in the selection of goods, competent judges of the various articles being employed, and the aim will always be to furnish the buyer the best possible goods, at the lowest market price.

Special arrangements may be made by Western shippers for consignments of flour and provisions, sale of which will be immediate and returns prompt.

Orders taken for the purchase or sale of Stocks and Bonds. Sterling and New York Exchange, Greenbacks, Silver and other uncurrent funds, for execution of which this Department has special facilities.

Satisfactory references given on application.


All communications should be addressed


THE TRADE REVIEW,

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT,

58 St. Francois Xavier Street,

MONTREAL.

 Small orders can be filled most advantageously when made for cash. Buyers are therefore recommended when buying in small quantities to make their remittances at the same time, as a saving to them can generally be effected by so doing.

 Information concerning the Montreal markets will be furnished at any time without charge, on application personally, or by letter; and it is hoped that all intending purchasers will not scruple to avail themselves of the services offered.

TORONTO.

THE LEADER.

THE DAILY LEADER is published every Morning at \$6 00 a year in advance.

The **WEEKLY LEADER** is published every Friday at \$2.00 a year in advance. Contains carefully selected news from the Daily Edition, with Agricultural Matter and Market Reports.

THE PATRIOT,

Published every Wednesday, at \$1.00 a year in advance.

JOB PRINTING executed in all its branches.

JAMES BEATY,
Proprietor,

63 King Street East,
Toronto.

42-ly

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,

Established 1841.

FOR THE

PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF

TRADE

DUN, WIMAN & CO.,

Proprietors.

Toronto Office, 4, 5 & 6 Merchants' Exchange
14

HURD, LEIGH & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DECORATORS OF
FRENCH CHINA.

Hotels supplied.

72 Yonge Street, Toronto. 39-ly

TORONTO AUCTION MART.

Established 1834.

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

WILLIAM WAKEFIELD. **FREDERICK W. COATE.**
39-ly

KINGSTON.

JOSEPH BAWDEN,

(Successor to the late Ewen MacEwen, Esq.,)

ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Solicitor of Patents of Invention, &c. 10 Anchor Buildings, Kingston C.W. 47-ly

LONDON—ONT.

ROWLAND & JOHNSON,

OIL WAREHOUSEMEN and Agents for the sale of Oil. Office:—Richmond Street, opposite City Hall London, Ontario.

FREDERICK ROWLAND. **JAMES JOHNSON,**
43-ly Sunnyside.

BOSTON.

W. C. WILLS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, SHIP-
PING AGENT, &c., No. 41 City Exchange,

BOSTON. 11

TORONTO.

GROCERS.

DODGSON, SHIELDS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

G R O C E R S

AND

PROVISION MERCHANTS,

And Manufacturers of

BISCUITS, CONFECTIONERY, &c., &c.

Corner Yonge and Temperance Streets

42-2m **TORONTO.**

GEORGE MICHIE & CO.,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS

Front and Yonge Streets,

TORONTO. 25-ly

S. W. FARRELL,

**GRAIN AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT,**

79 FRONT STREET.

TORONTO. 42

TORONTO.

RIDOUT, AIKENHEAD & CROMBIE,

(Late Ridout Brothers & Co.)

Corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto,

Importers of and Dealers in

**IRON, STEEL, NAILS, COPPER, LEAD, TIN,
CUTLERY, PAINTS, CORDAGE,**

Fishing and Shooting Tackle,

And every description of

British, American, and Domestic Hardware
12-3m

ROCK OIL.

PARSON BROTHERS,

PETROLEUM REFINERS

and Wholesale Dealers in

LAMPS, &c., Toronto, C.W.

37-ly

JOHN FISKEN & CO.,

ROCK OIL

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

13 Corn Exchange,
MONTREAL,

AND

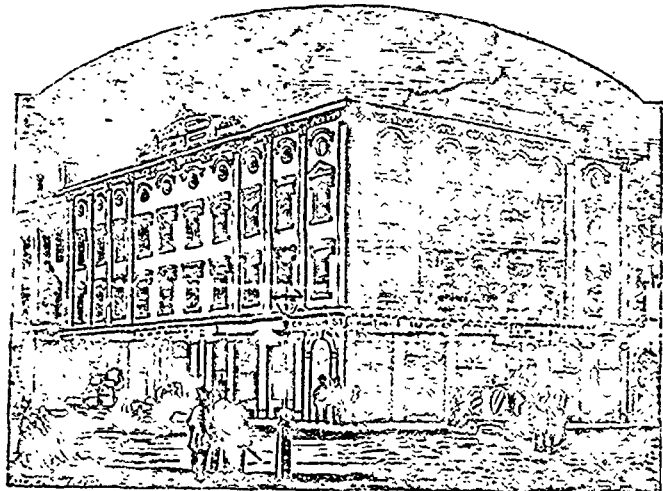
63 Yonge Street,

39-3m **TORONTO.**

STATIONERY, ACCOUNT BOOKS, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTUR-
ING STATIONERS, Dealers in **BOOKBIND-**
ER'S MATERIALS, &c., King Street, Toronto, have now received a large and complete assortment of General and Fancy Stationery, selected personally from the producers, which they can confidently recommend, both as regards quality and price. They continue to manufacture and keep on hand a full assortment of Account Books, comprising all sizes and styles. Also, Pocket-books, Wallets, Purses, Diaries, &c., &c. On hand a full supply of Binder's Leathers Cloth, Board, and other materials, at low prices.
42-3m



TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

FRESH ARRIVALS NEW CROP TEAS

WINES AND GENERAL GROCERIES.

Special Inducements given to Prompt Paying Purchasers.

ALL GOODS SOLD AT VERY LOWEST MONTREAL PRICES

W. & R. GRIFFITH,

ONTARIO CHAMBERS,
Corner Front and Church Streets,

13-ly **TORONTO.**

HAMILTON.

D. McINNES & CO.,

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES

EXCLUSIVELY.

HAMILTON, June, 1863.

OUR STOCK

IS STILL COMPLETE

IN ALL

DEPARTMENTS.

McINNES, CALDER, & CO.

HAMILTON, May, 1863.

YOUNG, LAW & CO.,
HAMILTON,

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

DRY GOODS,

including

CANADIAN

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Tweeds | Flannels, |
| Hosiery, | Yarns, |
| Grey Domestics, | Twilled sheeting, |
| Cotton Bags, | Cotton Yarn. |

DUNDAS COTTON MILLS AGENCY. 44

JAMES SIMPSON,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER

McNAB STREET,

HAMILTON, Ont. 47-6m

PORT HOPE, C. W.

R. S. HOWELL,

Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and
Shipping Agent,

WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W 8-11

BRANTFORD, ONT.

BRANTFORD ENGINE
 ENGINES OF ALL SIZES
 PORTABLE AND STEAM SAW
 MILLS
 C.H. WATEROUS & Co. BRANTFORD, ONT.
 63-17

QUEBEC.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

LANE, GIBB & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Importers of East and West India Produce, General
Groceries, Wines, Brandies, &c., &c.

ST. ANTOINE STREET, between GIBB & HUNT'S

Oct. 23. Wharf, QUEBEC. 41-17

G. F. GIBBONE & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

Weekly Sales of Dry Goods, and all descriptions
of Merchandise.

CORNER ST. PETER AND ST. JAMES STREETS,

QUEBEC.

9t-21.

J. & W. REID,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

40 St. Paul Street, Quebec, dealers in Domestic
and Foreign Paper and Stationery, Roofing Felt, Paper
and Oakum, Stock, Pig and Scrap Metals, Oakum, Pitch,
Tar, Rosin; Ship Varnishes, &c. 41-17

ST. JOHN, N. B.

STEPHENSON & MCGIBBON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

No. 8 North Wharf,

41-17 St. John, N.B.

PICTOU, N. S.

JOSEPH F. ELLIS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent Royal Insurance Company,

PICTOU, N.S.

Having a capacious warehouse for the storage of
Produce and Merchandise, respectfully solicits con-
signments. Best prices realized and cash advances
made when necessary.

Good references given if required. 20-17

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

JOHN BOLTON,

SHIP BUILDER AND MERCHANT.

10 King Street, St. Stephen, N.S.

OTTAWA.

HENRY GEIST,

OTTAWA, Canada,

PATENT SOLICITOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN

Drawings, Specifications, and other document
necessary to secure PATENTS of INVENTIONS, prepared
on receipt of the model of invention. Cop rights and
the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs pro-
cured. Established 1850. 49-2m

HALIFAX, N. S.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GEORGE J. PAYNE,

Commercial Wharf, Upper Water Street.

References: Messrs. MACLEAN, CAMPBELL & Co.

FRED. ROWLAND,

GRAIN AND COMMISSION MER-

CHANT. Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Split Peas
Pot Barley, Barrel Pork, Sugar-cured Hams, Bacon
Lard, Cheese, Butter. London, Ont. 43 17

SUBSCRIBE TO THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH,
TORONTO.

A Popular Paper at Popular Prices

ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

It contains more news and general reading matter
than either the *Weekly Globe* or *Leader*, at one half
the price.

THE people who want to read the *cheapest* and *best*
Weekly in the Dominion should enclose One
Dollar for a year's subscription to the *Toronto*
Weekly Telegraph,—a splendid Family Paper. It
contains interesting Miscellany, Reliable Market and
Cattle Reports, copious Telegraphic Reports, attrac-
tive News, Selections, and more useful information
than can be found in any other paper.

AS A POLITICAL PAPER it utters its opinions
fearlessly, avoids vulgar sensations, and becomes at
once a *high-toned and popular paper*.

ITS EUROPEAN NEWS is carefully selected and
condensed, and its Canadian and American News is
full and complete from all parts of the continent.

THE FAMILY DEPARTMENT contains readable
advice on the Fashions, Foreign and Domestic
Gossip, Tales, Sketches, Poems, Wit, Humor, Science
and Art.

ITS COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT is admitted to con-
tain a *more reliable* Market Report, fuller Grain, Pro-
duce, Cattle, Lumber, Dry Goods, Hardware, and
Groceries Reports, than is to be had in any of the so-
called large weeklies published in Toronto.

SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY.

OUR CLUB RATES.

Five copies, one year, to any address.....	\$ 4 00
Ten " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	9 00
Twenty " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	16 00
Forty " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	32 00
Eighty " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	60 00

Strictly in Advance.

SUPERB PREMIUMS.

- For 30 subscribers with cash (\$30) a Loop Lock Silt
Sewing Machine worth \$10.
- For 60 subscribers a beautiful Machine worth \$25
- For 100 subscribers either a Howe, Singer or Wheeler
& Wilson Machine worth \$45.
- For 150 subscribers either one of Prince & Co.'s Melo-
deans, or one of Mason & Hamlin's celebrated
Cabinet Organs.

No Farmer who wants to have a reliable record o
the markets should be without the *Weekly Telegraph*

REMEMBER ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

Address and register all letters

ROBERTSON & COOK,
PUBLISHERS,

To-onto, Canada.

J. ROSS ROBERTSON. }
JAMES B. COOK. }

25

THE GAZETTE.

NEW SERIES.

A JOURNAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA
PRICE ONE PENNY.

Delivered in the City by Carriers—in Advance..	\$5.00
Sent by Mail.	do. ... 5.00
11-Weekly Edition, by Mail.....	do. 3.00
Weekly Edition, do.	do. 1.00

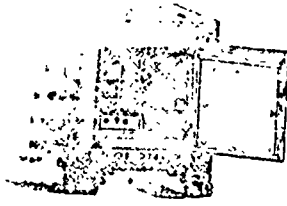
It contains more reading matter than any other
daily paper in the Dominion.

It contains correspondence from all parts of the
world.

Registered letters at the risk of the Publishers.

All business communications to be addressed to the
Secretary of the Montreal Printing and Publishing
Company, Montreal.

TORONTO SAFE FACTORY.



J. & J. TAYLOR'S

PATENT

FIRE PROOF SAFES

ALSO

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF COMBINED.

Banker's Steel Safes, Vaults, Vault Doors, Locks, &c.

MANUFACTORY & SALE ROOMS.

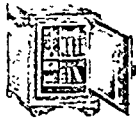
Nos. 198 and 200 Palace Street,

TORONTO, ONT.

Send for a Price List.

5

MONTREAL SAFE WORKS.



CHAS. D. EDWARDS,

Successor to

HERSHAW & EDWARDS,

Manufacturers of

FIRE-PROOF SAFES

Steel Safes, Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, Iron Vault Doors, Jail Locks, Store Door Locks, Combination Bank Locks, &c.

19 Victoria Square,

(Under St. Patrick Hall),

MONTREAL.

19-3m



CANADIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE

For Beauharnois, Cornwall, Prescott, Brockville, Gananoque, Kingston, Cobourg, Port Hope, Darlington, Toronto and Hamilton, direct without transhipment.

The magnificent Line composed of the following **FIRST CLASS IRON STEAMERS**, leaves the Canal Basin, Montreal, every morning (Sundays excepted,) at **NINE o'clock**, and Lachine on the arrival of the train, leaving Bonaventure Station at Noon, for the above Ports, as under, viz

SPARTAN, Captain Fairgrieve, Mondays.
PASSPORT, " Sinclair, Tuesdays.
KINGSTON, " Farrell, Wednesdays,
GRECIAN, " Kelly, Thursdays.
CHAMPION, " Carnichal, Fridays.
CORINTHIAN, " Dunlop, Saturdays.

Connecting at Prescott and Brockville with the Railways for Ottawa City, Kemptonville, Perth, Arnprior, &c., at Toronto and Hamilton with the Railways for Collingwood, Stratford, London, Chatham, Sarnia, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Green Bay, St. Paul, &c.; and with the Steamer "City of Toronto" for Niagara, Lewiston, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, &c.

The Steamers of this line are unequalled, and from the completeness of their present arrangements, present advantages to travellers which none other can afford. They pass through all the Rapids of the St. Lawrence, and the beautiful scenery of the Lake of the Thousand Islands by daylight.

The greatest despatch given to Freight, while the rates are as low as by the ordinary boats.

The high rates of the great Western Railway given

through tickets, with any information, may be obtained from **WM PALMER**, at the Hotels, **ROBERT McLEWIS**, at the Freight Office, Canal Basin and at Office 73 St. James Street.

ALEX MILLROY Agent
 Office, 73 Great St. James Street,
 Montreal, 5th May, 1869.

ENGLAND.

BY ROYAL  COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

Celebrated

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.
 46-ly

FRANK PEARCE & CO.,

(Late of Waddell & Pearce, Montreal.)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SHIPPING AGENTS AND INSURANCE
 BROKERS,

81 LOWER BUILDINGS, West,

Water Street,

6-ly

LIVERPOOL.

THOS. MEADOWS & CO.,

33 MILK STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

AND

60 and 61 THE ALBANY, LIVERPOOL,

GENERAL COMMISSION, SHIPPING, INSURANCE, AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

Agents { The British Colonial Steamship Company (Limited)—London to Canada and U.S.
 The American Steamship Company—Liverpool to Boston, U.S.
 And Canadian Express Company. 4-3m

WILLIAM TURNER & SON,

MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of STEEL FILES, ENGINEERS' TOOLS, &c., CALEDONIA WORKS, SHEFFIELD, England.

FRANCIS FRASER, Agent, 23 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal. S3-ly

THE EUROPEAN MAIL

FOR THE

CANADIAN DOMINION, &c.,

Published in London every Saturday for Despatch by the Mail Steamer.

Subscription 52s., or \$13 per An., postage free.

IN this Journal is to be found a complete Summary of all the general News and a faithful reflex of the public opinion of the week. All information interesting to residents in the Canadian Dominion is given *in extenso* under the head of **SPECIAL NOTES**. Full **MARKET REPORTS** and extensive **TABLES OF WOOD, TOBACCO, &c., &c.**, and a detailed **STOCK AND SHARE LIST** are published in each number. To the MERCHANT, the SHIPPER, or the MANUFACTURER, this Journal is of invaluable assistance both as a Book of Reference and an epitome of all Social, Political, and General Intelligence.

To be obtained of Dawson, Pickup, and Newenders generally. 14-ly

IRELAND.

DUNVILLE & CO'S

V.  B.

OLD IRISH WHISKEY

DUBLIN,

of same quality as that supplied to the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

DUBLIN EXHIBITION 1865,

PARIS EXHIBITION 1867.

And now regularly to the **HOUSE OF LORDS**, the quality of which is equal to the Finest French Brandy, may be had in casks and cases, from the principal Spirit Merchants in Canada. The trade only supplied. Quotations on application to

10 Messrs. **DUNVILLE & CO.,** Belfast, Ireland.

SEYMOUR'S

STRAW BOTTLE ENVELOPES



shipped in eight gross canvas packages at 6s 6d per gross or forwarded for packing empty Bottles or Wines and Ales for shipment. They save freight, breakage &c., and resell on arriving. Established 12 years. Sole manufacturer.

THOS. WHITEHEAD,
 37 Eastcheap, London, E. C.

JOHN HEATH'S

CELEBRATED

FIRST-CLASS EXTRA STRONG STEEL PENS

THOMAS LOWE'S

CELEBRATED

PREMIER CLASS STEEL PENS.

John Heath's School Requisites.

School Pens, Lead and Slate Pencils, Pen Holders and Pen Cases, Ink Wells (glass and china), School Slates, School Sets of Mathematical Instruments, India Rubber, Ink and Pencil Erasers, Crayons, India Ink, Loose Colours, Colour Boxes, Drawing Pins, Mapping Pens, Parallel Rulers, Scales, &c.

John Heath's Drawing Requisites.

Drawing Pencils, 1d. in 5 degrees, 2d. in 7 degrees. Coloured Crayons, Chalks, India Ink Colour Boxes, Loose Colours, Camel Hair Brushes, Transparent Slates, Mathematical Instruments from 1s. the set, Parallel Rulers, Gunter's Scales, Dividers, Drawing Pins, India Rubber, Ink and Pencil Erasers, (Heath's Green s, or Faber's), Liquid Glue and Gum, Erasing Knives, Porte-Crayons, Pencil Sharpeners, &c.

John Heath's Office Requisites.

Solicitors', Bankers' and Merchants' Pens, Penholders, Coloured and Black Lead Office Pencils, Red Ink Pens, Quill Pen Nibs, celebrated, 1s Union Gold Pen, Quill Pen Cutters, Glass, Walnut, and Pewter Inkstands in great variety, Paper Weights, Letter Clips, Invoice Files, Rulers, Scales, Mucilage, Liquid Glue, Harts' and Heath's Paper Fasteners, Binding Studs, Letter Balances, Cash Boxes, Letter Cases, Invoice Racks, Stationary Cabinets, Date Cases, Pen Racks, Pen Brushes, Copying Presses, Damping Ewers and Brushes, Embossing Presses, Red Tape, Paper Knives, Desk and Erasing Knives, Sealing Wax, Watons, &c.

May be had of all Stationers.

JOHN HEATH, BIRMINGHAM.

THE TRADE REVIEW

AND

INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

Office No 73 St. Francois Xavier Street, (Up Stair

MONTREAL,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

To Mail Subscribers,

\$1 per Annum strictly in advance.

Delivered by Carrier, \$2 per Annum

Registered letters at the risk of the Proprietors
 Address all communications to

THE TRADE REVIEW,

MONTREAL.

MR. A. H. ST. GERMAIN, Proprietor of the **CANADIAN ADVERTISING AGENCY**, Toronto, Ont., is our **SOLE AGENT** for procuring American Advertisements, and is authorized also to receive Canadian Advertisements for this paper. 23

The Trade Review and Intercolonial Journal of Commerce, printed and published for the Proprietor every Friday, by the Montreal Printing and Publishing Company, Printing House, 67 Great St. James Street, Montreal.