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THE TRADE REVIEW.

VOL. I.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1865.

No. 34.

ANGUS & LOGAN,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 296 St. Paul st.

H. W. IRELAND,
NAIL AND METAL BROKER,
Agent for Cut-Nail and Spike Manufacture in
235 St. Paul st., Montreal.

MONDERLOH & STEENCKEN,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS, 291 St. Paul st., corner
of Custom House square, Montreal.

EDWARD MAITLAND, TYLEE & CO.,
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
10 Hospital st.

M. LAING,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT, 97 Commissioners st., Montreal.
Hams, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Butter, Flour, &c.

JOHN RHYNAS,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING
MERCHANT, Montreal.—Cash advances made
on Consignments to myself, or to friends in England.

**TO THE MAKERS AND PURCHASERS OF
BUTTER THROUGHOUT CANADA.**

At the beginning of another season we take the
liberty of respectfully reminding our customers
and the trade generally, that we have for many years
given special attention to the Butter Trade of Canada,
an inconsiderable portion of which has passed through
our hands, and consequently that we have an estab-
lished connection for the sale of Butter to the best
advantage, that we have extensive cellars, remarkably
suitable for the storage and sale of Butter, and that
our charges are as low as those of any house of standing.
Consignments are respectfully invited, and will receive
our best attention.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.
Montreal, 1st June, 1865.

JAMES DOUGLAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN TEAS AND TOBAC-
COS; attend to sales of Butter, &c., &c.
296 St. Paul st. Montreal

WALTER MARRIAGE,
WHOLESALE AGENT, AND IM-
PORTER OF ENGLISH GROCERIES
22 Lemoine st., Montreal.

B HUTCHINS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
IMPORTER OF GENERAL GROCERIES,
88 McGill street, MONTREAL.

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,
COMMISSION AND GENERAL MER-
CHANTS, St. Sacrament st., Montreal.

GREENE & SONS,
HAT AND FUR MANUFACTURERS
— AND IMPORTERS. [See next Page.]

CAMERON & ROSS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the
sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, Pork, Butter,
Ashes, Wool, Flax, and General Merchandise, Montreal.

GEO. WAIT,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT, Montreal.
Young's Buildings, No. 2 McGill st.

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

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS, Commissioners street, Montreal.
Consignments of Flour, Pork, Butter, Lard, Tallow,
Ashes, and all Descriptions of Produce, promptly
realized.

BROWN & GUILDS,
MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS,
SHOES, AND LEATHER, Montreal.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE—Corner St. Peter and
Lemoine sts.
MANUFACTORY—Corner Queen and Ottawa sts.
TANNERY—Corner Bonaventure and Canning sts.

The articles manufactured by us are under one
general superintendance during the whole process of
manufacture, beginning with the raw hide, and end-
ing with the finished boot and shoe. By this arrange-
ment we secure uniform quality throughout.
Orders received by post promptly executed; and
should the goods sent not be approved of, they may
be returned at our expense.
To occupy the extensive facilities which we have at
our command for the manufacture of Boots and Shoes,
it is necessary that we should send goods to all sec-
tions of the Province however remote; every induc-
ement allowable in commerce will be granted to this
end.

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Montreal. Consignments of Flour, Grain, Leather,
Ashes, Butter, &c., receive personal attention.

FOR SALE.
Olive Oil, in qr. casks. Coal Oil, Cedar Creek,
Hendock Sole Leather, Spanish Sole Leather,
Waxed Upper, Waxed Calf,
Pebbled Calf, Prime Mess Beef in tierces,
Prime, Prime Mess and Mess Pork,
Butter in tins and kegs,
Upper Canada Leaf Tobacco,

Flour, Superfine, } of well known brands.
Flour, Extra, }
Flour, Superior Extra. }

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,
15 St. Nicholas Street.
Agent for Hamilton Powder Company

LINTON & COOPER,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES,
296, 298 & 310 St. Paul st., Montreal.

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

J. TIFFIN & SONS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, IMPORT-
ERS OF TEAS, SUGARS, and GENERAL GRO-
CERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c., Nos. 184 and 186 St.
Paul st., and 49 and 50 Commissioners st.

offer for sale several Invoices fresh Teas just received
per Steamers, consisting of
Imperial Gunpowder. Japan, Colored
and Uncolored.
Old Hyson. Oolong.
Young Hyson. Souchong.
Hyson Twankay.
Twankay.

Also several Invoices FRESH TEAS, just received
per Steamer via Portland, together with a full assort-
ment of other STAPLE and GENERAL GROCERIES.
Also 200 lbs. Choice Porto Rico Sugar, and
250 lbs. } Prime Retailing Molasses.
60 tierces }

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

DAVID ROBERTSON,
IMPORTER TEAS, TOBACCO, AND
General GROCERIES, 24 St. Peter st., Montreal.

REUTER, LIONAIS & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES
AND SPIRITS, 11 and 13 Hospital st., Montreal.

ROBERT MITCHELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
BROKER, 24 St. Sacrament st., Montreal.
Dually authorized 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.

GREENE & SONS
INVITE the attention of close buyers to
their Fall Stock of Furs, Hats, &c. [See next P.]

J. A. & H. MATHEWSON,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
GROCERS. A complete and extensive assort-
ment of General Groceries. Special attention to TEAS.

HALL, KAY & CO.,
Young's Buildings, McGill street,
MONTREAL,

IMPORTERS OF
Charcoal Tinplates, Sheet Copper and Brass,
Coke Tinplates, Ingot Copper and Tin,
Canada Plates, Composition Tubes,
Galvanized Iron, Malleable Iron Tubes,
Sheet Zinc, Copper and Brass Tubes,
and every description of Furnishings suitable for
Tinsmiths, Plumbers, Bra-solders, and Gasfitters.

GREENE & SONS,
HATS, FURS, BUCK MITTS, &c.
See next Page.

W. D. MILLER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPOR-
TERS of Boots and Shoes,
Corner of McGill and Lemoine sts., Montreal.

A. RAMSAY & SON,
IMPORTERS OF WINDOW GLASS,
OILS, PAINTS, &c. 21, 23, & 25 Collet st., Montreal.

McMILLAN & CARSON,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTU-
RERS OF CLOTHING. Wholesale, have con-
stantly on hand a very carefully manufactured Stock
of Ready-made Clothing, suitable for the country
trade.
Merchants are respectfully requested to call and
examine.
No. 66 McGill st., Montreal.

LIDLAW, MIDDLETON & CO.,
Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,
Montreal

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS,
Importers of Window Glass, &c.,
115, 129 and 122 McGill st., Montreal.

I. L. BANGS & CO.,
(Successors to T. L. Steele & Co.)
MANUFACTURERS OF FELT,
COMPOSITION, AND GRAVEL ROOFING,
ENGLISH FELT ROOFING, &c.,
Keep constantly on hand FELT COMPOSITION, &c.
Parties building, in any part of Canada, can be sup-
plied with the requisite materials; also, a Competent
Workman to apply the same.
Office, No. 6 Place d'Armes Hill, opposite City Bank,
MONTREAL.

A. H. FORBES,
IMPORTER OF IRON, ALL KINDS
of HEAVY HARDWARE, &c. Has always in
stock Iron Tubes for Gas, Boiler Tubes, Horse Nails,
Soft Springs, &c.
Drain Pipes, Fire Bricks all shapes, Roman and
other cements, Curbstones, Laying-Stones, Hearths,
Burr Blocks for Millstones, Boiling Cloths, Terra
Cotta Vases, Fountains, Chimney-Tops, &c., &c.
Queen st. Montreal

CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 TEA DEALERS AND IMPORTERS
 OF
GENERAL GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.
 Corner of Hospital and St. John Streets, Montreal.

Offer for sale a large assortment of FRESH TEAS, now arriving from England, per Steamers *not* Portland, comprising, Hysons, Young Hysons, Imperials, Gunpowders, Colored and Uncolored Japans, Congos, Souchongs, and Scented Teas; and their usual variety of Coffees, Tobaccos, Wines, Brandy, Cigars, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1812.

STEAM MADE CONFECTIONERY

CUM DROPS and JUJUBE PASTE,
PAN GOODS, and CANDIES of all kinds.
 LOZENGES of every description.
FRENCH CREAM BOX-BOSS and CHOCOLATE
CREAM DROPS.

Manufactured and sold at his New Block, erected on the Old Quay, 213 (New No. 354) Notre Dame Street.

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
 Wholesale and Retail Confectioner.

FITZPATRICK & MOORE,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
 DEALERS in Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Oils, &c. &c.
 No 4 Lemoine st.

SMITH & McCULLOCH,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
 AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Importers to order of China, Glass, and Earthenware, Japanese and Imware, Hardware and Electro-Plate, Plumbers' Photographists', and Chemists' Ware; Iron Stable Furniture; Linoastic Flooring Tiles, &c., &c.

We are now receiving our Spring consignments of China Tea and Breakfast Sets, White Granite and Printed Dinner and Toilet Ware; Tumblers, Wines, Lamp Chimneys, etc., which we offer for Sale to the Trade in original packages.

Office, Sample Rooms, and Warehouse:
 15 AND 20 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL.

JUST LANDED,
 EX "HIBERNIAN,"
FIFTY BALES COTTON YARN.

This Yarn is made from American Cotton, and is superior in quality to any Yarn in the market.
 Numbers and Weight guaranteed.

ALEX. WALKER,
 Montreal.

JAMES LOCKHART,

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

ROBERT SIMMS & CO.,

GENERAL AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS, 8 Gillespie Buildings, Common street

F. H. SIMMS,

MONTREAL IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURES to Order, and has in Stock, Carriage Bolts of all sizes, Nuts and Bolts of every description, Rivets, Lifting Jacks, Ratchet Braces, Copying Presses, &c., &c.

W. F. LEWIS & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
 St. Peter st., Montreal.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1847. Head Office, Hamilton, C. W. Capital, \$1,000,000. Sums Assured over \$1,000,000. Annual Income, over \$150,000. Assets, over \$1,000,000.
 Manager: **A. G. RAMSAY.** General Agent: **T. W. MEDLEY.**

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND PRIVILEGES.
 Perfect security, and Rates Lower than those offered by English or Foreign Companies.
POLICIES CAN BE EFFECTED WITHOUT TROUBLE OR DELAY.

H. ABBOTT, Agent,
 23 Great St. James street, Montreal.

FALL TRADE, 1865.

OUR STOCK will be
 COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT
 BY THE
TWENTY-FIRST OF AUGUST.
THOMSON, CLAXTON & CO.

GEORGE OFFORD & CO.,

Contractors for Convict Labor at the Provincial Penitentiary.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE-
SALE DEALERS in every description of **BOOTS**
 and **SHOES,** made almost exclusively by hand

All orders will receive prompt attention
 Offices and Warehouse—King-ston, C. W.

GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
WHOLESALE GROCERS, No. 13 St. Francois
 Xavier street, Montreal

Orders by letter, from Country Merchants not finding it convenient to visit Montreal, will receive prompt attention; and goods not in stock will be purchased and charged at lowest market rates.

ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,

IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-
CERS, and General Commission Merchants, corner
 Mettall and College streets, Montreal.

ROBERT CROOKS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

Execute Canadian Orders on the best terms, giving special attention to the Grocery Department. They make liberal Advances on Produce consigned to them, and give prompt dispatch to the Forwarding and Insurance of Goods.

DUNDAS.

OSLER & BEGUE,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
 AT LAW,

Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries and Conveyancers,
DUNDAS, C. W.

OFFICE:—Moore's Buildings, Main Street.
B. B. OSLER, LL.B. T. H. A. BEGUE, LL.B.

FRESH SEEDS.
 Catalogues of our Stock of **GARDEN AND**
FIELD SEEDS now ready.

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

LINSEED OIL CAKE FOR STOCK
FEEDING.

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,
 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

FLAX SEED.

IMPORTED RIGA, AMERICAN,
AND SELECTED CANADIAN, for sowing.
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.

LINSEED OIL.

20,000
GALLONS RAW, RE-
FINED, AND DOUBLE BOILED
LINSEED OIL.

For Sale low, for CASH.
LYMANS, CLARE & CO

PAINTS, PUTTY, AND WINDOW GLASS.
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.

KINGAN & KINLOCH,

IMPORTERS AND GENERAL
WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Mer-
 chants, corner St. Sacramento and St. Peter streets,
 Montreal.
W. M. KINLOCH. W. B. LINDSAY.

THOMAS MAY & CO., IMPORTERS
 of **STRAW** and **FANCY DRY GOODS,** 280 St.
 Paul, and 105 Commissioners street, Montreal.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

{ WAREHOUSE, 478 St. Paul Street,
 Montreal, 18th August, 1865.

WE take this medium of intimating to
 our friends and customers, that we are now
 receiving by every steamer our

FALL IMPORTATION

OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

A considerable portion are to hand, and we hope to be able to show our complete assortment by the first week in September, when inspection is respectfully solicited.
A. ROBERTSON & CO.

FOLINGSBY & WILLIAMSON,

PRODUCE, COMMISSION MER-
CHANTS, and **SHIPPERS,** Nos. 17, 19, and 23
 William street, Montreal. Advances made on Con-
 signments of Produce or General Merchandise for sale
 in this market, or for shipment. Personal attention
 given to the sale or purchase of same.

DAVID MORRICE,

PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMIS-
SION MERCHANT,

Shipping and Forwarding Agent, &c.,
 52 St. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

REFERENCES:

ANGUS CAMERON, Esq., Pres. Toronto Bank.
 E. H. RUTHERFORD, Esq., Vice-Pres. Upper Canada
 Bank.
 Messrs. JOSEPH MACKAY, Bros., Montreal.
 Messrs. WM. STEPHEN & Co., Montreal.
 Hon. Wm. McMASTER, Toronto.
 Messrs. BRYCE, McMURICH & Co., Toronto.
 " Wm. Ross & Co., "
 " GEO. MICHIE & Co., "
 " D. McINNIS & Co., Hamilton.

Consignments solicited. Returns made on day of sale.

Consignees may draw against property at two-thirds Montreal market price at time, which will be accepted only when accompanied by bills lading, railroad, or other receipts.

Cash advances made on Warehouse receipts of Flour, Grain, Pork, Ashes, and general Produce.
 July 21, 1864.

FOULDS & HODGSON,

IMPORTERS OF

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

And a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods
WHOLESALE

Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable for a General Country Store of any house in the Province.

268 and 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

W. & F. P. GURRIE & CO.

IMPORTERS OF HEAVY
HARDWARE, &c., and COMMISSION MER-
CHANTS.

Dealers in Drain Pipes, Roman Cement, Water Lime, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Ornamental Chimney tops, &c., &c.

Young's Buildings, McGill & Grey Nun sts., Montreal.
 11th May, 1865.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY, 1 Princes street, Bank of England
 London. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament
 4 Vic. cap. 9.—NOTICE is hereby given that JOSEPH
 JONES, Esquire, Coroner, has been appointed Agent
 to this Company for Montreal. Detailed prospectuses
 and all requisite information as to the mode of effecting
 Assurance may be obtained on application to the Resident
 Agent, at his office, 34 1/2 Little St. James street,
 Montreal.

Medical Referee—**JOHN REDDY, M.D.**
ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Empowered, by Special Acts of British and Canadian Parliaments.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

In addition to Life Assurance, this Society issues Bonds of Security for persons holding GOVERNMENT, or other situations of trust.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Persons for whom this Society is Surety, can Assure their lives at considerably reduced rates.

Life Policy-holders in this Society can avail themselves of the Society's Suretyship, to a proportionate amount at any time, free of expense.

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

EDWARD RAWLINGS, Secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

T. B. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. B. of Montreal) Alex. Simpson, Esq., Dep. chairman, (Ch. Ontario Bk) Henry Starnes, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank) Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer.) R. S. Tylec, Esq., (mer.) E. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk of Montreal.) Capital paid up \$1,950,000; Reserved surplus Fund, \$5,000,000; Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000; Undivided Profit \$1,050,000; Total Funds in hand \$15,250,000.

Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000; Life Premiums \$1,050,000; Interest on Investments \$300,000; Total Income, 1863, \$4,750,000.

All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business transacted on reasonable terms.

Head office, Canada Branch, Company's buildings, PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

G. F. C. SMITH, Res. Secretary.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

RINGLAND, EWART & CO., IMPORTERS OF

DRY GOODS, &c.,

Are giving special attention to the READY-MADE CLOTHING; and our Fall Goods, for style, quality and finish, will be second to none in the Province.

Our Travellers will call on buyers in every section of Upper and Lower Canada; and we advise those wanting goods got up with taste, and suitable for a Canadian climate, not to purchase before examining our samples.

GENTS' HABERDASHERY.—This department will comprise the latest novelties.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.—A full stock of plain and fancy.

LEICESTER KNITTED GOODS, in great variety.

422 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England.

Capital, \$12,500,000. Invested, over \$2,000,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges, proportionate to each risk incurred.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—For the pre-eminent advantages offered by this Company, see Prospectus and Circular—80 per cent. of profits divided among participating Policy Holders.—Economy of management guaranteed by a clause in the Deed of Association.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
General Agents for Canada.

FRED. COLE, Secretary.

Office, 385 and 387 St. Paul street, Montreal.

H. MUNRO, Montreal, } Inspectors.
T. C. LIVINGSTON, P.L.S., U.C., }

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION POUNDS, STERLING.

Head Offices—Edinburgh and Montreal.

Manager for Canada, W. M. Ramsay.
Inspector of Agencies, R. Bull.

Income of Company, - - - £144,824 stg.
Accumulated Fund, - - - 655,753

Unconditional policies granted. Claims settled without delay and liberally.

No expenses connected with obtaining policies. Profits divided every five years. As an example of the additions to policies by profits—A policy taken out in 1847 for £1,000 is now increased to £1,810.

Agencies in every Town in Canada.

W. M. RAMSAY
Manager for Canada.
Montreal, 19 Great St. James street.

THE HOME AND COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Chief Office, 69 Cornhill, London, England.

Authorized Capital, \$10,000,000. Issued \$5,000,000. All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business transacted on reasonable terms.

Losses promptly and liberally adjusted without reference to England. General Agents for Canada,
MESSRS. TAYLOR BROTHERS.

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

HEAD OFFICE—CANADA BRANCH,

Nos. 13 and 15 Merchants' Exchange, Montreal.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,

Brokers for Sale and Purchase of Stocks, Securities and Real Estate.

Brokers and Commission Merchants for purchase and sale of Produce.

Agents for the Merchant Banking Company of London (Limited).

Nos. 13 and 15 Merchants' Exchange, Montreal.

WILLIAM NIVIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND

SHIPPING AGENTS, purchase and sell all descriptions of Produce on Commission, and likewise advance on consignments of same made to their friends in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow.

Also are prepared to import on Commission and on favorable terms, all description of Groceries, Drugs, Oils and Fats, having first class connections in Great Britain for the execution of such orders.

Montreal, St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas streets.

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1865.

A GENERAL MOVEMENT.

WE are very happy to hear from all sections of the country that there is a general movement toward the realization of the crop just harvested. During a recent trip through Canada West the writer was gratified to observe almost every leading market well filled with farmers' teams; and we venture to say that the quantity of produce which has changed hands from the farmer to the dealer during the last ten days has been greater than ever before during a similar period. Prices everywhere, and for everything, are exceedingly satisfactory. Barley, of which the crop is large and excellent, is bringing a remarkably good price. Seventy-five to eighty cents a bushel will pay the farmer splendidly. Fall wheat at one dollar ten to one dollar twenty-five cents, and extra flour at seven dollars per barrel, are extraordinary prices; while cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep, butter, cheese, and everything else the farmer can bring to market, are realizing equally remunerative rates. Thus far the demand is almost solely from the United States for all these products; and what is better than all, it is almost all on orders—that is, our people are not speculating, they are simply acting as commission agents, and making a good profit upon their commissions. We most earnestly hope that this good state of things may continue. Our American cousins are excellent customers, and if we are to be bereft of them by the retrograde policy of their Government, we trust that during the next three or four months we will be able to relieve them of a very large amount of money in return for our produce.

The news from England continues to favour the idea of high prices; the weather per last advices continues unsettled at a most critical period in the year, and previous advices have not only been fully confirmed, but a further rise in rates maintained. Orders are in this country for large quantities of butter and cheese at very satisfactory limits, and everything points to a most profitable season for the farmer. We confidently hope that they will take advantage of this good condition of things, and realize rapidly on everything they have to spare.

There has been for the last three weeks a very general drought all through Western Canada, which has had a somewhat retarding effect on the root crops and late grass. A few days' rain would be most acceptable, and productive of the greatest possible good to the greatest possible number. Still the reports we have of potatoes, corn, and other late crops, are most gratifying, and the large amount of fodder in the country will compensate in some measure for diminished pasturage.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

Importers of all descriptions of

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE.

IRON,
STEEL,

PIG IRON,

PAINTS,

OILS,

GLASS,

CORDAGE,

RUBBER and LEATHER BELTING, &c., &c.

Manufacturers of

S A W S :

Circular, Gang, Crosscut, Webs, &c.

Mocock's celebrated

AXES, EDGE TOOLS, &c.

MONTREAL REFINED IRON:

Bars and Sheets, Cut Scrap Nails.

Pressed, Clinch and Finishing, Iron and Zinc Shoe Bills, Brads, &c.

Agents for Sharpe & Davy's English Gunpowder.

Agents for Commercial Union Assurance Company, Fire and Life, of London, England.

Agents for National Provincial Marine Assurance Company of London, England.

Warehouse and Offices, 385 & 387 St. Paul street.

Manufactories on Lachine Canal.
Montreal.

UNEXPECTEDLY GOOD.

THE business in this city thus far in the season has been of a very satisfactory character. The small stocks held by retailers, and the greatly improved condition of trade throughout the country, has induced very extensive purchases of all the leading imports, and many of our wholesale merchants are duplicating their orders for English goods. Articles of Canadian manufacture, in tweeds, boots and shoes, &c., have been in remarkably good request, and the transactions in every wholesale market in the Province for the last ten days have been very strong indeed. Prices everywhere, and for almost everything, are firm, with an advancing tendency, and the season bids to be one of the most gratifying that we have experienced for a long time. It is a most agreeable change from the dull and depressed condition of things from which we have just emerged. The frontier towns are still doing a large business. American travel this season has been immense, exceeding all former years, and the purchases by Americans in all our large cities, of articles of wear have been very large. This fact has added considerably to the general restoration of internal trade, and a large amount of money has been brought into the country in this manner. The transactions, too, at wholesale with cities of the West, in rice, tea, sugar, pig iron, boots, shoes, rubber goods, and other articles, have been large and profitable, and, generally speaking, everything wears the colour of the rose.

Gold.

Since the first discovery of this valuable metal on this Continent the United States Mint has received, up to June, 1864, American gold to the value of nearly six hundred million dollars! Of this, five hundred and sixty-seven millions have been received from California, and the remaining thirty-three millions from other States and Territories, in the following proportions:—

California.....	\$566,718,872 11
Colorado.....	9,783,071 24
North Carolina.....	9,121,397 30
Georgia.....	6,909,575 27
Oregon.....	6,142,433 84
Idaho.....	2,308,385 07
Virginia.....	1,558,874 41
South Carolina.....	1,352,969 44
Alabama.....	198,330 83
Tennessee.....	81,406 75
Utah.....	78,509 14
Nevada.....	66,208 42
New Mexico.....	63,023 53
Washington.....	38,799 55
Arizona.....	29,650 84
Vermont.....	298 00
Dakotah.....	7,858 88
Other sources.....	202,773 97
Total.....	\$697,187,784 21

NOW OR NEVER.

THERE never was a period in the history of the trade of the country when a better opportunity was afforded for the reform of a very serious abuse.—We refer to the extended and indefinite credit system. This business has prevailed to such an extent and has been productive of so many bad results, that it is quite unnecessary to remark upon them. It is a fact beyond question, that the depression of the past year was largely augmented by the nature of the credit business of the country. Not only were the outstandings of almost every retail merchant quite too large, but they were generally of a very unavailable character. The succession of bad crops, and a general contraction of banking accommodation, could not fail to produce very great embarrassment under the circumstances. It has come to be regarded as almost an absurdity to expect to realize anything like the face of the debt, due a retail merchant, in the event of his having to stop payment. The experience of the past year has shown most conclusively one of two things: either that there is the greatest carelessness by retailers in granting credits, or that the consumers as a rule are in a much worse condition than is generally understood. Either conclusion must enforce the conviction, that greater care must in future be exercised; and now that we are at the commencement of another cereal year, we think it is of the greatest importance that a reform in this respect should be commenced. The country has happily been blessed with a good crop of every description of produce, the prices now being realized are eminently satisfactory, and there seems no reason whatever to doubt that the great body of the consumers will be able early to pay the accounts due to retail merchants. That they should do so, and that at the earliest practicable moment, is very evident. Nothing whatever can be gained by delaying to sell; and farmers who deliberately speculate upon their produce, by holding it for higher prices when they can now realize remunerative rates, leaving their store debts in the meantime unpaid, should have no mercy whatever, and should be proceeded against at the earliest opportunity.

We talk thus plainly because the condition of the country requires that the internal indebtedness should be speedily reduced. The greatest leniency has already been shown both by the importer to the retailer, and by the retailer to the consumer; and as there is no further necessity for delay, it implies an abuse of good nature to further postpone payment. Every consideration, whether as to the price and condition of grain, and need of the country, compels the conviction that the sooner the crop is realized upon the better. The country merchants have the power largely in their hands to compel this, and they should use it wherever there is a disposition to procrastinate the payment of just debts.

Having secured or largely reduced what is due them, we trust our country friends will mark out a new line of policy for the future. We don't see why the farmers in the older settled localities of Canada should need trust at all. As a rule, they are regarded as the most solid and substantial class in the community. True, they generally have the bulk of their capital locked up in real estate, improvements, &c., and this perhaps accounts for the general habit of asking a year's credit for their supplies; but surely they should endeavour to reform in this respect. Any man who owns a hundred acres of land, has good houses and barns, well stocked with cattle and implements, ought to be above running a store bill of fifty or a hundred dollars; and now that they can sell almost every thing they produce for cash, at high rates, we really do not see the necessity for a further continuance of the credit system. At any rate, the principal ought to be largely curtailed. During the year, almost every farmer in the country has been enabled to reduce his stock by the sale of cattle, hogs, and sheep; the earth has yielded most bountifully, and if the attempt is not now made to pay as they go, we do not know when it will. Country merchants know better than we can tell them the utter folly of a long-winded credit business. Experience shows that hardly any rate of profit can atone for losses by bad debts. The embarrassment and anxiety incident to a wide-spread credit business is one of the inevitable misfortunes to which the unwise trader is subjected. Is it not well to consider now the feasibility of adopting at least monthly payments, if not entirely the cash system? We are glad to know that there are establishments doing an exclusive cash business, and that they have been more than usually successful. The last two or three years have witnessed a large increase

in this class of business. It is not unfrequently complained that the money due by the consumer to the credit-giving merchant finds its way into the cash store. The temptation of low prices has been too great to be resisted; and it may account in some degree for the extreme slowness which has characterized the collection of outstandings, that the small amount of money afloat has been absorbed by the cash establishments. This consideration, in addition to all others, should induce those who give extended credits to attempt a reform. A cash system for a retail business is the only true and safe one. It only is satisfactory, and by it only, in this country and at this time, can success be attained. Let a general attempt, then, be made to discountenance the old mode of doing business. A strong determination by the leading merchants in each locality cannot fail to be successful, and importers will do well to impress upon their customers the necessity of a change. Consumers once given to understand that the reform is to be generally adopted, and there can be no doubt of its success.

Aside, however, from the usual considerations which would induce a cessation of the credit business, the fact that there is a possibility of the Reciprocity Treaty being annulled, adds a great deal of weight to what we urge. While, as we showed last week, we do not anticipate that the most disastrous results may follow the repeal of the Treaty, it is nevertheless not unlikely that a serious derangement of trade may occur, and there is no class which it will affect more immediately than the farmer, and through him the merchant. The country will certainly be much better prepared for the event, if its internal indebtedness is largely reduced, and individual merchants will be much better able to stand any revulsion of trade if their outstandings are few and in safe hands. It would be most unwise to continue business as heretofore, trusting wildly and recklessly that class whose interests will be most seriously affected by the repeal of the Treaty. The safety and comfort of every retailer will be greatly enhanced if a judicious contraction of the credit system is adopted this autumn.

We trust the matter may receive the attention of the trade generally, and a vigorous and extended effort be made to adopt a reform which was never so necessary as at present.

THE PUNISHMENT OF FRAUD.

THE consideration of how the law for the punishment of fraud shall be made efficient, follows upon that exposure of its inadequacy made in a former article. The right which a witness has under the English common law to refuse to make any disclosures which may criminate himself, is unknown in many European courts; and the advantages secured to the cause of justice, by dealing directly with the conscience of a wrong-doer, are so very great, that we may well doubt the morality of the English rule. The Court of Chancery has, however, long exercised the power of purging the conscience for the prevention of fraud; and the injuries which, in civil affairs, flow from accidents and mistakes; and law courts have lately followed in its wake, to a certain extent. Nevertheless, at law or in equity the right of a witness to protect himself from the criminal consequences of his wrong, is broadly laid down. The power of Chancery to deal with frauds is sometimes of most beneficial result,—but the tedious length of its proceedings, and the endless recurrence of its formularies, render its machinery wholly inapplicable to that prompt determination of any vexed question which is necessary to the satisfactory winding up of an estate, and unfits it to mete out that swift justice which should follow wrong. Swift justice! He lived in the land of Justinian, who called Punishment "slow-footed." Moreover, it is not a paradox, but an equity maxim, that "Equity cannot interfere to prevent the commission of a crime." So strange a refinement is this, and yet so common is its application, that it may be found pervading a vast portion of our legislation.

Under the Insolvent Act of 1864, in every case where proceedings are begun by creditors, an occasion happens on which a debtor should be examined. If a demand be made for a voluntary assignment, the debtor should be examined in five days after the demand; and this whether he has complied with the demand or not. Because the demand is made, generally, by two creditors only, and the rest should have the means of informing themselves that it has been wisely made; because it may lead to such a disclosure of the debtor's affairs as will be of a great benefit to an assignee in winding up the estate; and because it is a

sound presumption that the particular case of insolvency in hand is a crime, every particular necessary to rebut that presumption should be ascertained.—Likewise, upon the return of a Writ of Attachment, the debtor's presence in Court should be required, and then and there should he be made to undergo such an examination as will fully reveal the causes which have led to his bankruptcy. In both cases should he be compelled to produce his books and papers, and to make a full oral, as well as written, disclosure of his estate, the means and prospects he had of being able to pay his debts when he contracted them, the extent and cause of his losses, he should receive no other protection than what that examination would show him worthy of. The honest man would come from such an ordeal justified before his fellows, despite his misfortunes; and the villain would be detected in his most secret wiles and nefarious schemes. What good reason is there that a man should lie in wait to deceive, and that he should conceal wealth and ill-gotten gains with the left hand, and be protected by the law from showing the right hand soiled with fraud and knavery? The honest man, who has been unfortunate, is in consequence placed in the same category with the knave who prospers.

The reform contended for has been approached by the 62nd Sec., Cap. 92, Consolidated Statutes of Canada, which provides that the various sections of that Statute, respecting the punishment of bailies and persons in fiduciary positions convicted of fraud, shall not entitle "any person to refuse to make a full and complete discovery by answer to any Bill in Equity, or to answer any question or interrogatory in any civil proceeding in any Court of Law or Equity, or in any Court of Bankruptcy or Insolvency; but no answer to any such bill, question, or interrogatory shall be admissible in evidence against such person, in any proceeding under the said section." The spirit of the law is fully shown by this enactment. If a thief pleads guilty in a criminal court, the jury find him so, and he is sent to prison; but if a rogue confesses his crime in a civil court, he is treated like a good little boy of our childhood, who, by telling truth, escapes punishment for some juvenile peccadillo.

The end of all law is the prevention of crime. There can be no more potent means to that end than the exercise of a strict examination into a debtor's affairs, when he is placed by force of circumstances or his own wrong under the eye of the law. Every honest man loves the independence of privacy, but no honest man will set the comfort of privacy above a good name; indeed he will make free sacrifice of a petty pride for the gratification of a higher and purer one. The dishonest only will quail at the prospect of a public disclosure of their shame; and there is good reason to believe that the dread of exposure itself would be a strong motive to rectitude. There is a general desire that the Insolvent Act of 1864 shall be made useful, without being more expensive in its working; but whatever changes may be introduced in it, none are more imperatively required than the amendment of the section bearing upon fraud, and the enactment of some provision for the unprivileged examination of an insolvent debtor. It is the duty of merchants to press for these amendments. It is their duty to bestow and urge upon their representatives to bestow due attention to those measures by which the security of their property may be attained. That security will be best reached by the operation of measures calculated to increase the moral welfare of the community. It is the duty of legislators to give earnest attention to such measures, however much they seem antagonistic to notions that at least have nothing to recommend them but old age.

The International Railway Guide.

This neat little publication bids fair to throw "Appleton's" out of the Canadian market. It is got up very tastefully, and the figures may be relied upon as correct. Several well executed wood-cuts have been added to it, which renders it more valuable to the traveller. A few sketches thrown occasionally into the work, of the most interesting and remarkable places in Canada, with the mention of the best spots for good fishing and shooting, would adapt it better to the wants of the tourist or pleasure seeker.

A Good Sign.

At the trade sale of Rubber Goods last week, manufactured by the Canadian Rubber Company, a large portion of the purchases were made on Western States account. This is a most gratifying indication of trade with our neighbours in Canadian manufactures.

NEW BANKING SCHEMES.

It is well understood by those who know anything of the matter, that the Banks of Canada—a whole are on an admirable footing as respect soundness, stability, and good management. It is equally well understood that their capital and resources are amply sufficient for the legitimate requirements of the country, and that as a general rule, every branch of sound and safe business may count on receiving that accommodation to which it is entitled.

There are, however, numerous instances in which parties complain that advances have been refused, and such persons invariably fancy that the fault is with the Bank rather than themselves. No matter though the name they offer are of the weakest, or that the transaction is plainly one which would lock up the Bank's money for an indefinite period they conceive themselves to be very ill-used persons if they cannot have the accommodation they want. Such people sometimes conceive a personal spite against a banking institution, and will do their utmost to damage its good name. They will go about complaining of its funds being dealt out unfairly, or that personal partialities influence the direction of the loans, or they may insinuate that the Bank has no funds to lend; that in fact the Banks generally seem to be very "hard up," and that the great want of the country is more banking capital.

The country rang with this last complaint just before, and for some time after, the crisis of 1857, and it was on this tide that the charters of two bogus banks in Western Canada were floated off. The International and Colonial Banks—both located in Toronto—are now being nearly forgotten, but they both got charters from our sapient legislators, mainly on the strength of the outcry for more banking capital. Their dishonourable career and continuous stoppage will be remembered by those who were in Toronto at the time, and by many others in the Western States, upon whom their bills had been palmed off. Fortunately, these never obtained much circulation in Canada, and the deposits, we believe, were very trifling.

We recall these disgraceful concerns to recollection because the same cry is being got up in certain parts of Western Canada as that which led to their obtaining charters, and the same remedy is being sought against the "hard times" which prevail there.

There are certain people whose grand panacea for every evil is to borrow money. To earn money they do not know how; to save money is excessively distasteful; to make money requires a different style of brain from that which they possess. But as money must be had, and as they are not absolutely dishonest, they resort to borrowing. The amount of astuteness they display in this matter would do credit to a professed diplomatist; and if financial skill consists, as some people think it does, in the art of putting off payment as long as possible, they would take rank with the first financiers of the country. Such people are always ready to undertake schemes for increasing Bank capital, however unsound and delusive they may be; and there are always plenty of persons willing to fall in, and lend a helping hand, in the hope that a slice of this increase will fall to their own share. Of one scheme of this nature we have heard some particulars, which, if true, are worth noticing, and we commend the information to our legislators.

There has existed, in a certain district of Western Canada, for some years back, a Savings Bank, which has been very prudently managed, and has succeeded in obtaining a large amount of deposits. A higher rate of interest allowed than by the ordinary Banks, and, what is a great convenience, no notice is required for the withdrawal of money.

The funds of the Bank are all invested in Bank Stocks, and out of the difference between their dividends and the rate allowed depositors, expenses are met. It is obvious, at a glance, that the sole security of depositors lies in the judicious selection of Bank Stocks for investment, for, in any chance, these were to fall considerably in value, the resources of the Bank would be so impaired that it could not meet its engagements, inasmuch as it has no capital.

So far, however, all has gone well. It is now proposed, we believe, that a Joint Stock Bank shall be got up in the district, and the principal reliance of its promoters, as we are informed, is that the Savings Bank shall sell out all its Stock in the established Banks of the country, and take Stock in this new concern. The amount of such Stock is large enough to give the new Bank a start at once, and, though a small amount of Stock may be taken in local names, the

essence of the scheme is a reliance on the funds of the Savings Bank. Now, it is as well for the depositors in this Savings Bank to know what will be their position in case this notable scheme succeeds. At present their money is invested for the greater part in the Stock of established Banks, which have a reserved fund to meet losses, and whose business extends over different parts of the country. There is, therefore, every probability that such stocks will continue to be worth what they cost, and that the funds of the Savings Bank will be available when wanted. But the new Bank will start, of course, without a reserved fund. The district in which it will carry on its operations is notorious for failures and losses. More money, we believe, has been lost by the Banks in that neighbourhood than at any other point in Canada. It will have to compete for business with the Banks which have been long established, whose sources of information are of the best description, and whose system of management has been developed to a high degree of perfection. These things are potent and undeniable, and they point to the great risk which the Trustees of the Savings Bank will be encountering, should they be so ill-advised as to invest the hard earnings of their depositors in a new and untried undertaking, the success of which is so problematical, and whose failure would bring down the Savings Bank itself.

At all events, depositors ought to keep a sharp lookout. They trust, no doubt, to past good management, and to the respectability of the Trustees. Such bodies, however, are not infallible; and they have been known, even in the business of Savings Banks, to make terrible mistakes; and sure we are that no more fatal mistake could be committed than to take the course we have mentioned. Some responsibility, too, rests on the Legislature. Several new Bank schemes are before Parliament, and the utmost care ought to be taken to prevent the formation of unsound companies.

The following points, at any rate, ought to be clearly settled.—

- 1st. That the Bank is really a want of the district, and is not a mere scheme of speculators.
- 2nd. That its promoters are men of character and substance, who will take a considerable amount of Stock.
- 3rd. That the minimum amount both subscribed and paid up shall be in accordance with the recommendations contained in the answer to questions proposed by the Committee on Banking and Currency, some years ago.

As to the scheme we have mentioned, it is evidently unsound. The Bank would, in fact, be founded upon borrowed money; and if it should, unfortunately, be successful in going into operation, we might look for another edition of the failures which have been referred to.

U. S. IMPORT DUTIES.

The duties which prevail in the United States upon articles of produce which we export, are not perhaps very generally known; and, in the event of a repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, it would be interesting to see what they really are. We have compiled the following for the information of our readers:—

Wheat	20 cents per bushel
Corn	12 " "
Oats	12 " "
Rye	15 " "
Barley	15 " "
Beans and peas	10 per cent ad val.
Flour	20 " "
Ashes	15 " "
Lumber	20 " "
Staves	10 " "

The duty on wool is as follows:—
 When costing 12 cents or less per pound 3 cents per lb.
 When costing over 12 cents, and not over 24 pounds .. 6 " "
 When costing over 4 cents, and not over 32 pounds } 10 " "
 } and 10 per cent ad. val.
 When costing over 32 cents, } 12 cents per lb.
 } and 12 per cent ad. val.
 On the Skin 20 per cent ad valorem.

Hence on wool bought in Canada, which has of late years been worth over 32 cents per pound, the duty would be 12 cents per pound, and 12 per cent ad val., or nearly 16c., which, taken off the price (32c.), reduces wool to 16 cents per pound.

Boots and Shoes.

The greatest activity prevails in this branch of trade, and stocks are being rapidly exhausted. The prices are very firm for every description of goods, with a tendency to advance. See quotations elsewhere.

OUR EXPORTS.

The Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Bouchette, has just issued a summary statement, showing the value of the principal articles of Canadian produce and manufacture exported for the fiscal year ending 30th June last. Documents of this kind are generally of a "dry" character, and although having a large circulation, are seldom or never read by the great majority of the people. The present report, however, is worthy of attention. It derives its chief interest at the present time from the fact that it contains a list of our Exports to the United States, with their values, and in view of the anticipated abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, the figures cannot fail to be interesting.

From this statement we learn that the produce of our Mines exported for the year ending 30th June last amounted, in round numbers, to \$755,000. Of this there were exported to—

Great Britain	\$387,000
British Colonies	601
United States	186,649
Germany	5,750
Other foreign countries	13,168

This shows a falling off of \$183,000 in the produce of the Mines in '65 as compared with '64.

There is also a slight decrease in the products of our Fisheries—the amount for this year being \$768,000, as compared with \$770,500 in '64. This year's products were divided among the different countries in the following proportions:—

Great Britain	\$ 95,000
British Colonies	107,000
United States	89,000
Other countries	474,000

The most important items of our Exports are, this year, Lumber and Timber. The total amount exported represented in value the sum of fourteen and a quarter million dollars, showing a slight increase on the previous year—the value of these articles exported in '64 being a little less than fourteen millions. Of the quantities exported this year—

Great Britain had	\$9,000,000
British Colonies	32,000
United States	5,000,000
France	99,000
Germany	1,600
Other countries	145,000

The Exports of Animals and their Products has considerably increased. The total amount this class of Export in '64 was six and a half million dollars, while in '65 it is eight and a half—showing an increase of two millions and a half, or nearly twenty-five per cent., as compared with last year.

The figures for this year are—
 To Great Britain
 \$1,255,000 || " British Colonies | 146,000 |
| " United States | 7,053,000 |
| " Other countries | 32,000 |

The item next in importance this year is the "Agricultural." The total amount exported for the year is in round numbers ten and a half million dollars

To Great Britain	\$1,525,000
" British Colonies	662,000
" United States	8,247,000
" Other countries	18,000
	\$10,455,000

These figures show a falling off of over three million dollars, as compared with last year.

We are pleased to notice an increase, though slight, in the Exports of Canadian Manufactures, the amount for '64 being \$32,000, while in '65 it sums up to \$1,095,000. We export Coin in Bullion to the United States and Great Britain only. The total amount to Britain is \$89,000, and to the United States \$1,000,000. Of these valuable commodities we exported a few thousand less in '65 than '64.

The entire value of our exports for the year ending 30th June last is \$42,481,151. The Exports of the previous year amounted to \$43,718,191, showing a decrease this year of \$1,237,040. Out of the forty-two and a half millions this year, twenty-three millions, about half our entire Exports, were to the United States. The following figures will show the amounts:—

Mine products	\$575,000
Fishery do	89,000
Timber and lumber	5,000,000
Animals and their products	7,000,000
Agricultural products	8,291,000
Coin in bullion	1,600,000
Other articles	300,000

Total Exports to U. S. \$22,864,000

It appears to us that the largest part of this comes under the conditions of the Reciprocity Treaty, though Mr. Galt states that only about ten millions is directly affected by its operations.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Jarvis Austin & Co
I. Buchanan, Harris & Co
Racoon, Clarke & Co
H. Chapman & Co
Geo. Childs & Co
Converse, Tolson & Lamb
Jas. Douglas & Co
Fosterer, McLe & Co
Pittsford & Moon
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co
R. Hutchins.
Jeffery, Brothers & Co
Kings & Kinloch
Law, Young & Co
Leeming & Buchanan

E. Mattland, Taylor & Co
J. A. & H. Mathewson
W. J. Goss
Nichol, King & Co
William Nislin & Co
Routier, Lionel & Co
Rimmer, Quinn & Co
Roberts & Boutle
David Johnstone
Hayland Routh & Co
Snelcar, Jack & Co
Jas. Tiffin & Sons
David Torrance & Co
Thomson, Murray & Co
Wm. T. Pryor & Co
Wiles & Holland.

SINCE our last issue some large shipments of Tea from England have arrived in market—the *Ottawa*, having on board over 7,000 packages, and the *St. Patrick*, some 3,000 packages. We have knowledge that over two-thirds of these large shipments are already taken for the American market, a considerable portion having been sold to arrive, so that supplies for our legitimate Canada trade are still meagre. Holders of desirable lots are very stiff; in fact all grades partake of the firmness and advancing tendency of this staple commodity; demand for New York and the Western States is very active; during the week several good parcels have changed hands among importers and jobbers here, and a fair demand from Western Canada continues. Our latest advices from England report an advance of 1/4d. to 1d. per lb., and on the finer kinds of Hyson, Young Hyson, and Imperial, 1d. to 3d.; Uncoloured and Coloured Japans were in active demand for export at full prices. Latest advices from China foreshadow trouble and much derangement of trade, in consequence of the increasing inroads of the rebels upon the Tea districts. Arrivals of Sugars since our last have been considerable, and the market is now fairly supplied; holders continue firm, and moderate sales are reported. We observe an advance of 6d per cwt. in the London market is advised by last mail. Some arrivals of Rice are reported by late steamers; quotations are very firm and advanced; asking prices are \$3 45 to \$3 75 for primo English advices report the market firm, and apprise that the wet weather, and the large quantity of grain unsecured, render the prospects of the harvest very unsatisfactory. We report Coffee firm, but inactive. Tobaccos are steady, without movement. Molasses in fair supply, and unchanged. A good many general dealers in merchandize are in market, and moderate lots of General Groceries are being placed in these hands.

PETROLEUM.

THIS article is exported from the United States to all parts of the civilized world. This year, from 1st January to 1st August there were exported—

From New York to the B N A Colonies.	31,000 gal.
" " " " " "	30,000 "
" " " " " "	14,000 "
" " " " " "	74,000 "
" " " " " "	213,000 "
" " " " " "	248,000 "
" " " " " "	733,000 "
" " " " " "	610,000 "
" " " " " "	612,000 "
" " " " " "	44,000 "
" " " " " "	420,000 "
" " " " " "	160,000 "
" " " " " "	165,000 "
" " " " " "	435,000 "
" " " " " "	74,000 "
" " " " " "	139,000 "
" " " " " "	80,000 "
Total	5,218,000 "
Exports from Boston	403,000 "
" " Philadelphia	1,622,000 "
" " Baltimore	349,000 "
" " Portland	10,000 "
Total Exports from U. S.	\$7,662,000 "

These figures, however, although large in themselves, are very far below those for the corresponding period of last year. Up to 1st Aug., 1891, the United States had exported nearly sixteen million gallons of Petroleum, more than double that of 1890. The Pennsylvania oil wells appear to have yielded very much more in 1891 than in 1890. In the former year, Philadelphia exported four million and a half gallons of Petroleum; while in the latter, the figure is only one and a half millions. In the year 1893, Petroleum was shipped from the United States to the extent of nearly twenty million gallons. During the last three years, according to these figures, the whole export of this article has been forty-three and a half million gallons.

The Stock Market is dull; the demand noticed for previous week has received a check, and it is difficult to make sales at quotations. Bank of Montreal has been placed to some extent at 113; Commercial Bank at 78. Montreal Telegraph at 120; and Molous Bank at 113. Nothing doing in Bonds or Debentures. Sterling Exchange is firm, with little doing, at 109 1/2 to 109 3/4 for Bank bills.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

James Bailly & Co
Buckley, B. & Co
Wm. Buchanan & Co
James P. Clark
John Douglas & Co
Gould & B. & Co
Gilmour, White & Co
L. W. Kay & Co
Thomas May & Co

McIntyre, Donnan & Co
Muir, Rich & Son
Rogers & Co
Rusland, Ewart & Co
A. Robertson & Co
Scobie, McAllister & Co
William Stephen & Co
Thomson, Clark & Co
W. Van der Walker
George Wicks & Co

FOR many seasons we have not had such a busy time as during the past week. The stocks of all descriptions are depleted in the country, and prospects of the harvest looking so bright, merchants both in town and country enter the market as eager purchasers. In the Spring, stocks here were large, but Spring importations were unusually light, the consequence is that we find ourselves only meagrely supplied with a large demand. The bulk of our Fall imports have now arrived, and stocks are well sorted up, but the assortment is not up to that of usual years. However, with the quick despatch by steamers any shortcomings can easily be corrected. A large number of buyers are at present in town, but settlers are very stiff in their asking rates, stocks being sufficiently light to prevent the keen competition and consequent cutting down of prices that usually prevails. Cottons—all staples are in active demand at full rates. Woolens are, comparatively speaking, not so enquired for, but prices are very firm. Fancy Goods are in request, but the season is pretty well over for light muslins. Silks—the sale depends more than with any other article on the prosperity of the country, in good seasons a large amount of the richer and heavier descriptions are placed, whereas in bad times the demand is chiefly on the cheap and lighter sorts. This week all qualities have sold freely.

Our Crops.

We have been favoured by the Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway with a copy of a most elaborate and valuable statement, compiled by his instructions from the reports of the different station masters along the line of that road, as to the general condition and average yield of the crops in their respective localities. The parties contributing to this statement hold positions which enable them to obtain the most correct and reliable information on the subject, and we are happy to see the results of their enquiries embodied in a document such as that now before us. All descriptions of crops are represented as most abundant in the yield, and generally of a better quality than ever before experienced. The root crops are stated to be above an average, although we notice that in some localities they have suffered for want of rain. Fall Wheat is very good, and in large quantities; the average yield is about 25 bushels to the acre, but in some few districts 40 bushels will be realized. Spring Wheat is at an average of 20 bushels to the acre, and Oats 30 bushels. Several sections, however, report Oats at 40 bushels. There is, too, an exceedingly large crop of Barley and Peas. Flax is very little grown in Canada, but where it is, it does well. Accounts from every part of Canada are most encouraging as to the prospects of trade in agricultural products, the surplus yield being far larger than in former years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE CATTLE MARKET.

REMARKS.

THE supply of good Cattle is limited. *Deers*—Extra, none, 1st quality \$35 to \$7, 2nd do. \$ 25 to \$6 25; 3rd do. \$4 to \$5; ordinary, consisting of bulls and refusals of lots, \$3 50 to \$4. *Milch Cows*—In good demand, and sell brisk at \$20, \$23, \$32, \$31 to \$10. *Working Oxen*—Per yoke, \$30, \$30, \$100 to \$110. *Yearlings*—\$8 to \$10; two year olds, \$12, \$15 to \$20, three year olds, \$21, \$23 to \$33. *Sheep*—In good supply; extra \$6 to \$7; good quality \$150 to \$6; Sheep and Lambs \$350 to \$4; Lambs \$225 to \$3. *Cows*—Dull, and prices nominally \$3 to \$5. *Hogs*—Supply small; live weight \$7 to \$8, dressed \$10 to \$11. *Wool*—Rough sale 7c per lb. *Lard*—1c rendered. *Hides*—In better demand at 5c to 5 1/2c. Sheep Skins and Lamb Skins, 9c each. Calf-skins, 12c per lb. *Barrelled Beef*—None in market; tierces \$25.

The Leather Market.

A fair business has been done in Spanish sole during the past week, and at a further advance, prices having touched 22c. for the best No. 1. Stocks are now reduced, as receipts have been only moderate. Slaughter sole has sold pretty freely, and the quantity in market is now limited; prices are about one cent under the same grades of Spanish. Of other descriptions of stock the receipts have been fair, and a considerable amount of business has been transacted at about quoted prices.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

THE Fall Trade in Heavy Goods has commenced early, and, from appearance, will be brisk and steady. All descriptions of staples maintain full rates, and in many instances holders ask advances on summer rates, and there is an inclination rather to hold than to force goods as formerly, and decidedly the trade this Fall is in favour of holders of stocks.

Pig Iron—The market for the past fortnight has been very bare of lots to arrive, and in consequence the stock in yard here has been much reduced, and the price in consequence has considerably advanced. We quote Gart-horrie No 1 at \$23 00 to \$24 00, and even at these figures but a very small quantity can be had, and all the lots to arrive have been secured by the Western States buyers. We doubt if a lot of 100 tons could be now secured even at these figures. In other brands the lots arriving have been mostly taken up for Western Canada. Glenarnock at \$21 50 to \$22 and Eglinton at \$21 to \$22, and the latter is now the only kind that can be secured at these figures. In No 4, the operations have been comparatively light, and we have but few operations to note. The rate is \$20 50 to \$21 50.

Bar Iron—Has kept pretty steady at our quotations. Some large lots changed hands last week at £13 per ton, but now the price is firm at 13s 6c. No. 6 bars, and in some instances 14s has to be paid for sizes which are scarce. Many sizes of large rounds are not to be had till lots arrive. In refined Staffordshire bars there is no change. Unless large lots of Scotch bars arrive during this month, the prospect at present is that in consequence of high freights for the lots coming out, importers and holders are pretty certain to advance prices.

Hoop and Band Iron—Has kept very steady at our quotations, and is now a little firmer as stocks are light, and but little is coming forward.

Sheets—Many numbers are scarce and would command 6d. to 1s. above usual rates; the extra demand caused by the wants in the oil regions has absorbed large quantities of Nos. 15, 16 and 17, and the quantity imported has not so far been equal to the demand.

Boiler Plates—In some sizes of 1/2 in. the market is again bare, and in consequence prices are quite firm at 18s. 6d to 19s. The large orders already received from the West will pretty much absorb all that are to arrive this Fall unless at a much higher freight than usual. So far, it is thought, there will be quite as great a scarcity as there was last winter.

Boiler Tubes—Have also got scarce, and orders have to await arrivals.

Cut Nails—We quote in large lots this week 20s per keg; at this price the orders on hand are sufficient to keep the makers employed for the present month, and there is little doubt but that the prices will again advance during the next fortnight, as the production of the Mills will not be enough for the wants of western buyers. We refer to price list.

Canada Plates—In these our quotations have suddenly advanced to \$5, at which rate they are now selling freely. The advance is caused by short supply. The amount to come forward for the balance of season will not supply the demand usual at this season; and the stock on hand both here and in Western Canada is not over half the quantity on hand at this season last year. The price will likely go still higher.

Tin Plates—Are very firm, and getting into fewer hands. The holders are quite firm at our quotations, although some lots to arrive have been offered a trifle under.

Freights—On heavy goods going West are slightly advanced. Nearly all the boats go up fully loaded, and in consequence they are getting higher rates on most heavy goods. Pig Iron is carried to Toronto at 6s. 3d. to 7s. per ton, Bar Iron 7s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.; Nails 7s. 6d to 10s.; other goods 7s. 6d. to 10s.

Freights.

There have been no engagements by sailing vessels to Great Britain; no tonnage in the market. By steamers the prices have been: To London, grain 6s.; flour 3s. 9d.; To Liverpool, 6s., no flour, no shipments to Glasgow. Ashes and provisions unchanged. We give arrivals and departures from the Port per week and season, as compared with last year.

ARRIVALS.

From Glasgow	1 vessel	992 tons.
" " Liverpool	2 "	2209 "
" " London	1 "	1414 "
" " Havana	1 "	110 "
" " Lower Ports	1 "	82 "
Total during week	6 "	4807 "
Previous this year	153 "	74346 "
Same period last year	130 "	79734 "
Decrease 1895	171 "	91285 "
Decrease 1895	32 "	15113 "

DEPARTURES.

To Liverpool	1 vessel	1137 tons.
" " Lower Ports	2 "	293 "
Previous this year	3 "	1433 "
Same date last year	153 "	72951 "
Decrease 1895	156 "	74334 "
Decrease 1895	179 "	91893 "
Decrease 1895	23 "	17614 "

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS TO COME.

FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF ASSIGNEES UNDER THE INSOLVENCY ACT OF 1864.

Table with columns: NAME AND RESIDENCE, TO BE HELD AT OFFICE OF, DATE. Lists various creditor meetings across different locations like Toronto, Montreal, and Quebec.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

Table with columns: NAME OF INSOLVENT, RESIDENCE, NAME OF ASSIGNEE. Lists names of insolvent parties and their appointed assignees.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

Table with columns: DEFENDANT'S NAME AND RESIDENCE, PLAINTIFF'S NAME, DATE. Lists legal proceedings and dates.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, WHERE TO BE HELD, DATE. Lists applications for discharge and their details.

STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns: Name of bank/institution, Closing prices, Last Week's Prices, Corresponding week, 1864. Lists various financial institutions and their stock prices.

IMPORTS FROM 1st JANUARY.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

We present herewith a table showing the imports at Montreal of the leading items in trade, from 1st January to 7th September of present year as compared with the same period last year.

Table with columns: Item, 1864, 1865, Decrease. Lists various import goods like Cottons, Woollens, Silks, Sugars, Tea, Coffee, Hardware, Iron, etc., with their respective values and percentage changes.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, SEPT. 7, 1865.

Large table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Lists a wide variety of goods including Groceries, Wine, Hardware, Soap and Candles, Boots, Shoes, Produce, Drugs, and Furs, along with their current market prices.

GENERAL STATE OF TRADE IN ENGLAND.

THE CATTLE MARKET.

THROUGHOUT the whole of England, especially in the midland Counties, the panic occasioned by the cattle disease is increasing, and has now assumed formidable proportions. Our own opinion is, that cattle, like grain and all vegetables, have been by high farming brought to too high a state, and nature, therefore, rebels against the unnatural forcing. The same as in the human body, over-indulgence produces sickness. The attempt in England to produce obese cattle by all sorts of high feeding, has, after a series of years, we are persuaded, caused this evil. Some fifty years ago there was a great murrain amongst cattle in Great Britain, but that was caused by the short and poor quality of the food, and was in its features entirely different from this which is at present raging. So far, the disease seems more or less confined to Middlesex, especially London, where cows are very artificially fed; and the Government are taking prompt measures to ascertain how far the disease has spread, and to see what precautions can be taken against it. The price of cattle has not as yet been particularly affected.

DRY GOODS TRADE.

In Manchester, we note a very fair amount of business being done, and prices of Yarns and Cottons have advanced. The chief business in Yarns was done on German account. The excitement in the Liverpool Cotton Market was in a great measure the cause of the improved feeling. Very little advance in price was obtained, but the tendency was upward. In Leeds, a lull is experienced in the Cloth trade, most of the large buyers having purchased freely for the Fall (both domestic and foreign) trade. The manufacturers continue in good employment, and prices of woollen and yarn goods are alike steady. In Nottingham there was a fair enquiry for hosiery yarns, and prices were about the same as heretofore.

GROCERIES.

London Market.—Sugars have been very firm, and prices have been fully maintained; by latest advices, we note an advance. Tea has sold freely at full prices. Coffee stocks are light, and prices very firm.

PRODUCE.

The weather generally continues of a most treacherous character, anything but propitious to the harvesting of grain—general complaints of sprouting and mildew; so that neither good yield nor quality are expected. Lately, from the Continent we have heard the same reports, but they must be received *cum grano salis*. It would be very unwise to speculate on the rather doleful accounts given by the *Mark Lane Express* and the *Times*. There is no doubt but that present prices will be fully maintained; the only question is, whether, after the vast accumulation of grain in the West is brought forward, prices will advance; indeed we certainly consider they will not. In France, the rapid bringing forward of the Wheat crop, in the chief wheat-growing districts, has killed the previous buoyancy of the markets, and prices have slightly receded. In Belgium the harvesting is nearly completed, and the crop of Wheat is not considered more than three-fourths of a good harvest.

Germany.—Our Hamburg advices state that, in the North, the harvesting was in full operation, and, by all advices, the Wheat crop would yield a fair average—the quality, partly fine and partly harsh, owing to excessive heat; the weight mostly fair. We have no later news from the Black Sea.

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

LITTLE movement in Produce can be noted this week, nor can much activity be looked for till the Fall crops come more generally into market, and more tonnage, with lower freight, are available. The high prices and general buoyancy of Provisions in Britain have maintained an active competition for the leading articles here, and considerable business has been done in Butter and Cheese for export at a high range of prices.

FLOUR.—Little change can be noted in the general features of the market since our last. Arrivals continue light, and the demand very limited. Latest British advices, being more favourable, have partially reassured holders, who show less anxiety to sell, but intending purchasers hold off for more definite advices before operating beyond their immediate wants, as while firmness is expected to continue till the crops come more generally on the market, the impression is general that, failing a decided advance in Britain, prices will decline as soon as supplies exceed the local requirements. The enquiry for the higher grades has perceptibly abated, owing to the relatively high prices obtained as compared with recent sales in the American markets. Superior Extra is offered at \$7 to \$7.25, and Extra \$6.40 to \$6.50, without inducing much attention. Fancy is in equally restricted demand, only finding buyers to a small extent at quotations. Transactions in Supers have been mostly in single hundreds or broken parcels for city use. There is still a deficiency of strictly choice Canada Super for sponging, and the few brands suited to that use bring extreme rates, but many brands formerly in favour have for a time been let down in quality, and now only rank among ordinary samples; \$5.00 to \$5.40 may be given as the range, covering all descriptions; No. 2 and Fine have been more enquired for, and the supply being small, satisfactory prices have been secured for any offered. The lower grades are neglected, and quotations of such are nominal. *Bag Flour*.—The supply and demand, which are both limited, have been pretty equally balanced, and no change in value can be noted; most of the offerings are deficient in the important essential of strength, and the few parcels of such offer-

ed have the decided preference over the general average.

WHEAT.—Arrivals are small, and the quantity in stock is light. Few transactions can be noted, as buyers and sellers are somewhat apart in their views. The asking price of Western is \$1.07 to \$1.10, and of U. C. Spring \$1.10 to \$1.12½. No White Winter in stock.

PEASE.—A few transactions have taken place, mostly for forward delivery, at rates not permitted to transpire; recognized rates are 75c. to 50c. per 60 lbs.

BARLEY.—Sales to a limited extent have been made at 67c. to 68c. per 48 lbs.

PORK.—The stock of Mess is gradually working into consumption at \$23 to \$24. Of other kinds there is no supply, and during the course of next month a limited quantity of Prime will be needed at high comparative prices, for the shipping then expected.

BUTTER.—The demand during the week has been very active, and for primo parcels very full rates have been paid. Good to fine may be quoted at 19 to 20 cents; and for strictly choice, still higher prices have been secured.

Shipments from this port to Britain continue to be liberal, and when the bulk of them are placed on the market, it remains to be seen what the effect on prices will be; up to the present, the receipts here have not exceeded the requirements of the trade. That there has hitherto been a lighter production of the article than usual is certain, but it is also pretty generally admitted that large quantities are held back in New York State, which sooner or later must find a market. If the present high range of prices do not bring it out as soon as the weather is cool enough to allow it to travel in safety, and when there is a demand for both Britain, California, and the Southern States, it is to be feared there will be a repetition of last year's experience—of Butter being forced upon the market at a time when selling was impossible, and completely breaking down both their own and our markets, already weakened by want of demand and heavy stocks.

Most holders in Canada have pursued a wiser course, sending their Butter to market while the demand has been active, and realizing gradually advancing prices. Should any be holding back here, and refusing the handsome rates now ruling, they will meet with little sympathy if they sustain loss by a fall.

LARD.—There is a good deal of enquiry, but the stock is run out.

CHEESE is in moderate demand for good factory; and, with all other articles of provisions at so high a figure, it seems probable that somewhere about present prices will be maintained during the season.

TALLOW has somewhat advanced, owing to an improved feeling in Britain and the West.

ASHES.—Pots have slightly rallied from the extreme depression, and are now saleable at \$5.15 to \$5.17½ for firsts and inferiors. Pearls quiet, at about \$5.32½—the market closing steady, but without animation. Any improvement is the result of temporary deficiency; British advices continuing very much depressed.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

	Average Prices on						Highest Price %	Average for week.	Corresp't last week 1864.
	Friday Sept. 1	Satur. 2	Monday 3	Tuesday 4	Wednesday 5	Thursday 6			
Flour, Superior Ext. 9	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.50	7.25	4.75	
Extra	6.87½	6.87½	6.87½	6.87½	6.75	7.00	6.83½	4.55	
Fancy	5.75	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.25	5.96	4.34½	
Superfine	5.37½	5.37½	5.37½	5.37½	5.20	5.50	5.25	4.17½	
No. 2	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.80	4.85	4.78	3.90	
Fine	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.40	4.30	3.55	
Bag Flour, 112 lbs.	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.20	3.10	2.42½	
Oatmeal, bbl 200 lbs.	4.62½	4.62½	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.70	4.61	4.97½	
Wheat . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1.11	..	1.11	..
Peas . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barley	0.67½	0.67½	..	..	..	..	0.67½	..
Oats . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Custom House Returns.

We give receipts at the Custom House for week ending 7th Sept.

DATE.	1864.	1865.
September 1st	\$32,266.08	\$13,196.76
" 2	6,862.74	7,086.64
" 4	5,619.05	12,499.16
" 5	51,022.08	29,094.90
" 6	24,178.54	23,892.15
" 7	150,462.79	17,771.62
1st Jan. to 31st August..	\$269,912.28	\$103,541.23
	2769,363.61	2001,675.18
Total duties to 7 Sept.	\$3039,275.89	\$2105,216.41

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JOHN W. HOLCOMB,

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THOS. SWINYARD,
General Manager, Great Western Railway.
June 15, 1865.

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HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU and
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from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs,
arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense,
little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no
exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant
and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury, in
curing these unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
in all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing
in male or female, from whatever cause originating,
and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in
its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and more
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be the attack of the above diseases, it is sure to affect
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from these sources.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no
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TRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, and
Juniper Berries, selected with great care, and pre-
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Chemist of sixteen years' experience, in the city of
Philadelphia, and now prescribed by the most eminent
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Montreal, January, 1865.

Published by W. B. CORDIER & Co., every Friday,—
Office, St. Nicholas street. Post Office address,
Drawer 401, Montreal. Printed by JOHN LOVELL.