

REPORT
ON THE
TRADE AND COMMERCE
OF
MONTREAL FOR 1864;

INCLUDING
SEVERAL PRELIMINARY REPORTS
ON THE
PROGRESS AND LOCAL ADVANTAGES OF THE CITY, &c., &c.

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

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

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PETER REDPATH, Esq., *President,*

And the COUNCIL of the Board of Trade ;

AND

ROBERT ESDAILE, Esq., *President,*

*And the COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT of the Corn Exchange
Association :—*

GENTLEMEN,

Herewith is submitted my Report on the Trade and Commerce
Montreal for the year 1864;—with Preliminary Reports on the Progress
of Local Facilities of the City,—the Grain Trade of North America,—some
Statistics of the British North American Provinces,—statements respecting the
Operation of the Reciprocity Treaty, &c.

Rendering my grateful acknowledgements to those who have so kindly
furnished information used in the following pages,—and in the hope that this
little chronicle, to some extent, the commercial progress of Montreal, may meet
your approbation,—

I remain, GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient servant,

WM. J. PATTERSON,

Secretary.

MONTREAL, April 10th, 1865.

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PRELIMINARY REPORTS.

PROGRESS OF MONTREAL.

It has been the aim of the Compiler of the following pages to render them interesting to all engaged in Commercial and Manufacturing pursuits in this city, as well as to those residing elsewhere. There were several topics which could not be appropriately classified in the body of the Report; it was therefore decided to follow the method adopted in the one for 1863, namely, to give them in prefatory form,—thus bringing the matters more directly before the mercantile community and the general reader. This course seemed necessary, also, in the absence of a more comprehensive and systematic statement regarding Montreal as it is to-day; *some old figures* respecting the city and trade of the St. Lawrence having lately been reproduced in a trans-Atlantic publication,—doubtless because more recent statistics were not at hand.

POPULATION.

The Census of 1851 showed the population of Montreal to be 57,715; the returns of 1861 gave 91,159 for the nine wards into which the city is divided, and 10,433 for continuation of suburbs,—total, 101,602. The increase in the city proper, during ten years, was 33,454, or 58 per cent. It is believed, that the *ratio* of annual increase, since 1861, has been greater than in any preceding year, and that the population is now over 120,000. The soldiers in garrison, not included in these figures, are:—Officers, 180; Rank-and-file, 3,054. It is suggested, that the City Council should cause a Census to be taken during the present or next year; which, if continued decennially, would, by alternating with the Provincial Census, show the *actual* population once in five years, instead of once in ten years, as at present.

PRELIMINARY REPORTS.

NEW BUILDINGS, STREETS, &c.

The number of new buildings, of all descriptions, erected within the city limits, during the past nine years, is 5,033. The numbers in each year were:—

In 1856.....543	In 1859.....533	In 1862.....730
In 1857.....376	In 1860.....730	In 1863.....1,019
In 1858.....292	In 1861.....1,019	

These figures, however, enable the reader to form but a partial estimate of the value and extent of the public improvements which are in progress. For example, the City Surveyor showed, in his Report for year ending 31st January, 1864, that,—besides new streets made and others extended or widened, at great expense to the City Corporation,—3,368 linear yards of brick-sewers, and 3,227 yards of wooden box sewers (both kinds of 24 inches inside diameter), had been laid. There were 4,378 linear yards of brick sewer laid in the succeeding year. The nature of the improvements commenced in the year ending 31st January, 1865, will be exemplified by the fact, that the work of widening Notre Dame Street has been rapidly progressing; the expense to the City Corporation of this very much-needed improvement, as determined by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, being \$287,734,—besides considerable sums paid on previous occasions. The amount of money expended by the city was incorporated in 1840. The amount of money expended by the Road Department, since that time, is shown to be as follows:—

In 1841-'42 \$205,690	In 1848.... \$26,950	In 1855.... \$20,364	In 1860.... \$21,603
In 1843.... 58,904	In 1849.... 14,054	In 1856.... 32,279	In 1861.... 188,034
In 1844.... 61,616	In 1850.... 10,631	In 1857.... 23,632	In 1862.... 168,559
In 1845.... 59,727	In 1851.... 12,238	In 1858.... 20,616	In 1863.... 184,165
In 1846.... 24,097	In 1852.... 20,235	In 1859.... 31,422	In 1864.... 222,624
In 1847.... 41,925	In 1853.... 19,456	In 1860.... 30,119	TOTAL... \$1,734,593

VALUE OF REAL ESTATE,—(CITY REVENUE.

The aggregate values of Real Estate within the city limits, as per assessment rolls of past six years, were:—

	Assessed Value.	Gross Revenue of the City.
1859.....	\$26,812,290	\$248,252
1860.....	27,649,550	260,323
1861.....	28,976,270	268,329
1862.....	29,857,480	261,303
1863.....	34,832,930	278,372
1864.....	36,573,028	282,417

The revenue figures for 1859 to 1863 inclusive, were taken from a statement made by the Mayor in Spring of last year. The gross revenue set down for 1864, includes,—Assessments, \$230,431.70c.; Duty on Business, \$95,187.85c.; Water Rents, \$210,820.72c.

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A portion of the large increase in assessed value, in 1863, is explained by the circumstance, that certain valuable properties, exempt from assessment, were placed upon the roll for the first time:

MUNICIPAL TELEGRAPH.

The Fire, Water, and Police departments of the City Government are thoroughly connected by Kennard & Co.'s Fire-Alarm and Police Telegraph, completed at an expense of \$20,000, and which was brought into operation on the 19th January, 1863. The Central Police Station is thus in constant communication with all the other stations throughout the city, enabling the Chief instantly to concentrate his forces in any case of emergency. By the same agency, the Superintendent of the Water Works can communicate with the attendants at the wheel-house, at the work-shops, or at the reservoirs.

For facilitating the movements of the Fire Department, Montreal is divided into four districts. There are sixty-four signal-boxes placed throughout the city, at comparatively short distances apart; an alarm (giving the number of the station) is sounded on a church-bell, in each district, and tapped in every signal-box throughout the city, generally within a minute of the time when the intelligence was first communicated. The Fire Brigade can, therefore, go almost direct to the place where the fire has occurred. There are 527 public fire-hydrants, located at from 300 to 600 yards apart, each capable of supplying two streams of water with the force of jets from steam fire-engines.

Two years' experience with the fire-alarm telegraph has given a sense of security to the public, and disarmed opposition that had been made to its adoption; and it seems now to be demonstrated, that the occurrence of such conflagrations as have in times past devastated large portions of the city is rendered almost impossible. No wooden dwellings are now allowed to be built within the city limits.

CITY WATER WORKS.

The city is abundantly supplied with water, brought from the River St. Lawrence, at a point beyond the Lachine Rapids, to the wheel-house by an aqueduct. The pumping machinery has hitherto been driven by two breast-wheels, which raised 3,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. A new and

* In a number of copies of the Report printed last year, it was said that the unassessed property belonging to Religious Orders. That statement was, however, corrected by noting the approximate values of properties yielding no revenue to the Corporation, as follows:—

Property belonging to Religious Institutes or Orders	\$1,284,500
Property belonging to the City	760,394
Property belonging to the Provincial Government.....	665,800
Property belonging to the Military Government.....	223,860

\$2,934,494

This sum, deducted from the amount placed opposite 1863, leaves \$31,898,436 as the assessed value of all other property,—showing the increase to have been much larger in that year than in any of the preceding four.

powerful turbine wheel has been erected, calculated to raise 2,000,000 gallons thus nearly doubling the daily supply—this wheel will raise water enough in winter for the entire city supply.

These works force the water up into reservoir situated at Market Street at a height of 200 feet above the level of low water in the river, having a capacity of 15,000,000 gallons. The enlargement of these reservoirs by which the capacity will be increased to 30,000,000 gallons. There is also a reservoir at Coteau Barron, about 130 feet above the water level of the river, which contains 4,000,000 gallons. In view of the increase of population, it may at no distant day be necessary to make further additions to the service; and doubtless any new project of that kind will have a much larger scope than has been contemplated.

The water is distributed to all parts of the city through about 84 miles of pipes. Besides the fire-hydrants before mentioned, several have been erected for private individuals, making the whole number over 550. Water is now supplied to nearly 14,000 dwellings; in 1864, water-rents were paid for 2,225 stores, 343 hotels and taverns, 164 factories, and 235 steam-engines. The aggregate consumption in 1863 was 1,466,253,333 gallons; in 1864, the quantity was 1,487,021,400 gallons, or an increase of rather less than 1½ per cent.

	1862	1863	1864
Daily average consumption.....	2,624,667	2,003,127	2,461,699
Monthly average consumption.....	78,739,913	60,093,843	73,850,979

The consumption for 1864 included 15,283,000 gallons used for watering the streets, and 1,029,000 for docks, cleaning sewers, &c.

The annual income from the Water Works, during past seven years was—

Collected in 1858.....	\$47,142	Collected in 1861.....	\$131,000
Collected in 1859.....	50,337	Collected in 1862.....	202,300
Collected in 1860.....	59,567	Collected in 1863.....	295,200
Collected in 1861.....	149,184		

CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY.

The "City Passenger Railway Company" was established four years ago and their cars have been running more than two years and a half. The Report of the Directors in 1862 showed that the first three months earnings amounted to \$17,933,—number of passengers carried, 509,193. The business of the next two years resulted as follows—

	Passengers Carried	Revenue
Year ending September 30, 1863.....	1,066,843	\$61,763
Year ending September 30, 1864.....	1,485,125	72,120

The number in which this year preceding paid. The revenue amounted to \$ of the line is 22; number of \$240,000.

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The present Lachine to the fall of 42 feet, third lock, a mile off, at Cote St. canal at bottom area, 1,000 square

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The number of passengers carried affords good evidence of the estimation in which this railway is held by the community,—the increase in 1864 over the year preceding being nearly 40 per cent. An annual dividend of 12 per cent. is paid. The running expenses of the road, according to the last annual report, amounted to \$44,975,—the item for fodder being \$15,364. The entire length of the line is within a fraction of 11 miles; number of cars (besides sleighs), 22; number of horses employed, 164. The paid-up capital of the Company is \$240,000.

THE WATER-POWER OF MONTREAL.

No city in the world, probably, is more favorably situated for manufacturing purposes than Montreal. It is located on the River St. Lawrence, near the foot of the Lachine Rapids, where the whole volume of water has a fall of nearly 40 feet within the space of a mile,—which, it has been calculated, could be made available to the extent of *four-and-a-half millions of horses' power*.

The present enlarged canal was opened for traffic in 1846. It extends from Lachine to the city, a distance of eight-and-a-half miles, overcoming in its course a fall of 42 feet,—there being two lift-locks, of 13 feet each, at the lower end; a third lock, a mile distant, at St. Gabriel; and a fourth, about two miles further off, at Cote St. Paul,—each of these with a lift of 8 feet. The width of the canal at bottom is 80 feet; slope of sides, 2 to 1; depth, 10 feet; cross-sectional area, 1,000 square feet.

1. *Power at Basin No. 2.*—Soon after the opening, several of the Montreal merchants pointed out the propriety of applying the power the canal was capable of furnishing to manufacturing purposes; and, by and by, 19 hydraulic lots were laid off on the south side of Basin No. 2, in close proximity to the harbor, with an aggregate power equal to 65 run of stones,—of which, 60 are in operation. The power here referred to moves the machinery of the following establishments:—Three flouring-mills, capable of grinding 1,250 barrels of flour per day; four elevators, with storage capacity for 540,000 bushels of grain and 24,000 barrels of flour; besides a grain-drying establishment and elevator, with capacity for 60,000 bushels of grain. There are also,—one dry-dock, two than during, three nail and spike factories, two rolling-mills, one saw-mill, one craft in had plaster mill, and one machine-shop. When under full head-way, they are said to consume 2,053 cubic feet of water per second; representing a power of about 3,563 horses, or $59\frac{1}{2}$ h. p. for each run of stones. The difference in level between the surface of the water in Basin No. 2 and summer-level in the harbor is about 26 feet; but this is not all practically available, owing to high water in the river during the greater part of the year, and partly to the fact, that some of the water-wheels are not placed so as to command the entire power. The lowest working-level would perhaps be 20 feet. With this uniform fall and the same amount of water (2,053 cubic feet per second), it is believed

the motor would be increased to 4,653 horses, or a gain of 1,090 h. p., representing about 18 run of stones additional,—this, too, without increasing the current in the canal.

2. *Power at St. Gabriel Lock.*—The water-power at St. Gabriel Lock was originally leased by the Government to a Company, who constructed the requisite head and tail races, sub-letting to various parties; and there is now at that point 21 manufacturing establishments, giving employment to mechanics and others, whose dwellings constitute one of the most flourishing suburbs of Montreal. The works referred to are as follows:—Two flouring-mills and stones, capable of grinding 310 barrels of flour per day, with storage capacity for 114,000 bushels of grain and 5,500 barrels of flour; three saw-mills, one dry-dock, two foundries and finishing shops, one cotton-factory; one machine-shop, bolt and nut factory; one nail-factory, one rubber-factory, one woollen-factory, one agricultural-implement and two furniture factories, one saw-factory, one axe-factory, one cordage-factory and plaster-mill, one tannery and glove-factory, and two door and sash factories. The power required for these operations is 1,061 h. p., equal to about 88 run of stones, employing 1,248 cubic feet of water per second. If all the surplus water passing through the canal (that is, 2,053 cubic feet per second, before referred to as used for the works at Basin No. 2) were brought into operation at the St. Gabriel Lock, there would be an available force equal to 1,745 h. p., or about 145 run of stones, without augmenting the current in the canal. It would seem, therefore, that a power equal to about 684 h. p. disappears at the Government sluices.

3. *Power at Cote St. Paul Lock.*—Twenty hydraulic lots have been laid off at Cote St. Paul Lock,—the available power being about equal to that at St. Gabriel; only one-half of it, however, is in use. The works at this point are:—Two flouring-mills, capable of grinding 460 barrels of flour per day, with stores and elevators having storage capacity for 105,000 bushels of grain and 6,000 barrels of flour; one axe-factory, one shovel-factory, one scythe-factory, one nail-factory, an auger-factory, a door factory, a sleigh-bell factory, one large saw-mill, and one cooperage with saw-mill attached.

Summary.—It thus appears that the water-power in actual use is:—

In the City (Basin No. 2).....	3,563 h. p.
At St. Gabriel	1,061 h. p.
At Cote St. Paul.....	about 500 h. p.
Total.....	5,124 h. p.

But if the *entire* power could be made available at the different points, the result would be:—

In the City (Basin No. 2).....	4,653 h. p.
At St. Gabriel	1,745 h. p.
At Cote St. Paul	1,745 h. p.
Total.....	8,143 h. p.

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The rents at present collected by the Government for the water-power here referred to, amount to the following :—

For power at Basin No. 2.....	\$7,246 per annum.
For power at St. Gabriel	1,680 per annum.
For power at Cote St. Paul	1,601 per annum.

Total.....\$10,527 per annum.

The revenue accruing from such an increase of power may be thus expressed :—As 5,124 h. p. : \$10,527 : : 8,143 h. p. : \$16,729, which is equal to an increase of 59 per cent.

Power at the Tail-Race.—There is a small amount of power at the tail-race from the wheel-house of the Water Works,—about 60 h. p. in summer and 40 h. p. in winter. This will doubtless be reserved by the Corporation for pumping purposes.

Development of Water-Power.—Extensive as is the water-power on the Lachine Canal, it appears small, when contrasted with the immense development of power which forms a leading feature in the Point St. Charles-Dock scheme. The proposed canal in that project is to be 300 feet wide on bottom, and 14 feet deep. The water is calculated to move with a velocity of about two miles an hour,—passing, near the present wheel-house, a lock of 12 feet lift, and emptying into the contemplated system of docks in the harbor, 22 feet average above the summer level of the river; the power thus furnished, including that at both points, amounting to 50,618 h. p. This force would yield an average of 229 h. p. for each of 221 manufacturing establishments,—suggesting a far greater extension of industrial enterprise than can be readily appreciated, involving a large addition to the city, and an increase of the population by thousands upon thousands.

Calculating the value of this power on the basis of the rent paid by some sub-lessees at St. Gabriel Lock, namely, \$83.25c. per annum per run of stones, or 12 h. p., the yearly revenue would amount to \$351,148, representing a capital of \$5,016,400 at 7 per cent.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The number of ocean vessels visiting the Port of Montreal in 1864 was less than during each of the three preceding years. The largest number of sea-going craft in harbor at one time in 1864 was 32; against 86 in 1863; 78 in 1862; and 117 in 1861; while the largest number of inland craft at the wharves at one time, during each of these years, was 220, 197, 164, and 196 respectively.

The Harbor Commissioners have commenced a further addition to the wharf-accommodation, near the entrance of the Lachine Canal; of which, the Commissioner of Public Works says, in a recent Report :—

“This new wharf, together with the basin formed by the dredging, appears to be designed in connection with the plan of a large dock, which is to form a new entrance to the canal. The wharf, however, is available without reference to the proposed dock. The scheme is on a large scale, embracing berths for ocean shipping and lake craft, railway depots, warehouses, and general wharfage.

PRELIMINARY REPORTS.

"These new works are of the greatest interest to the Department, not only because they occupy precisely the ground where it had been already proposed to build new locks on the enlargement of the canal, but because the question of a proper terminus to our inland navigation is one of the highest importance to the commerce of the country.

"The great consideration of such a terminus is, that ocean vessels, lake boats, railway carriages, elevating warehouses, flouring mills, and general wharfage, should all be in convenient communication with each other. To the proprietors of vessels, facilities for loading and unloading, insuring celerity and despatch, are even of greater importance than the mere reduction or the entire removal of tolls."

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AT PORT OF MONTREAL.

The progress of the export and import trade of Montreal, since it was constituted a Port of Entry, is shown in the following table:—

YEAR.	SEA-GOING VESSELS.		VALUE OF EXPORTS.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.	YEAR.	SEA-GOING VESSELS.		VALUE OF EXPORTS.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.
	No.	Tonnage.				No.	Tonnage.		
1833..	133	30,769	1,691,360	\$	1849..	144	37,425	1,935,592	\$
1834..	89	20,259	800,076	\$	1850..	211	46,156	1,744,772	\$
1835..	108	22,873	1,080,808	\$	1851..	231	55,660	2,319,228	\$
1836..	98	22,289	1,209,192	\$	1852..	184	45,439	2,727,464	\$
1837..	91	22,668	989,916	\$	1853..	245	59,500	2,983,044	\$
1838..	65	14,441	872,079	\$	1854..	253	70,740	1,833,640	\$
1839..	110	24,311	966,936	\$	1855..	199	48,139	1,910,844	\$
1840..	137	31,266	1,677,124	\$	1856..	232	69,962	3,815,564	\$
1841..	208	50,277	2,737,772	\$	1857..	209	65,712	2,917,340	\$
1842..	172	43,156	1,714,644	\$	1858..	191	70,183	3,042,940	\$
1843..	151	35,682	1,512,192	\$	1859..	193	85,319	3,044,762	\$
1844..	207	49,635	2,992,076	\$	1860..	259	121,599	6,020,715	\$
1845..	210	51,848	2,777,096	\$	1861..	574	261,793	10,415,738	\$
1846..	219	55,566	2,617,220	\$	1862..	571	265,243	8,765,594	\$
1847..	234	63,381	3,363,668	\$	1863..	504	209,224	7,557,799	\$
1848..	162	41,811	1,542,316	\$	1864..	378	161,901	5,654,186	\$
			6,829,736	\$				25,651,738	\$

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

CLASS OF GOODS.	1864	1863	1862	1861
Paying specific duties.....	\$ 39,796	\$ 43,016	\$ 17,100	\$ 6,974
Paying specific and <i>ad val.</i> duties	3,713,277	2,814,722	1,606,498	62,062
Paying 30 per cent. " "	135,626	201,996	249,668	267,286
Paying 25 " " "	80,953	53,512	99,985	541,429
Paying 20 " " "	13,504,008	8,698,327	8,099,139	9,439,834
Paying 15 " " "	647	447	537,490	1,641,036
Paying 10 " " "	1,595,857	1,235,864	2,233,243	1,127,449
Free Goods, Coin and Bullion..	1,448,013	949,989	1,638,818	.....
Other Free Goods.....	5,133,561	4,844,012	6,047,952	3,728,091
TOTALS.....	25,651,738	18,841,885	20,529,893	16,814,161

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Tables showing the quantities and values of the various articles in detail, imported and exported at Montreal, during the years 1863 and 1864, are given in the following general report, under the caption "Unclassed Returns,"—see pages 106 to 113.

The value of articles, the growth or manufacture of Canada, exported from Montreal in 1864, as recorded at the Custom-House, was \$5,654,186,—distributed as follows:—

ARTICLES.	To Great Britain.	To British N'rth America.	To British West Indies.	To United States	To other Countries.
Produce of the Mines	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Do. Fisheries..	.....	368	.....	8,196	13,128
Do. Forest ....	.....	.....	.....	787	.....
Animals and their Product	908,283	960	1,300	139,266	1,292
Agricultural Products....	1,051,390	56,575	.....	371,814	30,670
Manufactures.....	1,997,219	282,662	.....	292,996	12,197
Coin and Bullion	251,533	34,015	2,261	59,900	1,687
Other articles .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	114,800	4,922	.....	15,965	.....
TOTALS for 1864....	4,323,225	379,502	3,561	888,924	58,974
TOTALS for 1863....	5,961,809	329,454	29,684	1,221,493	15,359
TOTALS for 1862....	7,343,936	300,956	.....	1,098,375	30,327
TOTALS for 1861....	9,333,442	399,003	.....	678,265	5,028

The clearances at the Custom-House show that the value of Flour the product of the United States, shipped sea-ward *via* the River St. Lawrence in 1864, was \$21,975, the quantity being 5,460 barrels,—equal to $1\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the Flour shipped in sea-going vessels, or $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the exports in that year to all parts. The ratios in 1863 were:—Value, \$90,793; quantity, 20,470 barrels,—equal to 4 per cent. of Flour shipped in sea-going vessels, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of total Flour exported.

The value of Wheat grown in the United States, and shipped *via* the River St. Lawrence in 1864, was \$1,711,985, representing 1,813,287 bushels,—equal to $43\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the total receipts of Wheat at Montreal in that year; or $77\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. of the shipments of that cereal *via* the River St. Lawrence; or $75\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. of the entire exports in that year. The ratios in 1863 were:—Value, \$2,367,218; quantity, 2,338,464 bushels,—equal to $42\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total receipts in that year; or $62\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the shipments *via* the River St. Lawrence; or $61\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the Wheat exported to all parts.

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16,848,540
11,584,072
15,690,340
15,479,453
16,814,161
20,529,893
18,841,885
25,651,738

our years

1861

\$
6,974
62,062
267,286
541,429
439,834
641,036
127,449
.....
728,091

814,161

The increase in Customs' duties collected at the Port of Montreal during the past seven years is shown by the subjoined statement:—

YEAR.	Total Value of Imports.	Total Value of Dutiable Goods.	Amount of Duty Paid.
	\$	\$	\$
1858	11,584,072	9,698,191	1,673,503
1859	15,690,340	12,025,690	2,335,190
1860	15,479,453	12,305,910	2,452,249
1861	16,814,161	12,459,496	2,391,820
1862	20,529,893	12,492,741	2,490,025
1863	18,841,485	12,803,793	2,988,621
1864	25,651,738	19,070,164	3,963,992

The increase in duties collected in 1864 over 1863, was 32 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.; and these figures make it appear that this Port produced a revenue to Government in 1864, equal to 29 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the entire Customs' revenue of the five British North American Provinces in 1863.

An important explanation must be made here, namely, that the imports and exports of Montreal, as given in the foregoing tables, are *exclusively* those entered at the Montreal Custom-House. Quantities of goods are also entered inward and outward, specially for or from this city, at the ports of St. Johns and Coaticook,—the exact figures not being easily ascertained, no account could be taken of them. The table in the next paragraph, however, affords a tolerably accurate view of the proportion of Montreal trade to that of all Canada with the United States.

TRADE OF MONTREAL, COMPARED WITH THAT OF CANADA.

In the section of this preliminary report which refers to the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty, there are statements of the import and export trade of Canada with the United States for a period of years. The following table (collated from returns furnished by the Collectors of Customs at Montreal, St. Johns, and Coaticook,) shows the relative proportions of the trade of this city to that of the whole Province:—

CALENDAR YEARS.	IMPORTATIONS.				EXPORTATIONS.	
	Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	TOTAL	Per-centage of Total Provincial Imports.	Dutiable and Free.	Per-centage of Total Provincial Exports.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	
1856....	3,263,447	2,933,077	6,196,524	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,738,342	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
1857....	2,867,451	2,761,786	5,629,237	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,699,386	28
1858....	2,714,393	2,199,917	4,914,310	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,199,917	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
1859....	3,090,656	3,079,660	6,170,316	35	4,180,217	30
1860....	2,907,350	2,934,892	5,842,242	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,013,418	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
1861....	2,368,785	2,745,565	5,114,350	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,820,846	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
1862....	1,740,732	4,022,729	5,763,461	23	3,699,129	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
1863....	1,279,756	4,700,856	5,980,612	26	5,159,121	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
1864 $\frac{1}{2}$ -yr	622,856	2,381,064	3,303,920	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,066,286	26 $\frac{1}{2}$

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The mean of the first per-centage column in this table shows that the import trade of Montreal from the United States, during eight years and a half, was 29 per cent. of the importations by the whole of Canada from that country; while the mean of the second per-centage column shows the exportations from this city to the United States to have been 24 per cent. of the entire export trade of the Province with that Republic.

INLAND PRODUCE-CARRYING TRADE.

There is nothing to be added to the remarks made at page 7 of the Report for 1863, respecting the capacity of the various craft employed in the carrying-trade between Montreal and ports on the Upper St. Lawrence and Lakes. The average number of trips made by barges between Kingston and Montreal, in 1864, was six. It is worthy of remark, however, that a large portion of the Grain from the Upper Lakes, destined for Kingston and Montreal, during the season of navigation in that year, was transhipped at Port Colborne, thence *via* the Welland Railway to Port Dalhousie, and there re-shipped eastward by sailing-vessels. This is said to have been owing to prevalent low freights, payable in United-States' currency,—the tolls and other expenses connected with canalling amounting to more than the rates of freight charged by the Welland Railroad Company.

Montreal during

Amount of Duty Paid.
\$
1,673,503
2,335,190
2,452,249
2,391,820
2,490,025
2,988,621
3,963,992

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CANADA.

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STATISTICS.

Per-centage of Total Provincial Exports.
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28
18½
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27½
19½
24½
25½
26½

GRAIN TRADE OF NORTH AMERICA.

While the figures in the body of the following Report show a decrease in the Produce-trade of Montreal during 1864, as contrasted with the preceding year,—proportionately large, if not larger, declines are noted in the imports and exports of other prominent places. But, that the reader may be able to judge for himself, a synopsis of the Grain-trade of the principal ports in the United States and Canada is given here :—

MONTREAL.

The receipts of Flour and Grain in this city during the past two years compare thus :—

	1863	1864	Differences between 1863 and 1864.
Flour, brls.,.....	1,193,286	858,795	Dec. 28½ ¢ ct.
Wheat, bu.,.....	5,509,143	4,194,217	Dec. 24½ "
Maize, bu.,.....	862,534	158,564	Dec. 81½ "
Peas, bu.,.....	669,265	357,207	Dec. 31½ "
Barley, bu.,.....	307,461	371,055	Inc. 20½ "
Oats, bu.,.....	403,972	232,797	Dec. 42½ "
Rye, bu.,.....	33,260	45,663	Inc. 37½ "

The whole shipments* compare thus :—

	1863	1864	Differences between 1863 and 1864.
Flour, brls.,.....	789,352	770,218	Dec. 2½ ¢ ct.
Wheat, bu.,.....	3,812,170	2,406,531	Dec. 36½ "
Maize, bu.,.....	653,548	21,947	Dec. 96½ "
Peas, bu.,.....	745,414	499,629	Dec. 33 "
Barley, bu.,.....	709,239	854,770	Inc. 20½ "
Oats, bu.,.....	3,086,835	3,437,810	Inc. 11½ "

* The reader is requested to note a mistake which has inadvertently occurred. In line 17 of page 52, the shipments of Flour from Montreal are stated to be 858,071 brls. instead of 770,218 brls.

The statements about receipts and shipments of Grain in Montreal, in the Report commencing on page 41, refer, with a single exception, to those of which record had been kept. In one instance, an approximate of Flour shipped is given,—namely, the quantities carried away in the market-steamers; and, in that instance, the figures are based upon statements procured from shippers,—hence the *apparent* decrease of only 2½ per cent. would have been 18 per cent. could the same estimate have been made for 1863.

Receipt

Flour, brls.,...
Wheat, bu.,...
Maize, bu.,...
Peas, bu.,...
Barley, bu.,...
Oats, bu.,...
Rye, bu.,...

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Peas, inc. 24
Rye, dec. 60

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Maize, bu.,...
Peas, bu.,...

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Wheat, bu.,...
Maize, bu.,...
Peas, bu.,...
Oats and Barley,

Receipts of Flour and Grain by Lachine Canal, in past three years, were :—

	1862	1863	1864	Differences between 1863 and 1864.
Flour, brls.,	772,381	735,182	468,868	Dec. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.
Wheat, bu.,.....	7,779,727	4,970,099	3,769,639	Dec. 24 "
Maize, bu.,	2,661,261	861,361	158,162	Dec. 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Peas, bu.,.....	524,872	651,658	345,247	Dec. 47 "
Barley, bu.,.....	225,054	273,525	174,730	Dec. 36 "
Oats, bu.,.....	93,598	352,721	170,356	Dec. 52 "
Rye, bu.,	81,029	32,232	44,667	Inc. 38 "

The differences in receipts during 1863, as compared with 1862, were:—
 Flour, dec. 5 per cent.; Wheat, dec. 36 per cent.; Maize, dec. 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.;
 Peas, inc. 24 per cent.; Barley, inc. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; Oats, inc. 277 per cent.;
 Rye, dec. 60 per cent.

Shipments in sea-going vessels *via* St. Lawrence River compare thus :—

	1862	1863	1864	Differences between 1863 and 1864.
Flour, brls.,.....	597,477	526,155	345,410	Dec. 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.
Wheat, bu.,.....	6,500,796	3,741,146	2,329,687	Dec. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Maize, bu.,	1,774,546	638,281	259	Dec. 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Peas, bu.,.....	711,192	719,216	441,789	Dec. 38 "

The decrease in 1863, as compared with 1862, was:—Flour, 12 per cent.;
 Wheat, 42 per cent.; Maize, 64 per cent.

QUEBEC.

The exports of Flour and Grain from Quebec (including shipments to Free Ports), during the past two years, were as follows:—

	1863	1864	Differences between 1863 and 1864.
Flour, brls.,.....	107,852	106,138	Dec. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.
Wheat, bu.,.....	115,466	35,108	Dec. 69 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Maize, bu.,	676	478	Dec. 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Peas, bu.,.....	9,765	6,634	Dec. 32 "
Oats and Barley, bu.,.....	1,274	5,538	Inc. 334 "

PRELIMINARY REPORTS.

TORONTO.

The receipts of Flour and Grain at Toronto, as shown by returns from the Collector of Customs, compare as follows:—

	1863	1864	Differences between 1863 and 1864.
Flour, brls.,.....	3,423	2,888	Dec. 15½ Ψ ct.
Wheat, bu.,.....	50,476	17,732	Dec. 64½ "
Maize, bu.,.....	274,492	261,936	Dec. 4½ "
Peas, bu.,.....	79	220	.....
Barley, bu.,.....	41,980	40,421	Dec. 3½ "
Oats, bu.,.....	30,981	100,579	Inc. 224 "

The shipments by Lake during the same years were:—

	1863	1864	Differences between 1863 and 1864.
Flour, brls., ...	38,656	38,263	Dec. 1 Ψ ct.
Wheat, bu.,.....	343,682	566,740	Inc. 65 "
Maize, bu.,.....	59,194	None.	Dec. 100 "
Peas, bu.,.....	46,284	93,227	Inc. 101 "
Barley, bu.,.....	376,761	439,325	Inc. 16½ "
Oats, bu.,.....	105,119	54,075	Dec. 48½ "

HAMILTON.

According to an official return, the shipments of Flour and Grain from the port of Hamilton, by Lake, during the past two years, were as follows:—

	1863	1864	Differences between 1863 and 1864.
Flour, brls.,.....	303,660	160,993	Dec. 47 Ψ ct.
Wheat, bu.,.....	442,497	86,712	Dec. 80½ "
Maize, bu.,.....	162,036	.....	Dec. 100 "
Peas, bu.,.....	192,419	88,965	Dec. 53½ "
Barley, bu.,.....	336,756	335,071	Dec. ½ "
Oats, bu.,.....	80,398	20,285	Dec. 74½ "
Rye, bu.,.....	7,119	.....	Dec. 100 "

NEW-YORK CITY.

Figures given by the *Merchants' Magazine*, show that the aggregate receipts of Flour and Grain in New York City during the past three years, were:—

	1862	1863	1864	Differences between 1863 and 1864.
Flour, brls.,.....	5,384,872	4,574,059	3,967,717	Dec. 13 Ψ ct.
Wheat, bu.,.....	29,280,629	17,937,856	13,453,135	Dec. 25 "
Maize, bu.,.....	18,548,799	14,243,599	7,164,895	Dec. 49½ "
Peas, bu.,.....	211,140	267,490	231,562	Dec. 13½ "
Barley, bu.,.....	1,865,615	2,143,485	2,544,891	Inc. 18½ "
Oats, bu.,.....	5,435,016	11,076,035	12,952,238	Inc. 17 "
Rye, bu.,.....	957,729	439,567	491,915	Inc. 12 "

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Pork, brls.,.....
Bacon, tons,.....
Hams, tons,.....
Shoulders, tons,.....
Butter, tons,.....
Cheese, tons,.....
Tallow, tons,.....
Lard, tons,.....
Lard Oil, galls.,.....

PRELIMINARY REPORTS.

The same Magazine also states the exports to all parts from New-York City, during the past three years, to have been :—

	1862	1863	1864	Differences between 1863 and 1864.
Flour, brls.,.....	2,961,518	2,532,799	1,921,433	Dec. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.
Wheat, bu.,.....	25,564,755	15,424,889	12,193,433	Dec. 21 " "
Maize, bu.,.....	12,020,848	7,533,431	846,831	Dec. 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Peas, bu.,.....	113,819	110,911	186,154	Inc. 68 " "
Barley, bu.,.....	42,061	52,439	150	Dec. 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Oats, bu.,.....	210,669	126,556	42,135	Dec. 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Rye, bu.,.....	1,104,549	416,369	588	Dec. 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "

The differences in 1863, as compared with 1862, were :—Flour, dec. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; Wheat, dec. 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; Maize, dec. 37 per cent. ; Barley, inc. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; Oats, dec. 40 per cent. ; Rye, dec. 62 per cent.

The shipments of Breadstuffs from the Port of New York to destinations in Europe, during the past three years, were :—

	1862	1863	1864	Differences between 1863 and 1864.
Flour, brls.,.....	1,948,238	1,238,632	672,535	Dec. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.
Wheat, bu.,.....	26,131,642	14,825,768	11,954,048	Dec. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Maize, bu.,.....	11,154,001	6,857,688	470,328	Dec. 93 " "
Rye, bu.,.....	886,889	373,976	None.	Dec. 100 " "

The decrease in 1863, as compared with 1862, was :—Flour, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; Wheat, 43 per cent. ; Maize, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; Rye, 58 per cent.

In further illustration of the decrease in business which has been experienced in 1864, the following comparative exports of Provisions, &c., from New York city are given :—

	1863	1864	Differences between 1863 and 1864.
Beef, trcs.,.....	77,014	61,121	Dec. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.
Pork, brls.,.....	46,945	31,148	Dec. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Bacon, tons,.....	69,316	34,064	Dec. 50 " "
Hams, tons,.....	4,466	5,059	Inc. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Shoulders, tons,.....	2,283	902	Dec. 63 " "
Butter, tons,.....	8,977	5,119	Dec. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Cheese, tons,.....	16,932	21,224	Inc. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Tallow, tons,.....	16,093	13,097	Dec. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Lard, tons,.....	43,188	14,212	Dec. 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Lard Oil, galls.,.....	769,650	81,271	Dec. 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "

PRELIMINARY REPORTS.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.

The aggregate shipments of Flour, Wheat, and Maize to European ports, from Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, during the past two years, were:—

	1863	1864	Differences between 1863 and 1864.
Flour, brls.,.....	173,876	117,959	Dec. 32½ $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.
Wheat, bu.,.....	562,920	464,760	Dec. 17½ "
Maize, bu.,.....	255,008	35,296	Dec. 86 "

A L B A N Y.

According to the Annual Reports of the State Auditor of New York, the quantities of Flour and Grain arriving at the Hudson River by the Canals, in the three past years, compare as follows:—

	1862	1863	1864	Differences between 1863 and 1864.
Flour, brls.,.....	1,826,509	1,628,982	1,198,051	Dec. 26½ $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.
Wheat, bu.,.....	32,667,866	22,350,533	15,916,729	Dec. 28½ "
Maize, bu.,.....	23,709,822	19,974,643	9,412,752	Dec. 52½ "
Peas, bu.,.....	243,999	396,299	380,307	Dec. 4 "
Barley, bu.,.....	2,562,659	3,263,792	3,166,265	Dec. 2½ "
Oats, bu.,.....	5,929,249	12,567,500	13,740,174	Inc. 1 "
Rye, bu.,.....	700,215	442,858	647,224	Inc. 46 "

The differences in 1863, as compared with 1862, were:—Flour, dec. 11 per cent.; Wheat, dec. 31½ per cent.; Maize, dec. 15½ per cent.; Peas, inc. 62½ per cent.; Barley, inc. 27 per cent.; Oats, inc. 112 per cent.; Rye, dec. 36½ per cent.

O G D E N S B U R G H.

The receipts of Breadstuffs at Ogdensburgh, during past three years, were:—

	1862	1863	1864	Differences between 1863 and 1864.
Flour, brls.,.....	576,394	475,465	390,244	Dec. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.
Wheat, bu.,.....	689,930	600,299	789,633	Inc. 31½ "
Maize, bu.,.....	1,120,176	1,057,299	421,915	Dec. 60 "
Other Grain	18,865	25,000	153,155	Inc. 512½ "

C A P E V I N C E N T.

Quantities of Flour and Grain received at Cape Vincent, in past three years:—

	1862	1863	1864	Differences between 1863 and 1864.
Flour, brls.,.....	48,576	24,236	18,619	Dec. 23 1-5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.
Wheat, bu.,.....	316,403	206,856	247,728	Inc. 19½ "
Maize, bu.,.....	249,369	81,698	7,163	Dec. 91½ "
Other Grain, bu.,.....	47,047	15,730	16,970	Inc. 8 "

Receipts

Flour, brls.,...
Wheat, bu.,...
Maize, bu.,...
Peas, bu.,...
Barley, bu.,...
Oats, bu.,...
Rye, bu.,.....

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Flour, brls.,...
Wheat, bu.,...
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Maize, bu.,...
Peas and Beans, b
Barley, bu.,...
Oats, bu.,...
Rye, bu.,.....

PRELIMINARY REPORTS.

OSWEGO.

Receipts of Flour and Grain at Oswego, during the past two years, were :—

	1863	1864	Differences between 1863 and 1864.
Flour, brls.,.....	115,292	51,650	Dec. 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.
Wheat, bu.,.....	8,785,425	5,675,773	Dec. 35 " "
Maize, bu.,.....	2,676,367	1,279,137	Dec. 50 " "
Peas, bu.,.....	260,840	221,751	Dec. 15 " "
Barley, bu.,.....	1,824,667	1,768,303	Dec. 3 " "
Oats, bu.,.....	433,147	791,920	Inc. 83 " "
Rye, bu.,.....	116,355	101,943	Dec. 12 " "

The quantities of Flour and Grain passing from Oswego, *via* the Canal, to the Hudson River, during the past three years, were as follows :—

	1862	1863	1864	Differences between 1863 and 1864
Flour, brls.,.....	499,833	374,593	263,672	Dec. 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.
Wheat, bu.,.....	7,408,513	6,051,611	3,129,648	Dec. 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Maize, bu.,.....	3,729,206	2,538,755	914,639	Dec. 64 " "
Peas, bu.,.....	181,822	262,153	222,761	Dec. 15 " "
Barley, bu.,.....	948,845	1,803,365	1,807,800	Inc. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Oats, bu.,.....	156,658	444,352	777,968	Inc. 75 " "
Rye, bu.,.....	113,969	99,733	98,384	Dec. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "

The decrease in 1863, as compared with 1862, was :—Flour, 25 per cent. ; Wheat, 18 per cent. ; and Maize, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ;—there being large increases in Peas, Barley, and Oats.

BUFFALO.

The following figures show the receipts of Flour and Grain, from the Western States and Canada, at Buffalo by Lake and Railway, exclusive of State Line and Buffalo and Niagara-Falls Railroad :—

	1862	1863	1864	Differences between 1863 and 1864.
Flour, brls.,.....	2,846,022	2,978,089	2,028,530	Dec. 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.
Wheat, bu.,.....	30,435,831	21,240,348	17,677,549	Dec. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Maize, bu.,.....	24,288,627	20,086,952	10,478,681	Dec. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Peas and Beans, bu.,.....	99,314	134,547	93,824	Dec. 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "
Barley, bu.,.....	423,124	641,449	465,057	Dec. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Oats, bu.,.....	2,624,923	7,322,187	11,682,637	Inc. 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Rye, bu.,.....	791,564	422,309	633,727	Inc. 50 " "

PRELIMINARY REPORTS.

The shipments from Buffalo, *via* New-York and Erie Canal, were:—

	1862	1863	1864	Differences between 1863 and 1864.
Flour, brls.,.....	451,814	409,792	126,820	Dec. 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.
Wheat, bu.,.....	27,751,786	19,404,308	16,138,386	Dec. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Maize, bu.,.....	22,487,185	18,980,442	9,757,022	Dec. 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Peas and Beans, bu.,.....	58,682	102,680	51,066	Dec. 50 "
Barley, bu.,.....	201,744	419,517	97,748	Dec. 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oats, bu.,.....	2,164,778	6,527,500	11,178,564	Inc. 71 "
Rye, bu.,.....	653,480	361,718	517,131	Inc. 43 "

Receipts

DUNKIRK.

Receipts of Flour, Wheat, Maize, &c., at Dunkirk, during the past three years, were:—

	1862	1863	1864	Differences between 1863 and 1864.
Flour, brls.,.....	1,095,365	620,230	467,575	Dec. 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.
Wheat, bu.,.....	112,061	86,905	81,977	Dec. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Maize, bu.,.....	149,654	191,035	42,453	Dec. 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Other Grain, bu.,.....	10,173	11,789	150	Dec. 91 "

The ship

TOLEDO.

Receipts of Flour and Grain at Toledo, during the past three years, were:—

	1862	1863	1864	Differences between 1863 and 1864.
Flour, brls.,.....	1,585,335	1,126,260	1,052,479	Dec. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.
Wheat, bu.,.....	9,827,629	6,194,130	6,907,243	Inc. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Maize, bu.,.....	3,813,709	1,705,096	1,035,222	Dec. 39 "
Rye and Barley, bu.,.....	107,506	62,137	110,838	Inc. 78 "
Oats, bu.,.....	234,759	733,796	441,417	Dec. 40 "

The shipm

Shipments from Toledo, during the past three years, were:—

	1862	1863	1864	Differences between 1863 and 1864.
Flour, brls.,.....	1,585,325	1,199,760	904,781	Dec. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.
Wheat, bu.,.....	9,827,629	6,414,952	6,302,265	Dec. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Maize, bu.,.....	3,813,709	1,820,997	964,678	Dec. 47 "
Oats, bu.,.....	.....	197,786	255,275	Inc. 30 "

Receipts of F

Flour, brls.,.....
Wheat, bu.,.....
Maize, bu.,.....
Rye and Barley, b
Oats, bu.,.....

PRELIMINARY REPORTS.

DETROIT.

Receipts of Flour and Grain at Detroit, during the past two years, were :—

		1863	1864	Differences between 1863 and 1864.
Dec. 69	Flour, brls.,.....	1,060,026	788,783	Dec. 25½
Dec. 16½	Wheat, bu.,.....	1,774,726	570,985	Dec. 67½
Dec. 48½	Maize, bu.,.....	338,295	198,342	Dec. 41
Dec. 50	Barley, bu.,.....	155,253	66,841	Dec. 57
Dec. 76½	Oats, bu.,.....	512,926	195,069	Dec. 62
Inc. 71	Rye, bu.,.....	13,344	8,112	Dec. 39
Inc. 43				

The shipments, during the past two years, were :—

		1863	1864	Differences between 1863 and 1864.
Dec. 24½	Flour, brls.,.....	1,033,150	761,515	Dec. 26½
Dec. 43	Wheat, bu.,.....	1,862,901	521,729	Dec. 72
Dec. 77½	Maize, bu.,.....	169,059	148,420	Dec. 12½
Dec. 91	Barley, bu.,.....	1,312	294	Dec. 77½
	Oats, bu.,.....	465,057	227,172	Dec. 51 1-6

MILWAUKEE.

Receipts of Flour and Grain at Milwaukee, during the past three years, were :—

		1862	1863	1864	Differences between 1863 and 1864.
Dec. 24½	Flour, brls.,.....	529,600	428,889	341,299	Dec. 20
Dec. 43	Wheat, bu.,.....	15,613,955	13,024,323	9,120,255	Dec. 30
Dec. 77½	Maize, bu.,.....	258,456	359,052	473,309	Inc. 32
Dec. 91	Rye and Barley, bu.,.....	296,573	369,019	287,490	Dec. 22
	Oats, bu.,.....	287,765	949,570	1,051,953	Inc. 10½

The shipments of Flour and Wheat, during past two years, were :—

		1863	1864	Differences between 1863 and 1864.
Dec. 6½	Flour, brls.,.....	590,340	409,004	Dec. 30½
Dec. 11½	Wheat, bu.,.....	12,654,950	8,843,163	Dec. 30
Dec. 39				
Dec. 78				
Dec. 40				

CHICAGO.

Receipts of Flour and Grain at Chicago, during the past three years, were :—

		1862	1863	1864	Differences between 1863 and 1864.
Dec. 24½	Flour, brls.,.....	1,663,391	1,474,225	1,148,471	Dec. 22
Dec. 14	Wheat, bu.,.....	13,728,116	11,287,114	11,370,493	Inc. 1
Dec. 47	Maize, bu.,.....	29,499,323	24,459,508	13,623,087	Dec. 44
Dec. 30	Rye and Barley, bu.,.....	1,910,878	1,968,106	1,709,562	Dec. 13
	Oats, bu.,.....	4,138,722	9,139,575	13,653,941	Inc. 49½

The shipments of Flour and Wheat, during past two years, were: —

	1863	1864	Differences between 1863 and 1864.
Flour, brls.,.....	1,536,691	1,153,486	Dec. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
Wheat, bu.,	9,341,881	10,545,389	Inc. 13 " "

SHIPMENTS FROM LAKE MICHIGAN.

	FLOUR.		WHEAT.	
	1863	1864	1863	1864
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Chicago	1,536,691	1,153,486	9,341,881	10,545,389
Kenosha .....	.....	20	133,768	30,673
Racine	13,056	20,484	765,784	371,592
Milwaukee	590,340	409,004	12,654,950	8,843,163
Sheboygan.....	19,781	8,108	276,948	189,573
Port Washington.....	8,600	6,034	91,231	46,524
Green Bay.....	150,462	80,255	595,000	189,241
	2,318,930	1,677,391	23,859,562	20,216,155

These figures show a decrease in shipments of Flour, in 1864, of 641,539 barrels, or 27 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.; the decrease in Wheat being 3,643,407 bushels, or 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The receipts and shipments of Maize, at all ports on Lake Michigan, were: —

	1863	1864	Differences between 1863 and 1864.
Total Receipts.....	26,845,465 bu.	13,801,347 bu.	Dec. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.
Total Shipments.....	24,585,505 bu.	12,697,856 bu.	Dec. 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "

AGGREGATE EXPORTS TO EUROPE FROM NORTH AMERICA.

Another view of decreased business in Produce is given in the following figures, which show the quantities of Flour, Wheat, and Corn shipped, during past three years, to Great Britain and the Continent, from all ports in the United States and Canada,—each year ending on 31st August: —

	1862	1863	1864	Differences between 1863 and 1864.
Flour, brls.,	3,916,495	2,380,658	1,720,659	Dec. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.
Wheat, bu.,	39,749,086	30,722,881	19,332,846	Dec. 37 " "
Corn, bu.,.....	16,422,282	11,980,771	784,843	Dec. 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "

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Dunkirk.....
Buffalo.....
Suspension Br
Genessee.....
Oswego.....
Cape Vincent
Ogdensburgh
Montreal.....

TOTALS...

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Toledo.....
Dunkirk.....
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ANNUAL MOVEMENT OF BREADSTUFFS EASTWARD.

The following statements show the quantities of Breadstuffs moved from the Lake regions eastward during the past two years:—

1863.

RECEIVED AT	FLOUR, bris.	WHEAT, bu.	MAIZE, bu.	OTHER GRAIN, bu.
West'n Ter. Balt. & Ohio RR.	750,000	.....	.....	450,000
West'n Ter. Penn. Cent'l RR.	850,000	.....	.....	1,800,000
Detroit.....	1,060,026	1,774,726	338,295	681,523
Toledo.....	1,126,260	6,194,130	1,705,096	795,933
Dunkirk.....	620,230	86,905	191,035	11,789
Buffalo.....	2,978,089	21,240,348	20,086,952	8,385,945
Suspension Bridge.....	775,000	.....	.....	1,500,000
Genessee.....	1,500	85,000	.....	25,000
Oswego.....	115,292	8,785,425	2,676,367	2,364,169
Cape Vincent.....	24,236	206,856	81,698	15,700
Ogdensburgh.....	475,465	600,299	1,057,299	25,000
Montreal.....	1,193,286	5,509,142	862,534	1,413,958
TOTALS.....	9,969,384	44,482,831	26,999,276	17,469,047

1864.

RECEIVED AT	FLOUR, bris.	WHEAT, bu.	MAIZE, bu.	OTHER GRAIN, bu.
West'n Ter. Balt. & Ohio RR.	150,000	.....	.....	.....
West'n Ter. Penn. Cent'l RR.	275,000	.....	.....	575,000
Detroit.....	788,783	570,985	198,342	270,022
Toledo.....	1,052,479	6,907,243	1,035,222	552,255
Dunkirk.....	467,575	81,977	42,453	150
Buffalo.....	2,028,530	17,677,549	10,478,681	12,878,266
Suspension Bridge.....	375,000	.....	.....	175,000
Genessee.....	1,200	25,000	.....	15,000
Oswego.....	51,650	5,675,733	1,279,137	2,883,927
Cape Vincent.....	18,619	247,728	7,163	16,970
Ogdensburgh.....	390,244	789,633	421,915	153,155
Montreal.....	858,795	4,194,217	158,564	1,006,722
TOTALS.....	6,457,875	36,170,065	13,621,477	18,526,467

According to the foregoing, the eastward movement of Grain in 1863 (rendering Flour into Wheat) amounted to 138,798,074 bushels; in 1864, 100,607,384 bushels; showing a decrease last year of 38,190,690 bushels, or 27½ per cent. The receipts at Montreal in 1863 were in the proportion of 9⅞ per cent. to the aggregate quantity moved eastward as stated above; the proportion in 1864 being 9½ per cent.

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The following statement shows what proportions of the crops of Wheat and Maize in seven Western and North-western States were moved eastward in 1864, Flour being rendered into Wheat:—

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Whole Wheat crop.....	119,519,304	Whole crop of Maize.....	361,927,560
Moved eastward	68,459,440	Moved eastward	13,621,477
	51,059,864		348,306,083
Left for consumption...		Left for consumption...	

CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to statistics prepared by the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, D. C., the yield of Wheat in the United States in 1863 was 179,404,036 bushels; in 1864, 160,695,823 bushels; decrease last year, 18,708,213 bushels. The yield of Maize in 1864 was 78,613,444 bushels more than in 1863. The following statement shows the yield of Wheat and Maize in the Western and North-western States in 1864:—

	WHEAT.	MAIZE.
Ohio.....	20,407,503	68,202,641
Indiana	22,321,376	74,284,363
Michigan	13,966,153	11,088,801
Illinois	33,371,173	138,356,135
Iowa	12,649,807	55,261,240
Wisconsin	14,168,317	10,087,053
Minnesota	2,634,975	4,647,327
	119,519,304	361,927,560

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BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

The question of a Confederation of the British North American Provinces having been under consideration, the subjoined statements respecting them,—selected mainly from official sources,—may be useful for future reference.

Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Canada, occupy an area of 419,345 square miles, viz. :—

	Area in Square Miles.	Acres disposed of at close of 1863.
Newfoundland.....	40,200	100,000
Nova Scotia.....	18,660	5,748,893
New Brunswick.....	27,105	7,551,909
Prince Edward Island.....	2,100	1,365,400
Canada.....	331,280	39,331,791
	419,345	54,097,993

It therefore appears that there remain 214,282,817 acres in the hands of the Crown.

The aggregate population of these Provinces, in 1838, was 1,282,000; in 1851, 2,502,343, or an increase in thirteen years of 95 per cent.; in 1861, 3,295,706, or an increase in ten years of 31 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. The estimated population, at the close of 1864, was not far short of 3,750,000.

The census figures of 1861 show that the population of the Provinces in that year was 160,405 more than that of the New England States in 1860, as will be seen by the following statement:—

In 1860, Maine had a population of.....	628,276
“ New Hampshire “.....	326,072
“ Vermont “.....	315,116
“ Massachusetts “.....	1,231,065
“ Rhode Island, “.....	174,621
“ Connecticut “.....	460,151
TOTAL.....	3,135,301

On the supposition that the British North American Provinces only maintain the past rate of increase, the population will be,—

In 1871.....	4,549,500	In 1891.....	8,507,700
In 1881.....	6,182,000	In 1901.....	11,792,800

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

The following figures show the financial position of the five Provinces :—

	1860	1863	
Revenue.....	\$10,032,561	\$12,523,320	Inc. 24 5-6 per ct.
Public Debt.....	69,145,659	79,012,206	Inc. 14 " "

The particulars of revenue, expenditure, debt, imports, duty collected, and exports in 1863, are given in the subjoined table, copied from an explanatory statement issued by the Department of the Minister of Finance, Quebec :—

	Revenue 1863.	Exp'diture, 1863.	Funded Debt, 1863, less Sinking Fund, held for its redemption.	Imports, 1863.		Exports, 1863.
				Total Value.	Total Duty.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Newfoundland.....	480,000	473,420	946,000	5,242,724	483,640	6,002,212
Nova Scotia.....	1,185,629	1,072,274	4,858,547	10,201,391	861,989	8,420,968
New Brunswick.....	899,991	884,613	5,702,991	7,764,824	*767,354	8,964,784
Prince Edward Island.....	197,384	171,718	240,573	1,428,028	145,372	1,627,540
Canada.....	9,760,316	10,742,807	60,355,472	45,964,493	5,169,173	41,831,532
Total, 1863.....	12,523,320	13,350,832	72,103,583	70,601,460	7,427,528	66,847,036
Canada, 1864.....	10,918,337	10,587,142	60,287,575	52,498,066	6,637,503	38,665,446

* There is also a duty on Exports (Lumber) of \$68,634.

The following table (from the same source as the foregoing one) contains calculations respecting the revenue, expenditure, debt, imports, &c., per head of the population in each of the Provinces :—

	Popula- tion to the square mile.	Revenue per head of the populat'n.	Expenditure per head of the population.	Debt per head of the populat'n.	Imports per head of the populat'n.	Duty per head of the populat'n.	Exports per head of the populat'n.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Newfoundland.....	3.41	3.50	3.49	6.90	38.27	3.53	43.81
Nova Scotia.....	18.72	3.39	3.10	13.91	29.20	2.46	24.11
New Brunswick.....	10.06	3.29	3.24	20.91	28.46	2.81	32.86
Prince Edward Island.....	40.95	2.29	2.00	2.79	17.61	1.69	18.93
Canada.....	8.40	3.51	3.86	21.69	16.51	1.85	15.03
Average,.....	8.32	3.45	3.68	19.83	19.18	2.04	18.42
Canada, 1864.....	8.69	3.79	3.67	20.93	18.23	2.30	13.42

The value of the annual imports and exports is said to have amounted to \$44,639,100, in 1838. The following is a more specific abstract for subsequent periods :—

	1849	1860	1863
Imports.....	\$24,677,377	\$57,931,200	\$70,600,963
Exports.....	19,622,601	52,449,120	66,846,604
	\$44,299,978	\$110,380,320	\$137,447,567

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The value of imports in 1860 shows an increase of 135 per cent. over 1849; the increase in 1863 over 1860 being 22 per cent. The value of exports in 1860 shows an increase of 167 per cent. over 1849; the increase in 1863 over 1860 being $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The aggregate value of imports and exports in 1860 shows an increase of 149 per cent. over 1849; the aggregate increase in 1863 over 1860 being $24\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The Customs' returns of Canada for 1863 show that the value of goods imported at Montreal was 27 per cent. of the entire importations of the Five Provinces in that year; while the value of shipments from this city was 19 per cent. of the exportations.

The Customs' duties collected in the Five Provinces in 1863, amounted to \$7,427,528,—Canada's proportion being \$5,169,173. In that year the duties collected at the Port of Montreal amounted to \$2,988,621, or $40\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the entire Customs' revenue of the proposed Confederation; while in 1864, the duties collected here amounted to \$3,963,992, being an increase of $32\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. over 1863.

A statement is given on page 38, which shows the extent of the trade between the Lower Provinces and the United States during a period of fourteen years. The yearly quantities and values of Breadstuffs imported by these Provinces from the United States are also given on page 39 of this report.

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4	8,964,784
2	1,627,540
3	41,831,532
8	66,847,036
3	38,665,446

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	Exports per head of the populat'n.
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5	15.03
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THE RECIPROCITY QUESTION.

TRADE BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The intent of the Reciprocity Treaty was not to increase the revenue of Governments, on one side or another; as expressed in the preamble, the objects were, to settle a "misunderstanding" in regard to the extent of the right of fishing on the coasts of British North America, and to regulate trade and commerce, so as to be reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory. The terms of the Treaty are clear and specific. Vague generalities have been indulged in, about the unequal and invidious working of the measure. On the merits of the case, however, the argument of the Finance Minister (Hon. A. T. Galt), published three years ago, is unanswerable.

A table given on page 13 of the "Report of the Trade and Commerce of Montreal for 1863,"* showed that the business between Canada and the United States increased from \$24,182,103 in 1854, to \$40,236,887 in 1862, or 66 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. in eight years. In 1854, 38 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the whole imports of Canada were from the United States; the proportion having increased to 51 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in 1862. In 1862, Canada purchased goods valued at \$25,173,157 from the United States; while the purchases by the United States from this Province amounted to only \$15,063,730,—turning the so-called "balance of trade" against Canada to the extent of \$10,109,427. In that year, the United States bought \$774,761 worth of dutiable goods from Canada; while Canada bought \$6,128,783 worth of dutiable goods from the United States,—a plain indication of the relative liberality of the tariffs of the two countries.

A table is given on page 35, which shows that the average annual value of imports into Canada from the United States, during fourteen and a half years, was 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the entire imports into the Province from all parts of the world; the rate for nine years and a half being 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

But, to be more explicit.—The following table shows the values of Free Goods purchased in the markets of the United States and imported into Canada, during fourteen years and a half,—the figures for 1864 being for first six months

* It should be stated, that early in 1864, a copy of the table here referred to, and the Canadian Tariffs of 1853 and 1863, were addressed by the Montreal Board of Trade to the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade throughout the United States, with a request, that these bodies would examine the documents, and state whether, in view of the facts, they would recommend alteration or abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. In only one or two instances was receipt of the communication acknowledged.

of that year
Reciprocity

CALENDAR YEAR

1850
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1864 (½-year)

of that year. The last column indicates the proportion made free by the Reciprocity Treaty:—

CALENDAR YEARS.	Produce of United States.	Produce of Other Countries.	TOTALS.	Free, under Reciprocity Treaty.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1850.....	.....	.....	791,129	.....
1851.....	.....	.....	1,384,930	.....
1852.....	.....	.....	864,690	.....
1853.....	.....	.....	1,125,565	.....
1854.....	2,043,717	40,040	2,083,757	.....
1855.....	8,829,472	549,732	9,379,204	7,725,572
1856.....	10,190,336	131,591	10,321,935	8,082,821
1857.....	10,231,013	27,219	10,258,220	8,642,044
1858.....	6,920,239	212,797	7,133,036	5,564,615
1859.....	8,040,225	516,320	8,556,545	7,106,116
1860.....	8,197,374	549,425	8,746,799	7,069,098
1861.....	*11,052,718	806,729	*11,859,447	9,980,937
1862.....	*15,630,701	883,376	*16,514,077	14,430,626
1863.....	*13,517,376	965,911	*14,483,287	12,339,367
1864($\frac{1}{2}$ -year)	* 5,393,236	385,231	* 5,778,467	4,875,630
			109,280,188	85,816,826

In this table, the items with an asterisk (*) prefixed do not include the coin and bullion imported; the amounts of which were:— in 1861, \$863,308; in 1862, \$2,530,297; in 1863, \$4,651,679; in first six months of 1864, \$2,474,171.

The subjoined table gives the values of dutiable goods purchased in the markets of the United States, and imported into Canada, during fourteen and a half years. The last column shows the value of dutiable goods coming into the Province through the United States, *in bond*; the amounts are not, of course, included in the column of totals:—

CALENDAR YEARS.	Produce of United States.	Produce of Other Countries.	TOTALS.	Passing through United States in Bond.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1850.....	.....	.....	5,803,732	.....
1851.....	.....	.....	6,981,735	.....
1852.....	.....	.....	7,613,000	.....
1853.....	.....	.....	10,656,582	.....
1854.....	9,298,385	4,150,956	13,449,341	5,347,081
1855.....	7,438,428	4,017,044	11,449,472	4,463,774
1856.....	7,981,284	4,987,520	12,968,804	4,926,922
1857.....	6,203,313	3,763,118	9,966,431	5,582,644
1858.....	4,524,503	3,634,365	8,473,607	2,057,024
1859.....	4,200,826	4,835,545	9,036,371	4,546,491
1860.....	4,431,315	4,101,229	8,532,544	3,041,877
1861.....	4,225,400	4,121,233	8,346,633	5,688,952
1862.....	2,967,079	3,161,704	6,128,783	5,508,427
1863.....	2,118,706	1,855,690	3,974,396	6,172,483
1864($\frac{1}{2}$ -year)	1,073,136	1,103,867	2,177,003	7,925,177
			125,558,433	

The two preceding tables were collated from the Trade and Navigation Reports of the Province, and show to how great an extent Canada has been a consumer of United States' goods.

An assertion has been made, that the effect of the Reciprocity Treaty has been to diminish the general volume of domestic exports from the United States to Canada. The importation into this Province of dutiable and free goods, the produce and manufacture of the United States, since the Treaty came into operation, was as follows:—

CALENDAR YEARS.	FREE GOODS.	DUTIABLE GOODS.	TOTAL.
	\$	\$	\$
1855	8,829,472	7,438,428	16,267,900
1856	10,190,336	7,981,284	18,171,620
1857	10,231,013	6,203,313	16,434,326
1858	6,920,239	4,524,503	11,444,742
1859	8,040,225	4,200,826	12,241,051
1860	8,197,374	4,431,315	12,628,689
1861	11,052,718	4,225,400	15,278,118
1862	15,630,701	2,967,079	18,597,780
1863	13,517,376	2,118,706	15,636,082
1864 (half-year).....	7,867,407	1,070,967	8,937,474

Any person who looks candidly into these figures cannot fail to perceive the sudden decrease in 1858, and to attribute it to its real cause—the financial crisis of 1857; this view of the matter being confirmed by the fact that in 1858 the value of dutiable goods brought into Canada in bond through the United States, showed a decrease of 63 per cent. as contrasted with the year preceding. The influence of that disastrous period was being recovered from, when civil war broke out in the United States,—after and in consequence of which, an average increase in the importation of bonded goods into Canada commenced, stimulated by high tariffs and internal revenue imposts, which had become a necessity in the United States to meet its enormous war expenditure. It would, however, be most unreasonable to expect the trade of this Province with the United States to continue to be as great as heretofore, in view of this increased taxation, which has necessarily enhanced the prices of all commodities; the natural consequence has been to constrain Canadian merchants, for a time, to seek other, because cheaper, markets. (See also table on page 35.)

The following table is compiled from Canadian Trade and Navigation Reports,* and indicates the entire volume of trade between the two countries, specifying dutiable and free goods, and including coin and bullion in 1861 to 1864, omitted in a preceding table. It may be stated also, that the exports, both

* The exports in the Provincial reports here referred to, are not separated into free and dutiable. The figures in the two columns of exports in the following table, therefore, are approximates. The aggregates,—i. e., dutiable and free exports added together,—are, however, precisely those of the Canadian official returns.

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dutiable and free, were the produce and manufacture of Canada,—the official returns not including grain or flour, the growth or produce of the United States:—

CALENDAR YEARS.	DUTY-PAYING GOODS.		FREE GOODS.	
	Imported from United States.	Exported to United States.	Imported from United States.	Exported to United States.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1850	5,803,732	3,950,401	791,129	1,000,758
1851	6,981,735	3,316,986	1,384,030	754,559
1852	7,613,000	5,222,203	864,690	1,062,319
1853	10,656,582	7,620,172	1,125,565	1,316,210
1854	13,449,341	489,802	2,083,757	8,159,200
1855	11,449,472	327,710	9,379,204	16,409,567
1856	12,968,804	575,564	10,321,935	17,404,190
1857	9,966,431	639,714	10,258,220	12,566,722
1858	8,473,607	466,191	7,133,036	11,463,903
1859	9,036,371	651,725	8,556,545	13,270,589
1860	8,532,544	574,959	8,746,799	17,853,009
1861	8,346,633	519,517	12,722,755	13,866,910
1862	6,128,783	774,761	19,044,374	14,288,969
1863	3,974,396	1,393,171	19,134,966	18,657,261
1864 (½-year)	2,177,003	389,507	8,252,638	7,332,890
	125,558,434	26,912,383	119,799,643	155,407,056

The whole trade of these fourteen and a half years between the two countries may be thus summarised:—

Canada imported Dutiable Goods from United States. \$125,558,434
 United States imported Dutiable Goods from Canada. 26,912,383

Excess of dutiable importations by Canada.....\$98,646,051
 United States imported Free Goods from Canada.....\$155,407,056
 Canada imported Free Goods from United States..... 119,799,643

Excess of free importations by United States\$35,607,413

Balance against Canada, in fourteen and a half years.....\$63,038,638

According to the figures in the foregoing table, the volume of trade between Canada and the United States, from 1850 to first half of 1864 inclusive, amounted in value to \$427,677,516,—Canada paying 14¾ per cent. of the whole amount in cash (\$63,038,638); the value of her exports being \$182,319,439, against \$245,358,077, the value of dutiable and free goods imported by her.

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

This view of the case is sustained by a statement reported to have been made to the United-States Congress in February, 1864, by Hon. Mr. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, showing, that during ten years ending in 1863, the exports from the United States to Canada amounted to \$170,635,000; while the imports from Canada were \$18,584,000 less, namely, \$152,051,000.

But there is much stronger confirmation to be found in a Special Report, entitled "Statistics of the Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States," presented by Mr. Chase to the United-States Senate, under date June 25th, 1864. It is shown, on page 92 of that document, that, in 1855, Canada took from the United States dutiable goods valued at over \$11,000,000,—the amount having decreased, in 1862, to about \$6,000,000. On the other hand, in 1854, the United States took from Canada dutiable goods valued at over \$5,300,000,—the amount, in 1862, having fallen as low as \$227,000. The tables here referred to are for eight years, 1855 to 1863, and may be thus concisely stated:—

United-States goods paying duty in Canada (average of eight years).....per annum	\$8,401,481
Canadian goods paying duty in United States (average of eight years).....per annum	467,238
Average annual over-importation by Canada.....	\$7,934,243

Upon which, Mr. Chase remarks:—"Under the Reciprocity Treaty, therefore, duty is paid on goods of the United States entering Canada of the average annual value of \$7,934,243 more than the values of duty-paying goods entering the United States from Canada." This shows that, so far as dutiable goods are concerned, Canada imported to the extent of \$63,473,944 more than she exported in eight years; the figures from Provincial documents showing a difference, in fourteen years and a half, of \$98,646,051.

The Secretary of the United-States Treasury goes on to show, at page 93, that the "Reciprocity imports into Canada from the United States," in eight years, 1856 to 1863 inclusive, were \$42,333,257 less than the "Reciprocity imports into the United States from Canada." The Canadian returns, however, indicate that "other free goods" (which seem for a moment to have escaped the notice of Mr. Chase) reduce that particular difference by \$16,310,354,—making a balance, so far as free goods are concerned, against the United States of only \$26,022,903. Assuming, however, for a moment, that his figures fully and fairly represent the state of the case (which they certainly do not), he still shows that, taking dutiable and free goods together, Canada had over-imported in the period to the extent of \$21,140,687,—or, by suggested correction, \$37,451,041.

Mr. Chase asserts, on page 104, that the decline in dutiable goods exported from the United States to Canada is wholly due to the levying of *ad-valorem* duties in this Province. He declares that kind of taxation to be a practical discrimination against purchasing in United-States markets; for, in consequence of increase in price of fabrics caused by enhanced tariffs, and by internal duties levied, "a duty of 20 per cent. on invoices made in England, can scarcely fail now to amount to two such per-centages when the same or similar goods are purchased in the United States, simply through the duplication of prices

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"attained here. Efforts have been made in Canada to obviate the difficulty in "some measure by admitting United-States invoices at a reduction to gold values, "but nothing has been settled on." To this most extraordinary averment, there is a very brief reply:—An Order of the Governor-General in Council, issued on 31st October, 1862, provided for the levying of duties on all goods imported from the United States according to their value in gold; this regulation was therefore in force nearly two years prior to the date of Mr. Chase's report, and has continued ever since to be acted upon by the Canadian Customs' Authorities.

On page 91 of his Report, Mr. Chase gives certain totals, showing a decline in the "foreign exports" of the United States; and remarks:—"It is obvious, "that the Canadian supply of foreign goods is no longer purchased in the im- "porting cities of the United States, as before the Treaty; and the statistics of "goods entering Canada, through the United States, under bond, show that to "be the mode of receipt substituted for the former." His allegation about the effect of *ad-valorem* duties is set up to account for the decline of trade, from what it is supposed to have been before 1855. A table, and some remarks, given on page 32, establish that the decrease in dutiable goods was not coincident with the Reciprocity Treaty, and, when it did occur, was the effect of other causes. In addition to what was there stated, it is shown by the following table, that the effect of the Treaty was to *increase* importations from the United States into Canada, and very materially to *decrease* importations from Great Britain. The proportions of the yearly values of imports into Canada from the United States, to the imports from all parts of the world (the annual importations from Great Britain being also shown), during a period of fourteen years and a half, were as follows:—

CALENDAR YEARS.	Imports from Great Britain.	Imports from United States.	Imports from all Parts of the World.	Per-centage from United States.
	\$	\$	\$	
1850.....	9,631,921	6,594,861	16,982,069	39
1851.....	12,048,133	8,365,765	21,434,791	40
1852.....	10,671,133	8,477,693	20,286,493	41½
1853.....	18,489,121	11,782,147	31,981,436	36½
1854.....	22,963,330	15,533,101	40,529,325	38½
1855.....	13,303,460	20,828,676	36,086,169	57½
1856.....	18,212,934	22,704,601	43,584,387	52
1857.....	17,559,025	20,224,651	39,430,598	51½
1858.....	12,287,053	15,635,565	29,078,527	53½
1859.....	14,786,084	17,592,916	33,555,161	52½
1860.....	15,859,980	17,273,029	34,447,935	50½
1861.....	20,386,937	21,069,388	43,054,836	49
1862.....	21,179,312	25,173,157	48,600,633	51½
1863.....	20,177,572	23,109,362	45,964,493	50½
1864(½-year)	11,880,240	10,426,572	23,882,216	43½
	239,436,235	244,791,484	508,899,069	

The averages give a mean of $47\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., as the proportion of imports annually, during the whole period, from the United States,—the mean from 1855 being $51\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or an average increase of 4 per cent., attributable to the Treaty. The aggregate value of imports from Great Britain was less by \$5,355,249 than the total from the United States. Reckoning from 1855, the value of imports from Great Britain was \$165,632,597; from the United States, \$194,037,917;—a difference of \$28,405,320, or $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The importations from the two countries, during the first five years referred to in the table, speak for themselves.

The foregoing glance at the current of trade between the neighboring Republic and this Province should be satisfactory to the most fastidious protectionist in the United States. Had the conclusions been of an opposite character, the so-called "balance of trade" being reversed, it would not therefore have followed, that the people of the United States had not been greatly benefited by their excessive importations from the British North-American Provinces. The people of these Provinces buy so much more from the United States than they sell to them, simply because it is profitable so to do; and the people of the United States will buy more in the Provincial markets than they do at present just as soon as their tariff and taxation are modified, so as to make the transactions remunerative. If the Reciprocity Treaty were abrogated, and discriminative duties against Canada imposed in its stead, neither the Government nor the people of the United States would be advantaged. Take an illustration from a report on the subject by the Detroit Board of Trade:—

"In 1863, we imported at Detroit 300,000 bushels of Canadian white wheat, on which we received the following sums for labor, freight, insurance, elevating charges, and commission:—

Elevating and shipping charge on 300,000 bushels, 2c.,.....	\$6,000.00
Fire insurance on value here, \$450,000, 1c.,.....	1,125.00
Freight to Buffalo on 300,000 bushels, 6c.,.....	18,000.00
Transfer at Buffalo, 1c.,.....	3,000.00
Canal freight to New York, 20c.,.....	60,000.00
Measuring at New York, 1c.,.....	3,000.00
Lake insurance on \$584,250, at $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ cent. premium,.....	2,921.25
Commission on value at New York, at \$1.90 ¢ bushel, \$584,250, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ cent. premium,.....	14,250.00
Total charge paid citizens of the U. S.....	\$108,296.25

"With the revenue law, as it stands at present, the Government would have received directly, as its portion of the benefit, the following sums:—

On canal and lake freight, \$78,000, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ cent.,.....	\$1,950.00
On gross sales, \$584,250, at one-eighth of 1 ¢ cent.,.....	730.30
On stamps for time drafts for \$400,000, at 50 cents ¢ \$1,000.....	200.00
Assuming that all parties interested netted the moderate sum of \$10,000 on this property, it added just that amount to the net incomes of the various parties interested; so that, with a five per cent. income tax, the Government would get another sum out of the transaction, of....	500.00
Amount paid the Treasury.....	\$3,880.30

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"Here we have the sum of \$111,676.55 paid to the Government and people on one lot of 300,000 bushels of white wheat. Every transaction of the same nature resulted more or less in the same way. It will take a great deal of argument, prejudice, and sophistry to prove that the United States were deeply wronged by the above and kindred transactions. The opponents of the Treaty say that this wheat would have come in under a twenty per cent. *ad-valorem* duty, and that we should have had all these profits, and the duty besides. To this, we reply: we would not have received one single bushel of the wheat with a twenty per cent. duty; for the simple reason, that the amount of this tax would have paid the freight charges, insurance, and commission from the point or way-port, from which the grain started in Canada, to Montreal,—where it would have sold for a larger sum than it would have done in Detroit."

It must not be overlooked that Mr. Chase's Report speaks of the trade in breadstuffs between Canada and the United States as, to a great extent, merely a transit business; and figures are given on pages 80 and 81 to illustrate that view of the case,—hence the allegation that "the volume imported at all parts of the border does not differ much from the volume exported." The quantities in the examples differ materially:—exports in three years from United States to Canada are shown to be equal to 15,657,244 bushels, while imports from Canada to United States are only equal to 11,308,515 bushels, the difference being about 27½ per cent. The wheat and flour forming these imports, as before remarked, were the produce or manufacture of this Province. The values, too, when closely examined, make the connection between the premises and the conclusion much less obvious than at first sight it appears to be.

The facts of the case are these. The bulk of the flour imported into Canada from the Western States and Oswego, for a number of years past, has been for local consumption and for export to Great Britain,—very little indeed finding its way back to the United States. A great proportion of the wheat imported into the Province from the West is manufactured on the Welland Canal and in Montreal. The flour is largely consumed at Quebec and in the Lower Provinces; shipments being also made to England. This flour could not be sent into the United States in any considerable quantity, in consequence of the Customs' regulations; for, notwithstanding Mr. Chase's affirmation that such flour finds *free* entrance into the United States, the experience of merchants and millers in the Province is that it *does not*, there being a special Treasury order in force which contradicts the allegation. Moreover, that description of flour could not compete in the Eastern market with the kind produced by the millers of Oswego and Rochester. On the other hand, the demand in the United States for Canadian flour is for a high-classed quality from white wheat,—the spring wheat of this Province also yielding a strong flour, which is much inquired for. The trade in breadstuffs, therefore, is not merely a transit trade, but a reciprocal and mutually beneficial one. In illustration of this view, it may be further stated that the receipts of flour by Lake at Oswego, "foreign and coastwise," in 1864, were 51,650 barrels,—of which, 39,999 barrels (or 77½ per cent.) were Canadian. The receipts of wheat by Lake at that port, in same year, were 5,657,778 bushels,—of which 1,004,917 (or 17¾ per cent.) were Canadian.

THE "UNILATERAL" HYPOTHESIS.

One of the opponents of the Reciprocity Treaty (Hon. Charles Sumner) has made an effort to show that it is "unilateral" in its operation, and very disadvantageous to his country's commerce. A leading commercial newspaper, however, proved that his theory was fallacious,—and it is believed that the figures in the foregoing pages destroy his conclusions. But they do more than this; for, from the protectionist stand-point, they demonstrate that the Treaty is one-sided in the very opposite sense from that in which he views it. This will be further evident, when it is stated that the Reciprocity Treaty conferred no special advantages upon the British North-American Provinces in general, or Canada in particular,—the goods admitted free into the United States from the Provinces (under Article III. of the Treaty,) *being also admitted free from all other countries.* Further, the navigation of the River St. Lawrence and of the Provincial Canals was secured to United States' craft on the same terms as Provincial vessels; Canadian craft being excluded from the Canals of the United States, notwithstanding the third clause of Article IV. of the Treaty.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH THE LOWER PROVINCES.

The Reciprocity Treaty has been frequently spoken of as if the parties to it were,—Canada exclusively on the one hand, and the United States on the other. It is worthy of remark, however, that United States authorities point to the existence of a very extensive trade between that country and Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island,—much of which is the direct result of that Treaty. The following table shows the value of the trade:—

YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.	EXPORTED TO LOWER PROVINCES BY UNITED STATES.			IMPORTED FROM LOWER PROVINCES BY UNITED STATES.		
	Domestic Goods.	Foreign Goods.	TOTALS.	Free Goods.	Dutiable Goods.	TOTALS.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1850	3,116,840	501,374	3,618,214	151,145	1,207,847	1,358,992
1851	3,224,553	861,230	4,085,783	160,367	1,576,284	1,736,651
1852	2,650,134	1,141,822	3,791,956	218,718	1,301,612	1,520,330
1853	3,398,575	1,912,968	5,311,543	238,568	2,034,034	2,272,602
1854	4,693,771	2,572,383	7,266,154	259,102	1,946,919	2,206,021
1855	5,855,878	3,229,798	9,085,676	1,227,627	1,726,793	2,954,420
1856	7,519,909	626,199	8,146,108	3,640,875	181,349	3,822,224
1857	6,911,405	776,182	7,687,587	3,695,815	136,647	3,832,462
1858	5,975,494	646,979	6,622,473	4,047,169	177,779	4,224,948
1859	8,329,960	883,422	9,213,382	5,290,088	228,746	5,518,834
1860	7,502,839	1,120,375	8,623,214	4,753,830	235,878	4,989,708
1861	7,133,734	1,250,021	8,383,755	4,255,305	162,171	4,417,476
1862	7,369,905	866,706	8,236,611	3,744,644	302,199	4,046,843
1863	10,198,505	1,183,807	11,382,312	4,797,814	409,610	5,207,424
			101,405,218			48,508,930

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YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.
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The favorable effects of the Treaty will be seen in the United States

The foregoing table recapitulated the trade between the United States and the Lower Pro

These advantages are entirely in favor of the North-American

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According to these figures (from Mr. Chase's Report), the exports from the United States to the Maritime Provinces exceeded the value of the imports from the Provinces by \$52,896,284. The free and dutiable goods sold to the Provinces are not particularized; but the quantities of flour, wheat, &c., are noted below:—

YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.	FLOUR.	WHEAT.	MAIZE.	MEAL. (CORN AND RYE.)	TOTAL VALUE.
	Bbls.	Bush.	Bush.	Bbls.	\$
1850.....	214,934	108,319	96,552	142,832	1,744,768
1851.....	200,664	216,971	101,169	92,341	1,521,365
1852.....	166,117	189,672	141,185	42,121	1,078,001
1853.....	171,640	204,717	158,885	40,224	1,233,898
1854.....	145,599	148,882	188,134	95,485	1,699,733
1855.....	193,122	98,323	160,444	139,795	2,792,427
1856.....	397,616	147,925	183,372	145,409	4,158,479
1857.....	436,231	142,568	140,618	101,896	3,572,777
1858.....	491,802	103,943	109,841	66,255	3,084,730
1859.....	549,988	74,676	119,692	53,440	3,365,257
1860.....	578,133	68,621	117,294	62,941	3,427,088
1861.....	569,356	19,886	61,804	59,789	3,330,686
1862.....	605,826	13,748	113,077	82,835	3,535,330
1863.....	732,384	70,894	171,984	74,478	4,948,871
					39,493,410

The favorable influence of the Reciprocity Treaty upon the trade in Breadstuffs will be seen at a glance. The value of the whole "domestic" exports from the United States to the Lower Provinces in the period was \$83,881,502.

RECAPITULATION.

The foregoing statements clearly show how important and valuable the British North-American market is to the United States. They may be briefly recapitulated thus:—

Canada over-imported, since 1850, to the extent of.....	\$63,038,638
Lower Provinces over-imported, in same period.....	52,896,294

Paid United States, to balance accounts..... \$115,934,932

These advantages of this profitable traffic which accrue to the United States, are entirely independent of the benefits arising from the free use of the British North-American fisheries, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, &c.

SHOULD THE TREATY BE REPEALED?

Since the foregoing remarks were penned, notice has been given to the Government of Great Britain that the United-States Government desire the termination of the present Treaty. It may have been suggested by the American Minister that a new Treaty should be negotiated. It is doubtful whether an addition to the schedule of free goods would be considered beneficial to the United States, if the views which appear to be extensively accepted in that country are taken into account. On the other hand, if the people and Government are resolved upon the abrogation of the Treaty, it would be needless for

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4,417,47	
4,046,84	
5,207,42	
48,508,93	

the people of these Provinces to ask for its continuance or even revision; they could only regret that a great nation, whose commercial interests are so identified with their own, should be impelled to such a retrogressive and suicidal policy, and, when the Treaty expired, the business community would endeavor to adapt themselves to the altered circumstances.

A copy of the "Report of the Select Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, on the Reciprocity Treaty," has been received. The following are the conclusions arrived at by that influential body:—

"Summing up the whole of the facts and opinions briefly represented in this report, the results appear to be these:

"1. That our trade with the British Provinces, even after it was permitted, was formerly conducted under great disadvantages, owing to the restrictive system adopted by the English Government, to the discomfort and injury of the people of the United States, as well as of Canada.

"2. That by just reprisals on our part, and also by the necessities which arose out of the construction of the internal improvements in the Canadas, the British Government relaxed its system and opened its ports to our trade, which thereupon swelled to twenty and a half millions of dollars with the Provinces.

"3. That on the adoption of the reciprocity system, in 1854, it advanced with still more rapid strides, as the tables clearly demonstrate.

"4. That the objections to the treaty are without any solid basis, or are, or may be, compensated for in various ways.

"5. That the additional duties laid on our manufactured imports into Canada are still moderate and are for revenue purposes only; and that, with our own present high tariff, we are the last persons who have a right to complain of any similar procedure; and that, notwithstanding the provincial duties, our manufacturers find a large outlet in that direction.

"6. That the debenture system, as mainly effected, in 1847, by the untiring exertions of J. PHILLIPS PHENIX in Congress, a most worthy and able member of this Chamber, has been of immense service to our interior lines of communication, canals and railways; and is an essential aid to the other commerce of the country by sea, and should not be repealed.

"7. That while in some details the treaty may be improved, yet there is enough of advantage in it to have it preserved in its essential points, with but a few modifications.

"8. That to throw away the existing commerce we possess under the treaty, which, in the aggregate since 1854, amounts to upwards of \$300,000,000, is to ignore the existence of a great country on our borders, our commerce with which is more secure from maritime dangers than any other we possess; and to retire from the full use of the great lakes and rivers emptying into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, their natural outlet, would be an act of very doubtful policy, if not positive injury.

"9. That whatever smuggling now exists it would be increased by a more restrictive system which would require the maintenance of an expensive naval force.

"10. That, as the people of the Canadian Provinces have shown an anxiety to retain their commercial intercourse with this country, as evidenced by the acts of their agents, their merchants and the managers of their great lines of railways, deriving their largest support from United-States production, and as they are willing to make further concessions on their part, in return for concessions on ours, it is our policy, as well as our duty, to meet them in a corresponding spirit."

The tabular
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affording facilitie
the Province.

NAME OF BANK.

Montreal	
Upper Canada	
Commercial	
Quebec	
City	
British N. America	
La Poudre	
Holsons	
Toronto	
Ontario	
International	
Jacques Cartier	
Merchants'	
Eastern Townships	
Core	
Nationale	
Niagara District	

TOTALS..... 29

This table,—co
shows the position
shareholders, and c
the Banks are susta
railroads in the Prov
therefore, increased

REPORT

ON THE

TRADE AND COMMERCE

OF
MONTREAL, IN 1864.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The tabular statements in this section are not presented as relating exclusively to the financial affairs of this city. The Bank returns, however, show how much capital is concentrated here,—constituting Montreal the monetary centre of Canada, and thus affording facilities for the transaction of business not to be found in any other city of the Province.

CANADA BANKS—31st DECEMBER, 1864.

NAME OF BANK.	Paid up Capital.		Loans.		Circulation and Deposits.		Specie and Government Debentures.		Dividend last year.	Prices of Stock at close of year.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		
Montreal	6,000,000.00		11,516,392.04		11,360,978.95		5,154,709.83		8 ½ cent.	109 @ 110
Upper Canada.....	1,934,525.00		3,871,212.54		4,475,152.24		632,564.57		6 "	49½ @ 50
Commercial	4,000,000.00		6,275,044.09		3,300,969.85		872,597.37		6½ "	85 @ 88
Quebec	1,462,400.00		2,123,875.65		1,145,559.53		345,104.00		7 "	101 @ 102
City	1,200,000.00		1,800,396.85		1,019,895.65		405,865.97		7 "	96 @ 97
British N. America	4,866,666.00		5,276,220.00		2,921,844.00		1,563,308.00		6 "	95 @ 98
Du Peuple.....	1,582,465.00		1,942,081.67		613,029.11		272,369.46		7½ "	100 @ 102½
Molson's	1,000,000.00		1,790,584.13		952,151.63		223,471.57		8 "	110 @ 111
Toronto	800,000.00		1,677,344.62		1,295,590.12		385,558.16		8 "	102½ @ 103½
Ontario	1,749,160.00		3,332,507.53		2,680,525.85		690,192.09		8 "	101 @ 101½
International	1,825,000.00		184,712.65		34,681.05		27,116.07		8 "	
Steuques Cartier....	699,710.00		1,040,064.89		416,015.13		107,420.59		8 "	104 @ 105
Merchants'	386,532.00		529,049.25		408,688.91		165,900.81		8 "	101½ @ 102½
Eastern Townships	268,213.00		354,218.51		157,609.17		67,640.45		7 "	92½ @ 94
Pre.....	805,960.00		1,346,912.76		1,060,434.19		334,677.76		7 "	92½ @ 97½
Nationale.....	978,973.27		1,276,170.07		504,255.66		213,127.92		8 "	105
Niagara District....	271,881.40		404,163.23		283,111.40		89,794.79			
TOTALS.....	29,831,426.67		44,740,944.48		32,639,592.44		11,551,419.21			

This table,—collated from the Official Statement made by the Provincial Auditor,—shows the position of the Canada Banks on 31st December, 1864; giving the capital of shareholders, and casual capital derived from Deposits and Circulation, also the Loans the Banks are sustaining on the means at their disposal. Since the completion of the railroads in the Province, the circulation comes in sooner for redemption, and has not, therefore, increased during the past seven years in proportion to the paid-up capital

and deposits; the latter being now of more importance than the circulation, so far as relates to the strength of most of the Banks. Looking at the column showing Circulation and Deposits, the column for Specie and Government Debentures will indicate the ready means for meeting these, should a crisis at any time occur.

No statements of annual losses and expense of management are made by the managers of Banks in Canada to their shareholders, hence the public have no means of ascertaining facts that would make an annual reference to the Banks more interesting in connection with the course of trade.

According to the foregoing table, the increase in Bank Capital paid up, during 1864, amounted to \$2,849,246,—the paid-up capital on 31st December, 1863, being \$26,982,180. The large apparent increase arises from the fact that the whole paid-up capital of one bank is included, a very large proportion of which is not available here:—the actual increase is more nearly \$1,350,000.

The following table points out the monthly variations of Circulation, Deposits, &c.:—

MONTH.	CAPITAL.	DISCOUNTS.	CIRCULATION.	DEPOSITS.	SPECIE.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January	27,079,562	43,021,262	10,982,726	22,109,055	5,831,994
February	27,119,276	44,934,999	10,889,302	22,284,096	5,105,917
March	27,270,074	45,997,769	10,332,350	22,490,305	4,274,913
April	27,313,732	46,316,873	9,629,533	22,055,830	4,644,811
May	27,344,600	45,868,628	8,947,924	23,312,628	4,917,583
June	27,397,663	46,086,547	8,954,440	24,209,463	5,116,127
July	27,661,222	46,739,451	8,811,433	25,124,996	4,512,448
August	27,702,459	46,809,309	8,525,475	24,486,961	4,639,394
September	29,545,684	46,922,631	9,103,978	24,720,423	5,222,687
October	28,757,366	46,056,173	9,615,372	24,575,928	5,129,994
November	29,774,751	45,466,117	8,947,721	24,870,432	5,561,212
December	29,831,426	44,740,944	8,635,503	24,004,088	5,582,336

STERLING EXCHANGE.

The course of Sterling Exchange in Montreal, in 1864, was marked by an almost entire dependence on the ruling of the New-York market,—the diminished export of Breadstuffs having necessitated a great decrease in the amount of bills drawn here. In January, the opening rate was 10 @ 10½ prem. for bankers' 60-day bills; best commercial, 9 @ 9½ prem.; documentary and produce ranging, all the year, at from ½ @ 1 prem. below the latter grade, according to supply and demand. Toward the end of February, quotations fell about ½ per cent.; the decline being recovered at the beginning of May, continuing steady until July. Quotations were lower again towards the end of the latter month, moving downward throughout August, until the rate for bankers' 60-day bills on London was 7½ @ 8½ prem., and 7 @ 7½ @ ¾ prem. for first-class private. The rate improved in September, touching 8½ @ 9 prem. for bankers', and 8 @ 8½ for best commercial. The market continued at about these figures until the middle of November, when rates again advanced to 9½ @ 10 prem. for bankers' 60-day drafts, and 9 @ 9½ prem. for private,—closing quiet but firm, on 31st December, at these figures. These remarks are exemplified in the following table:—

Sterling Exch

DATE OF QUOTATION

January.... 2
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 23
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 February .. 6
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 March 5
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 19
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 April..... 2
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 23
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 May 7
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 28
 June 4
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 18
 25
 July..... 2
 9
 16
 23
 30
 August 6
 13
 20
 27
 September . 3
 10
 17
 24
 October... 1
 8
 15
 22
 29
 November.. 5
 12
 19
 26
 December.. 3
 10
 17
 24
 31

Sterling Exchange in Montreal and New-York City during 1864;—also, Premium on Gold, Rate of Interest, &c.

DATE OF QUOTATIONS.	MONTREAL.		NEW YORK.			Interest on First-Class Endorsed Bills.
	Sixty Days' BANK STERLING.	Bank Discount on NEW-YORK DRAFTS.	Sixty Days' BANK STERLING.	Premium on GOLD.	per cent per Ann.	
January.... 2	109 $\frac{3}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	166 @ 166 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 51 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 @ 7	
..... 9	110 @ 110 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	166 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 167 $\frac{3}{4}$	52 .. 52	6 .. 7	
..... 16	110 .. 110 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 @ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	169 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 170	55 .. 55	6 .. 7	
..... 23	109 $\frac{3}{4}$.. 110	35 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$	170 .. 171	56 .. 58	6 .. 7	
..... 30	109 $\frac{3}{4}$.. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$	36 ..	171 .. 172	56 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 .. 7	
February .. 6	109 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 ..	174 .. 175	59 $\frac{3}{4}$.. 59	6 .. 7	
..... 13	109 $\frac{1}{2}$..	37 ..	173 .. 174 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$.. 59	6 .. 7	
..... 20	109 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 .. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	172 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 174	59 $\frac{3}{4}$.. 61	6 .. 7	
..... 27	109 ..	37 .. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	173 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 174	59 $\frac{3}{4}$.. 61	6 .. 7	
March	109 $\frac{1}{4}$.. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 38	174 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 175 $\frac{3}{4}$	61 $\frac{1}{4}$.. 62	6 .. 7	
..... 12	109 $\frac{1}{4}$.. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 ..	177 .. 178	62 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 .. 7	
..... 19	109 .. 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 ..	176 .. 177	62 .. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 .. 7	
..... 26	108 $\frac{3}{4}$.. 109	40 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$	179 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 182	69 $\frac{3}{4}$.. 79	6 .. 7	
April	108 $\frac{3}{4}$.. 108 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 ..	177 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 181	66 $\frac{1}{4}$.. 67 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 .. 7	
..... 2	108 ..	40 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 41	184 .. 185	69 $\frac{1}{4}$.. 70	6 .. 7	
..... 9	108 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 108 $\frac{3}{4}$	42 .. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$	189 .. 191	73 .. 89	7 ..	
..... 16	109 .. 109 $\frac{1}{4}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 44	190 .. 192	74 $\frac{3}{4}$.. 79	7 ..	
..... 23	109 $\frac{1}{4}$..	44 ..	195 .. 198	79 $\frac{1}{4}$.. 79 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 ..	
..... 30	109 $\frac{1}{4}$.. 109 $\frac{1}{4}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$..	192 .. 195	73 $\frac{3}{4}$.. 73 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 ..	
May	109 $\frac{1}{4}$..	41 $\frac{1}{2}$..	187 .. 192	72 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 ..	
..... 7	109 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$	45 ..	196 .. 198	83 .. 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 ..	
..... 14	109 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$	46 ..	201 .. 203 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 .. 86 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 ..	
..... 21	109 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$..	218 .. 219	90 $\frac{3}{4}$.. 91	7 ..	
..... 28	109 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$	49 ..	215 .. 218	98 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 98 $\frac{5}{8}$	7 ..	
June	109 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$..	216 .. 219	95 $\frac{1}{4}$.. 96	7 ..	
..... 4	109 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$	52 .. 53 $\frac{1}{2}$	235 .. 238	112 .. 116	7 ..	
..... 11	109 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$	57 .. 58	270 .. 295	135 .. 140	7 ..	
..... 18	109 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$	62 .. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	292 .. 293	166 $\frac{1}{4}$.. 167	7 ..	
..... 25	109 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 64 $\frac{1}{2}$	268 .. 290	144 .. 185	7 ..	
..... 2	109 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 61	273 .. 282	150 .. 160	8 ..	
..... 9	109 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$..	270 .. 274 $\frac{1}{2}$	151 .. 151 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 ..	
..... 16	109 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$	61 ..	279 .. 283	160 .. 160 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 ..	
..... 23	109 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 61	274 .. 277	156 .. 156 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 ..	
..... 30	109 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$	60 .. 60 $\frac{1}{2}$	278 .. 279 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{4}$.. 157 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 ..	
August	108 $\frac{7}{8}$..	60 $\frac{1}{2}$..	275 .. 276	154 .. 155	7 ..	
..... 6	108 $\frac{3}{4}$.. 109	60 $\frac{1}{2}$..	260 .. 275	154 .. 154 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 ..	
..... 13	108 $\frac{3}{4}$.. 109	57 ..	253 .. 256	133 .. 134	8 ..	
..... 20	108 $\frac{3}{4}$.. 109	54 $\frac{1}{2}$..	245 .. 248 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 122 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 10	
..... 27	108 .. 108 $\frac{1}{4}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$..	230 .. 240	112 $\frac{1}{4}$.. 112 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 ..	
September ..	108 .. 108 $\frac{1}{4}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$..	208 .. 210	94 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 94 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 ..	
..... 3	108 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 108 $\frac{3}{4}$	50 ..	210 .. 218	100 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 100 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 ..	
..... 10	108 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 108 $\frac{3}{4}$	53 ..	218 .. 230	113 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 114	8 ..	
..... 17	108 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 108 $\frac{3}{4}$	52 ..	108 $\frac{3}{4}$.. 109 $\frac{1}{4}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 110	7 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 9	
..... 24	108 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 108 $\frac{3}{4}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$..	108 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 109	116 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 116 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 9	
October	108 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 108 $\frac{3}{4}$	58 ..	109 $\frac{1}{4}$.. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 140	7 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 8	
..... 1	108 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 108 $\frac{3}{4}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 59	169 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$	144 .. 145	7 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 9	
..... 8	108 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 108 $\frac{3}{4}$	53 ..	109 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 117	7 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 9	
..... 15	108 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 108 $\frac{3}{4}$	54 ..	109 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$	119 .. 119 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 .. 8	
..... 22	108 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 108 $\frac{3}{4}$	58 ..	109 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 132	7 .. 8	
..... 29	108 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 108 $\frac{3}{4}$	57 ..	109 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$	140 .. 141 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 .. 8	
November ..	108 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 108 $\frac{3}{4}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$..	109 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 134 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 .. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
..... 5	108 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 108 $\frac{3}{4}$	54 ..	109 $\frac{1}{2}$.. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$	117 .. 117 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 .. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
..... 12	109 $\frac{1}{4}$.. 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 ..	.....	.....	8 ..	
..... 19	109 $\frac{1}{4}$.. 110	58 ..	.....	.....	.....
..... 26	109 $\frac{1}{4}$.. 110	58 ..	.....	.....	.....
December ..	109 $\frac{1}{4}$.. 110	54 ..	.....	.....	.....
..... 3	109 $\frac{1}{4}$.. 110	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	
..... 10	109 $\frac{1}{4}$.. 110	58	
..... 17	109 $\frac{1}{4}$.. 110	57	
..... 24	109 $\frac{1}{4}$.. 110	53 $\frac{1}{4}$.. 54	
..... 31	109 $\frac{1}{4}$.. 110	

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\$
5,831,994
5,105,917
4,274,913
4,644,811
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5,116,127
4,512,448
4,639,394
5,222,687
5,129,994
5,561,212
5,582,336

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It will be observed from the New-York column for Sterling Bills in the foregoing table, that, until the middle of October, the quotations were in United-States currency. The fluctuations of that medium, however, were so frequent,—while the dealings in Gold had become large and permanent,—that it was determined upon to buy and sell Sterling Exchange at the *Gold-price*; and, thereafter, the financial telegrams received at the Corn Exchange here quoted the rates on that basis.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The Money Market presented some very peculiar features in 1864. It opened easy and continued so until September; when the advance in European rates of interest had a visible effect here, inducing the utmost stringency, the Banks curtailing their discounts and other accommodations to customers. Additional burdens were thrown upon the moneyed institutions by a cessation of shipments of Lumber and other produce to the United States; which, of course, stopped remittances from that country. Added to this, the fact, that Dry-Goods importers had been disappointed in their anticipations of a large business, and that the close of the Fall trade showed heavy stocks still on hand, and it will be readily perceived, that the pressure upon the Banks for assistance to meet engagements was unusually heavy. The result of that state of affairs was not, however, specially disastrous; comparatively few failures occurred, and arrangements were effected, by which all who were in a sound position were "carried over," so as to enable them to dispose of their stocks without eventual loss.

The depression of the Breadstuffs market, and a long succession of losses on Grain and Flour transactions, ended disastrously to several merchants who were deeply committed by shipments to Great Britain, and by operations in the West.

But these monetary derangements had well-nigh disappeared at the close of the year; and past experience will undoubtedly have the effect of inducing greater caution for the future. In the meantime, risky speculations are not renewed. Under existing arrangements, the Banks give little or no encouragement or accommodation to carry on, as in former years, the too extended transactions which have so frequently ended unfortunately, both for banker and speculator.

The course heretofore pursued by many of the Banks in this Province has been, to a great extent, to give the use of the means at their disposal to large speculators and merchants; whilst the smaller dealers received little or no accommodation, to enable them to carry on what might perhaps be designated a straggling, but nevertheless a very necessary kind of trade, so far as the wants of the community are concerned. It is held by men of experience,—and the success of the Scottish banking system is pointed to as confirming the view,—that a legitimate banking business, extended, as nearly as may be, in equal proportions to the whole mercantile and trading community, will, on the average, result in handsome dividends. Multitudes have been benefitted, in the country alluded to, by the well-understood arrangement of keeping a bank-account with the option of overdrawing it to a fixed extent, *under guarantee*. This facility has laid the foundation of some large fortunes; and its soundness, both as respects lenders and borrowers, has been satisfactorily established in the experience of each of these classes, Scotch Banks standing at a high premium with vast guaranteed rests. If that practice could be carried out in this comparatively new country, material aid would be rendered in developing its resources. In the case of some of the more recently established Banks, it is said that such a mode of operation is recognized, and to some extent adopted.

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Weekly Ste

WEEK ENDING

January	1
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February	1
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	2
March	1
	13
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April	1
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	30
May	7
	14
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	28
June	4
	11
	18
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July	2
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	16
	23
	30
August	6
	13
	20
	27
September	..	3
	10
	17
	24
October	1
	8
	15
	22
	29
November	..	5
	12
	.....	19
	.....	26
December	..	3
	.....	10
	.....	17
	.....	24
	.....	31

WHEAT AVERAGES IN GREAT BRITAIN, CONSOLS, &c.

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

WEEK ENDING.	1864			1863		
	Average Price of WHEAT.	Price of Consols for MONEY.	Bank of England INTERST.	Average Price of WHEAT.	Price of Consols for MONEY.	Bank of England INTERST.
	s. d.		℥ ct.	s. d.		℥ ct.
January 2	39 10 ¹ / ₂	91 @ 91 ¹ / ₂	7	45 10 ¹ / ₂	xd 93 ³ / ₄ @ 93 ⁷ / ₈	3
..... 9	40 2 ¹ / ₂	91 .. 91 ¹ / ₂	7	45 10 ¹ / ₂	93 ³ / ₄ .. 93 ³ / ₄	3
..... 16	40 11 ¹ / ₂	90 ⁷ / ₈ ..	7	....	92 ¹ / ₂ .. 92 ¹ / ₂	4
..... 23	41 3 ³ / ₄	90 ¹ / ₂ .. 90 ¹ / ₂	8	48 4 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂ .. 92 ¹ / ₂	4
..... 30	40 8 ¹ / ₂	90 ¹ / ₂ ..	8	47 11 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂ .. 92 ¹ / ₂	5
February 6	40 4 ¹ / ₂	90 ¹ / ₂ .. 90 ¹ / ₂	8	47 7 ³ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂ .. 92 ¹ / ₂	5
..... 13	40 8 ¹ / ₂	91 .. 91 ¹ / ₂	7	47 3	92 ¹ / ₂ .. 92 ¹ / ₂	5
..... 20	41 7 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₂ .. 91 ¹ / ₂	7	46 6 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂ .. 92 ¹ / ₂	4
..... 27	40 6 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₂ .. 91 ¹ / ₂	6	46 7 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂ .. 92 ¹ / ₂	4
March 5	40 2 ¹ / ₂	91 .. 91 ¹ / ₂	6	46 2	92 ¹ / ₂ .. 92 ¹ / ₂	4
..... 12	40 2	91 ¹ / ₂ .. 91 ¹ / ₂	6	45 3 ³ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂ .. 92 ¹ / ₂	4
..... 19	39 9 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₂ .. 91 ¹ / ₂	6	....	92 ¹ / ₂ .. 92 ¹ / ₂	4
..... 26	39 11 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₂ .. 91 ¹ / ₂	6	45 4 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂ .. 92 ¹ / ₂	4
April 2	40 2 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₂ .. 91 ¹ / ₂	6	45 9 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂ .. 92 ¹ / ₂	4
..... 9	40 1 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₂ .. 91 ¹ / ₂	6	45 7	92 ¹ / ₂ .. 92 ¹ / ₂	4
..... 16	40 1 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₂ .. 91 ¹ / ₂	7	....	92 ¹ / ₂ .. 92 ¹ / ₂	4
..... 23	39 7 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₂ .. 91 ¹ / ₂	7	....	....	3
..... 30	39 2 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₂ ..	7	45 9 ¹ / ₂	....	3 ¹ / ₂
May 7	38 9 ¹ / ₂	90 ¹ / ₂ .. 90 ¹ / ₂	9	46 2 ¹ / ₂	93 ¹ / ₄ .. 93 ¹ / ₄	3
..... 14	39 3 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₂ .. 91 ¹ / ₂	9	....	93 ¹ / ₄ .. 92 ¹ / ₂	3
..... 21	39 8 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₂ .. 91 ¹ / ₂	8	46 8	....	4
..... 28	39 5 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₂ .. 91 ¹ / ₂	7	46 5 ¹ / ₂	93 ¹ / ₄ .. 93 ¹ / ₄	4
June 4	38 11 ¹ / ₂	90 ¹ / ₂ .. 90 ¹ / ₂	7	46 10 ¹ / ₂	xd 92 .. 92 ¹ / ₂	4
..... 11	39 6 ¹ / ₂	90 ¹ / ₂ .. 90 ¹ / ₂	7	46 11	xd 91 ¹ / ₂ .. 92	4
..... 18	40 3 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂ .. 90	6	46 9 ¹ / ₂	xd 92 .. 92 ¹ / ₂	4
..... 25	40 0 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂ .. 89 ¹ / ₂	6	46 6	xd 91 ¹ / ₂ .. 92	4
July 2	40 9	90 .. 90 ¹ / ₂	6	46 11 ¹ / ₂	xd 92 ¹ / ₂ .. 92 ¹ / ₂	4
..... 9	41 9 ¹ / ₂	90 ¹ / ₂ .. 90 ¹ / ₂	6	46 10 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂ .. 92 ¹ / ₂	4
..... 16	42 6 ¹ / ₂	90 ¹ / ₂ .. 90 ¹ / ₂	6	46 7 ¹ / ₂	93 .. 93 ¹ / ₄	4
..... 23	43 0 ¹ / ₂	90 ¹ / ₂ .. 90 ¹ / ₂	6	45 11 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂ .. 93	4
..... 30	44 0 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂ .. 90	7	45 11 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂ .. 93	4
August 6	44 1 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂ .. 89 ¹ / ₂	8	46 4	92 ¹ / ₂ .. 92 ¹ / ₂	4
..... 13	43 6	89 ¹ / ₂ .. 89 ¹ / ₂	8	46 0	93	4
..... 20	42 7 ¹ / ₂	89 .. 89 ¹ / ₂	8	46 5 ¹ / ₂	93 ¹ / ₄ .. 93 ¹ / ₄	4
..... 27	42 5 ¹ / ₂	88 ⁷ / ₈ .. 89	8	45 9 ¹ / ₂	93 ¹ / ₄ .. 93 ¹ / ₄	4
September 3	43 3	88 ¹ / ₂ .. 88 ¹ / ₂	8	44 2 ¹ / ₂	93 ¹ / ₄ .. 93 ¹ / ₄	4
..... 10	42 4 ¹ / ₂	87 ¹ / ₂ .. 87 ¹ / ₂	9	44 2	93 ¹ / ₄ .. 93 ¹ / ₄	4
..... 17	42 0 ¹ / ₂	87 ¹ / ₂ .. 88	9	44 9 ¹ / ₂	93 ¹ / ₄ .. 93 ¹ / ₄	4
..... 24	40 11 ¹ / ₂	88 .. 88 ¹ / ₂	9	43 9 ¹ / ₂	93 ¹ / ₄ .. 93 ¹ / ₄	4
October 1	39 8 ¹ / ₂	87 ¹ / ₂ ..	9	42 2 ¹ / ₂	93 ¹ / ₄ .. 93 ¹ / ₄	4
..... 8	38 9 ¹ / ₂	88 ¹ / ₂ .. 88 ¹ / ₂	9	41 0 ¹ / ₂	93 .. 93 ¹ / ₄	4
..... 15	38 1 ¹ / ₂	88 ¹ / ₂ .. 88 ¹ / ₂	9	40 4	93 .. 93 ¹ / ₄	4
..... 22	38 7	88 ¹ / ₂ .. 88 ¹ / ₂	9	40 0 ¹ / ₂	93 .. 93 ¹ / ₄	4
..... 29	38 9 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂ .. 89 ¹ / ₂	9	39 11	93 .. 93 ¹ / ₄	4
November 5	38 11 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂ .. 89 ¹ / ₂	9	40 1	92 ¹ / ₂ .. 92 ¹ / ₂	6
..... 12	38 10	91 .. 91 ¹ / ₂	8	39 10 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂ .. 92 ¹ / ₂	6
..... 19	38 9 ¹ / ₂	90 ¹ / ₂ .. 91	8	39 11 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂ .. 92 ¹ / ₂	6
..... 26	38 10	91 .. 91 ¹ / ₂	7	40 3 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂ .. 92 ¹ / ₂	6
December 3	38 5 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂ .. 89 ¹ / ₂	7	40 9	xd 90 ¹ / ₂ .. 90 ¹ / ₂	8
..... 10	38 5	89 ¹ / ₂ .. 89 ¹ / ₂	7	41 1 ¹ / ₂	xd 90 ¹ / ₂ .. 91	8
..... 17	38 1 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂ .. 89 ¹ / ₂	6	41 2 ¹ / ₂	xd 90 ¹ / ₂ .. 91	8
..... 24	37 10 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂ .. 89 ¹ / ₂	6	40 5 ¹ / ₂	xd 91 ¹ / ₂ .. 91 ¹ / ₂	7
..... 31	37 10	89 ¹ / ₂ .. 89 ¹ / ₂	6			

RETROSPECTIVE TABLE,

Showing the Highest and Lowest Prices of Wheat and Consols each year in Great Britain since 1731;—also, Rates of Interest at Bank of England since 1824.

YEARS.	WHEAT.		CONSOLS.		INTEREST.		YEARS.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	
	s. d.	s. d.					
1731....	31 0	24 0	99	93	.....	.....	1784....
1732....	25 6	22 0	100	96	.....	.....	1785....
1733....	29 3	22 6	102	92	.....	.....	1786....
1734....	33 0	25 0	93	90	.....	.....	1787....
1735....	38 0	30 9	98	92	.....	.....	1788....
1736....	33 6	20 3	105	100	.....	.....	1789....
1737....	32 3	28 6	107	105½	.....	.....	1790....
1738....	31 0	26 9	105	102	.....	.....	1791....
1739....	27 0	27 0	105	97	.....	.....	1792....
1740....	55 6	27 0	101	98	.....	.....	1793....
1741....	47 0	28 0	101	96	.....	.....	1794....
1742....	28 0	22 3	101½	100	.....	.....	1795....
1743....	23 9	20 0	104	98	.....	.....	1796....
1744....	22 9	18 3	94	90	.....	.....	1797....
1745....	23 9	21 0	94	86	.....	.....	1798....
1746....	32 3	21 9	88½	75	.....	.....	1799....
1747....	30 3	27 0	85	78	.....	.....	1800....
1748....	34 0	28 0	90	76	.....	.....	1801....
1749....	30 0	27 0	101	91	.....	.....	1802....
1750....	30 0	28 3	100½	99	.....	.....	1803....
1751....	34 0	33 0	101½	97	.....	.....	1804....
1752....	34 0	30 3	106	104	.....	.....	1805....
1753....	39 0	28 0	106	100	.....	.....	1806....
1754....	30 9	23 9	104½	90	.....	.....	1807....
1755....	26 0	22 0	100½	86	.....	.....	1808....
1756....	49 3	25 0	90	86	.....	.....	1809....
1757....	59 8	52 0	91	88	.....	.....	1810....
1758....	52 0	29 0	97	78	.....	.....	1811....
1759....	.....	.....	95½	74½	.....	.....	1812....
1760....	.....	.....	83	63	.....	.....	1813....
1761....	.....	.....	87	63	.....	.....	1814....
1762....	.....	.....	86	80	.....	.....	1815....
1763....	.....	.....	96	85½	.....	.....	1816....
1764....	.....	.....	85	87	.....	.....	1817....
1765....	.....	.....	92	87	.....	.....	1818....
1766....	52 0	35 0	90	87½	.....	.....	1819....
1767....	50 9	44 0	91	84	.....	.....	1820....
1768....	51 9	34 0	93	87½	.....	.....	1821....
1769....	36 0	31 9	88½	84	.....	.....	1822....
1770....	43 0	31 9	87	78	.....	.....	1823....
1771....	47 0	39 6	88	85	.....	.....	1824....
1772....	58 0	50 9	88½	87	.....	.....	1825....
1773....	60 0	50 0	87	86	.....	.....	1826....
1774....	52 0	46 0	88½	86	.....	.....	1827....
1775....	52 9	38 0	90	87	.....	.....	1828....
1776....	40 0	36 0	90	80½	.....	.....	1829....
1777....	55 0	41 9	80	72	.....	.....	1830....
1778....	43 0	36 0	72	60	.....	.....	1831....
1779....	39 0	29 3	64	59	.....	.....	1832....
1780....	53 0	31 0	63	56½	.....	.....	1833....
1781....	54 0	38 0	58	54½	.....	.....	1834....
1782....	56 0	42 0	59½	53½	.....	.....	1835....
1783....	53 3	38 0	67½	56½	.....	.....	1836....

RETROSPECTIVE TABLE—(Continued).

Great Britain
1824.

INTEREST.

Lowest.

YEARS.	WHEAT.		CONSOLS.		INTEREST.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1784....	s. d. 53 0	s. d. 41 0	56½	54	.....	.....
1785....	41 0	36 9	70	54½	.....	.....
1786....	38 0	33 3	77¾	68	.....	.....
1787....	47 0	35 9	76½	68½	.....	.....
1788....	47 9	42 0	75½	72	.....	.....
1789....	58 0	46 0	80	72	.....	.....
1790....	58 3	46 0	80	72½	.....	.....
1791....	89 0	78 0	89	78¼	.....	.....
1792....	96 0	76 0	96	77	.....	.....
1793....	78 0	70 0	78	70	.....	.....
1794....	70 0	62 3	70	63	.....	.....
1795....	70 0	62 3	70	62½	.....	.....
1796....	67 9	54 0	68	54	.....	.....
1797....	52 3	48 0	53	47¾	.....	.....
1798....	53 0	47 0	54¾	47	.....	.....
1799....	95 9	54 0	65	52½	.....	.....
1800....	139 1	95 9	64¾	60½	.....	.....
1801....	159 3	73 4	67½	56	.....	.....
1802....	79 0	69 3	76	67½	.....	.....
1803....	64 0	54 0	72½	53	.....	.....
1804....	88 0	51 7	60½	56	.....	.....
1805....	101 5	78 3	60¾	58	.....	.....
1806....	87 0	76 9	64	60	.....	.....
1807....	79 0	68 0	64	60	.....	.....
1808....	94 0	71 0	69½	63½	.....	.....
1809....	109 0	89 9	70½	75¾	.....	.....
1810....	119 8	100 0	69¾	66	.....	.....
1811....	110 0	90 0	66¼	62½	.....	.....
1812....	157 1	109 9	63	56	.....	.....
1813....	125 7	77 0	59¾	56½	.....	.....
1814....	81 0	70 9	70¼	63	.....	.....
1815....	72 0	54 6	65	56½	.....	.....
1816....	106 0	56 0	64	60¼	.....	.....
1817....	116 3	80 0	83	63	.....	.....
1818....	92 0	82 9	82	71½	.....	.....
1819....	83 0	68 0	77¾	67¾	.....	.....
1820....	75 0	66 0	69	67	.....	.....
1821....	65 9	50 3	77½	70	.....	.....
1822....	50 0	40 1	82	76	.....	.....
1823....	64 0	42 0	84	73¾	.....	.....
1824....	68 0	56 0	96¼	84	3½	3½
1825....	70 9	65 0	94¼	80	4½	3½
1826....	63 0	56 0	83	77¾	5	4
1827....	61 0	52 0	88	78¼	4	3
1828....	75 3	52 0	87¾	83	3½	3
1829....	75 0	56 0	93¾	86	4	3
1830....	73 0	56 0	93¾	81	4	2½
1831....	74 1	60 0	83	77	4	3
1832....	64 0	53 9	84¼	83	4	2½
1833....	55 0	49 3	89½	86½	3½	2½
1834....	49 0	41 0	92¼	88	4	2½
1835....	42 9	36 5	92¼	89¾	4	3½
1836....	50 5	37 0	92	87½	5½	3½

RETROSPECTIVE TABLE—(Continued).

YEARS.	WHEAT.		CONSOLS.		INTEREST.	
	Highest.	L. west.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	s. d.	s. d.				
1837....	59 0	54 0	93	89½	5½	3½
1838....	80 9	55 0	94	91½	3½	2½
1839....	80 9	66 0	93	90¼	6½	3¾
1840....	74 0	59 3	92¼	87	6	4¼
1841....	74 0	61 9	90	88	5½	4½
1842....	65 0	47 9	94	89¼	4¼	2½
1843....	60 0	46 9	96¼	93	2½	2
1844....	56 0	45 8	100½	97	2¾	1¾
1845....	59 0	45 8	100	93¾	4½	2½
1846....	61 0	46 3	95¼	92¾	5	3
1847....	92 10	56 0	92¾	82½	10	3¼
1848....	56 0	48 0	88¾	83	6	2½
1849....	48 3	39 3	96¼	90	2½	2
1850....	44 0	37 10	96¼	95½	2½	2
1851....	43 0	35 11	97¾	96¾	3¼	2¾
1852....	42 9	38 0	100½	86¼	2½	1¾
1853....	80 0	46 0	100½	93	5½	3
1854....	80 10	56 0	95½	88	5½	4½
1855....	80 11	67 0	92	87	6½	3
1856....	76 0	59 0	95¼	89	7	4¼
1857....	64 0	48 0	94	89½	10	5½
1858....	48 0	41 0	98½	95	8	2½
1859....	51 0	40 0	96½	90	4½	2½
1860....	60 9	44 10	94¼	93	6	3
1861....	61 0	51 0	93¼	89½	8	3
1862....	61 0	47 8	.....	.....	3	2½
1863....	47 11	40 3	93¾	90¼	8	3
1864....	44 1¾	37 10	91¾	88	9	6

Considerable care has been bestowed upon the foregoing Retrospective Tables. All the quotations were measured from a comprehensive and very useful colored Diagram, published in London a few years ago, by W. Stanley Jevons, Esq. (the figures for 1862, 1863, and 1864, being added), and, it is believed, will be useful for reference. The prices of Wheat are adapted to the standard of the Imperial Quarter,—no correction, being made, however, for the depreciation of the British currency from the year 1800 to 1821, during the stoppage of specie payments. It may be remembered that *cash-payments* were resumed in Great Britain in 1817; but there could not be said to be a return to *gold-tender* until 1821, from which year the currency was at par.

Several of the Report for publication, and Returns,"—the

The tables trade of Montre ports. While t received and s little if any mo

As regards weekly returns obtainable. T pointed out at receipts and ship quantities of t the whole num during 1864.

Some addit of Wheat for and Michigan R

Ira Gould & Son
Grant, Hall & C
J. McDougall...
Holiday & Bro.
Middleton & Co
Jas. Harvey ...
J. F. McQuaig.
H. Robertson...
Jacques, Tracy
D. Murray & Co
D. J. Craig....
T. M. Bryson...
T. & D. Brown

REST.

Lowest.

3½
2½
3½
4½
4½
2½
2
1½
2½
3
3½
2½
2
2
2½
1½
3
4½
3
4½
5½
2½
2½
3
3
2½
3
6

THE PRODUCE TRADE.

Several of the tables which were given in connection with the Produce Trade in the Report for 1863 published last year, have been differently classified in the present publication, and will be found under the headings "FINANCIAL AFFAIRS" and "UNCLASSIFIED RETURNS,"—the present arrangement affording greater facilities for reference.

The tables in the present section supply the particulars of the Flour and Grain trade of Montreal for 1864, a summary of which appears in one of the preliminary reports. While there was a very considerable diminution in the quantities of breadstuffs received and shipped, it is there shown that the ratio of decrease was, on the whole, little if any more than that of other important grain-receiving and shipping points.

As regards the receipts of Flour and Grain by the Grand Trunk Railway, the weekly returns are, in one or two cases, only approximates, the precise figures not being obtainable. The very few instances in which any such discrepancy happens, are pointed out at the place,—the totals being accurate. See a statement of monthly receipts and shipments, among the "UNCLASSIFIED RETURNS;" which, while it indicates the quantities of Breadstuffs and Provisions carried to and from this city, also shows the whole number of tons of merchandise transported on the Grand Trunk Railway during 1864.

Some additional tables are given in the present section, showing the current prices of Wheat for four years,—including Milwaukee and Chicago No. 1 Spring, and Ohio and Michigan Red Winter.

Tables. All
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e year 1800
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said to be a

STORAGE CAPACITY IN MONTREAL, IN 1864.

	WHEAT. Bus.	FLOUR. Bris.		WHEAT. Bus.	FLOUR. Bris.
Ira Gould & Son.....	250,000	20,000	W. W. McClellan.....	....	10,000
Grant, Hall & Co.....	200,000	15,000	William McGibbon....	....	9,000
J. McDougall.....	150,000	8,000	Black & Bonner.....	....	4,000
Holiday & Bro.....	150,000	120,000	J. McDougall.....	....	4,000
Middleton & Co.....	50,000	44,000	Glassford, Jones & Co.	....	2,000
Jas. Harvey.....	80,000	3,000	W. Parkyn, Cote St. Paul	105,000	6,000
J. F. McQuaig.....	40,000	20,000	Janes, Oliver & Co.....	....	28,000
H. Robertson.....	8,000	1,000	Hon. J. Young's Stores	108,000	42,000
Jacques, Tracy & Co. . .	....	25,000	Other Stores.....	....	20,000
D. Murray & Co.....	....	10,000	Canal Sheds.....	....	34,000
D. J. Craig.....	....	10,000	Floating Storage.....	100,000	....
T. M. Bryson.....	....	17,000	Cumming & Farish....	60,000	....
T. & D. Brown.....	....	30,000			
			TOTALS.....	1,301,000	482,600

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF
FLOUR.

Weekly Receipts of Flour in 1864, compared with those of the two preceding Years.

WEEK ENDING.	1864.		1863.		1862.	
	By G. Trunk Railway. Barrels.	By Lachine Canal. Barrels.	By G. Trunk Railway. Barrels.	By Lachine Canal. Barrels.	By G. Trunk Railway. Barrels.	By Lachine Canal. Barrels.
January 2	2,800	....	4,842	....	8,468	....
9	5,084	....	8,867	....	11,972	....
16	8,423	....	8,697	....	10,232	....
23	6,952	....	9,785	....	8,047	....
30	7,556	....	9,800	....	5,416	....
February 6	13,086	....	9,249	....	5,222	....
13	13,912	....	4,132	....	6,324	....
20	5,464	....	5,975	....	4,014	....
27	12,860	....	8,552	....	4,122	....
March. 5	13,319	....	9,258	....	1,537	....
12	11,259	....	7,758	....	7,305	....
19	10,125	....	4,964	....	5,711	....
26	8,270	....	3,921	....	8,303	....
April.. 2	7,090	....	6,297	....	8,001	....
9	4,100	....	6,575	....	12,309	....
16	5,589	....	6,403	....	4,233	....
23	6,420	....	8,648	....	6,986	....
30	10,329	2,730	19,350	....	6,331	....
May.. 7	6,964	20,698	18,145	46,607	16,266	39,744
14	7,134	35,224	17,198	52,079	11,146	41,482
21	6,916	35,655	15,679	66,712	8,493	42,677
28	9,249	21,257	16,552	59,035	7,377	49,067
June.. 4	8,897	28,068	10,213	34,615	5,785	42,396
11	5,975	18,369	13,173	51,230	3,775	33,204
18	3,004	27,233	7,985	48,487	3,799	32,581
25	4,218	23,557	10,436	33,854	4,706	28,837
July.. 2	3,087	11,539	6,901	26,222	3,200	29,451
9	2,240	10,498	4,241	13,920	2,860	17,484
16	1,273	4,745	1,241	10,043	3,013	30,971
23	2,671	12,365	5,660	17,167	5,176	28,972
30	3,424	6,416	5,057	17,512	6,625	25,075
August 6	3,722	10,957	5,367	18,880	3,659	24,944
13	6,277	16,687	6,143	9,679	3,761	11,551
20	8,418	15,694	6,579	12,755	4,427	20,996
27	3,125	15,131	6,379	8,793	2,495	19,938
Sept.. 3	1,719	10,933	2,877	6,672	2,838	19,221
10	2,626	12,081	1,018	15,052	2,829	13,945
17	3,552	5,017	2,004	9,743	4,658	18,548
24	4,623	10,741	4,433	5,403	5,592	16,050
October 1	5,816	4,632	6,164	16,484	11,100	22,109
8	7,853	14,247	6,604	14,052	12,985	22,055
15	12,222	11,707	8,913	20,033	12,693	27,356
22	15,120	19,682	6,986	11,866	9,650	9,294
29	11,861	9,298	9,104	14,246	11,602	26,979
Novr.. 5	7,427	12,193	6,218	18,071	16,980	17,068
12	11,988	5,312	9,912	11,367	14,004	28,191
19	10,245	11,208	10,533	24,082	11,937	19,505
26	11,081	12,326	10,862	25,136	13,462	9,980
Decr.. 3	7,850	12,668	12,106	11,229	13,294	2,710
10	6,300	....	13,994	4,156	12,513	....
17	3,984	....	11,641	....	9,308	....
24	2,354	....	7,473	....	9,252	....
31	5,274	....	4,433	....	6,428	....
TOTALS..	389,637	468,868	457,926	735,182	402,221	772,381

According to weekly figures or 36½ per cent. the year 1864 w 1,174,602 barrel in one week in ponding week of Flour manufact

WEEK ENDING.

April..... 23
..... 30
May..... 7
..... 14
..... 21
..... 28
June..... 4
..... 11
..... 18
..... 25
July..... 2
..... 9
..... 16
..... 23
..... 30
August... 6
..... 13
..... 20
..... 27
September 3
..... 10
..... 17
..... 24
October... 1
..... 8
..... 15
..... 22
..... 29
November 5
..... 12
..... 19
..... 26
December 3
..... 10
..... 17
..... 24
..... 31

TOTALS.. 3

ding Years.

1862.

By Lachine
Canal.
Barrels.

According to the foregoing totals, the receipts of Flour by Grand Trunk Railway (the weekly figures being approximates,) show a decrease in 1864, of 68,289 barrels, or 15 per cent. as compared with 1863; while the diminution by Lachine Canal is 266,314 barrels, or 36 1/2 per cent. Adding some small quantities by another channel, the total receipts of the year 1864 were 858,795 barrels; the quantity in 1863 was 1,193,286 barrels; in 1862, 1,174,602 barrels; and in 1861, 1,095,339 barrels. The largest amount of Flour received in one week in 1864 was in that ending May 21st, viz., 42,571 barrels,—while in corresponding week of 1863, the receipts were 82,391 barrels. There were 335,827 barrels of Flour manufactured in Montreal in 1864,—the quantity in 1863 being 294,141 barrels.

Comparative Table of Shipments of Flour during past Two Years.

WEEK ENDING.	1864.			1863.		
	In Sea-going Vessels.	By Quebec Steamers.	By Montreal and Champlain RR.	In Sea-going Vessels.	By Quebec Steamers.	By Montreal and Champlain RR.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
April..... 23	5,303	....	14,663	....	....	....
..... 30	800	1,442	813	....	....	11,869
May..... 7	3,979	275	798	8,648	....	837
..... 14	5,296	267	1,968	6,750	....	874
41,482 21	17,297	329	2,343	19,461	....	725
42,677 28	18,611	654	900	15,062	....	784
June..... 4	23,962	1,617	1,370	46,423	....	1,188
42,396 11	23,445	638	1,960	40,738	....	1,146
33,204 18	20,552	410	1,860	48,560	....	2,080
32,581 25	10,826	580	1,000	40,486	....	973
28,837 July..... 2	11,158	600	1,560	20,238	....	922
29,451 9	16,465	180	500	12,845	28,832	1,291
17,484 16	12,409	440	962	19,476	....	1,546
30,971 23	5,133	172	906	13,997	....	1,272
28,972 30	2,815	329	967	17,171	....	1,772
25,075 August... 6	1,876	469	881	24,254	....	1,194
24,944 13	9,137	717	530	12,490	....	1,164
11,551 20	12,539	577	900	11,942	....	954
20,996 27	16,861	494	814	9,378	....	1,162
19,938 September 3	20,111	338	1,057	12,925	....	1,147
19,221 10	6,091	386	1,591	17,967	....	1,067
13,945 17	9,847	283	908	21,019	....	991
18,548 24	11,102	325	1,675	4,539	1,066	1,178
16,050 October... 1	14,308	152	641	6,640	1,330	868
22,109 8	2,773	672	1,705	13,598	1,434	702
22,055 15	6,661	597	1,259	5,721	1,112	1,418
27,356 22	11,436	1,012	1,196	14,099	769	987
9,294 29	9,563	578	970	9,267	504	1,597
26,979 November 5	15,998	536	928	19,442	684	803
17,068 12	8,364	291	928	17,765	1,190	1,091
28,191 19	10,692	471	1,060	13,480	744	990
19,505 26	....	362	1,131	844	1,157	985
9,980 December 3	....	....	1,325	....	1,043	1,670
2,710 10	....	....	989	....	....	582
..... 17	....	....	1,273	....	....	858
..... 24	....	....	1,730	....	....	1,314
..... 31	....	....	1,198	....	....	....
TOTALS..	345,410	16,193	57,259	526,155	39,865	50,001

772,381

The export of Flour in sea-going vessels in 1864 was less by 180,745 barrels, or 34½ per cent., than in 1863,—the difference between 1864 and 1862 being 252,067 barrels,—between 1864 and 1861, 260,532 barrels. The shipments per Quebec steamers in 1864 show a decrease of 23,672 barrels, or 59½ per cent., as compared with 1863; but the shipments to the United States by the Montreal and Champlain Railroad, show an increase of 7,258 barrels, or 12½ per cent. The first sum in the columns of shipments by the latter route show the quantities from 1st January. The shipments via Portland, in 1864, in ocean-steamers and sailing vessels amounted to 87,853 barrels,—showing an increase of 14,446 barrels, which occurred between 1st January and opening of navigation. The quantity entered outward at Coaticook in 1864 was 95,727 barrels, doubtless included in a sum of 130,764 barrels carried out of the City by Grand Trunk Railway; from the latter quantity (130,764 brls.) should be deducted the foregoing amount via Portland, and there would be 42,911 barrels to add to actual exports from Montreal to United States, the total shipments to that country thus appearing to be 100,170 barrels. Including 38,359 barrels dispatched in barges and schooners,—also the estimated quantity of 150,000 barrels by market steamers, and 31,982 barrels by Lachine Canal,—the entire shipments of Flour from this City foot up to 858,071 barrels; the total in 1863 was 789,352 barrels; and in 1862, 692,219 barrels. The largest quantity entered outward in a single week via the River St. Lawrence was in that ending June 4; the largest quantity in 1863, being in week corresponding with June 18. For the different ports to which Flour was shipped in 1864, see detailed and comparative statements among "UNCLASSED RETURNS."

Statement of Flour Inspected in past Four Years.

GRADES.	1864	1863	1862	1861
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
Superior Extra.....	3,928	2,638	10,517	5,869
Extra Superfine.....	27,000	50,977	41,506	22,941
Fancy Superfine.....	16,095	16,098	38,921	12,074
Superfine.....	257,427	388,903	439,338	505,139
Superfine No. 2.....	22,759	51,055	36,106	42,731
Fine.....	14,220	32,511	10,461	12,155
Middlings.....	6,219	12,913	7,053	7,818
Pollards.....	2,402	5,045	2,609	2,647
Sour.....	7,120	32,384	20,298	25,215
Rejected.....	6,282	25,973	19,511	14,601
Rye.....	2	3	371	647
TOTALS.....	363,454	618,520	626,691	651,837

These figures show a very large decrease in the quantity of Flour inspected in 1864; the diminution is 41½ per cent. as compared with 1863; 42 per cent. contrasted with 1862; and 44½ per cent. with 1861. The quantity of Flour inspected in 1864 was about 30-2-5 per cent. of the aggregate quantities (1,194,622 barrels) received and manufactured in this City.

Comparative

DATE OF QU

January

February

March

April

May

June

July

August

September

October

November

December

THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

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

DATE OF QUOTATION.	1864		1863		1862		1861	1860
	Per Brl. of 196 lbs.		Per Brl. of 196 lbs.		Per Brl. of 196 lbs.		Per Brl.	Per Brl.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
January 1	4.20 @	4.25	4.40 @	4.45	5.05 @	5.10	5.15	5.20
..... 8	4.20 ..	4.30	4.50 ..	4.55	4.95 ..	5.00	5.30	5.20
..... 15	4.22½ ..	4.27	4.52½ ..	4.57½	4.75 ..	4.80	5.40	5.20
..... 22	4.30 ..	4.35	4.50 ..	4.55	4.75 ..	4.80	5.40	5.15
..... 29	4.35 ..	4.45	4.40 ..	4.50	4.75 ..	4.80	5.40	5.10
February 5	4.35 ..	4.40	4.45 ..	4.50	5.00 ..	5.05	5.40	5.10
..... 12	4.25 ..	4.30	4.40 ..	4.50	5.00 ..	5.05	5.35	5.10
..... 19	4.15 ..	4.25	4.35 ..	4.40	5.00 ..	5.05	5.40	5.10
..... 26	4.25 ..	4.30	4.30 ..	4.37½	5.00 ..	5.05	5.40	5.10
March 4	4.12½ ..	4.20	4.30 ..	4.37½	5.05 ..	5.10	5.30	5.05
..... 11	4.12½ ..	4.20	4.30 ..	4.37½	4.95 ..	5.00	5.15	5.10
..... 18	4.12½ ..	4.17½	4.30 ..	4.37½	4.90 ..	4.95	5.15	5.15
..... 25	4.12½ ..	4.17½	4.35 ..	4.45	4.85 ..	4.90	5.15	5.15
April 1	4.10 ..	4.15	4.45 ..	4.50	4.85 ..	4.90	5.15	5.15
..... 8	4.05 ..	4.10	4.35 ..	4.40	4.65 ..	4.70	5.10	5.20
..... 15	4.10 ..	4.15	4.35 ..	4.40	4.45 ..	4.55	5.10	5.20
..... 22	4.10 ..	4.15	4.30 ..	4.37½	4.65 ..	4.70	5.10	5.40
..... 29	4.00 ..	4.10	4.40 ..	4.45	5.00 ..	5.05	5.00	5.50
May 6	4.00 ..	4.10	4.35 ..	4.45	4.75 ..	4.80	4.95	5.50
..... 13	3.90 ..	4.00	4.35 ..	4.42½	4.50 ..	4.60	5.00	5.45
..... 20	4.00 ..	4.05	4.20 ..	4.27½	4.45 ..	4.55	4.95	5.40
..... 27	3.85 ..	4.00	4.00 ..	4.10	4.20 ..	4.25	4.90	5.40
June 3	3.75 ..	3.85	4.00 ..	4.15	4.25 ..	4.40	4.70	5.40
..... 10	3.77½ ..	3.85	4.05 ..	4.10	4.50 ..	4.55	4.50	5.30
..... 17	3.85 ..	3.95	4.00 ..	0.00	4.50 ..	4.60	4.10	5.35
..... 24	3.85 ..	3.90	3.90 ..	4.00	4.50 ..	4.55	4.00	5.50
July 1	3.85 ..	3.90	3.90 ..	4.00	4.55 ..	4.60	4.10	5.40
..... 8	4.00 ..	4.05	3.90 ..	4.05	4.55 ..	4.65	4.25	5.40
..... 15	4.20 ..	4.30	4.25 ..	4.40	4.50 ..	4.60	4.50	5.50
..... 22	4.40 ..	4.50	4.25 ..	4.30	4.45 ..	4.65	4.60	5.50
..... 29	4.50 ..	4.60	4.10 ..	4.15	4.45 ..	4.50	4.35	5.50
August 5	4.50 ..	4.60	4.10 ..	4.15	4.45 ..	4.55	4.40	5.50
..... 12	4.45 ..	4.55	4.00 ..	4.10	4.65 ..	4.75	4.35	5.45
..... 19	4.15 ..	4.25	3.85 ..	4.05	4.70 ..	4.80	4.35	5.45
..... 26	4.15 ..	4.25	3.95 ..	4.15	4.60 ..	4.70	4.50	5.45
September 2	4.15 ..	4.25	3.95 ..	4.15	4.65 ..	4.70	4.50	5.60
..... 9	4.15 ..	4.30	4.00 ..	4.20	4.80 ..	4.85	4.55	5.70
..... 16	4.15 ..	4.30	4.00 ..	4.20	4.80 ..	4.90	4.55	5.55
..... 23	4.20 ..	4.40	4.10 ..	4.30	4.75 ..	4.80	4.80	5.50
..... 30	4.20 ..	4.40	4.10 ..	4.25	4.55 ..	4.60	5.00	5.55
October 7	4.20 ..	4.35	4.05 ..	4.15	4.10 ..	4.20	5.25	5.55
..... 14	4.15 ..	4.25	4.00 ..	4.15	4.45 ..	4.50	5.60	5.55
..... 21	4.00 ..	4.15	4.00 ..	4.10	4.60 ..	4.70	5.45	5.50
..... 28	4.05 ..	4.15	4.10 ..	4.15	4.45 ..	4.50	5.50	5.45
November 4	4.10 ..	4.20	4.05 ..	4.20	4.40 ..	4.45	5.50	5.40
..... 11	4.20 ..	4.30	4.10 ..	4.20	4.35 ..	4.40	5.45	5.20
..... 18	4.25 ..	4.30	4.25 ..	4.30	4.52½ ..	4.57½	5.20	5.15
..... 25	4.22½ ..	4.30	4.25 ..	4.35	4.40 ..	4.45	5.15	5.15
December 2	4.12½ ..	4.20	4.10 ..	4.20	4.25 ..	4.35	5.10	5.10
..... 9	4.12½ ..	4.20	4.15 ..	4.20	4.35 ..	4.45	5.10	5.05
..... 16	4.15 ..	4.20	4.20 ..	4.25	4.50 ..	0.00	5.10	5.00
..... 23	4.20 ..	4.30	4.15 ..	4.25	4.45 ..	4.50	5.15	5.00
..... 30	4.20 ..	4.30

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1861

Barrels.

5,869
22,941
12,074
505,139
42,731
12,155
7,818
2,647
25,215
14,601
647

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WHEAT.

Weekly Receipts of Wheat in 1864, compared with those of the two preceding Years.

WEEK ENDING.	1864.		1863.		1862.	
	By G. Trunk Railway Bushels.	By Lachine Canal. Bushels.	By G. Trunk Railway. Bushels.	By Lachine Canal. Bushels.	By G. Trunk Railway. Bushels.	By Lachine Canal. Bushels.
January 2	6,650	....	2,708	....	16,009	....
9	6,650	....	6,305	....	30,590	....
16	10,500	....	7,960	....	21,841	....
23	7,000	....	13,449	....	13,376	....
30	3,863	....	17,598	....	11,512	....
February 6	7,718	....	19,950	....	11,239	....
13	8,780	....	15,316	....	21,114	....
20	1,950	....	14,016	....	7,877	....
27	4,590	....	14,024	....	6,883	....
March. 5	6,305	....	8,780	....	1,050	....
12	11,202	....	700	....	5,204	....
19	11,705	....	1,750	....	9,297	....
26	5,950	....	1,750	....	12,426	....
April.. 2	3,500	....	1,000	....	21,233	....
9	700	....	....	....	24,851	....
16	....	....	350	....	12,505	....
23	700	....	350	....	23,134	....
30	....	9,569	....	....	20,730	....
May... 7	1,750	105,316	1,400	153,992	25,450	200,518
14	8,401	73,078	4,790	193,737	20,627	278,753
21	7,350	171,884	8,005	349,727	25,350	217,125
28	9,100	131,258	7,165	513,014	14,749	520,678
June.. 4	13,300	263,167	5,223	297,857	10,991	424,944
11	7,875	380,464	12,600	379,869	6,300	425,726
18	2,450	186,746	9,150	328,782	5,852	255,423
25	8,750	191,286	5,950	245,800	1,945	313,024
July.. 2	6,300	91,317	11,046	210,225	3,725	202,901
9	7,902	219,736	8,012	212,212	10,500	242,720
16	2,800	240,734	4,900	127,363	8,000	343,328
23	3,150	119,106	6,657	84,701	9,961	250,985
30	6,650	52,846	2,800	213,453	7,215	491,921
August 6	8,050	149,193	8,408	185,496	7,893	368,532
13	4,530	128,720	3,850	161,988	7,354	287,031
20	1,750	360,061	3,850	100,224	5,169	194,234
27	3,150	267,000	1,400	148,935	3,954	78,594
Sept.. 3	....	161,347	350	22,676	6,508	198,886
10	2,800	92,668	700	51,568	10,174	276,241
17	5,650	79,683	8,990	43,712	15,823	84,974
24	8,400	79,598	11,760	72,121	39,046	298,308
October 1	8,400	24,583	24,967	77,954	36,227	396,201
8	16,800	23,330	26,439	51,794	32,979	240,065
15	34,900	32,680	25,714	100,231	27,243	525,783
22	29,708	75,326	21,818	184,804	25,701	217,557
29	23,150	51,861	23,385	133,354	27,215	99,498
Novr.. 5	12,250	....	17,166	178,582	24,592	194,613
12	3,500	....	6,655	92,900	19,289	72,805
19	4,200	7,070	7,287	25,100	7,655	46,089
26	4,550	12	7,700	9,691	3,221	32,270
Decr.. 3	10,150	....	12,250	18,237	5,250	....
10	5,950	....	13,099	....	7,503	....
17	1,400	....	11,900	....	7,003	....
24	7,700	....	11,900	....	9,460	....
31	10,500	....	9,450	....	4,550	....
TOTALS..	424,572	3,769,639	539,020	4,970,099	754,445	7,779,727

The preceding
Trunk Railway
bushels, or 2
Canal was 1,
another route
1863 were 5,5
The largest v
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WEEK ENDING

May

June

July

August

September

October

November

TOTALS..

The shipment
1,411,654 bushels
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Champlain Rai

The preceding statement shows the decrease in the receipts of Wheat by Grand Trunk Railway in 1864 (the weekly figures being approximates) to have been 144,448 bushels, or 21½ per cent., as compared with 1863; while the diminution by Lachine Canal was 1,200,460 bushels, or 24 1-6 per cent. Including a very small quantity by another route, the aggregate receipts in 1864 were 4,194,217 bushels; while those of 1863 were 5,509,143 bushels; of 1862, 8,534,172 bushels; and of 1861, 7,738,084 bushels. The largest weekly receipts of Wheat in 1864 were in week ending June 11; in 1863, during week corresponding with May 28.

Comparative Table of Shipments of Wheat during past Three Years.

WEEK ENDING.	1864.	1863.	1862.
	By St. Lawrence River. Bushels.	By St. Lawrence River. Bushels.	By St. Lawrence River. Bushels.
May	7	19,922	47,010
.....	14	37,178	122,395
.....	21	45,760	205,867
.....	28	49,555	282,368
June	4	123,002	228,303
.....	11	117,745	419,689
.....	18	173,590	317,512
.....	25	138,649	166,565
July	2	117,304	236,741
.....	9	112,000	158,959
.....	16	113,595	295,407
.....	23	89,703	146,190
.....	30	98,509	270,411
August	6	80,948	256,301
.....	13	95,286	179,417
.....	20	147,537	222,329
.....	27	117,291	107,292
September	3	124,158	168,808
.....	10	55,487	205,126
.....	17	80,729	271,932
.....	24	54,507	289,363
October	1	122,535	448,861
.....	8	43,116	176,145
.....	15	39,651	341,827
.....	22	62,423	320,826
.....	29	19,639	230,839
November	5	29,054	206,243
.....	12	11,912	100,468
.....	19	28,629	70,321
.....	24	....	7,281
TOTALS	2,329,492	3,741,146	6,500,796

The shipments of Wheat by the River St. Lawrence in 1864 show a decrease of 1,411,654 bushels, or 37½ per cent., as compared with 1863; and a very much larger decrease as contrasted with 1862. The shipments via Portland in 1864, in ocean-steamers and sailing-vessels, amounted to 19,602 bushels. The quantity entered outward at Coaticook was 30,084 bushels,—no doubt including a sum of 29,047 bushels shipped from Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway. The exports by Montreal and Champlain Railroad to the United States in 1864 amounted to 4,595 bushels,—adding

ing Years.

1862.

By Lachine Canal. Bushels.

....

 200,518
 278,753
 217,125
 520,678
 424,944
 425,726
 255,423
 313,024
 202,901
 242,720
 343,328
 250,985
 491,921
 368,532
 287,031
 194,234
 78,594
 198,886
 276,241
 84,974
 298,308
 396,201
 240,065
 525,783
 217,557
 99,498
 194,613
 72,805
 46,089
 32,270

7,779,727

the difference between shipments from Portland and the quantity entered outward at Coaticook, the whole shipments by railway to the United States from Montreal appears to be 15,077 bushels. Including some quantities by other routes than those here alluded to, the entire shipments of Wheat from this city in 1864 was 2,406,531 bushels, against 3,812,170 bushels in 1863; the aggregate in 1862 being 7,019,945 bushels. The largest shipments in 1864, were in week ending June 18; in 1863, during week corresponding with June 4. For the various ports to which Wheat was shipped in 1864, see detailed and comparative statements among "UNCLASSED RETURNS."

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

GRADES.	1864	1863	1862
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
<i>Canada Wheat.</i>			
White Winter, No. 1 .....	.....	.....	30,090
White Winter, No. 2 .....	.....	.....	39,150
Extra Spring Wheat .....	.....	.....	9,000
Spring, No. 1, Bright .....	.....	.....	49,842
Spring, No. 1 .....	.....	74,393	82,313
Spring, No. 2	17,000	69,647	20,256
Rejected Wheat, of all kinds .....	.....	.....	205,655
Rejected Spring	7,000	42,589	.....
Rejected No. 2, White Winter .....	.....	73,196	.....
<i>Canada Wheat, ex-cars.</i>			
Spring, No. 1, Bright .....	.....	3,500	.....
Rejected Spring .....	.....	2,450	.....
White Winter, No. 2 .....	.....	3,150	.....
Rejected White .....	.....	1,150	.....
Spring, No. 1 .....	.....	1,050	.....
Spring, No. 2 .....	.....	16,450	.....
<i>Wheat from Western United States.</i>			
Chicago Red Winter, No. 1 .....	.....	.....	17,300
Chicago Spring, No. 1	10,000	105,421	423,933
Chicago Spring, No. 2	23,420	12,085	6,600
Milwaukee Spring, No. 1	199,272	548,267	599,818
Milwaukee Spring, No. 2	18,520	26,706	45,842
Amber Iowa .....	.....	.....	8,557
Michigan White Winter, No. 1 .....	.....	9,700	12,200
Michigan White Winter, No. 2 .....	.....	34,216	19,300
Michigan Red Winter, No. 1 .....	.....	58,895	329,194
Michigan Red Winter, No. 2 .....	.....	.....	11,000
Ohio Red Winter, No. 1	21,280	.....	21,456
Ohio Red Winter, No. 2 .....	.....	10,000	7,110
Rejected Chicago Spring	8,400	34,647	.....
Rejected Milwaukee Spring	33,877	.....	.....
Rejected Red Winter	9,600	10,000	.....
TOTALS	349,269	1,137,512	1,938,616

The total of 1864 shows a decrease of 788,243 bushels, or 69½ per cent. as compared with 1863. The quantity inspected in 1864 is as one bushel in twelve of the total receipts, and as one bushel in seven of the total exports.

Comparative
DATE OF QUOTATION
January
February
March
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May
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July
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September
October
November
December

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

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Years.

1862

Bushels.

30,090
39,150
9,000
49,842
82,313
20,256
205,655

17,300
423,933
6,600
599,818
45,842
8,557
12,200
19,300
329,194
11,000
21,456
7,110

1,938,616

as compared
the total re-

DATE OF QUOTATION.	1864		1863		1862		*1861	*1860
	Per Bu. of 60 lbs.		Per Bu. of 60 lbs.		Per Bu. of 60 lbs.		Per Bush	Per Bush.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
January 1	0.92½	@ 0.93	0.92	@ 0.94	1.06		1.07½	....
..... 8	0.92½	.. 0.93	0.92	.. 0.94	1.05		1.10	....
..... 15	0.92½	.. 0.93	0.93	.. 0.95	1.00 @ 1.01		1.15	....
..... 22	0.92½	.. 0.94	0.93	.. 0.95	1.02 .. 1.03		1.15	....
..... 29	0.93	.. 0.95	0.94	.. 0.96	1.02 .. 1.03		1.12	1.11
February 5	0.94	.. 0.96	0.92	.. 0.95	1.05 .. 1.06		....	1.10
..... 12	0.94	.. 0.96	0.90	.. 0.95	1.05 .. 1.06		1.16	1.08
..... 19	0.93	.. 0.95	0.90	.. 0.93	1.06 .. 1.07		1.13	....
..... 26	0.93	.. 0.95	0.90	.. 0.92½	1.07		1.13	1.08
March 4	0.93	.. 0.95	0.90	.. 0.92½	1.07 .. 1.08		....	....
..... 11	0.93	.. 0.95	0.90	.. 0.92½	1.05		....	1.12
..... 18	0.93	.. 0.95	0.90	.. 0.92½	1.04		....	1.14
..... 25	0.93	.. 0.95	0.90	.. 0.92½	1.02 .. 1.03		....	1.14
April 1	0.93	.. 0.95	0.90	.. 0.92½	1.01 .. 1.02		....	1.16
..... 8	0.93	.. 0.95	0.90	.. 0.92½	1.00		....	1.15
..... 15	0.92	.. 0.93	0.90	.. 0.92½	1.00		....	1.18
..... 22	0.92	.. 0.93	0.92	.. 0.96	....		1.13	1.22
..... 29	0.90	.. 0.95	0.97½	.. 1.00	1.00 .. 1.03		1.15	1.22
May 6	0.88	.. 0.90	0.95	.. 0.99	1.00 .. 1.03		....	1.27½
..... 13	0.87½	.. 0.89	0.95	.. 0.99	1.00 .. 1.03		1.15	1.27½
..... 20	0.90	.. 0.91	0.95	.. 0.99	0.96 .. 0.98		1.15	1.24
..... 27	0.89	.. 0.90	0.92	.. 0.94	0.94 .. 0.96		1.14	1.22½
June 3	0.87	.. 0.88	0.92	.. 0.94	0.90 .. 0.97½		1.13	1.22
..... 10	0.85	.. 0.87	0.92	.. 0.94	0.92 .. 0.96		1.10	1.17½
..... 17	0.87	.. 0.89	0.90	.. 0.94	0.92 .. 0.97½		1.10	1.22
..... 24	0.87	.. 0.90	0.90	.. 0.94	0.94 .. 1.00		1.00	1.25
July 1	0.88	.. 0.90	0.90	.. 0.94	0.94 .. 0.98		0.95	1.24
..... 8	0.91	.. 0.93	0.90	.. 0.95	1.04 .. 1.05		0.90	1.25½
..... 15	0.91	.. 0.93	0.90	.. 0.95	1.00 .. 1.02		0.92½	1.27
..... 22	0.96	.. 0.97½	0.90	.. 0.95	0.99 .. 1.03		0.94	1.25
..... 29	0.96	.. 0.97½	0.90	.. 0.95	0.97½ .. 1.00		0.90	1.20
August 5	0.96	.. 0.98	0.90	.. 0.94	0.99 .. 1.00		0.95	1.22
..... 12	0.96	.. 0.97	0.90	.. 0.94	0.99 .. 1.00		0.95	1.15
..... 19	0.92½	.. 0.95	0.87½	.. 0.92½	1.00 .. 1.03		0.95	1.21½
..... 26	0.92½	.. 0.95	0.87½	.. 0.91	0.98 .. 1.00		0.93	1.25
September 2	0.90	.. 0.92½	0.87½	.. 0.91	0.98 .. 1.00		....	1.27½
..... 9	0.90	.. 0.92½	0.87½	.. 0.91	1.00 .. 1.01		0.95	1.26½
..... 16	0.90	.. 0.91½	0.87½	.. 0.91	1.00		1.00	1.22
..... 23	0.90	.. 0.91½	0.90	.. 0.92	0.96 .. 0.99		1.00	1.20
..... 30	0.90	.. 0.91½	0.88	.. 0.92	0.92 .. 0.93		1.10	1.24
October 7	0.90	.. 0.91½	0.87	.. 0.91	0.92 .. 0.93		1.12½	1.25
..... 14	0.89	.. 0.91	0.87	.. 0.90	0.91 .. 0.92		1.12	1.26
..... 21	0.88	.. 0.90	0.87	.. 0.90	0.91 .. 0.94		1.14	1.25
..... 28	0.88	.. 0.90	0.88	.. 0.90	0.93 .. 0.97		1.16	1.22
November 4	0.88	.. 0.90	0.88	.. 0.90	0.92 .. 0.93		1.15	1.22
..... 11	0.89	.. 0.91	0.88	.. 0.90	0.92 .. 0.95		1.05	1.17
..... 18	0.90	.. 0.92	0.89	.. 0.91	0.92 .. 0.96		1.05	1.12½
..... 25	0.92	.. 0.94	0.90	.. 0.94	0.92 .. 0.96		....	....
December 2	0.92	.. 0.94	0.90	.. 0.91	0.92 .. 0.94		1.06	....
..... 9	0.92	.. 0.94	0.90	.. 0.92	0.92 .. 0.94		....	1.05
..... 16	0.92	.. 0.94	0.92	.. 0.93	0.92 .. 0.94		1.05	1.02
..... 23	0.95	.. 0.00	0.92	.. 0.92½	0.92 .. 0.94		1.04	1.05
..... 30	0.96	.. 0.00	....	....	....		....	....

* The quotations given for years 1861 and 1860, are the lowest mentioned on the particular dates.

The range of price for No. 1 Upper Canada Spring Wheat, in 1864, as shown in the foregoing table, was from 85c. to 98c.,—the lowest price being in week ending June 10, the highest in week ending August 5; while the lowest price indicated for 1863 was 87c.,—the highest being \$1. The difference between the highest and lowest rates in each of these years was therefore the same. The highest price in 1862 was \$1.08,—the lowest, 90c.

The comparative prices of Canadian and United States Wheat in Montreal, as given in the preceding and three following tables,—taken in connection with the tables of prices in Great Britain, on pages 45 to 48,—may afford data for calculations respecting the course of the market.

The variations in the rates for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring Wheat in this city are shown by the following comparative prices to have been from 86c. to 97c. in 1864,—from 87½c. to \$1.02 in 1863,—from 95c. to \$1.08 in 1862,—the fluctuation in 1861 being from 94c. to \$1.22 :—

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

DATE OF QUOTATION.	1864		1863		1862		1861	
	Per Bushel of 60 lbs.		Per Bushel of 60 lbs.		Per Bushel of 60 lbs.		Per Bushel of 60 lbs.	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
May	6	.....	1.00	@ 1.02	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	13	0.87½ @ 0.89	1.00	.. 1.02	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	20	0.90 .. 0.91	1.00	.. 1.01	1.06 @ 1.08	1.17 @ 1.19	.....	.....
.....	27	0.87½ .. 0.89	0.97	.. 0.98	1.03 .. 1.05	1.15 .. 1.17	.....	.....
June	3	0.86 .. 0.87	0.97	.. 0.98	1.00 .. 1.02	1.13 .. 1.15	.....	.....
.....	10	0.86 .. 0.87½	0.98	.. 0.99	1.02 .. 1.04	1.12 .. 1.14	.....	.....
.....	17	0.90 .. 0.91	1.00	.. 1.02	1.02 .. 1.04	1.10 .. 1.12	.....	.....
.....	24	0.91½ .. 0.92½	1.00	.. 1.01	1.02 .. 1.04	1.05 .. 1.10	.....	.....
July	1	0.92 .. 0.93	1.01	.. 1.02	1.05 .. 1.07	0.95 .. 1.00	.....	.....
.....	8	0.94 .. 0.95	0.99	.. 1.01	1.06 .. 1.08	0.95 .. 0.97½	.....	.....
.....	15	0.95 .. 0.96	1.00	.. 1.01	1.00 .. 1.03	0.97½ .. 1.00	.....	.....
.....	22	0.96 .. 0.97	1.00	.. ..	1.01 .. 1.02½	0.95 .. 1.00	.....	.....
.....	29	0.95 .. 0.97	0.98½	.. 1.00	1.01 .. 1.02½	0.95 .. 0.97½	.....	.....
August	5	0.95 .. 0.97	0.98½ .. 0.99½	.....	1.02½ .. 1.06	0.94 .. 0.96	.....	.....
.....	12	0.95 .. 0.96	0.92½ .. 0.93	.....	1.05 .. 1.08	0.95 .. 0.97½	.....	.....
.....	19	0.91 .. 0.93	0.91½ .. 0.93	.....	1.04 .. 1.06	0.97½ .. 1.00	.....	.....
.....	26	0.89 .. 0.91	0.90 .. 0.91	.....	1.04 .. 1.06	0.95 .. 0.97½	.....	.....
September	2	0.87½ .. 0.89	0.90 .. 0.91	.....	1.03 .. 1.05	0.96 .. 0.97½	.....	.....
.....	9	0.89 .. 0.90	0.90 .. 0.91	.....	1.03 .. 1.05	0.97½ .. 1.00	.....	.....
.....	16	0.90 .. 0.92	0.90 .. 0.91	.....	1.03 .. 1.05	1.05 .. 1.10	.....	.....
.....	23	0.90 .. 0.92	0.91½ .. 0.92½	.....	1.03 .. 1.05	1.15 .. 1.18	.....	.....
.....	30	0.90 .. 0.92	0.91 .. 0.92½	.....	1.00 .. 1.02	1.18 .. 1.20	.....	.....
October	7	0.90 .. 0.92	0.90 .. 0.91½	.....	0.97½ .. 0.99	1.18 .. 1.20	.....	.....
.....	14	0.90 .. 0.91	0.88 .. 0.90	.....	0.95 .. 0.97½	1.18 .. 1.20	.....	.....
.....	21	0.90 .. 0.91	0.87½ .. 0.89	.....	0.98 .. 1.00	1.17 .. 1.19	.....	.....
.....	28	0.89 .. 0.90	0.89 .. 0.90½	.....	0.98 .. 1.00	1.20 .. 1.22½	.....	.....
November	4	0.89 .. 0.90	0.89 .. 0.90	.....	0.98 .. 1.00	1.18 .. 1.19	.....	.....
.....	11	0.90 .. 0.91	0.90 .. 0.91	.....	0.98 .. 1.00	.....	.....	.....
.....	18	0.90 .. 0.91	0.91 .. 0.93	.....	0.98 .. 1.00	.....	.....	.....
.....	25	0.91 .. 0.92	0.91 .. 0.93	.....	0.98 .. 1.00	.....	.....	.....
December	2	0.92 .. 0.95	0.98 .. 1.00

The varia
past four year
97c.; in 1863,
90c. to \$1.20.
Chicago.

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July

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September

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November

December

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Chicago Spring.

The variations in prices of No. 1 Chicago Spring Wheat in Montreal during the past four years appear from the subjoined table to have been:—In 1864, from 86c. to 97c.; in 1863, from 86c. to 99c.; in 1862, from 92½c. to \$1.07; and in 1861, from 90c. to \$1.20. The outside prices for Milwaukee Wheat being higher than those for Chicago.

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

DATE OF QUOTATION.	1864		1863		1862		1861	
	Per Bushel of 60 lbs.		Per Bushel of 60 lbs.		Per Bushel of 60 lbs.		Per Bushel of 60 lbs.	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
May	6	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	1.17	.....
.....	13	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	1.15	@ 1.18
.....	20	.....	1.00	.....	1.03	@ 1.05	1.15	.. 1.18
.....	27	0.87½ @ 0.89	0.96	@ 0.97	0.98	.. 1.00	1.14	.. 1.16
June	3	0.86 .. 0.87	0.96	.. 0.97	0.98	.. 1.00	1.12	.. 1.13
.....	10	0.86 .. 0.87	0.97	.. 0.98	1.00	.. 1.02	1.10	.. 1.12
.....	17	0.89 .. 0.90	0.98	.. 0.99	1.00	.. 1.02	1.05	.. 1.10
.....	24	0.91 .. 0.92	0.95	.. 0.97	1.00	.. 1.02	1.02½	.. 1.07½
July	1	0.92 .. 0.93	0.97	.. 0.98	1.04	.. 1.06	0.95	.. 1.00
.....	8	0.94 .. 0.95	0.97	.. 0.98	1.05	.. 1.07	0.95	.. 0.97
.....	15	0.95 .. 0.95	0.96	.. 0.97	1.00	.. 1.02½	0.96	.. 1.00
.....	22	0.96 .. 0.97	0.95	.. 0.96	1.01	.. 1.02	0.95	.. 1.00
.....	29	0.94 .. 0.95	0.95	.. 0.96	1.00	.. 1.02	0.92½	.. 0.95
August	5	0.94 .. 0.95	0.95	.. 0.96	1.01	.. 1.04	0.90	.. 0.92½
.....	12	0.94 .. 0.95	0.90	.. 0.92½	1.04	.. 1.06	0.92½	.. 0.95
.....	19	0.90 .. 0.93	0.88	.. 0.90	1.02	.. 1.04	0.95	.. 0.97½
.....	26	0.88 .. 0.90	0.87	.. 0.89	1.02	.. 1.03	0.94	.. 0.96
September	2	0.87 .. 0.89	0.87	.. 0.89	1.02	.. 1.03	0.94	.. 0.96
.....	9	0.87 .. 0.89	0.90	.....	1.02	.. 1.03	0.97½	.. 1.00
.....	16	0.90 .. 0.91	0.90	.....	1.02	.. 1.03	1.05	.. 1.10
.....	23	0.90 .. 0.91	0.90	.. 0.91	1.02	.. 1.03	1.12½	.. 1.15
.....	30	0.90 .. 0.91	0.90	.....	1.00	.. 1.01	1.16	.. 1.18
October	7	0.90 .. 0.91	0.90	.....	0.95	.. 0.97½	1.18	.. 1.20
.....	14	0.90 .. 0.91	0.87	.. 0.89	0.92½	.. 0.95	1.15	.. 1.17
.....	21	0.90 .. 0.91	0.86	.. 0.87	0.97	.. 1.00	1.13	.. 1.15
.....	28	0.89 .. 0.90	0.87	.. 0.88	0.97	.. 1.00	1.18	.. 1.20
November	4	0.89 .. 0.90	0.87	.. 0.88	0.97½	.. 1.00	1.16	.. 1.18
.....	11	0.90 .. 0.91	0.88	.. 0.89	0.95	.. 0.97½	1.07½	.. 1.10
.....	18	0.90 .. 0.91	.....	.....	0.95	.. 0.97½	1.05	.. 1.09
.....	25	0.90 .. 0.91	.....	.....	0.95	.. 0.97½	.....	.....
December	2	0.90 .. 0.91	.....	.....	0.95	.. 0.97½	.....	.....

As may be inferred from the table of prices of Ohio and Michigan Red Winter Wheat, on the next page, there were no transactions in grain from either of the States mentioned until nearly three months after the opening of navigation in 1864. The average of prices in 1861 and 1862 was considerably higher than in 1863 and 1864; the rates at the close of navigation last year were but a trifle over those for Milwaukee and Chicago Spring.

Comparative Prices of Ohio and Michigan Red Winter Wheat, during past Four Years.

DATE OF QUOTATION.	1864		1863		1862		1861	
	Per Bushel of 60 lbs.		Per Bushel of 60 lbs.		Per Bushel of 60 lbs.		Per Bushel of 60 lbs.	
	Ohio	Mich.	Ohio	Mich.	Ohio	Mich.	Ohio	Mich.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
May	6	....	1.04 @ 1.06	....	....	....	1.30	....
.....	13	....	1.04 .. 1.06	....	....	....	1.28 @ 1.30	....
.....	20	....	1.04 .. 1.06	....	....	....	1.27 .. 1.30	....
.....	27	....	1.02 .. 1.04	....	....	....	....	....
June	3	....	1.02 .. 1.04	....	....	....	....	....
.....	10	....	1.02 .. 1.04	....	....	....	....	....
.....	17	....	1.02 .. 1.04	1.14 @ 1.18	....	....	....	....
.....	24	....	1.04 .. 1.05	1.12 .. 1.16	....	....	....	....
July.....	1	....	1.03 .. 1.05	1.12 .. 1.16	....	....	....	....
.....	8	....	1.03 .. 1.04	1.12 .. 1.16	....	....	....	....
.....	15	....	1.02½ .. 1.03	1.05 .. 1.10	....	....	....	....
.....	22	1.00	1.02 .. 1.03	1.08 .. 1.12	....	....	....	....
.....	29	1.00	1.02 .. 1.03	1.08 .. 1.10	....	....	....	....
August.....	5	1.00 @ 1.02	1.00 .. 1.02½	1.10 .. 1.12	1.10 .. 1.12	1.10 .. 1.12½	1.10 .. 1.12½	....
.....	12	0.98 .. 1.00	0.93 .. 0.97½	1.10 .. 1.15	1.12½ .. 1.15	1.12½ .. 1.15	1.12½ .. 1.15	....
.....	19	0.95 .. 0.97	0.92½ .. 0.96	1.10 .. 1.13	1.15 .. 1.20	1.15 .. 1.20	1.15 .. 1.20	....
.....	26	0.94 .. 0.96	0.91½ .. 0.95	1.10 .. 1.14	1.10 .. 1.15	1.10 .. 1.15	1.10 .. 1.15	....
September.....	2	0.93 .. 0.94	0.91½ .. 0.95	1.12 .. 1.14	1.07½ .. 1.10	1.07½ .. 1.10	1.07½ .. 1.10	....
.....	9	0.93 .. 0.94	0.91½ .. 0.95	1.10 .. 1.13	1.10 .. 1.12½	1.10 .. 1.12½	1.10 .. 1.12½	....
.....	16	0.93 .. 0.95	0.91½ .. 0.95	1.07 .. 1.10	1.15 .. 1.17½	1.15 .. 1.17½	1.15 .. 1.17½	....
.....	23	0.93 .. 0.95	0.91½ .. 0.95	1.07 .. 1.10	1.20 .. 1.25	1.20 .. 1.25	1.20 .. 1.25	....
.....	30	0.93 .. 0.95	None.	1.02 .. 1.06	1.25 .. 1.30	1.25 .. 1.30	1.25 .. 1.30	....
October.....	7	0.92½ .. 0.94	None.	1.03 .. 1.05	1.25 .. 1.30	1.25 .. 1.30	1.25 .. 1.30	....
.....	14	0.92½ .. 0.94	0.93 .. 0.95	1.00 .. 1.03	1.27½ .. 1.30	1.27½ .. 1.30	1.27½ .. 1.30	....
.....	21	0.92 .. 0.93	None.	1.05 .. 1.08	1.27½ .. 1.30	1.27½ .. 1.30	1.27½ .. 1.30	....
.....	28	0.92 .. 0.93	None.	1.04 .. 1.08	1.27½ .. 1.32½	1.27½ .. 1.32½	1.27½ .. 1.32½	....
November.....	4	0.92 .. 0.93	0.95	1.03 .. 1.06	1.26 .. 1.29	1.26 .. 1.29	1.26 .. 1.29	....
.....	11	0.95	0.95	1.00 .. 1.04	1.18 .. 1.22	1.18 .. 1.22	1.18 .. 1.22	....
.....	18	0.95	0.95	1.00 .. 1.04	1.15 .. 1.20	1.15 .. 1.20	1.15 .. 1.20
.....	25	0.95	0.95	1.00 .. 1.04
December.....	2	0.95	1.00 .. 1.04

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TOTALS..

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MAIZE.

Weekly Receipts of Maize in 1864, compared with those of the two preceding Years.

Four Years.

1861		WEEK ENDING.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Per Bushel of 60 lbs.			By Lachine Canal. Bushels.	By Lachine Canal. Bushels.	By Lachine Canal. Bushels.
Ohio	Mich.	May	7	22,325	31,566
\$ c.	\$ c.	.....	14	53,023	42,233
1.30	1.30	.....	21	50,958	19,090
1.28 @ 1.30	1.30	.....	28	153,656	46,729
1.27 .. 1.30	1.30	June	4	64,772	33,333
.....	.....	.....	11	91,439	10,827
.....	.....	.....	18	29,728	57,403
.....	.....	.....	25	43,508	80,618
.....	.....	July	2	14,400	65,021
.....	.....	.....	9	45,673	111,809
.....	.....	.....	16	60,304	136,391
.....	.....	.....	23	49,175	112,155
.....	.....	.....	30	27,800	141,030
.....	.....	August	6	68,579	160,047
.....	.....	.....	13	.....	156,256
.....	.....	.....	20	41,604	66,386
.....	.....	.....	27	38,841	139,775
.....	.....	September	3	7,285	23,780
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	64,503
1.10 .. 1.12½	1.12½	.....	17	15,400	112,826
1.12½ .. 1.15	1.15	.....	24	16,000	232,093
1.15 .. 1.20	1.20	October	1	.....	124,674
1.10 .. 1.15	1.15	.....	8	.....	222,615
1.07½ .. 1.10	1.10	.....	15	.....	140,967
1.10 .. 1.12½	1.12½	.....	22	.....	102,206
1.15 .. 1.17½	1.17½	.....	29	84	120,711
1.20 .. 1.25	1.25	November	5	.....	77,445
1.25 .. 1.30	1.30	.....	12	12,263	29,766
1.25 .. 1.30	1.30	.....	19	.....	.....
1.27½ .. 1.30	1.30	.....	26	.....	.....
1.27½ .. 1.30	1.30	December	3	5,732	3,006
1.27½ .. 1.32½	1.32½	.....	9,000	.....	.....
1.26 .. 1.29	1.29	TOTALS	158,162	861,361	2,661,261
1.18 .. 1.22	1.22				
1.15 .. 1.20	1.20				

A large decrease in the receipts of Maize is again shown. The arrivals by Lachine Canal in 1864, were less by 703,199 bushels or 81½ per cent. than in 1863,—the decrease in the latter year as compared with 1862, being 1,799,900 bushels. The receipts by Canal in 1864 were chiefly in the month of August. Only a few car-loads of Maize were brought to the city by Grand Trunk Railway,—the receipts by all channels only amounting to 158,564 bushels.

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

WEEK ENDING.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
	Entered Outward at Coaticook. Bushels.	By St. Lawrence River. Bushels.	By St. Lawrence River. Bushels.	By St. Lawrence River. Bushels.
May	14	.....	.....	.....
.....	21	.....	.....	.....
.....	28	21,973	9,000	.....
June	4	.....	.....	.....
.....	11	38,292	25,413	.....
.....	18	101,220	83,117	7,695
.....	25	135,320	7,964	20,075
.....	25	54,330	.....	.....
July	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	9	26,047	40,616	.....
.....	16	35,974	62,323	4,701
.....	23	50,308	93,338	4,000
.....	30	2,764	65,465	6,819
.....	30	71,105	70,682	.....
August.....	6	.....	50,949	532
.....	13	.....	91,379	15,434
.....	20	8,220	50,948	43,786
.....	27	17,000	800	11,225
September.....	3	.....	82,671	42,375
.....	10	.....	10,297	5,070
.....	17	2,040	18,367	108,554
.....	24	14,461	59,477	73,453
October	1	.....	78,247	102,479
.....	8	2,200	176,958	78,470
.....	15	35,164	74,046	88,011
.....	22	.....	115,696	166,066
.....	29	.....	82,260	173,280
November	5	.....	272,152	113,115
.....	12	136	75,797	178,881
.....	19	.....	75,784	165,588
.....	26	.....	.....	26,896
December	3	.....	800	.....
.....	10	4,000	.....	20,610
.....	17	7,500	.....	.....
.....	24	2,800	.....	.....
.....	31	800	.....	.....
TOTALS.....	15,100	638,281	1,774,546	1,477,114

There was no Maize shipped to Great Britain from this city, via the River St. Lawrence during 1864, the figures in the column for that year showing shipments to the United States via port of Coaticook, and are included in the quantity carried out of the city via the Grand Trunk Railway,—the figures for the year by that road being 16,875 bushels. The shipments via Montreal and Champlain Railroad in 1864 were 3,700 bushels. These, with 1,399 bushels by other routes, make the whole export in 1864, 21,974 bushels; against 653,548 bushels in 1863. Of the quantity shipped from Montreal in 1864, 21,251 bushels were for the United States.

As shown in the following table, there was no Maize inspected in Montreal in 1864. The few transactions that were reported, transpired chiefly in August and September,—one or two sales occurring in November and December,—and all were by sample.

Mixed Western
Yellow

White

Rejected

DATE OF
QUOTATION.

May.. 6

....13

....20

....27

June. 3

....10

....17

....24

July.. 1

.... 8

....15

....22

....29

Aug.. 5

....12

....19

....26

Sept.. 2

.... 9

....16

....23

....30

Oct... 7

....14

....21

....28

Nov.. 4

....11

....18

....25

Dec... 2

.... 9

....16

....23

....30

Quantities of Maize Inspected in 1863 and 1862.

1861. By St. Lawrence River. Bushels.	GRADES.	1864	1863	1862
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
	Mixed Western.....	None inspected	725,618	252,437
....	Yellow		22,390	....
....	White		53,317	....
....	Rejected		23,100	264,827
....	TOTALS.....		824,425	517,264

The quantity inspected in 1863 was 307,161 bushels more than in 1862.

Comparative Prices of Maize, during past Six Years.

DATE OF QUOTATION.	1864		1863		1862		1861		1860		1859	
	⌘ Bush 56lbs.	⌘ Bush 56lbs.	⌘ Bush 56lbs.	⌘ Bush 56lbs.	⌘ Bush 56lbs.	⌘ Bush 56lbs.	⌘ Bush 56lbs.	⌘ Bush 56lbs.	⌘ Bush 56lbs.	⌘ Bush 56lbs.	⌘ Bush 56lbs.	⌘ Bush 56lbs.
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
108,554												
73,453												
102,479			.50 @ .51				....	.70 @ .75			0.85	
78,470			.51 .. .52				.55	.70			0.95	
88,011			.51 .. .52				.55	.70			1.00	
166,066			.48				.54 @ .56	.65 .. .70			0.95 @ 1.00	
173,280			.48		.46		.45	.65			0.95 .. 1.00	
113,115			.49 .. .49½	.46 @ .48			.45 .. .50	.65			0.95	
178,881			.49 .. .49½	.46½ .. .47			.45 .. .50	.65			0.90 .. 0.95	
165,588			.49½ .. .50	.48 .. .49			.40 .. .45	.65			0.90 .. 0.95	
26,896			.49½ .. .50	.48 .. .49			....	.65			0.85 .. 0.90	
....			.50 .. .51	.48 .. .49			.40 .. .44	.65			0.85 .. 0.90	
20,610			.50	.46 .. .48			.40 .. .44	.60			0.85 .. 0.90	
....			.50	.45 .. .46			.45	.55 .. .60			0.80 .. 0.85	
....	.64	.50 .. .51	.45	.45			.45	.55 .. .60			0.80 .. 0.85	
....	.64	.50 .. .51	.45 .. .46	.44 .. .45			.44 .. .46	.55 .. .60				
....	.64	.50 .. .51	.44 .. .45	.44 .. .45			.45 .. .46½	.57½				
....	.64	.50 .. .51	.45 .. .46	.45 .. .46			.46	.57½				
1,477,114	.58 @ .61	.50	.45 .. .46	.45 .. .46			.45 .. .46	.57½				
	.58 .. .60	.50	.46 .. .47	.46 .. .47			.46	.57½				
	.58 .. .60	.54 .. .55	.48 .. .49	.48 .. .49			.46 .. .46½	.65				
	.58 .. .60	.55	.47 .. .48	.47 .. .48			.47½ .. .50	.60 .. .65				
	.60 .. .63	.55	.47 .. .48	.53 .. .55			.60 .. .65					
	.60 .. .63	.60	.45 .. .46	.52½ .. .55			.60 .. .65					
	.60 .. .63	.60 .. .65	....	....			.53 .. .54	.60 .. .65				
	....	.60 .. .65	.42 .. .43	.53 .. .54			....				
	....	.60 .. .65	.44 .. .45	.53			.63					
	....	.67 .. .68	.44 .. .45	.55 .. .56			.63					
	....	.75	.44 .. .45	.55 .. .56			....				
	....	....	....	.50 .. .52½			....				
	.75	....	.44 .. .45	.50 .. .52½			....				
	.75	....	.44 .. .45	.52½ .. .55			....				
	.77 .. .80	....	.47 .. .49	.52½ .. .55			....				
	.80 .. .82½	....	....	....			....

[No quotations given; none in market]

the River St
shipments to
ty carried out
at road being
in 1864 were
ole export in
shipped from
Montreal in 1864.
d September,
y sample.

PEAS.

Comparative Receipts of Peas during past Three Years.

WEEK ENDING.	1864.		1863.		1862.	
	By G. Trunk Railway. Bushels.	By Lachine Canal. Bushels.	By G. Trunk Railway. Bushels.	By Lachine Canal. Bushels.	By G. Trunk Railway. Bushels.	By Lachine Canal. Bushels.
January 2	350	....	92	....	....	....
9	....	....	....	....	826	....
16	....	....	....	....	....	....
23	20	....	....	....	....	....
30	....	....	350	....	....	....
February 6	350	....	....	....	....	....
13	....	....	1,839	....	122	....
20	48	....	....	....	....	....
27	....	....	....	....	....	....
March 5	48	....	....	....	....	....
12	....	....	222	....	....	....
19	50	....	....	....	350	....
26	202	....	544	....	431	....
April.. 2	1,050	....	....	....	....	....
9	....	....	....	....	118	....
16	....	....	350	....	....	....
23	....	....	....	....	....	....
30	....	....	....	....	....	....
May... 7	....	12,070	350	6,909	....	6,360
14	100	5,400	850	20,952	409	26,694
21	....	9,768	....	40,076	....	53,745
28	....	19,960	....	89,483	536	46,151
June.. 4	....	11,412	1,750	39,234	1,050	20,064
11	1,744	42,862	....	76,336	....	34,168
18	....	2,117	....	29,505	....	19,393
25	....	25,103	1,210	28,199	155	30,020
July.. 2	100	19,672	1,097	19,829	....	15,374
9	....	269	734	14,187	....	5,957
16	1,400	6,546	350	1,056	....	12,375
23	1,500	674	250	3,532	....	7,062
30	....	2,400	....	4,858	....	3,581
August 6	56	212	....	11,456	....	9,842
13	350	184	367	182	....	990
20	....	3,153	....	330	120	1,073
27	28	210	350	406	....	1,568
Sept'r.. 3	....	1,328	....	172	....	1,007
10	....	....	40	627	....	1,996
17	....	....	....	2,260	....	2,376
24	....	9,144	....	165	....	3,201
October 1	....	74	210	860	350	15,270
8	350	23,374	2,035	18,944	....	38,443
15	....	29,548	328	6,672	923	36,180
22	1,400	31,423	1,246	38,951	309	31,546
29	700	36,320	....	38,355	....	27,443
Nov'r.. 5	700	18,015	....	60,060	350	24,604
12	700	3,416	....	67,308	1,058	39,465
19	....	28,644	....	26,177	131	8,663
26	700	1,949	....	980	....	261
Dec'r.. 3	....	....	350	3,507	....	....
10	....	....	350	....	2,569	....
17	....	....	....	....	....	....
24	....	....	....	....	....	....
31	....	....	....	....	....	....
TOTALS..	11,946	345,247	17,607	651,658	9,807	524,872

The forego
The receipts by
in 1863; the di
1863. The rec
of shipments o
of all kinds of
to form a reliab

WEEK EN

April

May

June

July

August

September

October

November

TOTALS...

It thus app
were less by 277
n Ocean Steam
via Coaticook, I

I

The foregoing table indicates a large decrease in receipts of Peas during 1864. The receipts by Grand Trunk Railway were less by 5,661 bushels, or 32½ per cent., than in 1863; the diminution by Canal being 306,411 bushels, or 47 per cent. less than in 1863. The recorded receipts by all channels, in 1864, were 357,207 bushels; the excess of shipments over receipts being accounted for by the fact, that immense quantities of all kinds of coarse grains are brought to the city by farmers, of which it is not easy to form a reliable estimate.

Comparative Shipments of Peas during past Three Years.

WEEK ENDING.	1864.	1863.	1862.
	By St. Lawrence River. Bushels.	By St. Lawrence River. Bushels.	By St. Lawrence River. Bushels.
April 23	862	....	....
..... 30	....	....	....
May 7	225	1,200	1,438
..... 14	300	666	150
..... 21	10,230	14,686	20,414
..... 28	32,593	....	74,199
June 4	18,088	29,079	40,274
..... 11	38,077	97,758	12,327
..... 18	16,559	105,297	61,024
..... 25	42,094	53,786	28,187
July 2	22,193	52,357	47,334
..... 9	....	10,753	41,315
..... 16	25,592	13,265	42,119
..... 23	1,724	150	1,500
..... 30	25,891	1,826	20,606
August 6	5,161	20,642	11,535
..... 13	594	14,743	266
..... 20	10,301	444	7,819
..... 27	....	347	27,030
September 3	3,710	....	....
..... 10	699	4,329	2,040
..... 17	709	36	703
..... 24	360	....	615
October 1	9,032	1,835	....
..... 8	859	10,546	210
..... 15	28,276	25,066	31,096
..... 22	18,175	16,485	29,488
..... 29	40,602	22,580	50,192
November 5	52,363	34,027	57,138
..... 12	8,896	91,459	75,135
..... 19	27,624	87,447	26,216
..... 26	....	8,307	822
TOTALS.....	441,789	719,216	711,192

It thus appears that the shipments of Peas by the River St. Lawrence, in 1864, were less by 277,427 bushels, or 38½ per cent., than in 1863. Including 28,194 bushels in Ocean Steamers from Portland (which is nearly the whole quantity entered outward via Coaticook, namely, 28,925), 3,174 bushels by Montreal and Champlain Railway,

22,358 via Port of St. Johns, and 3,383 bushels by other routes,—the total export of Peas, in 1864, was 499,629 bushels; exported in 1863, 745,414 bushels. The shipments of Peas from Montreal to the United States, in 1864, amounted to 26,263 bushels. The ports in Great Britain to which Peas were shipped from this city, in 1864, are specified in the "UNCLASSED RETURNS."

Inspection of Peas.—Sales of Peas in this market have been made almost entirely by sample. In 1864, only one lot was inspected, consisting of 7,000 bushels "No. 2;" and but 2,750 bushels of "No. 1" in 1863.

Comparative Prices of Peas during past Six Years.

DATE OF QUOTATION.	1864		1863		1862		1861		1860		1859	
	Per Bushel of 60 lbs.		Per Bushel of 60 lbs.		Per Bushel of 60 lbs.		Per Bushel of 60 lbs.		Per Bushel of 60 lbs.		Per Bushel of 60 lbs.	
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
April 29	.62	@ .65	....	.63 1/2 @ .68 1/2	.65 1/2 @ .69 1/2	....	....	....	....	....	0.90 1/2 @ 0.93 1/2	0.93 1/2 @ 0.95 1/2
May 6	.64	.. .65	.65 @ .68	.63 1/2 .. .68 1/2	.65 1/2 .. .68 1/2	.75 @ .77 1/2	.63 1/2 .. .66	.77 1/2	.63 1/2 .. .66	.77 1/2	0.93 1/2 .. 1.00	0.95 1/2 .. 1.00
....13	.64	.. .65	.65 .. .68	.63 1/2 .. .68 1/2	.65 1/2 .. .68 1/2	....	.63 1/2 .. .66	.77 1/2	.63 1/2 .. .66	.77 1/2	1.00	1.00
....20	.64	.. .65	.65 .. .68	.66 1/2 .. .70	.66 1/2 .. .70	....	.66 1/2 .. .70	.77 1/2	.66 1/2 .. .70	.77 1/2	1.00	1.00
....27	.64	.. .65	.65 .. .68	.67 1/2 .. .70	.67 1/2 .. .70	....	.67 1/2 .. .70	.77 1/2	.67 1/2 .. .70	.77 1/2	1.00	1.00
June 3	.64	.. .65	.64 .. .67	.67 1/2 .. .70	.67 1/2 .. .70	....	.67 1/2 .. .70	.77 1/2	.67 1/2 .. .70	.77 1/2	1.00	1.00
....10	.64	.. .65	.64 .. .67	.67 1/2 .. .70	.67 1/2 .. .70	....	.67 1/2 .. .70	.77 1/2	.67 1/2 .. .70	.77 1/2	1.00	1.00
....17	.64	.. .65	.64 .. .67 1/2	.68 1/2 .. .70	.68 1/2 .. .70	....	.68 1/2 .. .70	.77 1/2	.68 1/2 .. .70	.77 1/2	1.00	1.00
....24	.65	.. .67 1/2	.64 .. .67 1/2	.69 1/2 .. .72 1/2	.69 1/2 .. .72 1/2	....	.69 1/2 .. .72 1/2	.77 1/2	.69 1/2 .. .72 1/2	.77 1/2	1.00	1.00
July 1	.65	.. .66	.64 .. .67	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	....	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	.77 1/2	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	.77 1/2	1.00	1.00
....8	.65	.. .66	.64 .. .67	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	....	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	.77 1/2	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	.77 1/2	1.00	1.00
....15	.65	.. .66	.64 .. .66	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	....	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	.77 1/2	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	.77 1/2	1.00	1.00
....22	.65	.. .67 1/2	.63 .. .65	.72 1/2 .. .75	.72 1/2 .. .75	....	.72 1/2 .. .75	.77 1/2	.72 1/2 .. .75	.77 1/2	1.00	1.00
....29	.67 1/2	.. .70	.63 .. .65	.72 1/2 .. .75	.63 1/2	....	.63 1/2	.70	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	.72 1/2	1.00	1.00
Aug 5	.67 1/2	.. .70	.62 .. .64	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	.59 .. .63 1/2	....	.59 .. .63 1/2	.70	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	.72 1/2	1.00	1.00
....12	.67 1/2	.. .70	.62 .. .64	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	.59 .. .63 1/2	....	.59 .. .63 1/2	.70	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	.72 1/2	1.00	1.00
....19	.67 1/2	.. .70	.62 .. .64	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	.61	....	.61	.70	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	.72 1/2	1.00	1.00
....26	.67 1/2	.. .70	.62 .. .64	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	.63 1/2	....	.63 1/2	.70	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	.72 1/2	1.00	1.00
Sept 2	.67 1/2	.. .70	.62 .. .64	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	.63 1/2	....	.63 1/2	.70	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	.72 1/2	1.00	1.00
....9	.67 1/2	.. .70	.62 .. .64	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	.59 .. .63 1/2	....	.59 .. .63 1/2	.70	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	.72 1/2	1.00	1.00
....16	.67 1/2	.. .70	.62 .. .64	.66 .. .70	.64 1/2 .. .68 1/2	....	.64 1/2 .. .68 1/2	.70	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	.72 1/2	1.00	1.00
....23	.70	.. .75	.62 .. .65	.66 .. .68 1/2	.68 1/2	....	.68 1/2	.70	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	.72 1/2	1.00	1.00
....30	.70	.. .75	.62 .. .64	.65 1/2 .. .68 1/2	.67 1/2 .. .69 1/2	....	.67 1/2 .. .69 1/2	.70	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	.72 1/2	1.00	1.00
Oct 7	.70	.. .75	.62 .. .64	.63 1/2 .. .66	.70 .. .72 1/2	....	.70 .. .72 1/2	.70	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	.72 1/2	1.00	1.00
....14	.67 1/2	.. .72 1/2	.64 .. .65	.63 1/2 .. .66	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	....	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	.70	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	.72 1/2	1.00	1.00
....21	.65	.. .70	.67 .. .69	.61 1/2 .. .66	.72 1/2	....	.72 1/2	.70	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	.72 1/2	1.00	1.00
....28	.67 1/2	.. .72 1/2	.67 .. .68	.61 .. .66	.72 1/2	....	.72 1/2	.68 1/2	.68 1/2 .. .72 1/2	.72 1/2	1.00	1.00
Nov 4	.67 1/2	.. .72 1/2	.64 .. .67	.61 .. .66	.63 1/2 .. .68 1/2	....	.63 1/2 .. .68 1/2	.68 1/2	.63 1/2 .. .68 1/2	.68 1/2	1.00	1.00
....11	.67 1/2	.. .72 1/2	.62 .. .64	.60 .. .65 1/2	.62 1/2 .. .68 1/2	....	.62 1/2 .. .68 1/2	.68 1/2	.63 1/2 .. .68 1/2	.68 1/2	1.00	1.00
....18	.65	.. .70	.62 .. .64	.60 .. .65 1/2	.61 .. .63 1/2	....	.61 .. .63 1/2	.61 1/2	.68 1/2	.68 1/2	1.00	1.00
....25	.65	.. .70	.62 .. .64	.59 .. .63 1/2	.59 .. .63 1/2	....	.59 .. .63 1/2	.61	.61 .. .63 1/2	.61	1.00	1.00
Dec 2	.65	.. .70	.62 .. .64	.59 .. .63 1/2	.63 1/2 .. .65 1/2	....	.63 1/2 .. .65 1/2	....	.68 1/2	.68 1/2	1.00	1.00
....9	.65	.. .70	.62 .. .64	....	....	....	....	....	0.65 1/2 .. 0.68 1/2	0.68 1/2	1.00	1.00
....16	.65	.. .70	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.68 1/2 .. 0.70	0.70	1.00	1.00
....23	.65	.. .70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.00	1.00
....30	.65	.. .70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.00	1.00

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

BARLEY.

Comparative Receipts of Barley for Three Years.

total export of
The shipments
bushels. The
4, are specified

most entirely by
s "No. 2;" and

1859
Per Bushel
of 60 lbs.
\$ c. \$ c.
0.90 1/2 @ 0.93 1/2
0.93 1/2 .. 0.95 1/2
0.95 1/2 .. 1.00
1.00
1.00
0.93 1/2 .. 0.95 1/2
0.93 1/2
0.90 1/2 .. 0.93 1/2
0.94 1/2
0.90 1/2 .. 0.93 1/2
0.90 1/2 .. 0.93 1/2
0.81 1/2 .. 0.90 1/2
0.81 1/2 .. 0.86 1/2
0.81 1/2 .. 0.86 1/2
0.81 1/2 .. 0.86 1/2
0.77 1/2
0.77 1/2
0.72 1/2
0.68 1/2 .. 0.72 1/2
0.68 1/2 .. 0.72 1/2
0.68 1/2 .. 0.72 1/2
0.68 1/2 .. 0.72 1/2
0.70 .. 0.72 1/2
0.67 1/2 .. 0.68 1/2
0.68 1/2
0.68 1/2
0.63 1/2 .. 0.68 1/2
0.68 1/2
0.68 1/2
0.65 1/2 .. 0.68 1/2
0.68 1/2 .. 0.70
.....
.....
.....

WEEK ENDING.	1864.		1863.		1862.	
	By G. Trunk Railway. Bushels.	By Lachine Canal. Bushels.	By G. Trunk Railway. Bushels.	By Lachine Canal. Bushels.	By G. Trunk Railway. Bushels.	By Lachine Canal. Bushels.
January 2	....	....	870	....	....	....
9	....	....	350	....	....	....
16	3,150	....	....	....	....	....
23	1,400	....	700	....	....	....
30	2,600	....	300	....	....	....
February 6	2,474	....	350	....	....	....
13	3,634	....	550	....	700	....
20	336	....	498	....	....	....
27	2,316	....	700	....	....	....
March. 5	766	....	1,400	....	....	....
12	2,800	....	100	....	....	....
19	3,377	....	2,540	....	30	....
26	688	....	416	....	1,125	....
April.. 2	2,373	....	726	....	670	....
9	700	....	350	....	190	....
16	....	....	700	....	190	....
23	3,660	....	....	....	....	....
30	1,050	....	....	....	590	....
May... 7	700	8,803	....	2,520	....	400
14	1,400	2,127	....	42	476	22,034
21	....	40	....	336	....	12,218
28	....	12,345	....	....	....	1,176
June.. 4	....	60	....	....	....	42
11	....	380	....	42	....	1,932
18	....	....	....	....	....	....
25	....	70	....	....	....	42
July.. 2	....	....	....	....	....	1,050
9	298	100	....	100	....	....
16	....	....	....	....	....	378
23	350	....	....	42	....	....
30	350	....	....	....	....	....
August 6	....	....	....	....	....	42
13	700	....	....	528	....	....
20	....	....	....	208	....	124
27	....	....	....	3,691	....	378
Sept.. 3	....	20,112	....	104	....	84
10	....	19,134	54	8,122	....	368
17	....	21,266	697	41,838	350	19,824
24	....	21,474	642	28,338	...	21,490
October 1	700	9,989	4,020	30,237	1,750	24,050
8	....	43,879	752	35,966	350	45,984
15	....	15,495	36	20,272	1,050	24,714
22	420	16,196	....	36,703	550	5,964
29	....	26,961	350	15,668	350	14,873
Novr.. 5	....	26,980	....	13,016	....	14,405
12	....	13,860	....	22,103	855	10,605
19	....	17,336	....	11,815	1,750	2,877
26	950	11,024	....	1,834	200	....
Decr.. 3	....	17,099	350	....	350	....
10	810	....	....	....	350	....
17	200	....	....	....	....	....
24	2,100	....	....	....	....	....
31	2,998	....	....	....	....	....
TOTALS..	65,660	304,730	25,447	273,525	11,876	225,054

The total receipts by Grand Trunk Railway (the weekly figures by that route being imperfect) indicate an increase of 40,213 bushels, or 61¼ per cent., in 1864, as compared with 1863; the increase by Lachine Canal was 31,205 bushels, or 10¼ per cent. Including some small receipts by other channels, the total receipts of Barley, in 1864, of which there is definite record, amounted to 371,055 bushels. By referring to the table of shipments, it will be seen that these figures fall far short of the actual receipts; but as before remarked, this is accounted for by the fact of immense quantities of coarse grains being brought into the city by teams, a mere estimate of which would be unsatisfactory. The difference between the receipts and shipments is 483,715 bushels, or 56½ per cent.

Shipments of Barley in 1864 and 1863.

WEEK ENDING.	1864			1863		
	By Montreal and Champlain Railroad.	Via Port of St. Johns.	Entered Outward at Coaticook.	By Montreal and Champlain Railroad.	Via Port of St. Johns.	Entered Outward at Coaticook.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
August..... 13	*49,275	*50,399	*22,577	*11,076	*26,947	....
..... 20	....	....	....	456	....	....
..... 27	....	....	....	1,324	....	....
September..... 3	....	....	....	890	....	....
..... 10	400	1,709	....	....	....	....
..... 17	....	5,814	....	2,229	40,470	....
..... 24	....	7,556	....	2,534	75,304	800
October..... 1	881	144,174	....	3,688	62,279	....
..... 8	400	149,354	833	2,452	23,945	1,600
..... 15	....	70,586	1,681	2,430	43,164	....
..... 22	....	48,916	854	3,610	78,277	3,404
..... 29	....	52,783	19,352	2,502	71,250	....
November..... 5	420	39,289	4,174	4,594	39,142	3,258
..... 12	....	27,663	7,195	6,266	33,223	505
..... 19	....	76,728	9,165	4,847	40,151	2,942
..... 26	....	16,902	4,592	2,830	67,034	1,350
December..... 3	860	....	....	2,758	17,028	1,244
..... 10	....	....	....	390	....	200
..... 17	800	....	....	450	....	700
..... 24	820	....	419	400	....	....
..... 31	1,311	....	4,597	....	....	....
TOTALS.....	55,167	691,873	75,439	55,726	618,214	16,003

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

But a sm
shipments in
of 1863; exp
cent.; while
bushels, or 7
ments of Bar
sumption in

Inspection
of "No. 1," an

WEEK ENDING.	
January 1	....
... 8	....
... 15	....
... 22	....
... 29	....
February 5	....
... 12	....
... 19	....
... 26	....
March... 4	....
... 11	....
... 18	....
... 25	....
April... 1	....
... 8	....
... 15	....
... 22	....
... 29	....
May... 6	....
... 13	....
... 20	....
... 27	....
June... 3	....
... 10	....
... 17	....
... 24	....

that route being
64, as compared
per cent. In-
Barley, in 1864, of
ing to the table
receipts; but
ities of coarse
ould be unsatis-
bushels, or 56½

But a small quantity of Barley was shipped via River St. Lawrence in 1864. The shipments in that year by Montreal and Champlain Railroad are a trifle less than those of 1863; exports via Port of St. Johns show an increase of 73,659 bushels, or 10½ per cent.; while the quantities entered outward at Coaticook indicate an increase of 59,436 bushels, or 78½ per cent. Including 32,291 bushels by other channels, the entire shipments of Barley in 1864 amounted to 854,770 bushels,—all, it may be said, for consumption in the United States. The quantity exported in 1863 was 709,239 bushels.

Inspection of Barley.—There was no Barley inspected in 1864; only 2,450 bushels of "No. 1," and 1,750 bushels of "No. 2," were inspected in 1863.

Comparative Prices of Barley in past Three Years.

WEEK ENDING.	1864	1863	1862	WEEK ENDING.	1864	1863	1862
	Bushel of 48 lbs.	Bushel of 48 lbs.	Bushel of 48 lbs.		Bushel of 48 lbs.	Bushel of 48 lbs.	Bushel of 48 lbs.
	cts.	cts.	cts.		cts.	cts.	cts.
January 1	70	86	49¼	July .. 1	55	54½	51½
... 8	70	92¼	48	.. 8	55	54½	54½
... 15	78	87½	52½	.. 15	55	54½	54½
... 22	75	93¼	51½	.. 22	55	54½	54½
... 29	75	90½	51½	.. 29	55	54½	54½
February 5	70	94	56	August 5	55	60	54½
... 12	70	93¼	58½	.. 12	55	60	49½
... 19	75	90½	57	.. 19	55	63¼	47½
... 26	70	95	..	.. 26	55	63¼	51½
March .. 4	60	92¼	57	Sept'r.. 2	60	69½	51½
... 11	60	90½	56½	.. 9	60	75¼	54½
... 18	60	92½	57	.. 16	60	81¼	57
... 25	55	90½	58½	.. 23	60	75¼	57
April ... 1	55	99½	58½	.. 30	70	72½	60
... 8	60	90½	56	October 7	75	72½	65
... 15	60	95	58½	.. 14	75	72½	67½
... 22	60	81½	60	.. 21	70	75¼	67½
... 29	55	72½	57½	.. 28	70	72½	72½
May ... 6	55	72½	63¼	Nov'r.. 4	75	67½	75¼
... 13	60	72½	57	.. 11	65	67½	77½
... 20	60	72½	60	.. 18	60	67½	87½
... 27	55	63¼	54½	.. 25	60	63¼	83¼
June ... 3	55	58½	54¼	Dec'r.. 2	55	65	81½
... 10	60	60	56	.. 9	60	63¼	86
... 17	60	54¼	57	.. 16	60	63¼	84¼
... 24	55	54¼	49½	.. 23	60	63¼	90¼
				.. 30	50	...	...

33
Entered
Outward
at
Coaticook.
Bushels.
170
800
279
1,600
164
3,404
250
3,258
223
505
51
2,942
334
1,350
28
1,244
200
700
14
16,003

the shipments
ments from the

OATS.

Comparative Receipts of Oats for Three Years.

WEEK ENDING.	1864.		1863.		1862.	
	By G. Trunk Railway.	By Lachine Canal.	By G. Trunk Railway.	By Lachine Canal.	By G. Trunk Railway.	By Lachine Canal.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
January 2	350	....	....	....	12	....
9	1,050	....	700	....	106	....
16	2,100	....	350	....	....	....
23	1,086	....	....	....	....	....
30	700	....	380	....	....	....
February 6	1,317	....	....	....	....	....
13	1,172	....	....	....	....	....
20	....	....	....	....	126	....
27	700	....	....	....	992	....
March. 5	208	....	....	....	....	....
12	1,050	....	....	....	....	....
19	1,050	....	....	....	....	....
26	1,750	....	....	....	....	....
April.. 2	1,309	....	....	....	164	....
9	....	....	....	....	....	....
16	....	....	....	....	350	....
23	....	....	....	....	34	....
30	....	....	....	....	50	....
May... 7	100	21,997	2,728	19,221	....	....
14	1,050	40,863	4,525	8,100	....	12,724
21	....	26,804	500	6,480	450	15,540
28	....	43,908	....	7,415	750	3,400
June.. 4	....	12,519	....	15,609	1,190	856
11	....	14,053	....	25,372	1,380	....
18	350	1,318	....	6,122	....	400
25	716	520	76	840	....	224
July.. 2	886	472	....	10,340	....	....
9	52	4,192	....	10,240	....	36
16	385	350	....	5,156	....	224
23	....	56	....	740	....	....
30	....	....	....	170	....	288
August 6	....	....	....	7,376	....	....
13	....	....	....	801	....	112
20	....	90	....	....	....	....
27	....	64	....	....	....	392
Sept.. 3	....	214	....	248	....	224
10	....	68	....	276	....	502
17	....	44	....	56	....	392
24	150	....	42	196	....	224
October 1	....	146	264	8,246	....	1,120
8	....	30	1,448	17,168	....	200
15	....	104	3,858	25,514	700	1,540
22	....	582	4,012	18,788	350	3,808
29	....	82	....	49,285	....	12,405
Novr.. 5	....	306	....	9,985	....	6,754
12	....	628	....	34,363	....	17,834
19	....	526	....	20,926	....	5,572
26	....	420	....	42,563	3,740	8,827
Decr.. 3	....	....	350	1,125	....	....
10	....	....	....	....	....	....
17	700	2,450
24	80	350
31	80	350
TOTALS..	62,260	170,356	51,251	352,721	13,194	93,598

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large quanti
amounts so c
1863, as will

WEEK ENDING.	Receipts
April....	30
May....	7
....	14
....	21
....	28
June....	4
....	11
....	18
....	25
July....	2
....	9
....	16
....	23
....	30
August..	6
....	13
....	20
....	27
September.	3
....	10
....	17
....	24
October .	1
....	8
....	15
....	22
....	29
November .	5
....	12
....	19
....	26
December .	3
....	10
....	17
....	24
....	31

TOTALS...
* The first sun
several shipments

The receipts of Oats by Grand Trunk Railway (the weekly returns being very imperfect) and by Lachine Canal show a decrease, in 1864, of 171,356 bushels, or 42½ per cent., as compared with 1863. It must again be remarked, that the recorded receipts afford but a faint idea of the business in Oats transacted in Montreal. Very large quantities are collected in this city, and shipped to the United States; the amounts so disposed of, in 1864, being considerably in excess of the exports during 1863, as will be seen from the following table:—

Comparative Table of Shipments of Oats.

WEEK ENDING.	1864.			1863.		
	By Montreal and Champlain RR.	Ent'd Outward at Port St. John.	Ent'd Outward at Coaticook.	By Montreal and Champlain RR.	Ent'd Outward at Port St. Johns.	Ent'd Outward at Coaticook.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
April....30	*68,332	} 886,109
May....7	*147,208	237,975	*388,627	34,302	
....14	254,694	6,407	21,561	
....21	36	237,790	30,612	12,403	
....28	218,694	20,355	2,481	
June....4	52,807
....11	54,263	3,750	4,340	
....18	120	185,789	6,836	
....25	124,008	9,656	3,076	
July....2	73,596	4,465	
....9	....	17,937	1,500	....	....
....16	....	56,015	1,814	....	....
....23	....	26,338	....	4,717	73,293
....30	....	37,140	....	4,000	10,497
August..6	....	30,366	....	7,791	20,775
....13	....	....	....	5,752	11,876
....20	515	25,504	637	....	12,589
....27	2,104	32,334	....	....	17,845
September.3	1,410	7,907	430	....	4,147
....10	120	18,919	....	4,712	....
....17	138	3,831	....	1,382	....
....24	130	11,094	....	2,121	22,387
October.1	150	26,428	....	8,700	57,763
....8	225	41,666	....	4,310	34,752
....15	....	32,974	....	5,522	91,496
....22	....	44,885	588	5,793	103,526
....29	....	32,971	1,897	6,362	135,141
November.5	....	76,090	3,875	3,512	132,055
....12	....	99,027	1,141	4,500	170,472
....19	....	256,891	1,070	5,375	284,858
....26	....	268,035	1,188	7,961	290,351
December.3	1,900	49,710	2,869	11,538	321,854	
....10	1,206	8,000	3,000	13,908	45,836	
....17	....	....	2,400	7,300	....
....24	....	....	6,703	5,820	....
....31	655	....	10,154	11,712	....
TOTALS...	155,917	2,643,678	498,673	290,584	2,727,622	67,727

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

While the shipments of Oats to the United States in 1864 considerably exceed those of 1863, there has been a variation in the routes by which they have been dispatched; the decreases via Montreal and Champlain Railway and Port of St. Johns being more than compensated by the large increase via Coaticook. The aggregate export of Oats on Montreal account, in 1863, was 3,086,835 bushels; in 1864, 3,437,810 bushels; being an increase of 350,975 bushels, or 10 1-5 per cent.

Comparative Prices of Oats in past Three Years.

WEEK ENDING.	1864	1863	1862	WEEK ENDING.	1864	1863	1862
	Bushel of 32 lbs.	Bushel of 32 lbs.	Bushel of 32 lbs.		Bushel of 32 lbs.	Bushel of 32 lbs.	Bushel of 32 lbs.
	cts.	cts.	cts.		cts.	cts.	cts.
January 1	40	34½	29½	July .. 1	....	40½	34½
... 8	42	32½	28	.. 8	....	40½	44½
...15	42	34½	28½	..15	....	41½	44½
...22	42	36½	28½	..22	....	40½	44½
...29	40	37½	29½	..29	....	40½	42
February 5	35	36	28½	August 5	....	39	39
...12	37½	37½	28	..12	....	39	39
...19	37½	34½	30½	..19	....	39	34½
...26	37½	36	28½	..26	....	27½	34½
March.. 4	37½	34½	29½	Sept'r.. 2	32	36	28½
...11	40	36	27½	.. 9	32	36	31½
...18	37½	36	28	..16	34	36	30½
...25	37½	36	28½	..23	34	39	28½
April... 1	....	40½	28½	..30	34	43½	32½
... 8	....	44½	26	October 7	34	43½	28½
...15	....	44½	28	..14	34	43½	30½
...22	....	45	36	..21	32	43½	32½
...29	....	43½	34½	..28	32	43½	32
May ... 6	....	43½	36	Nov'r.. 4	32	39	34½
...13	....	43½	36	..11	32	40½	31½
...20	....	43½	39	..18	30	41½	32½
...27	....	43½	39	..25	30	43½	32½
June... 3	....	39	37½	Dec'r.. 2	28	43½	30½
...10	....	39	37½	.. 9	28	43½	32½
...17	....	39	39	..16	28	46	28½
...24	....	40½	39	..23	28	46	32½

During the summer months of 1864, the market for Oats was very dull, quotations being nominal. Comparatively high rates were occasionally paid for shipping lots. In the first half of June, 40c., 41c., and 42c., were the prices of large quantities; in the latter part of that month, 39c. and 39½c. being accepted. Where weekly quotations are given, they afford a fair average of current rates, although shipping lots sometimes brought more money.

The record
Canal. The a
82,665 bushels;
in each year by
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distilling and l

WEEK ENDING.	1864	1863	1862
January 1	40	34½	29½
... 8	42	32½	28
...15	42	34½	28½
...22	42	36½	28½
...29	40	37½	29½
February 5	35	36	28½
...12	37½	37½	28
...19	37½	34½	30½
...26	37½	36	28½
March.. 4	37½	34½	29½
...11	40	36	27½
...18	37½	36	28
...25	37½	36	28½
April... 1	....	40½	28½
... 8	....	44½	26
...15	....	44½	28
...22	....	45	36
...29	....	43½	34½
May ... 6	....	43½	36
...13	....	43½	36
...20	....	43½	39
...27	....	43½	39
June... 3	....	39	37½
...10	....	39	37½
...17	....	39	39
...24	....	40½	39

RYE.

The recorded receipts of Rye consist almost entirely of a few cargoes by Lachine Canal. The amount in 1864 was 45,663 bushels; in 1863, 33,269 bushels; in 1862, 82,665 bushels; and in 1861, 24,710 bushels; besides large quantities brought to market in each year by farmers. Rye is seldom shipped from Montreal, the quantities received being mainly for local use. A table is given on page 76, which shows from official returns the quantities of Malt, Barley, Rye, and other grains used in the processes of distilling and brewing.

Comparative Prices of Rye in past Three Years.

WEEK ENDING.	1864	1863	1862	WEEK ENDING.	1864	1863	1862
	Bushel of 56 lbs.	Bushel of 56 lbs.	Bushel of 56 lbs.		Bushel of 56 lbs.	Bushel of 56 lbs.	Bushel of 56 lbs.
	cts.	cts.	cts.		cts.	cts.	cts.
January 1	55	66½	55	July .. 1	....	55	60
.. 8	60	66½	60	.. 8	....	55	60
.. 15	60	66½	60	.. 15	....	60	60
.. 22	60	66½	60	.. 22	....	65	60
.. 29	60	66½	60	.. 29	....	65	60
February 5	60	66½	60	August 5	....	65	60
.. 12	60	63	60	.. 12	....	65	60
.. 19	60	66½	65	.. 19	....	65	60
.. 26	60	65	61½	.. 26	....	65	50
March .. 4	60	66½	63	Sept'r.. 2	65	60	60
.. 11	60	66½	65	.. 9	65	60	60
.. 18	60	65	65	.. 16	65	60	60
.. 25	60	66½	63	.. 23	65	60	60
April ... 1	....	66½	65	.. 30	65	55	60
.. 8	....	65	63	October 7	65	60	60
.. 15	....	60	65	.. 14	65	60	63
.. 22	....	60	60	.. 21	65	60	60
.. 29	....	66½	60	.. 28	65	60	65
May ... 6	....	66½	60	Nov'r . 4	65	65	70
.. 13	....	66½	60	.. 11	65	61½	67
.. 20	....	66½	60	.. 18	65	60	70
.. 27	....	66½	60	.. 25	65	65	65
June ... 3	....	70	60	Dec'r.. 2	65	60	68
.. 10	....	60	60	.. 9	65	60	65
.. 17	....	66½	60	.. 16	65	60	65
.. 24	....	66½	60	.. 23	65	60	65

OATMEAL.

There was less business done in Oatmeal during 1864, than in any of the three preceding years. A good deal is brought to the city in bags; the recorded quantities are as follows:—

	1864	1863	1862	1861
Receipts	2,158 brls.	1,847 brls.	7,544 brls.	25,446 brls.
Shipments	5,774 brls.	9,655 brls.	8,410 brls.	28,380 brls.

Of the receipts in 1864, 1,334 barrels were by Lachine Canal, and 634 barrels by Grand Trunk Railway. The shipments consisted of 4,432 barrels to the United States, principally for New York City, while 1,150 brls. were exported via River St. Lawrence.

There was little variation in the price of Oatmeal in barrels during 1864. Rates stood nearly all the year round at \$4.75 to \$5 per 200 lbs., according to quality; but in December, common kinds were easier, \$4.65 being accepted. The wholesale price paid to farmers for their loads, in January of 1864, was \$2.50 per 112 lbs., advancing thereafter to \$2.60, but declining again in March to \$2.55. There was not much variation until December, when rates declined to \$2.25 to \$2.35 per 112 lbs.

The price, in 1863, varied from \$4.75 to \$5.25 per barrel, with a quiet market, while during that year, the prices per 112 lbs. paid by dealers to farmers averaged \$2.50 with but little variation. The price per barrel was \$3.75 to \$3.95, during the first six months of 1862; \$4.75 in August, receding to \$4.25 in September, and continuing at about that value until the close of the year; while prices paid to farmers fluctuated from \$1.80 to \$2.55, and closed in December at \$2.35 per 112 lbs.

SEEDS.

The Customs returns show that 12,650 bushels of Seeds, valued at \$50,160, were entered inwards at this port in 1864; while the export of Flax Seed was 511 bushels valued at \$928. At the close of the year, the market was almost entirely cleared of Clover and Timothy.

CLOVER SEED.—There was good demand for this seed during 1864, with short supply, compelling importation to meet the requirements of consumers. The range of price was 8c. @ 10c. per lb., 9½c. @ 10c. being readily paid for good seed.

TIMOTHY SEED.—The supply last Fall was not equal to the demand, purchases being made for Seedsmen in Upper Canada, who have usually sold here; at the close of the year, therefore, there was none in market. The range of price may be quoted as \$1.80 @ \$2.25 per bushel of 45 lbs., the inside rate only in the early part of the year; while as high as \$2.50 had been paid for choice parcels.

FLAX SEED.—The quantity brought into the City in 1864 was about 70,000 bushels against 50,000 bushels in 1863. Considerable impetus has been given to this branch of the Seed-trade, in consequence of the high price of Cotton goods, the cultivation of Flax claiming increased attention. Range of price for the seed, in 1864, \$1.30 @ \$1.50 per bushel of 56 lbs.

The foregoing quantities of were:—

Flour ..
Oatmeal ..
Wheat ..
Maize ..
Peas ..
Barley ..
Oats ..
Rye ..

Flour ..
Oatmeal ..
Wheat ..
Maize ..
Peas ..
Barley ..
Oats ..
Rye ..

In addition the reader to form Montreal in 1864

The recorded Quantity n

Estimated Recorded s

[Stocks of F 863, 87,215 barre

RECAPITULATION.

The foregoing Produce statements, commencing on page 50, show that the recorded quantities of Breadstuffs received at and shipped from Montreal, during the year 1864, were :—

RECEIPTS.

Flour	858,795 brls. ; equal to	4,293,975 bush.
Oatmeal	2,158 " " "	21,580 "
Wheat		4,194,217 "
Maize		158,564 "
Peas		357,207 "
Barley		371,055 "
Oats		232,797 "
Rye		45,663 "

Total recorded receipts in 1864.....	9,675,058 bush.
Total recorded receipts in 1863.....	13,770,544 "
Total recorded receipts in 1862.....	18,237,791 "

SHIPMENTS.

Flour	770,218 brls. ; equal to	3,851,090 bush.
Oatmeal	5,774 " " "	57,740 "
Wheat		2,406,531 "
Maize		21,974 "
Peas		499,629 "
Barley		854,770 "
Oats		3,437,810 "
Rye "

Total shipments in 1864.....	11,129,544 bush.
Total shipments in 1863.....	13,050,516 "
Total shipments in 1862.....	13,015,237 "

LOCAL CONSUMPTION.

In addition to the foregoing RECAPITULATION, the annexed summaries will enable the reader to form an opinion of the extent of some branches of the local business of Montreal in 1864 :—

FLOUR.

The recorded receipts of Flour by all channels were.....	858,795 brls.
Quantity manufactured by Millers in the City.....	335,827 "
Total in 1864.....	1,194,622 "
Estimated consumption by City population... 125,000 brls.	
Recorded shipments..... 770,218 "	
	895,218 "
Leaving for business consumption.....	299,404 "

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

*

GRAIN, &c.

The quantity of Wheat estimated to have been consumed by City Millers in 1864, in producing 335,827 barrels of Flour, was..... 1,679,135 bush.
 Estimated quantity in 1863 1,500,000 "
 Increase..... 179,135 "

The importance of Montreal as a consumptive market for Breadstuffs is shown by the facts, that nearly one-half of the receipts and city production of Flour in 1863 and 1864 were absorbed by local demand; while the difference between receipts and shipments of Wheat in the latter year show that nearly 1,800,000 bushels were taken for local manufacture.

The quantities of GRAIN, &c., used in the processes of DISTILLING and BREWING in Montreal, in the past four years, are shown in the subjoined table:—

KIND OF GRAIN, &c.	1864	1863	1862	1861
Malt bushels.	180,253	155,592	173,277	134,008
Burley "	801	1,470	15,509	15,900
Rye "	45,952	49,196	45,666	79,935
Oats "	41,101	62,835	154,063	248,802
Maize "	78,712	82,945	10,750	....
Buckwheat ..... "	....	....	....	120
Wheat..... bushels.	1,062	....	....	....
Cribblings.....lbs.	56,336	....	....	....
Mill-Feed..... "	....	40	73	64
Hops .....lbs.	....	139,983	155,949	120,607
Molasses .....gals.	....	17,754	19,635	....

This table shows the consumption of coarse grains in Distilling and Brewing, in 1864, to have been 348,820 bushels; in 1863, 352,078 bushels; in 1862, 399,338 bushels; and in 1861, 478,829 bushels. The figures are taken from the Revenue Inspectors' returns. The local consumption of Oats in the city and district of Montreal is otherwise very large.

PORK.

Particulars of this important branch of business are given in the section devoted to the PROVISION TRADE,—to which the reader is referred. See pages 81 and 82.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Statements respecting the trade in Cheese and Butter will be found under their respective headings. See pages 83 to 86.

LEATHER.

The very large local consumption of Leather is referred to under the title of "Leather, and its Manufactures." See pages 97 and 98.

FUEL.

A few facts relative to the trade in Wood and Coal, given on page 105, merit attention.

There was
 The receipts
 17,046 barrels
 Canal, in 1864,
 rels; in 1861,
 1,013 barrels;
 597 barrels. T
 siderable, and
 recorded arriva

MONTH.

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December.....

TOTAL

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 barrels over 186
 increase of 27 b

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 The shipments v
 1864, 4,977 barre
 the quantity by

ASHES.

There was a decrease in the traffic in this product in 1864, as compared with 1863. The receipts by Grand Trunk Railway, in 1864, amounted to 16,894 barrels; in 1863, 17,046 barrels; in 1862, 16,426 barrels; in 1861, 10,611 barrels. The receipts by Lachine Canal, in 1864, footed up to 12,013 barrels; in 1863, 13,362 barrels; in 1862, 10,772 barrels; in 1861, 11,402 barrels. Receipts by Montreal and Champlain Railway, in 1864, 1,013 barrels; in 1863, 1,158 barrels;—and by River-craft, in 1864, 589 barrels; in 1863, 597 barrels. The receipts at the Ashes Store from the country by teams are very considerable, and make up the large difference that will be observed between the foregoing recorded arrivals by railways, canal, &c., and the figures in the following table:—

Receipts of Ashes at Inspection Stores for past Three Years.

MONTH.	1864			1863			1862		
	POTS.	PEARLS.	TOTAL.	POTS.	PEARLS.	TOTAL.	POTS.	PEARLS.	TOTAL.
	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.
January	2,390	969	3,359	2,446	492	2,938	1,453	406	1,859
February	1,698	408	2,106	1,908	412	2,320	1,432	302	1,734
March	2,166	323	2,489	2,338	293	2,631	1,344	216	1,560
April	1,181	131	1,312	1,144	233	1,377	1,228	292	1,520
May	3,188	924	4,112	3,542	747	4,289	2,592	567	3,159
June	3,198	421	3,619	3,401	744	4,145	2,875	789	3,664
July	3,670	1,274	4,944	4,664	1,283	5,947	3,782	1,734	5,516
August	3,294	1,873	5,167	3,514	1,826	5,340	3,636	1,878	5,514
September	2,726	1,449	4,175	2,331	1,528	3,859	2,544	1,448	3,992
October	3,204	1,498	4,702	3,041	1,249	4,290	2,664	1,285	3,949
November	2,903	977	3,880	2,727	1,186	3,913	2,551	986	3,537
December	1,626	496	2,122	1,889	723	2,612	2,224	505	2,729
TOTALS..	31,244	10,743	41,987	32,945	10,716	43,661	28,325	10,408	38,733

According to this statement, the receipts in 1864 show a decrease of 1,674 barrels, as compared with 1863; while the figures for the latter year indicate an increase of 4,928 barrels over 1862. The decrease in Pots in 1864 was 1,701 barrels; Pearls showing an increase of 27 barrels.

There were 27,765 barrels of Ashes shipped to trans-Atlantic and other ports during the season of navigation in 1864, their destinations being particularized in a statement given among the "UNCLASSED RETURNS;" the quantity in 1863 was 26,633 barrels. The shipments via Portland in 1864 were 5,400 barrels, and in 1863, 8,024 barrels. In 1864, 4,977 barrels were taken to New York via Montreal and Champlain Railway; the quantity by that route in 1863 being 4,185 barrels. There were shipments to a

comparatively small extent by other channels than those here specified. The figures in the following table show the total deliveries as officially given by the Ashes Inspectors:—

Deliveries of Ashes from Inspection Stores for past Three Years.

MONTH.	1864			1863			1862		
	POTS.	PEARLS.	TOTAL.	POTS.	PEARLS.	TOTAL.	POTS.	PEARLS.	TOTAL.
January	982	443	1,425	1,970	461	2,431	1,603	328	1,931
February	525	234	759	1,555	120	1,675	1,237	470	1,707
March	1,301	326	1,627	1,370	344	1,714	1,276	140	1,416
April	1,397	97	1,494	407	110	517	600	196	796
May	6,273	1,398	7,671	2,089	650	2,739	3,033	663	3,696
June	3,044	638	3,682	6,622	1,254	7,876	2,685	557	3,242
July	3,159	832	3,991	4,491	1,211	5,702	3,009	1,061	4,070
August	4,071	1,560	5,631	3,909	1,226	5,135	4,021	1,848	5,869
September	2,328	1,487	3,815	2,303	1,614	3,917	3,199	2,037	5,236
October	3,895	1,717	5,612	3,133	1,611	4,744	2,792	1,296	4,088
November	2,613	993	3,606	2,945	1,244	4,189	2,646	1,246	3,892
December	964	210	1,174	1,685	911	2,596	2,316	573	2,889
TOTALS..	30,552	9,935	40,487	32,479	10,756	43,235	28,417	10,415	38,832

It thus appears that, in 1864, there was a decrease in deliveries to the extent of 2,748 barrels, as compared with 1863; there having been an increase in 1863 over 1862 of 4,403 barrels.

It is believed there is ground for apprehension that the export of Ashes from Canada may be materially interfered with,—if it is not to some extent affected already,—in consequence of importations from the continent of Europe finding favor in Great Britain. Pearl Ashes, made from the refuse of Beet-Root which had been used for the production of Sugar on the Rhine, have to some extent found a market in England, the article having the requisites called for by consumers; and extensive mineral deposits are reported to have been found in Prussia, which are alluded to in the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in England:—"Muriate of Potash has been introduced into this country from the continent, and it will no doubt supersede to a great extent the use of Potash for converting Nitrate of Soda into Saltpetre, for which purpose Potash has heretofore been used." The writer of that letter assigns this as partly the cause of decreased shipments from this Province.

The Ash quantities and the following

YEARS.

1862

1863

1864

Totals

Averages

According to the period of three

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1st January, 18

The figures by the Ashes

The Ashes Inspectors have made a return to the Board of Trade showing the quantities and qualities of Pot Ashes inspected by them during the past three years. The following are the results :—

YEARS.	FIRSTS.	SECONDS.	THIRDS.	UNBRANDED.	TOTALS.
	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.
1862	20,890	4,632	2,121	569	28,212
1863	25,748	4,391	2,351	465	32,955
1864	22,851	4,982	2,679	728	31,240
Totals	69,489	14,005	7,151	1,762	92,407
Averages	23,163	4,668	2,384	587	30,802

1862

PEARLS. TOTAL.

Brls.	Brls.
328	1,931
470	1,707
140	1,416
196	796
663	3,696
557	3,242
1,061	4,070
1,848	5,869
2,037	5,236
1,296	4,088
1,246	3,892
573	2,889
10,415	38,832

According to this statement, the per-centages of the different qualities, for the period of three years, were :—

First Sort	75.200 per cent.
Second Sort	15.155 "
Third Sort	7.740 "
Unbranded	1.905 "
	100 "

The extent of 1863 over 1862

Ashes from
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The Stocks in Store, at close of past Four Years, were :

DATE.	POTS.	PEARLS.	TOTALS.
	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.
On 1st January, 1865	1,412	1,020	2,432
On 1st January, 1864	720	212	932
On 1st January, 1863	254	252	506
On 1st January, 1862	346	259	605

The prices of Pot and Pearl Ashes given in the following table, for the years 1863 and 1862, have been reduced from the rate per 112 lbs. to that of 100 lbs., for the sake of facilitating comparison with the quotations for 1864,—the practice of the trade since 1st January, 1864, having been to buy and sell by the cental, or 100 lbs. :—

Comparative Prices of Ashes for past Three Years.

DATE.	1864				1863		1862	
	POTS.		PEARLS.		POTS.	PEARLS.	POTS.	PEARLS.
	Per 100 lbs.		Per 100 lbs.		Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
January 2	....	....	....	....	5.71	5.71	6.25	5.80
.... 8	5.10½ @	5.20	5.48 @	5.53	5.80	5.80	6.20½	5.53½
....15	5.17½ ..	5.27½	5.53 ..	5.58	5.89	5.71	6.07	5.49
....22	5.30 ..	5.35	5.58 ..	5.60	5.71	5.71	6.02½	5.49
....29	5.40 ..	5.45	5.53 ..	5.58	5.71	5.71	6.02½	5.53½
February 5	5.40 ..	5.45	5.50 ..	5.55	5.53½	5.44½	5.98	6.02½
....12	5.35 ..	5.37½	5.55 ..	5.58	5.49	5.44½	5.94	5.98
....19	5.35 ..	5.37½	5.55 ..	5.58	5.49	5.49	5.9½	5.94
....26	5.35 ..	5.37½	5.55 ..	5.60	5.49	5.49	5.80	5.80
March .. 4	5.40 ..	5.42½	5.75 ..	5.80	5.44½	5.47	5.89	5.80
....11	5.60 ..	5.62	5.90 ..	5.95	5.35½	5.40	5.98	5.89
....18	6.00 ..	6.05	6.15 ..	6.20	5.20	5.44½	6.07	5.89
....25	5.90 ..	5.95	6.25 ..	..	5.13	5.44½	5.89	5.94
April .. 1	6.00 ..	6.05	6.25 ..	6.35	4.95½	5.44½	5.94	5.94
.... 8	5.85 ..	5.95	6.40 ..	6.45	5.09	5.49	5.98	5.98
....15	5.75 ..	5.80	6.30 ..	6.35	5.40	5.44½	5.84	5.89
....22	5.75 ..	5.80	6.30 ..	6.35	5.27	5.44½	5.98	5.94
....29	5.70 ..	5.75	6.30 ..	6.35	5.31	5.44½	5.98	6.02½
May.... 6	5.72½ ..	5.75	6.20 ..	6.25	5.22	5.49	6.07	6.07
....13	5.75 ..	5.77½	6.20 ..	..	5.27	5.49	6.07	6.07
....20	5.70 ..	5.72½	6.20 ..	..	5.35½	5.49	6.02½	6.07
....27	5.70 ..	5.72½	6.20 ..	..	5.27	5.44½	5.98	6.07
June .. 3	5.70 ..	5.75	6.20 ..	6.25	5.53½	5.67	6.16	6.20½
....10	5.75 ..	5.77½	6.20 ..	6.25	5.58	5.80	6.16	6.34
....17	5.70 ..	5.72½	6.20 ..	6.25	5.31	5.85	6.16	6.34
....24	5.65 ..	5.67½	6.20 ..	6.25	5.35½	5.94	6.11½	6.30
July.... 1	5.65 ..	..	6.25 ..	..	5.35½	6.16	5.96	6.31½
.... 8	5.62½ ..	5.65	6.25 ..	..	5.35½	5.89	5.94	6.07
....15	5.62½ ..	5.65	6.35 ..	..	5.22	5.85	5.98	6.07
....22	5.60 ..	5.65	6.30 ..	..	5.27	5.89	6.02½	5.94
....29	5.55 ..	5.60	6.30 ..	6.32½	5.04½	5.89	5.94	5.89
August 5	5.52½ ..	5.55	6.25 ..	..	5.04½	5.89	5.62½	5.53½
....12	5.52½ ..	5.55	6.10 ..	..	5.22	5.89	5.67	5.62½
....19	5.55 ..	5.57½	5.95 ..	6.00	5.35½	5.89	5.40	5.62½
....26	5.60 ..	5.65	5.80 ..	5.85	5.44½	5.94	5.58	5.53½
Sept'ber 2	5.62½ ..	5.67½	5.60 ..	..	5.44½	6.02½	5.62½	5.53½
.... 9	5.60 ..	5.65	5.60 ..	5.65	5.44½	6.02½	5.67	5.53½
....16	5.65 ..	5.70	5.62½ ..	5.67½	5.35½	6.02½	5.76	5.53½
....23	5.65 ..	5.67½	5.70 ..	5.75	5.40	6.16	5.89	5.53½
....30	5.65 ..	5.67½	5.80 ..	..	5.44½	6.11½	5.98	5.53½
October 7	5.60 ..	5.65	5.80 ..	5.85	5.44½	6.02½	5.89	5.67
....14	5.50 ..	5.55	5.80 ..	5.85	5.44½	5.89	5.94	5.67
....21	5.40 ..	5.45	5.65 ..	5.70	5.44½	5.94	5.89	5.67
....28	5.37½ ..	5.42½	5.60 ..	5.65	5.49	6.02½	5.89	5.74
Nov'ber 4	5.32½ ..	5.37½	5.55 ..	5.60	5.49	5.94	6.02½	5.71
....11	5.20 ..	5.25	5.50 ..	5.55	5.53½	5.80	5.94	5.71
....18	5.15 ..	5.25	5.15 ..	5.20	5.35½	5.53½	6.02½	5.71
....25	5.15 ..	5.20	5.10 ..	5.20	5.27	5.53½	6.02½	5.71
Dec'ber. 2	5.17½ ..	5.22½	5.15 ..	5.20	5.18	5.53½	6.02½	5.67
.... 9	5.20 ..	5.22½	5.15 ..	5.25	5.18	5.53½	6.02½	5.76
....16	5.27½ ..	5.32½	5.25 ..	5.27	5.13	5.53½	5.85	5.76
....23	5.37½ ..	5.40	5.30 ..	5.40	5.04½	5.53½	5.71	5.62½
....30	5.40 ..	5.45	5.40 ..	5.50	....	....	....	....

The stock against 17,000 barrels; by La 39,204 barrels. Shipments Trunk Railway Lachine Canal. 3,122 barrels; t thus:— Stock of Receipts Deduct s Deduct r The regions and the St. Mau ships, Richelieu Island and City entry outward is

DATE OF QUOTATIONS.	\$
January...15	13.
.....29	14.
February...12	15.
.....26	16.
March.....18	16.
.....30	16.
April.....15	16.
.....29	17.
May.....13	17.
.....27	18.
June.....17	18.
.....30	18.
July.....15	18.
.....29	18.
August...19	18.
.....31	17.
September..16	17.
.....30	17.
October...14	19.
.....28	20.
November..18	20.
.....30	18.
December..16	17.
.....30	17.

THE PROVISION TRADE.

PORK, &c.

The stock of Pork and Beef on hand at the beginning of 1864 was 5,600 barrels, against 17,000 barrels in 1863. Receipts by Grand Trunk Railway, in 1864, were 20,728 barrels; by Lachine Canal, 17,415 barrels; by other channels, 1,061 barrels;—total, 39,204 barrels. These receipts include several lots of Mess Pork from New-York City.

Shipments by the River St. Lawrence (in river trade), 5,302 barrels; by Grand Trunk Railway, 10,449 barrels; by Montreal and Champlain Railroad, 3,760 barrels; by Lachine Canal, 9,699 barrels; in sea-going vessels (including Portland in winter), 3,122 barrels; total, 32,332 barrels. The receipts and shipments may be summarized thus:—

Stock of Pork and Beef on hand at beginning of 1864..... 5,600 barrels.

Receipts by all channels during the year.....39,204 "

Total44,804 "

Deduct stock on hand 31st Decr., 1864.. 4,425 brls.

Deduct reported shipments 32,332 "

36,757 "

Leaving unaccounted for 8,047 "

The regions to which much or all of this balance may have gone, are, the Saguenay and the St. Maurice; besides a large district including Berthier, Sorel, Eastern Townships, Richelieu River, Nicolet, Batiscan, &c. Then there is the consumption of the Island and City of Montreal; besides the quantity taken as ships' stores, of which entry outward is not required.

DATE OF QUOTATIONS.	1864				1863							
	MESS		PRIME MESS		PRIME.		MESS.		PRIME MESS.		PRIME.	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
January...15	13.75 @	14.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....29	14.50 ..	15.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February...12	15.25 ..	15.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....26	16.00 ..	13.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
March.....18	16.00 ..	13.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
.....30	16.00 ..	16.25	13.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
April.....15	16.00 ..	17.00	14.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	12.00	9.50	9.50	13.00	13.00	13.00
.....29	17.00 ..	18.00	14.00	15.50 @	16.00	16.00	10.50 @	11.00	9.75	12.25	12.25	12.25
May.....13	17.00 ..	18.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	10.50 @	11.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	9.50
.....27	18.00 ..	16.00 @	16.50	16.00	16.00	16.00	10.50 @	11.50	10.00	9.50 @	10.00	10.00
June.....17	18.00 ..	18.25	16.75	16.00	16.00	16.00	10.75 ..	11.00	9.75	8.00 ..	9.75	9.75
.....30	18.50 ..	19.00	16.75	16.00	16.00	16.00	10.75 ..	11.00	9.75	8.00 ..	9.75	9.75
July.....15	18.50 ..	19.00	16.50	16.00	16.00	16.00	10.00 ..	10.50	9.75	8.00 ..	9.75	9.75
.....29	18.00 ..	18.50	16.75	15.75	15.75	16.00	10.50 ..	11.00	10.50	9.50 ..	10.00	10.00
August...19	18.00 ..	18.25	...	15.75 ..	16.00	16.00	11.25 ..	11.50	...	9.50 ..	10.00	10.00
.....31	17.50 ..	18.00	...	15.75 ..	16.00	16.00	11.50 ..	12.00	11.00	...	...	...
September..16	17.00 ..	17.50	...	15.75 ..	16.00	16.00	11.75 ..	12.25	...	...	...	...
.....30	17.35 ..	17.75	...	15.75 ..	16.00	16.00	12.50 ..	...	12.00	...	...	...
October...14	19.50 ..	20.00	...	16.00	16.00	16.00	12.00 ..	...	12.00	...	...	...
.....28	20.00 ..	20.50	...	16.37½	16.00	16.00	12.00 ..	...	12.00	...	...	...
November..18	20.00 ..	20.50	...	...	...	...	12.50 ..	12.75	...	...	...	...
.....30	18.00 ..	20.00	13.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.75 ..	13.00	12.00	...	...	...
December..16	17.00 ..	18.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	13.50 ..	14.00	...	...	...	...
.....30	17.00 ..	18.00	...	...	...	...	13.25 ..	13.75	10.50	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	13.50 ..	14.00	...	...	...	...

These are strictly wholesale prices. The contrast between rates in 1864 and 1863 is striking, the result of Pork transactions in 1864 being very satisfactory. The closing rate for Mess in 1863 was \$14, advancing in the following month to \$15, and in February to \$16. The upward movement continued, with some variation, until the end of May,—the outside rate at the close of that month being \$18. Late in the Fall, prices advanced, in consequence of orders to purchase for Boston and New-York account; and in October, sales were made at \$20.50 @ \$21; but a decline followed, and the closing rate of the year was \$18.

The other grades of Pork participated in the upward movement of the market, as shown in the table of prices.

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

	1864	1863	1862
Pork	31,371 barrels.	36,134 barrels.	44,057 barrels.
Beef	1,132 "	2,401 "	2,726 "
Beef	583 tierces.	1,016 tierces.	1,427 tierces.

The quantities of Pork and Beef packed and inspected in 1864 were 81 per cent of the receipts; the ratio in 1863 being 72 per cent.

The packing of Pork in this city was less in 1864 than in some preceding years, the choicest of the hogs being taken at high prices for a market in the United States.

The weight of Pork, in carcase, brought to Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway in 1864 was 2,021,115 lbs., or about 10,150 carcasses; in 1863, the weight was 2,715,421 lbs. or 13,580 carcasses.

BEEF.—Market dull throughout 1864. The price of Prime Mess, in tierces, in May, was \$26 @ \$21; but, with little or no demand, the rate gradually fell, closing in December at \$16,—barrels declining during same time from \$12 to \$9.50. The range of Prime was from \$7.50 to \$5 per barrel.

LARD.—A good deal of business was done in 1864, the rates for barrels and tierces during the year being as follows:—During first three months, 9c., declining to 8½c. at the end of March; 8½c. in April and May; 8c. during June, July, and August, closing very dull at 7½c.; the decline was recovered in September, sales being made at 8½c., 8¾c., 9c., 9¼c., and 9½c.; 9½c. @ 10c. were paid in October; prices in November were 10c., 10½c., and 11c.; closing in December at 10½c.

These rates were for Prime Lard from the Western States. During the past year Lard (in tubs) rendered in this city came upon the market, and for some time brought ½c. @ 1c. per lb. over the foregoing prices for tierces; but not being so pure as the article brought from the West, it gradually declined, closing in December at ½c. @ 1c. per lb. under Western; at which rate, however, very large quantities have been sold in Montreal for local consumption.

HAMS.—Extensive business done during the first five months of 1864, prices of uncanvassed plain Hams having advanced from 8½c. @ 9c. to 9c. @ 11c.; canvassed Sugar-cured bringing 12c. @ 13c. The market subsequently became dull, and prices drooped, a decline of 1c. @ 1½c. per lb. taking place.

The quantity of Lachine Canal,

The shipment of Lawrence, 22,600 (Liverpool); via The entire shipment were 24,583 boxes

Considerable being 1c. @ 2c.

The prices

DATE.	
June	....10
	....17
	....24
July	.... 1
	.... 8
	....15
	....23
	....29
August	.. 5
	..12
	..19
	..26
September	2

The market to Great Britain farmers were inclined was consequently been too green to the exporter,—in the British market way to prevent export.

The stock of was very much in previous year; but to have nearly equal

CHEESE.

The quantity received in 1864 by Grand Trunk Railway, was 2,065 boxes; by Lachine Canal, 21,494 boxes; by other routes, 7,781 boxes;—total, 31,341 boxes.

The shipments in 1864 were as follows:—In sea-going vessels, via River St. Lawrence, 22,609 boxes, (of which 9,588 boxes were for Glasgow, and 10,468 boxes for Liverpool); via Portland in Ocean-steamers, 1,248 boxes; by other routes, 3,277 boxes. The entire shipments in 1864 were 27,134 boxes. The shipments sea-ward in 1863 were 24,583 boxes.

Considerable lots of Factory-Cheese were shipped during 1864,—the ruling prices being 1c. @ 2c. per lb. higher than Dairy.

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

DATE.	1864		1863		1862		DATE.	1864		1863		1862	
	Per lb.		Per lb.		Per lb.			Per lb.		Per lb.		Per lb.	
June 10	c. 9½ @	c. 11	c. 6¾ @	c. 7	c. 7 @	c. 7½	September 9	c. 8¼ @	c. 8¾	c. 8 @	c. 8½	c. 7 @	c. 7½
. . . . 17	8	9	7	7	7	7½	16	8¼	8¾	8	8½	7	7½
. . . . 24	8	9	7	7½	7	7½	23	9¾	10	8	8½	7	7½
July 1	8	9	7	7½	7	7½	30	9¾	10	8	9	7	7½
. . . . 8	8	9	7	7½	6¾	7	October .. 7	9¼	10	8	9	7	7½
. . . . 15	8	8½	7	7½	6¾	7	. . 14	9¼	10	8½	9	7½	7¾
. . . . 23	8¼	8¾	7	7½	6¾	7	. . 21	9¼	10	8¼	9½	7¼	7¾
. . . . 29	8¼	8½	7¼	7½	6¾	7	. . 28	9½	10	8½	9½	7½	8
August .. 5	8¼	8½	7¾	8	6¾	7	November 4	9¼	10	8½	9½	7½	8
. . . . 12	8¼	8½	7¾	8	7	7¼	11	9¼	10	8½	9½	7½	8
. . . . 19	8¼	8¾	8	8½	7	7½	18	9	10	8½	10	8	8½
. . . . 26	8¼	8¾	8	8½	7	7½	25	9	10	8½	10	8	8½
September 2	8¼	8¾	8	8½	7	7½	December 2	9	10	8½	10	8	8½

The market opened in summer of 1864 at medium prices, and occasional shipments to Great Britain were made. In consequence of the good demand experienced in 1863, farmers were inclined to hold for extreme rates as the season advanced, and business was consequently checked. The shipments from this port, in 1864, have in general been too green or not sufficiently cured, and transactions have often terminated in loss to the exporter,—while the character of Canada Cheese has been lowered to some extent in the British market. More attention must be paid to quality,—this being the surest way to prevent loss to shippers, and to restore the reputation of this city as a point for export.

The stock of Cheese held in Montreal at the close of the shipping season last year, was very much in excess of the quantity on hand at the corresponding time in any previous year; but there was a subsequent steady local demand, which is understood to have nearly equalised the stock with that of former years.

BUTTER.

The receipts of Butter in 1864 show a considerable increase over those of the preceding year, namely :—By Grand Trunk Railway, 50,524 kegs; by Lachine Canal, 15,548 kegs; by Montreal and Champlain Railway, 13,581 kegs; by River-craft, 1,350 kegs; total, 81,003 kegs, or about 6,480,000 lbs. The increase over 1863 is 6,225 kegs, or nearly half-a-million pounds,—the totals for that year being 74,778 kegs, or nearly 6,000,000 lbs.; the totals in 1862 were 85,902 kegs, or 6,872,000 lbs.; totals in 1861, 71,875 kegs, or 5,750,000 lbs.

The shipments sea-ward via the River St. Lawrence, in 1864, were 50,694 kegs; via Portland, in ocean steamers, 13,195 kegs; by Montreal and Champlain Railway, 4,642 kegs; in River-craft, 2,131 kegs; total, 70,662 kegs, or 5,652,960 lbs. The increase over 1863 is 2,253 kegs, or 180,240 lbs.; the totals for that year being 68,409 kegs, or nearly 5,473,000 lbs.; the totals for 1862 were 69,459 kegs, or 5,556,700 lbs.; totals in 1861, 49,722 kegs, or 3,978,000 lbs. The quantities moved in 1864 may be thus concisely stated:—

Stock on hand 1st January, 1864.....	1,062 kegs.
Receipts by all channels.....	81,003 “
Total	82,065 “
Deduct stock on hand 1st January, 1865	5,348 kegs
Deduct shipments during 1864	70,662 “
	<u>76,010 “</u>
Balance unaccounted for.....	6,055 “

This balance, along with other unrecorded quantities brought to Montreal by Farmers, would enter into city consumption during the year. The quantity of Butter used by the population of Montreal last year is estimated to have been about 16,000 kegs, or 1,250,000 lbs.

After the usual excitement in the local trade, incident to the receipt of new Butter in 1864, had subsided, prices receded to a range of 12c. @ 15c. for good Store-packed to Dairy. About the middle of July, a large quantity was purchased here for future delivery at 14c. @ 15½c.; and immediately the market became buoyant, prices steadily advancing until a range of 19c. @ 21c. for Choice Dairy was attained. During August, September, October, and November, there was brisk demand, and all good lots were readily taken. Towards the end of November, prices began to give way, the downward tendency being most felt in the lower grades; and this feeling continued until the close of the year.

The following table affords a comparative view of the prices paid during the Fall

months of the
at somewhat

DATE.	
Sept. 16	1
..... 23	1
..... 30	1
Oct. 7	1
..... 14	1
..... 21	1
..... 28	1
Nov. 4	1
..... 11	1
..... 18	1
..... 25	1
Dec. 2	1

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months of the past three years. There were occasional transactions in Choice Dairy at somewhat higher figures, but they were exceptional:—

Prices of Butter in Fall of past Three Years:—

DATE.	1864			1863			1862		
	Store Packed. Per lb.	Medium Dairy. Per lb.	Choice Dairy. Per lb.	Store Packed. Per lb.	Medium Dairy. Per lb.	Choice Dairy. Per lb.	Store Packed. Per lb.	Medium Dairy. Per lb.	Choice Dairy. Per lb.
Sept 16	18 @ 19	19 @ 20	20 @ 21	12 @ 13½	14 @ 15	15 @ 16	11 @ 13	14	14 @ 15
.... 23	18 19 19	20 20 21	12 13½	14 15 15	16 11 13	14 14 15	15 15 16	11 13½	14½ 15 15½
.... 30	17 18 18	19 19 20	12 13½	14 15 15	16 11 13½	14½ 15 15½	15 15 16	11½ 13½	15 15 16
Oct. 7	18 19 19	20 20 21	12½ 14	14 15 17	18 11½ 13½	15 15 16½	11½ 13½	15 15 16½	15 16½
.... 14	18 19 19	20 20 21	12½ 14	14 15 17	18 11½ 13½	15 15 16½	11½ 13½	15 15 16½	15 16½
.... 21	17 19 18	19 20 21	13 14½	15 16 17	18 11½ 13½	15 15 16	11½ 13½	14 @ 15	15 16
.... 28	16 18 18	19 20 21	13 14½	15 16 17	18 12 13½	15 15 16	12 13½	14 15	15 16
Nov. 4	16 18 18	19 20 21	14 15½	16 17 17	18 12 13½	14 @ 15	15 15 16	12 13½	14 15 16
.... 11	16 18 18	19 19½	21 14	15½ 16 17	17 18 12 13½	14 15 15 16	12 13½	14 15 15 16	15 16
.... 18	16 18 18	19 19	20½ 14	15½ 16 17	17 18 12 13	14 15 15 16	12 13 14 15	15 16	15 16
.... 25	16 18 18	19 19	20½ 14	15½ 16 17	17 18 12 13	14 15 15 16	12 13 14 15	15 16	15 16
Dec. 2	16 18 18	19 19	20 14	15½ 16 17	17 18 12 13	14 15 15 16	12 13 14 15	15 16	15 16

The attention of merchants and Butter-makers is particularly requested to a very marked feature in the trade of 1864, which calls for notice here, namely, that throughout the shipping season, there was little fluctuation in the price of the highest grade exported from this market,—the demand for it being good, at full prices, and so continuing to the end of the year; the lower grades, however, varied greatly, being frequently unsaleable. At the commencement of 1865, there was a large stock of inferior Butter on hand, which, had it been good, would certainly have been cleared out at high prices.

The fact that a good deal of dissatisfaction has arisen respecting the quality of some lots shipped in 1864, induces a repetition of the suggestion made in the Report for 1863,—that the services of the Inspector should be brought into requisition, and that shipping lots ought always to be inspected. The time that would be saved, both to buyer and seller, would alone far more than counterbalance the cost of inspection and weighing; while the general effect would be to elevate the character, and of course increase the pecuniary value, of the Butter shipped from this city.

About twenty years ago, the shippers of Montreal united in representing to the Board of Trade, that great damage was sustained by them in consequence of the careless manner in which Butter was sent to market; and the result was an application to Parliament for the passage of a law establishing the office of Inspector. A carefully prepared measure was thereupon enacted.

It is stated that the first Inspector caused a pamphlet to be circulated in the Province, containing, among other information, directions for putting up Butter in proper condition for market, and the table on next page indicates that there was soon an increase in the quantity inspected,—sellers and buyers both finding it for their interest to give effect to the inspection law. After the Reciprocity Treaty came into operation,

however, buyers from the United States scoured the Province, offering to purchase from the Farmers on their own examination,—for the time paying the price of inspected Butter; and the consequence was a steady decrease in the quantities inspected, until the inspectorship has at length become virtually extinct,—not a package of First Quality having been inspected during the past three years.

It is believed to be a mistake to think that the high standard fixed by law has occasioned this state of matters; and it would be the opposite extreme to imagine that an amendment of the law, making the inspection of Butter compulsory, would be a proper remedy. The arrangements made by the Board of Trade for the inspection of Butter, so far as they have been tried, are considered to be adequate to the wants of the trade,—and the desideratum is that merchants and shippers would unite in giving effect to them. It has been estimated that a rigid inspection would, in a few years, raise the character of Canadian Butter, realizing \$300,000 to \$400,000 more per annum as the value of the quantity exported; there would certainly be this among other results, that the careful Canadian Dairyman would then be able to secure the highest price for his choice product, instead of its being, as at present in too many instances, classed indiscriminately among store-packed.

The following statement shows the quantities and qualities inspected and weighed during eighteen years:—

Statement of Butter Inspected and Weighed, from 1847 to 1864, both years inclusive.

YEARS.	FIRST QUALITY.	SECOND QUALITY.	THIRD QUALITY.	FOURTH QUALITY.	GREASE.	TOTAL INSPECTED.	TOTAL WEIGHED.	AGGREGATE INSPECTED and WEIGHED.
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages	Packages.
1847..	256	1,920	1,813	539	174	4,722	....	4,722
1848..	591	3,634	4,726	675	27	9,653	....	9,653
1849..	187	2,970	3,155	373	56	6,741	....	6,741
1850..	568	4,250	5,387	1,373	202	11,780	....	11,780
1851..	877	9,681	6,880	2,480	525	20,443	....	20,443
1852..	36	493	280	19	....	828	....	828
1853..	379	1,100	831	148	36	2,494	....	2,494
1854..	206	583	371	58	....	1,218	....	1,218
1855..	110	89	11	....	....	210	541	751
1856..	106	122	166	58	33	485	773	1,258
1857..	47	539	750	440	8	1,784	855	2,639
1858..	84	165	403	219	17	888	2,491	3,379
1859..	19	99	387	263	68	836	7,453	8,289
1860..	2	64	679	525	164	1,434	6,843	8,277
1861..	3	103	223	274	206	809	8,883	9,692
1862..	....	3	73	216	51	343	3,180	3,523
1863..	....	13	84	17	....	114	1,909	2,023
1864..	....	13	267	511	47	838	582	1,420
TOTALS	3,471	25,841	26,486	8,208	1,624	65,620	33,510	99,130

The quantity in 1863, the quantity in w 794,854 lbs. o shipped hith York, and b small part of in 1864 was 6 Province in 1 lbs., against 3 The Tea- been high; t a steady decl as follows:—

Souchong ...
Congou ...
Hyson Twan
Young Hyson
Gunpowder ...
Imperial ...
Uncolored Ja

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ARTICLES.

Tea
Coffee, Green.
Do Roasted
Chicory
Cocoa & Choc
Spices, ground
Do. ungr'd.
Fruits & Nuts
Pickles and Sa
Prepared Oils
Mustard
Soap
Candles.....

TOTALS...

THE GROCERY TRADE.

TEA, COFFEE, &c.

The quantity of Tea imported at Montreal during 1864 was 601,055 lbs. more than in 1863, the increase in value being \$256,900. According to the Customs returns, the quantity in warehouse on 31st December last was 1,594,134 lbs.,—being an increase of 794,854 lbs. over the quantity in bond at the close of 1863. There were eight tea-cargoes shipped hither direct. Six of them arrived in port; one cargo was landed at New York, and brought thence in bond; and one vessel was wrecked off the coast, only a small part of the cargo coming to this city. The quantity of Tea brought to Montreal in 1864 was 69,464 lbs. more than the aggregate importation of that article into the Province in 1863. The quantity taken for consumption in Canada in 1864 was 4,583,885 lbs., against 3,790,277 lbs. in 1863.

The Tea-trade of last year was unsatisfactory. The prices at places of shipment had been high; the Spring sales here were merely fair, with decreased rates in Fall, and a steady decline in business until the year closed. The prices obtained in 1864 were as follows:—

DESCRIPTION.	SPRING SALES.	FALL SALES.
Souchong per lb.	30c. @ 52c.	50c. @ 60c.
Congou	30c. .. 55c.	28c. .. 54c.
Hyson Twankay	36c. .. 43c.	35c. .. 45c.
Young Hyson	47c. .. 80c.	45c. .. 80c.
Gunpowder.....	42c. .. 86c.	41c. .. 84c.
Imperial	45c. .. 75c.	42c. .. 70c.
Uncolored Japan.....	45c. .. 65c.	40c. .. 57½c.

The items in the following table were collated from the returns made by the Collector of the Port:—

Quantities and Values of Groceries imported during past Three Years.

ARTICLES.	1864		1863		1862	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities	Value.	Quantities.	Value
		\$		\$		\$
Tea lbs.	5,034,937	1,845,793	4,433,882	1,588,893	4,879,212	1,858,193
Coffee, Green.. lbs.	623,374	94,353	558,689	89,014	1,463,258	196,677
Do Roasted lbs.	2,810	379	3,388	256	864	99
Chicory	93,543	3,847	.....	7,338	.....	14,839
Cocoa & Chocolate	20,722	3,967	.....	1,167	.....	1,771
Spices, ground lbs.	83,000	17,674	39,505	8,730	51,051	12,446
Do. ungr'd. lbs.	723,636	55,611	555,353	42,374	417,984	41,530
Fruits & Nuts lbs.	3,864,078	185,150	2,165,091	119,360	2,779,252	161,595
Pickles and Sauces	.....	26,601	.....	18,641	.....	14,557
Prepared Oils gals.	216,275	156,653	161,473	125,983	135,066	93,587
Mustard lbs.	103,052	15,862	108,765	15,776	136,399	19,129
Soap lbs.	777,000	39,835	232,430	16,477	294,510	18,470
Candles.....	17,746	11,666	9,662
TOTALS.....	2,463,471	2,045,675	2,442,555

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AGGREGATES
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Packages.

4,722
9,653
6,741
11,780
20,443
828
2,494
1,218
751
1,258
2,639
3,379
8,289
8,277
9,692
3,523
2,023
1,420
99,130

The total value, in 1864, of the articles mentioned here shows an increase of \$417,796 over the value in 1863, or nearly 17 per cent.

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

DESCRIPTION.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
	1st January.	1st January.	1st January.	1st August.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Hysons	52,350	132,750	20,800	68,300
Young Hysons	527,450	739,420	439,175	724,405
Gunpowder	203,710	206,570	117,910	173,330
Imperial	78,120	55,980	40,560	140,640
Hyson Skin	39,060	15,405	17,185	44,085
Twankay	60,900	36,450	21,250	78,100
Hyson Twankay	86,350	37,700	37,900	75,750
Uncolored Japan	511,080	188,360	278,040	152,080
Colored Japan	26,910	91,350	.....	.....
	1,585,930	1,503,985	972,820	1,456,690
Souchong and Congou	153,440	80,320	157,680	274,760
Oolong	36,365	65,310	52,920	33,288
	189,805	145,630	210,600	308,048
TOTALS.....	1,775,735	1,649,615	1,183,420	1,764,738

COFFEE.—The quantity of Green Coffee imported at Montreal in 1864 shows an increase of 64,685 lbs. over the quantity in 1863; while the quantity in warehouse at close of last year showed a decrease of 76,499 lbs. Consumption has diminished greatly within the past two years. The closing rates in 1864 were:—Rio, 20c. @ 22c.; Laguayra, 21c. @ 22c.; Jamaica, 20c. @ 23c.; Java, 23c. @ 25c.

SPICES.—With one or two exceptions, prices of articles in this class in 1864 were depressed, there having been very heavy importations, as shown in the table.

DRIED FRUITS.—The demand during 1864 was light, and prices ruled low; importations were large, but importers had been able to buy on favorable terms in the countries of growth.

The following great declension was an increase in the value of the articles mentioned here shows an increase of \$417,796 over the value in 1863, or nearly 17 per cent.

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Quantities

ARTICLES.

Refined Sugar 11
Raw Sugar .. 11
Molasses gal

TOTALS.....

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REFINED.
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February

March

April

May

June

SUGARS AND MOLASSES.

The following items from the Customs' returns for the past three years, show a great declension in entries of Refined Sugar,—and that, while there was a considerable decrease in the receipts of Raw Sugars in 1863 as compared with 1862, there was an increase in 1864 as compared with 1863. In each of the years specified in the table there was an increase in the quantity of Molasses imported. The quantity of Raw Sugars remaining in warehouse on 31st December, 1864, was 2,477,641 lbs.; Molasses, 298,303 gallons.

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

ARTICLES.	1864		1863		1862	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value	Quantities.	Value.
Refined Sugar lbs.	25,826	\$ 2,036	219,629	\$ 12,365	783,098	\$ 57,067
Raw Sugar ..lbs.	22,462,010	1,146,922	21,559,607	863,993	25,811,507	1,029,193
Molasses ....gals.	1,480,684	338,330	956,900	166,103	790,447	147,009
TOTALS.....	.....	1,487,282	.....	1,042,461	.....	1,233,269

There was a very considerable direct importation of Sugar in 1864; but in consequence of advanced rates at the places of growth losses were sustained,—occasioned to a great extent by the fluctuations in premium for gold in the United States, which frequently enabled dealers to buy in Boston or New York at lower prices than importers here could afford to sell at. There seems to be no reason for anticipating high prices during 1865.

REFINED.—The prices of Yellow Crushed No. 3, and of Dry Crushed, during 1864, were as follows :—

	Yellow Crushed. No. 3.	Dry Crushed		Yellow Crushed. No. 3.	Dry Crushed
	cts.	cts		cts.	cts
January	10	12½	July	9¾	13¼
February	10	12½	August	9¾	13¼
March	10	12½	September	9¾	13¼
April	10½	12¾	October	9¾	12¾
May	10½	13¼	November	9¾	12¾
June	10½	13¼	December	9¾	12¾

RAW.—In 1864, the range for Porto Rico was \$8.75 @ 10.75 per 100 lbs.,—the highest prevailing rates being \$10.50 @ \$10.75 in May and June, the lowest figure being touched in November; while the rates for Cuba were \$8.25 @ \$10.25.

MOLASSES.—In 1864, Muscovado ranged widely, namely, from 36c. @ 55c. per gallon, highest rates prevailing in May and June,—40c. @ 45c. ruling in the Fall, the closing price of the year being 38c. @ 40c.

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

DESCRIPTION.	1865.			1864.			1863.			1862.		
	1st January.			1st January.			1st January.			1st August.		
	Hhds.	Tres.	Brls.	Hhds.	Tres.	Brls.	Hhds.	Tres.	Brls.	Hhds.	Tres.	Brls.
SUGARS:—												
Cuba	725	115	130	372	3	....	655	69	321	3,964	....	90
Porto Rico.....	225	....	....	305	....	....	574	55	47	360	....	....
TOTAL.....	950	115	130	677	3	....	1,229	124	368	4,324	....	90
MOLASSES:—												
Clayed	197	43	....	280	90	....	821	64	61	1,103	1,038	456
Muscovado	340	19	251	....	20	11	256	54	75	504	130	41
TOTAL.....	667	62	251	280	110	11	1,077	118	136	1,607	1,168	497

The following is a statement of quantities of Sugar received and consumed in the United States (California not included):—

YEARS.	Receipts of Foreign Raw Sugar.	Consumption of Foreign Raw Sugar.	Consumption of Foreign and Domestic Cane Sugar.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1864.....	214,099	192,660	220,660
1863.....	243,137	231,308	284,308
1862.....	247,015	241,411	432,411
1861.....	242,908	241,420	363,819
1860.....	341,532	296,950	415,281

The total consumption in 1864, as compared with 1863, shows a decrease of 63,648 tons, or 22½ per cent.,—the decrease in 1863 as compared with 1862, being 148,103 tons or 34½ per cent.

The receipt
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Green Codfish.
Split Herrings,
Split Herrings,
Round Herring,
Salmon

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FISH AND FISH OIL.

The receipts by Richelieu Company's steamers, in season of 1864, were :—Herrings, 2,996 brls ; Fish, 2,739 brls. and qtls. ; Fish Oil, 822 brls. The arrivals by other river-craft were :—Herrings, 2,889 brls. ; Fish, green and dried (not particularized), 3,530 brls. and qtls. The Custom-House returns further show that the value of all kinds of Fresh and Salt Fish entered in 1864 was \$115,539, against \$138,379 in 1863 ; and that the quantity of Crude Fish Oil received in 1864 was 131,569 gallons, valued at \$94,679, against 77,599 gallons, valued at \$55,095 in 1863. The Lachine-Canal returns for the season of navigation, 1864, show that 1,547 tons, or 10,829 barrels, were shipped by that route westward. The strictly wholesale trade takes place in Fall ; the following comparative prices are for that season :—

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

			1864		1863		1862	
			\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Dry Codfish.....	per quintal		4.50 @	5.00	4.25 @	4.50	4.00 @	4.50
Green Codfish.....	per barrel		4.50 ..	5.00	2.50 ..	3.00	3.75 ..	4.25
Split Herrings, Labrador,	ditto		5.00 ..	6.00	3.75 ..	4.75	None.	
Split Herrings, Common,	ditto		2.50 ..	4.00	2.00 ..	3.00	4.00 ..	5.00
Round Herrings.....	ditto		2.50 ..	4.50	2.50 ..	2.75	2.00 ..	2.50
Salmon.....	ditto		15.00 ..	16.00	12.00 ..	13.00	11.00 ..	12.00
Cod Oil.....	per gallon		0.65 ..	0.75	0.75 ..	0.80	0.70 ..	0.75

It is almost universally the case, that prices suffer a considerable decline after the close of Canal navigation.

The Labrador fishery was a failure in 1864 ; the greater number of vessels sent to that coast returning in ballast, some of them only bringing from 50 to 100 barrels. The receipts from Nova Scotia were light, but the fish were of better quality than those of 1863 ; this, with the stinted catch at Labrador, occasioned a spirited inquiry for Labrador Herrings at the prices quoted. Arrivals of Codfish from Gaspé were very limited during the early part of the season ; but subsequently they began to come forward more freely, and were readily taken by the trade at quotations.

The quantity of Fish sent to the Western States, in 1864, from this market was, strictly speaking, very small. A cargo from Norway for Chicago was transhipped here, besides some smaller lots from Norwegian vessels.

A bill has been introduced in Parliament, one clause of which makes the inspection of Fish and Oil obligatory. While some in the trade look upon the establishment of an inspectorship as exceedingly desirable, they nevertheless decidedly object to the

100 lbs.,—the lowest figure 0.25.

6c. @ 55c. per in the Fall, the

on the dates

1862.

1st August.

brls.	Tons.	brls.
964	....	90
360	....	...
324	....	90
brls.	Tons.	brls.
103	1,038	456
504	130	41
607	1,168	497

consumed in the

Consumption of Foreign and Domestic Cane Sugar.

Tons.
220,660
284,308
432,411
363,819
415,281

Increase of 63,644 tons g 148,103 tons

compulsory feature of the measure, as calculated to keep away considerable quantities of Fish, which would otherwise be sent to this market. But an objection of another kind has been raised. In reply to inquiries made by the Board of Trade relative to the bill just referred to, it was stated by parties connected with the trade here and in the Lower Provinces, that the inspection of *sea-fish* at a distance from the coast is impossible, because a proper pickle for them can only be made from *sea-water*.

SALT.

According to a memorandum furnished by the Collector of Customs at Quebec, the quantities and values of Salt received at that port during the past four years were :—

	Bushels.	Value.
1861.....	589,750	\$ 69,903
1862.....	726,716	95,480
1863.....	1,298,741	169,945
1864.....	859,276	116,644
Total.....	3,474,483	\$451,972

The sources of the supplies received at Quebec in 1864, were :—

	Bushels.	Value.
From Liverpool	792,226	\$109,466
“ France	40,050	4,426
“ Spain	27,000	2,752
Total.....	859,276	\$116,644

There were no cargoes brought to Montreal from sea-ward during the season of navigation in 1864; but 77,900 minots (about 25,967 sacks) were landed from river craft. The values of the quantities entered inward at the Custom-House during the past four years were :—In 1864, \$4,356; in 1863, \$55,072; in 1862, \$49,060; in 1861, \$23,283.

The shipments westward by Lachine Canal in 1864, were reported to be 8,581 tons, —equal to 308,916 bushels; the shipments in 1863 being 31,258 tons,—equal to 1,125,288 bushels. The quantities carried away by Grand Trunk Railway were 4,460 barrels, or about 24,000 bushels,—against 14,697 brls., or about 76,000 bushels, in 1863.

The foregoing figures show that there was a very considerable decrease in receipts last year, as compared with 1863. In the early part of the season 1864, there was some speculative feeling, and consequent variation in prices; but during the last three months of the year, the ruling rates were as noted in the following table :—

October C
 November . C
 December .. C

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 quantity of un
 1863, while the

DESCRIPTION.	Q
Tobacco, u'm'Pd 2.	
Tobacco, m'n'Pd	6.
Cigars	6.
Snuff	
TOTALS	9.

The values
 Montreal in 18
 Britain being \$
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MONTH.	1864		1863		1862	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
October Coarse per sack.	0.60	@ 0.70	0.65	@ 0.70	0.70	@ 1.00
Fine	0.80	0.90	0.80	0.85	0.80	1.50
November . Coarse	0.60	0.70	0.62½	0.65	1.00	1.50
Fine	0.80	0.90	0.82½	0.90	1.50	
December .. Coarse	0.60	0.70	0.55	0.60	1.50	1.65
Fine	0.80	0.90	0.85	0.90	1.50	

TOBACCO.

The following figures from the Customs returns show a very large decrease in the quantity of unmanufactured Tobacco imported at Montreal in 1864, as contrasted with 1863, while there is an increase in the manufactured article :-

DESCRIPTION.	1864		1863		1862		1861		1860	
	Q'ntity.	Value.	Q'ntity.	Value.	Q'ntity.	Value.	Q'ntity.	Value.	Q'ntity.	Value.
	lbs.	\$	lbs.	\$	lbs.	\$	lbs.	\$	lbs.	\$
Tobacco, u'mf'd	2,881,344	339,459	5,617,215	839,054	4,464,802	592,445	1,043,787	84,125	1,032,886	54,832
Tobacco, m'nf'd	66,486	7,991	42,934	10,711	318,240	60,290	709,970	79,694	1,036,117	105,961
Cigars	6,263,264	47,043	65,523	33,157	45,485	27,161	38,318	14,666	.....	.....
Snuff	3,082	721	1,894	490	1,524	322	1,024	235	.....	.....
TOTALS	9,214,176	395,214	5,727,566	883,412	4,830,051	680,218	1,793,099	178,720	2,069,003	160,793

The values of the quantities on record at the Custom House, as exported from Montreal in 1864, amounted to \$641,652; the value of the quantity shipped to Great Britain being \$605,243; to British North-American Provinces, \$13,619; to the United States, \$22,790. In 1863, the quantity was 1,012,380 lbs., valued at \$303,698; the quantity to Great Britain, valued at \$124,270; to British North-American Provinces, \$16,884; to the United States, \$162,544.

The stock of manufactured Tobacco on hand, on 31st December last, was estimated to be about 8,000 boxes, and 400 hhds. of unmanufactured, imported from the United States. The quantity manufactured in Montreal during 1864 has been estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 boxes.

Prices varied a good deal during the early part of 1864, a material decline taking place in April and May, 5's and 10's bringing 15c. @ 18c., and half-pounds, 19c. @ 22c. In August, the altered tariff came into operation, imposing a specific duty of 10c. per lb. on Cavendish, 5c. per lb. on Common Cut, 15c. per lb. on Fine Cut, and 2c. on Canadian Twist; since which, there has been very little manufactured,—the market continuing steady during the remainder of the year at 23c. @ 27½c. for 5's and 10's, and 30c. @ 35c. for half-pounds.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN LIQUORS.

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

DESCRIPTION.	1864	1863	1862	1861
	Wine Gallons.	Wine Gallons.	Wine Gallons.	Wine Gallons.
Spirits at proof..	538,171	632,129	554,253	847,660
Ale	} 1,749,346 }	1,380,666	1,332,516	927,333
Beer		5,075	89,967	67,690
Porter		23,629	15,715	10,420
Lager Beer		19,210	39,013	6,800

There is a decrease of 93,958 gals. in the quantity of Proof Spirits distilled in 1864, as compared with 1863; and an increase of 320,766 gals. in the quantity of fermented liquors.

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

LIQUORS.	1864		1863		1862	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
Whisky ....gals.	32,436	20,915	24,263	17,179	8,988	6,175
Gin .....gals.	182,854	47,935	120,459	41,256	59,342	21,793
Rum .....gals.	38,038	12,625	21,152	8,448	41,196	15,920
Brandy .....gals.	125,074	151,974	67,642	103,856	226,604	104,184
Wines, wood gals.	401,722	266,934	236,323	179,103	247,483	189,226
Do., bottles doz.	17,635	55,112	13,942	49,029	8,087	35,829
Ale, Beer & Porter, in wood ....gals.	3,375	1,246	20,575	4,436	6,395	2,383
Do., bottles..doz.	17,515	19,656	14,687	16,848	15,750	17,024
TOTALS.....	.....	576,397	.....	420,155	.....	392,534

It will be observed, that with a single exception, there is an increase in the quantities of all kinds of Liquors imported during 1864. The quantities in Customs' Warehouse, on 31st December of past two years, were as follows :—

LIQUORS.	1864	1863
Whisky .....gallons.	14,350	1,987
Gin "	83,699	15,735
Rum "	21,936	24,883
Brandy..... "	66,319	38,072
Wines..... "	197,749	119,546
Wines (bottles).....doz.	8,127	2,262
Ale, Beer, &c.....gallons.	60	1,290
Ale, Beer, &c. (bottles).....doz.	3,026	4,005

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MISCELLANEOUS.

FANCY AND DRY GOODS, &c.

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

DESCRIPTION.	1864	1863	1862	1861
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cottons	3,192,724	2,353,599	2,262,349	3,051,560
Linens	505,046	261,737	195,324	192,858
Woollens	4,423,807	2,340,690	2,048,668	2,452,776
Carpets and Hearth Rugs	137,242	80,216	81,952	77,586
Thread Lace and Insertion...	38,891	10,247	12,704	12,145
Hats, Caps and Bonnets	267,482	113,920	136,782	122,007
Hosiery	196,995	83,236	69,601	88,422
Shawls	62,221	12,032	6,899	8,337
Silks, Satins and Velvets	484,877	362,093	371,573	494,233
Parasols and Umbrellas	39,162	11,899	17,239	.....
Cotton Yarn and Warp	50,897	30,257	36,756	49,850
Clothing or Wearing Apparel.	36,796	29,021	34,623	37,635
Small Wares	504,556	364,277	234,921	246,174
TOTALS	9,940,696	6,053,224	5,509,391	6,833,583

The aggregate importations in 1864 show the very large increase of \$3,887,472, or 64½ per cent., over 1863. The following figures indicate the amount of increase in value, in 1864, of each of the items in the foregoing table, as compared with 1863 :—

	Amount of Increase.	Per-centage.
Cottons	\$839,125	35½ per cent.
Linens	243,309	93 "
Woollens	2,083,117	84½ "
Carpets and Hearth-Rugs	57,026	71 "
Thread Lace and Insertion	28,644	279½ "
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets	153,562	135 "
Hosiery	113,759	136½ "
Shawls	50,189	417 "
Silks, Satins, and Velvets	122,784	34 "
Parasols and Umbrellas	27,263	229 "
Cotton Yarn and Warp	20,640	68 1-5 "
Clothing or Wearing Apparel	7,775	26½ "
Small Wares	140,279	38½ "

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1863

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24,883
38,072
19,546
2,262
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The wholesale trade in Dry Goods opened very early in 1864, with brisk competition on the part of holders of large stocks; and in March, the merchants generally reported a satisfactory business. Sales in April were, as is usual in that month, much smaller; in May, however, a feeling of insecurity began to prevail, for the heavy importations had not met a corresponding demand,—notwithstanding that sales in the first three months had been much greater than in the corresponding period of any previous year. This insecurity increased in June and July, by accounts that the crops were endangered by drought. Nevertheless, the Fall importations were greater than ever.

In consequence of this excessive importation in the face of a downward market, there were heavy losses and considerable temporary pressure, so that 1865 opened somewhat gloomily; but no such permanent disaster as that which overtook Western importers in 1857 was at any time apprehended. This conviction was based on the fact, that, although goods had been keenly pushed, there had been no general recklessness; neither had there been a large number of supply-accounts hanging upon the financing operations of central houses, and it is believed that there has been little, if any, Dry-Goods paper floated by wholesale houses which did not represent actual indebtedness. There was a good deal of unnecessary despondency manifested relative to the business results of 1864, and the prospects for 1865. The losses sustained were not, in general, heavier than might have been anticipated in view of the great expansion of business. There have been failures of merchants both in city and country, but it should not be forgotten that those who have been, week after week, swelling the list of insolvents, were not made bankrupt by the losses of 1864; they became embarrassed years ago,—and now propose, either voluntarily or otherwise, to settle their affairs under the provisions of the Insolvent Act.

Cotton fabrics were, on the whole, dearer here in 1864 than during 1863. There was a temporary decline in the English market in summer of last year, incident to political events in the United States, but it was recovered before Fall purchases were made for Canada.

In consequence of the high price of Cottons, and comparative cheapness of Woollens in Great Britain, Canadian importers appear to have been tempted to purchase extensively of Woollens,—hence considerable quantities of the latter have had to be held over. There was a slight advance in the price of Woollens in the Montreal market in 1864.

There was a large trade in Canadian Tweeds and Full Cloths in 1864, but the high price of wool made it a losing business for manufacturers, while it was not very profitable to merchants. Considerable stocks of Canadian winter-goods were pressed upon the market after the season for them was over.

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The Customs table:—

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LEATHER, AND ITS MANUFACTURES.

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

Values of Imported Leather, &c.

DESCRIPTION.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Leather.....	222,873	139,924	146,730	159,743
“ Manufactures.....	81,998	56,192	52,458	50,254
Dressed Skins.....	9,074	2,638	1,747	3,688
Boots and Shoes.....	40,491	22,124	19,375	46,348
Saddlery.....	3,666	2,367	4,258	4,868
TOTALS.....	358,102	223,245	224,568	264,901

The quantities imported in 1864 show an increase in value of \$134,857, or 60½ per cent., over 1863.

The Leather business of 1864 was not so remunerative as in some previous years; the Fall trade was unsatisfactory. The price of Spanish Sole, in January, was 21½c. per lb., being a decline of about ¼c. per lb. from the rates of the preceding month; and, before the end of February, the quotation was 20c., continuing so until the end of May. From June until October, the ruling rate was 19c.,—18c. @ 18½c. being the price during the remaining months of the year.

There are twelve Tanneries in the city and vicinity. Extensive business was done in 1864, but profits were not, in most cases, equal to the anticipations of the proprietors. Prices moved steadily downward, and soon became relatively lower than those of the raw material,—which has to be procured at least six months prior to its being used. The manufacture of Sole Leather is becoming concentrated in the hands of men possessing capital and experience. The production last year was largely in excess of the demand, and a considerable quantity of stock was shipped to Great Britain. The first export of that article from Canada to the British market was in 1863, the value being \$13,000; but in 1864, the quantity shipped was 49,115 sides, valued at \$155,426. A great proportion of the Spanish Sole placed in this market goes into immediate consumption in the numerous Boot and Shoe manufactories in the city, the remainder is taken by dealers in town and country.

The quantities of Sole Leather inspected during 1864, 1863, and 1862 were:—

	1864	1863	1862
Sides of No. 1.....	126,669	100,040	75,343
Sides of No. 2.....	34,450	30,726	23,042
Sides of No. 3.....	2,353	4,540	2,981
TOTALS.....	163,472	135,306	102,266

The black or curried leather which seeks a market in Montreal is made chiefly at small tanneries scattered throughout Western Canada. Prices have not been remunerative,—the supply being in excess of the demand.

NEW TANNING PROCESS.—A new article of export from Montreal to Great Britain may be noticed here, namely, "Extract of Hemlock Bark." About 80,000 lbs. were exported in the fall and winter of 1864, via the River St. Lawrence and Portland, for the English and Scotch markets,—shipments having also been made to the United States. Heretofore, it was necessary to locate tanneries in the hemlock-forests; but, if this "Extract" sustains the character claimed for it, these establishments need not henceforth be confined to any particular locality. The article is brought to market in solid form; it is said to yield tannin of any required strength; it is claimed that, by using it, three or four stocks a year may be turned out, instead of two under the old regime; while 10 per cent. more weight is given to the Leather. The "Extract" is a powerful astringent, and can be used as a mordant in dyeing.

This new article of commerce has been patented by a firm in Montreal; and its claims are being submitted to the true test,—*experience*.

MANUFACTURE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The quantity and value of the Boots and Shoes manufactured in Montreal in 1864 are estimated to have been somewhat greater than in 1863. A paragraph from the "Report on the Trade and Commerce of Montreal for 1863" may be repeated here:—

✓ "The manufacturers in this city, it is believed, produce three-fourths of all the Boots and Shoes made in Canada; the quantity manufactured in the Kingston Penitentiary is estimated to be about one-eighth of the whole, the remaining one-eighth being the product of the other manufacturers throughout the Province. There are seventeen or eighteen manufactories in Montreal, the major part being of comparatively small capacity; of the larger ones, however, several produce from 500 to 1,000 or more pairs daily,—a somewhat careful estimate showing that about 6,500 pairs of Boots and Shoes are finished per diem. But, allowing for stoppages, an average of 35,000 pairs per week throughout the year is perhaps tolerably accurate, or 1,820,000 pairs of all descriptions per annum. The entire annual production of this Province may therefore be about 2,426,000 pairs. According to another estimate, the value of the Boots and Shoes produced in 1863 in Montreal was close upon \$2,000,000. If that be correct, the product of this city alone would be nearly 2,200,000 pairs, while the quantity manufactured in all Canada would be over 2,900,000 pairs. It should be borne in mind, that these estimates do not include quantities of Boots and Shoes manufactured by hand."

The most recent improvements in labor-saving machinery have been introduced into the principal manufactories, and about two hundred different kinds of Boots and Shoes are produced. There are two hundred sewing machines in use, twenty-two pegging machines, six closing machines, three sole-leather sewing machines, several sole-cutters,—besides machinery for lasting, eyeletting, punching, skiving, &c.

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IRON.

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

DESCRIPTION.	1864 Value.	1863 Value.	1862 Value.
	\$	\$	\$
Canada Plates and Tinned Plates	198,547	213,929	169,033
Galvanized and Sheet Iron	39,466	35,586	61,305
Wire, Nail and Spike Rod	29,407	45,715	41,006
Bar, Rod, or Hoop	577,728	467,642	401,344
Hoop or Tire Iron for Locomotive Wheels	27,422	23,931	17,709
Boiler Plate	55,527	18,712	11,425
Railroad Bars, &c	24,504	14,691	14,676
Rolled Plate	12,295	.....	2,108
Steel, wrought or cast	154,247	119,558	63,791
TOTALS.....	1,119,143	939,764	782,397

The importations of 1864 show an increase of \$179,379, or 16 per cent., over 1863. The Lachine-Canal returns of the past two years included the following shipments westward :—

	1864	1863
Pig Iron..... tons	18,420	13,467
Railroad Iron..... tons	6,200	6,764
Nails..... tons	3,021	3,085
Miscellaneous Iron..... tons	392	8,683

A fair business was done during the first six months of 1864 ; as the season advanced, however, prices of Iron and other heavy Hardware fell 15 @ 20 per cent. from the previous high figures. But a "lock-out" by the Iron-masters in England has occurred, which, if long continued, will have the effect of again advancing rates.

Large speculative purchases of Cut Nails were made last Fall, the market being entirely cleared of straggling lots. The price of this article is much advanced, the manufacturers having entered into an arrangement to charge \$3.80 per cwt., including kegs.

HARDWARE.

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

DESCRIPTION.	1864	1863	1862	1861
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
Polished Cutlery	\$ 92,066	\$ 72,286	\$ 56,126	\$ 88,806
Britannia-Metal Ware, &c.	2,174	1,500	611	3,600
Spades, Shovels, Axes, &c.	43,447	24,765	44,815	39,549
Spikes, Nails, Tacks, &c.	100,014	61,168	52,100	72,440
Stoves and other Iron Castings...	51,438	42,820	38,370	37,717
Other articles	520,396	452,191	420,615	443,749
TOTALS.....	809,535	654,730	612,637	685,861

The importations of 1864 show an increase of \$154,805, or 19½ per cent., over 1863.

The Hardware trade in Spring of 1864 was good, sales being over the average of previous years; but the Fall business was less than usual, and the year closed with considerable stocks on hand. Importation in Spring this year will undoubtedly be small.

PAINTS, OILS, DRUGS, &c.

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

ARTICLES.	1864.		1863.		1862.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Paints,.....	Gallons.	\$ 86,590	Gallons.	\$ 69,258	Gallons.	\$ 69,481
Oils,.....	216,275	156,653	161,473	125,983	135,066	93,587
Red & White Leads (dry)	.....	26,856	.....	21,380	.....	29,745
Spirits of Turpentine...	19,468	26,840	15,763	20,541
TOTALS.....	296,939	232,384	213,354

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

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

The Paints, Dye-Woods, Drugs, &c., are imported in their crude state. The value of the Oil Cake exported to Great Britain during 1864 was \$24,085, against \$16,714 in 1863. The quantity of Linseed Oil manufactured last year shows an increase of 50 per cent. over 1863.

It appears that, in consequence of the duties levied in the United States, the proprietors of Patent Medicines now find it profitable to prepare certain articles in Canada for exportation to other countries.

RUBBER MANUFACTURES.

The manufacture of this description of goods is carried on in Montreal by the Canada Rubber Company, established about ten years ago,—capital, \$200,000.

During 1864, there were 112,000 lbs. of Raw Rubber imported by the Company, valued at \$43,500. The value of Cotton goods imported in same year was \$12,000; chemicals, \$5,000. These were used in the manufacture of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Elastic Webbing, Machine Belting, Engine Hose, Steam-Packing, Valves, Car Springs, &c.

When the factory is in full operation, 140 persons are employed in the various departments,—the machinery being moved by three steam engines.

The values of imported Rubber and Rubber Goods during the past two years, according to the Customs' returns, were:—

	1864	1863
Manufactures of India Rubber or Gutta Percha	\$60,168	\$25,773
Unmanufactured do. do.	54,978	39,971
Totals	\$115,146	\$65,744

The increase in 1864 was \$49,402, or 75 per cent., over 1863; but the result has shown that the market was over-supplied with the class of articles brought in. It is supposed that the value of Rubber goods consumed in Canada is at present about \$250,000 per annum.

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CHEMICALS.

The following are the values of articles imported during past two years :—

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

The decrease in 1864 was \$5,534, or 5½ per cent., as compared with 1863. The value of the Sulphuric Acid consumed in the whole Province in 1863 is supposed to be not far from \$80,000.

Notwithstanding these figures, it is affirmed by parties in the trade, that there was considerable over-importation in 1864, and, with one exception, prices in this market ruled low. These are free goods, and it may possibly be, that quantities have been entered for consumption of which no record was made. The estimate of the Bleaching Powder, Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, Alum, and Sulphuric Acid, used in Paper-making alone (see following notice), will afford an idea of the consumption of Chemicals in that department of manufacture. It will also be observed, by reference to the establishment of Glass Works in the neighborhood of the city, that the consumption of certain Chemicals will by-and-by be further increased.

There were large shipments of Bleaching Powder from Montreal to markets in the United States in the Spring of 1864, and prices have since ruled high.

PAPER-MAKING.

It need scarcely be remarked, that the quantity of all kinds of Paper used in Montreal are very large. There are no manufactories of the article in the city. The present notice does not, therefore, properly come within the scope of this Report; it is placed here, however, to indicate the extent of the consumption of certain articles in the Province, of which comparatively little has hitherto been known.

There are eleven Paper manufactories in Canada, in which there are sixteen machines in use, seven being Fourdrinier's patent; the others are commonly called cylinder machines. The estimated quantity of Paper, of all kinds, manufactured in the Province is 4,000 tons per annum; about 600 persons are employed directly at the mills, besides a large number indirectly in collecting materials of various kinds throughout the country.

There are about 7,000 tons of fibrous materials consumed in the production of the Paper above-mentioned, chiefly cotton and linen rags, old ropes, waste paper, straw, wood, and grass. Particular attention is called to the quantities of Chemicals used in

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preparing these substances to be transformed into Paper. It is estimated, that 250 tons of bleaching powder are used, 250 tons of soda ash, besides quantities of caustic soda, 200 tons of alum, 250 carboys of sulphuric acid, &c.

The qualities of Paper manufactured in Canada are numerous, ranging from the cheapest kind of wrapping paper, up through all the intermediate qualities, to a common but very serviceable writing paper. The paper used for this Report may be taken as a specimen of a medium quality of printing paper of Canadian manufacture.

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

	1864	1863
Paper.....	\$70,705	\$63,231
Paper Hangings.....	38,079	20,970
Playing Cards.....	7,100	6,131
Stationery.....	88,432	64,908
Rags.....	25,824	23,116
Totals.....	\$230,140	\$178,356

The increase in 1864 over 1863 was \$51,784, or 29 per cent.

MANUFACTURE OF GLASS.

A Company for the manufacture of Glass was recently established in Montreal ; the works are located not far from the city, on the Ottawa River,—the name given to the place being "Hudson,"—and business was commenced in October, 1864. The manufacturing operations have, thus far, been limited to Druggists' Bottles, Telegraph Insulators, Soda-water Bottles, &c., all required for the Montreal trade,—the product being about 70 gross per day. It is contemplated, that this new enterprise shall include the manufacture of Flint-Glass ware. The capital at present invested by this Company is \$40,000 ; number of workmen employed, 60.

Large quantities of Silex are used in the process of Glass-making ; it is found pure and in great abundance in close proximity to the works. Soda-Ash, in quantity, is also required ; besides Lime, and Cord-wood,—about 50 cords per week of the latter having hitherto been used.

Little more can be done at present than give the manufacture of Glass a brief notice. Before 1865 has closed, such particulars of this new branch of Canadian industry as may be interesting to the public will doubtless be available.

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN WARE.

The Customs returns show the following to have been the value of stocks imported at Montreal:—

Values of Imports during past Four Years.

DESCRIPTION.	1864	1863	1862	1861
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
China ware	\$ 5,637	\$ 1,197	\$ 3,156	\$ 545
Earthenware	174,376	131,761	124,461	177,352
Glassware	106,536	80,175	94,960	80,280
TOTALS.....	286,549	213,133	222,577	258,186

The importations during 1864 show an increase of \$73,416, or 34½ per cent., over 1863. This department of trade was depressed during the latter part of the past year.

PETROLEUM.

There was no foreign demand for Petroleum in 1864, owing to the low grade of Refined shipped to Europe in former years, and to the difficulty experienced in refining Canadian Crude Oil. Pennsylvania Crude is superior to the article hitherto exported from this Province, and less expense is incurred in purifying it; it is feared, therefore, that until this is obviated, Canadian Crude and Refined Oil will not go much beyond the limits of Provincial consumption. The comparative values in the Liverpool market are:—American Crude, £20 @ £22 per ton; Canadian Crude, £11 @ £13.

In the early months of 1864, the price of Refined in this market was 35c. @ 40c. per gallon, according to quality; but subsequently the price fell until after midsummer,—the belief prevailing in August, that refiners would not manufacture at the existing rates, and the market became somewhat firmer. The lowest price touched for Oil of fair quality was 23c. Before the close of the year, prices had recovered, and market rates for fair to good were 30c. @ 35c.; but lower prices were realized at auction. On 31st December, the quantity in store in Montreal was comparatively large; the stock has since been reduced, and prices advanced to 32c. @ 37½c. It is understood that these rates will remunerate refiners, and large supplies are expected in Spring, on the opening of navigation. The trade for 1865 does not, however, appear to be encouraging.

The Custom-House returns for 1864 show that the quantity and value of Oil imported (principally Portland Kerosene, manufactured from Coal brought from the Albert Mines, in New Brunswick), were 63,782 gallons, invoiced at \$18,881, against 65,043 gallons, valued at \$25,837 in 1863,—showing a small increase in quantity, but a decrease in value of \$6,956, or 26½ per cent.

The receipts in 1863 by Canal and Railway were 19,538 barrels; in 1864, 9,059 barrels. The quantity sent out of the city in 1864 was 1,980 barrels.

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

1862		1863		1864	
Jan. to March....	50 @ 55	Jan. to May ...	35 @ 40	Jan. to March....	35 @ 40
April	45 @ 50	June to Aug....	30 @ 35	April to August..	27 @ 30
May to Sept.....	30 @ 35	Aug. to Dec....	50 @ 55	Sept. to Dec.....	27 @ 35
Nov. to Dec.....	56 @ 60				

1861
Value.
\$
545
177,352
80,280
258,186

FUEL.

The consumption of Fuel in Montreal constitutes an important item in the local trade. Large quantities of Bituminous and Anthracite Coal are imported from Great Britain, and of Anthracite from the United States. The quantity of Firewood required in a year for city use has been variously estimated to be 150,000 to 180,000 cords, which finds its way hither mainly via river and canal. Prices both of Firewood and Coal ruled high last year; the former, in consequence of short supply,—the latter, owing to the export of Anthracite from the United States to Canada being prohibited.

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

	1864	1863
Entered at Wharfinger's Office.....cords	70,523	67,120
Entered at Canal Office.....cords	21,567	23,187
Totals.....	92,090	90,307
Less passed from Canal to Harbor.....	8,087	8,695
Actual receipts.....	84,003	81,612

The remainder of the quantity required for use of the population is brought to the city by railway and by the *habitans*. At the beginning of 1865, the quantity in wood-yards for sale was calculated to be 15,783 cords.

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

	1864	1863
May.....chaldrons	969	218
June	1,483	397
July.....	1,751	581
August	599	580
September	2,077	2,953
October.....	4,015	2,850
November	3,242	1,868
December.....	6,880	693
	21,016	9,920

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

The values of Coal and Coke imported at Montreal, as recorded at the Custom-House, were :—In 1864, \$166,572; in 1863, \$152,353.

UNCLASSED RETURNS.

IMPORTS AT MONTREAL.

ARTICLES.	1864		1863	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
SPECIFIC DUTIES.				
		\$		\$
40 cents Ψ gall.—Whiskey	32,436	20,915	24,263	17,179
15 cents Ψ gall., } Oil.—Coal, Kerosene, and Petroleum.—distilled, purified, or refined	63,782	18,881	65,043	25,837
SPECIFIC AND AD VALOREM.				
30 Ψ ct. and 15 cts. Ψ gall.—Brandy	125,074	151,974	67,642	103,856
20 Ψ ct. and 4 cts. Ψ gall.—Vinegar (See 20 per ct. for first half-year)	15,027	3,134	.....	.....
10 Ψ ct. and 5 cts. Ψ gall.—Molasses	1,480,684	338,330	956,900	166,163
5 Ψ ct. and 3 cts. Ψ lb.—Coffee, green	623,374	94,353	568,689	89,014
30 Ψ ct. and 3 cts. Ψ lb.—Coffee, gr'nd or r'sted, "	2,810	379	3,388	256
15 Ψ ct. and 3 cts. Ψ lb.—Confectionery	69,826	10,467	52,850	8,465
15 Ψ ct. and 3 cts. Ψ lb.—Sugar, refined	25,826	2,030	219,629	12,365
10 Ψ ct. and 2 cts. Ψ lb.—Do., other than refined, "	22,462,010	1,146,922	21,559,607	863,963
15 Ψ ct. and 4 cts. Ψ lb.—Tea	5,034,937	1,845,793	4,433,822	1,588,833
100 PER CENT. AD VALOREM.				
Gin	182,854	47,935	120,459	41,256
Rum	38,038	12,625	21,152	8,448
Spirits and Strong Waters, including Spts. of Wine and Alcohol, and not being Whiskey	1	2	60	47
Cordials	3,369	3,578	3,650	2,725
40 PER CENT. AD VALOREM.				
Cigars, (first 6 months of 1864 only)	17,150	11,263	65,523	33,157
Cigars, (last 6 months of 1864 only):—				
Value not over \$10 per M.	5,869,050	22,833	.....	.....
Value over \$10, and not over \$20 per M.	118,400	1,858	.....	.....
Value over \$20, and not over \$40 per M.	214,750	5,745	.....	.....
Value over \$40 per M.	33,250	1,763	.....	.....
30 PER CENT. AD VALOREM.				
Ale, Beer, and Porter, in wood	3,375	1,246	20,575	4,436
Ale, Beer, and Porter, in bottles	17,515	19,656	14,687	16,848
Blacking .....	.....	2,542	.....	1,381
Cinnamon, Mace, and Nutmegs	76,034	16,965	28,182	7,533
Spices, including Ginger, Pimento, and Pepper, ground	6,966	711	11,323	1,197
Packages .....	.....	13,719	.....	11,446
Patent Medicines and Medicinal Preparations, not otherwise specified .....	.....	28,018	.....	17,610
Snuff and Snuff Flour (first 6 mos. of 1864 only), lbs.	2,189	462	1,894	490
Snuff and Snuff Flour (last 6 mos. of 1864 only):—				
Dry	232	97	.....	.....
Damp, Moist, or Pickled	2,850	624	.....	.....
Soap	777,000	39,835	232,430	16,477
Starch	262,756	12,934	178,187	10,611
Tobacco, manufact'd (first 6 mos. of 1864 only)	10,664	3,581	42,934	10,711
Tobacco, manufact'd (last 6 mos. of 1864 only):—				
Cavendish	12,540	3,022	.....	.....
Common Cut	50,951	4,188	.....	.....
Fine Cut	806	319	.....	.....
25 PER CENT. AD VALOREM.				
Manufactures of Leather—Boots and Shoes .....	.....	40,491	.....	22,124
Harness and Saddlery .....	.....	3,666	.....	2,367
Clothing or Wearing Apparel, made by hand or sewing machine .....	.....	36,796	.....	29,021

20 PER
 Bagatelle Board
 Brooms and Bru
 Cabinet Ware or
 Candles, Tallow
 Candles and Tap
 Carpets and Hea
 Carriages

IMPORTS AT MONTREAL—(Continued).

1863		ARTICLES.	1864		1863	
			QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
				\$		\$
		20 PER CENT. AD VALOREM.				
		Bagatelle Boards, Billiard Tables, and furnishings		1,936		3,313
		Brooms and Brushes, of all kinds		8,391		3,339
		Cabinet Ware or Furniture		14,975		12,512
		Candles, Tallow				11,666
		Candles and Tapers, other than Tallow		17,746		
		Carpets and Hearth-Rugs		137,242		80,216
		Carriages		8,282		9,805
		Coach and Harness Furniture		10,795		4,072
		Chandeliers, Girandoles, Gas-fittings		3,681		1,496
		Cheery	93,543 lbs.	3,847		7,338
		China-ware, of all kinds		5,637		1,197
		Crockery and Earthenware		174,376		131,761
		Cider	31,588 galls.	1,919		1,982
		Clocks		10,470		6,710
		Cocoa and Chocolate		3,967		1,167
		Cordage	20,722	29,290		14,914
		Corks		12,393		15,428
		Cottons		3,192,724	2,165,091	2,353,599
		Dried Fruits and Nuts, of all kinds		185,150		119,390
		Drugs, not otherwise specified	3,864,078 lbs.	92,372		81,004
		Essences and Perfumery		18,657		21,078
		Fancy Goods, viz.—				
		Bracelets, Braid, &c., made of hair		139		
		Feathers and Flowers, Fans and Fire-Screens		38,357		19,570
		Gold and Silver Leaf		1,081		522
		Millinery, of all kinds		19,801		4,767
		Ornaments of Bronze, Alabaster, Terra Cotta, or Composition		421		1,293
		Silver and Gold Cloth, Thread, and other articles, embroidered with gold, or for embroidering		239		
		Thread-Lace and Insertions		38,891		10,247
		Writing-desks, Fancy & Ornament Cases and Boxes		541		195
		Other Fancy Goods		111,827		74,884
		Foreign Newspapers		1,130		590
		Fireworks		491		390
		Gunpowder		15,701		18,585
		Guns, Rifles, and Firearms, of all kinds		6,479		4,518
		Glass, plate and silvered		137,469		84,308
		Glass, stained, painted, or coloured		793		
		Glassware		106,536		80,175
		Hats, Caps, and Bonnets		267,482		113,920
		Hat Plush		9,630		1,160
		Hay		293		1,518
		Hops	40 tons.	15,304		10,828
		Hosiery	65,161 lbs.	196,965		83,236
		Inks, of all kinds, except Printing Ink		4,124		3,677
		Iron and Hardware—				
		Cutlery, polished, of all sorts		92,066		72,286
		Japanned, Planished Tin, Britannia Metal Ware		2,174		1,500
		Spades, Shovels, Axes, Hoes, Rakes, Forks, and Edge Tools, Scythes, and Snaiths		43,447		24,765
		Spikes, Nails, Tacks, Brads, and Sprigs		100,014		61,168
		Stoves, and all other Iron Castings		51,438		42,820
		Other		520,396		452,191
		Leather		222,873		139,924
		Leather, Sheep, Calf, Goat, Chamois Skins, dressed		9,074		2,638
		Linen		505,046		261,737
		Locomotive Engines and Railroad Cars		23,339		41,904
		Maccaroni and Vermicelli		59,392 lbs.		922
		Mantlepieces of Marble, or Imitation of Marble		296		681
		Manufactures—				
		Of Marble, or other than rough slabs or blocks		765		1,854
		Of Caoutchouc or Ind. Rubber, or Gutta Percha		60,168		25,773
		Of Cashmere		922		
		Of Fur, or of which Fur is principal part		51,851		18,718
		Of Hair		7,286		1,733
		Of Papier Maché		1,018		314
		Of Grass, Osier, Palm-leaf, Straw, Whalebone, or Willow, not elsewhere specified		2,521		7,889

IMPORTS AT MONTREAL—(Continued).

ARTICLES.	1864		1863	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
20 PER CENT. AD VALOREM—(Continued).				
Manufactures:—		\$		\$
Of Bone, Shell, Horn, Pearl, Ivory	844	.....	2
Of Gold, Silver, or Electro-plate, Argentine, Al- bata, and German Silver, Plated and Gilded Ware, of all kinds	41,856	.....	39,431
Of Brass or Copper	6,712	.....	5,453
Of Leather, or Imitation of Leather	81,998	.....	56,192
Of Varnish, other than Bright and Black	7,776	.....	5,101
Of Wood, not elsewhere specified	22,589	.....	20,211
Mowing, Reaping, and Threshing Machines	30	.....	60
Musical Instruments, including Musical Boxes and Clocks	50,001	.....	22,117
Mustard	103,052	.....	15,776
Other Machinery	43,481	.....	39,012
Oil Cloths	32,040	.....	21,215
Oils, in any way rectified or prepared, not otherwise specified	216,275	156,653	161,473	125,983
Packages	4,158	.....	3,973
Paints and Colors	86,590	.....	69,258
Paper	70,705	.....	63,231
Paper Hangings	38,079	.....	20,970
Parasols and Umbrellas	39,162	.....	11,899
Playing Cards	7,100	.....	6,131
Pickles and Sauces	26,601	.....	18,641
Preserved Meats, Poultry, Fish, Vegetables, &c.	26,362	.....	11,891
Printed, Lithographed, or Copper-plate Bills, &c., Advertising Pamphlets	5,237	.....	4,269
Shawls	62,221	.....	12,032
Silks, Satins, and Velvets	484,877	.....	362,093
Spices, Ginger, Pimento, and Pepper, unground, lbs.	728,636	55,611	555,353	42,374
Stationery	88,432	.....	64,908
Small Wares	504,556	.....	364,277
Tobacco Pipes	15,905	.....	11,313
Toys	14,169	.....	7,476
Vinegar (See Specific)	66,876	13,876	62,883	10,103
Wine, of all kinds, in wood	401,722	266,934	236,323	179,103
Wine, of all kinds, in bottles	17,635	55,112	13,942	49,029
Woolens	4,428,807	.....	2,340,600
Unenumerated Articles	148,558	.....	129,166
15 PER CENT. AD VALOREM.				
Book, Map, and News Printing Paper	647	.....	447
10 PER CENT. AD VALOREM.				
Anchor, 6 cwt., and under	1,437	.....	1,480
Books (printed), Periodicals, & Pamphlets, editions of which are printed in Canada	98	.....	.....
Brass, in bars, rods, or sheets	5,289	.....	3,422
Brass or Copper Wire, and Wire Cloth	4,029	.....	3,670
Copper, in bars, rods, bolts, or sheets	23,718	.....	17,265
Copper, Brass, or Iron Tubes, & Piping, when drawn	29,917	.....	20,817
Cotton Candle Wick	30,496	.....	22,256
Cotton Yarn and Warp	50,897	.....	30,257
Engravings and Prints	6,576	.....	5,012
Jewellery and Watches	130,927	.....	65,780
Iron:—				
Canada Plates and Tinned Plates	198,547	.....	213,929
Galvanized and Sheet	39,466	.....	35,586
Wire, Nail, and Spike Rod	29,407	.....	45,715
Bar, Rod, or Hoop	577,728	.....	467,642
Hoop or Tire, for locomotive wheels, bent & welded	27,422	.....	23,931
Boiler Plate	55,527	.....	15,712
Railroad Bars, Wrought-Iron Chairs and Spikes	24,504	.....	14,691
Rolled Plate	12,295	.....	.....
Lead, in sheet	12,306	.....	17,027
Litharge	4,796	.....	1,710
Locomotive & Engine Frames, Cranks, Crank Axles, Railway car and Locomotive Axles, Piston Rods, Guide and Slide Bars, Crank Pins, &c.	47,699	.....	4,935

10 PER CENT. AD VALOREM.

Maps, Charts,
Medicinal Root
Phosphorus ...
Plaster of Paris
Red Lead, Wh
Sails, ready-m
Silk Twist, for
Steamboat & M
Steel, wrought
Straw, Tuscan
Spirits of Turp
Tm, granulated
Zinc or Spelter

Acids, of every
Alum

Antimonial Pre
Anchors, weigh
Animals:—
Horses

Horned Cattle
Sheep

Pigs

Other Animal
Poultry and F
Antimony

Antiquities, coll
Argol

Articles for the
Articles for the
Ashes, Pearl ..
Ashes, Pot

Bark, Berries,
Drugs, used
Bark, Tanner's
Bibles, Testamen
and Printed
Bleaching Powd
Bolting Cloths ..
Borax

Bookbinder's To
Bristles

Broom Corn

Busts, Casts, and
Burrstones and G
Butter

Cabinets of Coins
Coin and Bullion
Cables, Iron Cha
Caoutchouc or In
manufacture
Cheese

Chinaware and
Cigars, for
Silver or Plated
Table Linen, for
Wines, Spirits, an
Coal and Coke ..
Clothing and Arm
Commissariat an
Corkwood, or Bar
Cotton and Flax
Cotton Wool

Cream of Tartar
Diamonds and Pr
Donations

IMPORTS AT MONTREAL—(Continued).

1863		ARTICLES.	1864		1863		
QUANTITY.	VALUE.		QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	
	\$		\$		\$		
	2	10 PER CENT. AD VALOREM—(Continued).					
		Maps, Charts, and Atlases.....	2,381		800		
		Medicinal Roots.....	3,364		4,144		
		Phosphorus.....	1,524		1,703		
		Plaster of Paris & Hydraulic Cement, grnd & calcin'd	510		716		
39,431		Red Lead, White Lead, dry.....	26,856		21,380		
5,453		Sails, ready-made.....			1,815		
56,192		Silk Twist, for hats, boots and shoes.....	22,028		19,072		
5,101		Steamboat & Mill Shafts & Cranks, forged and rough	7,642		591		
20,211		Steel, wrought or cast.....	154,247		119,558		
60		Straw, Tuscan, and Grass Fancy Plaits.....	781		65		
		Spirits of Turpentine..... galls.	19,468		15,763		
22,117		Tin, granulated or bar.....	26,840		1,005		
15,776		Zinc or Spelter, in sheet.....	4,212		35,415		
39,012			31,341				
21,215							
		FREE GOODS.					
		Acids, of every description, except Vinegar.....	11,772		21,458		
125,983		Alum.....	6,949		3,110		
3,973		Anatomical Preparations.....	32		97		
69,258		Anchors, weighing over 6 cwt.....	1,944		1,283		
63,231		Animals:—					
20,970		Horses..... No.	69	26	2,330		
11,899		Horned Cattle..... No.	67	1	15		
6,131		Sheep..... No.	68				
18,641		Pigs..... No.	2,185	24	132		
11,891		Other Animals..... No.	6		309		
4,269		Poultry and Fancy Birds.....	598		626		
12,032		Antimony.....	2,201		487		
362,093		Antiquities, collections of.....	565		10		
42,374		Argol.....	10				
64,908		Articles for the Public Uses of the Province.....					
364,277		Articles for the use of Foreign Consuls.....			13		
11,313		Ashes, Pearl..... bbls.	164				
7,476		Ashes, Pot..... bbls.		121	3,161		
10,163		Bark, Berries, Nuts and Vegetables, Woods and	372	162	6,605		
179,163		Drugs, used solely in dyeing.....					
49,029		Bark, Tanner's.....	44,548		43,016		
2,340,690		Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, Devotional Books,	337		181		
129,166		and Printed Books, not elsewhere specified.....					
		Bleaching Powders.....	152,857		141,575		
		Bolting Cloths.....	12,582		7,362		
		Borax.....	1,916		1,216		
		Bookbinder's Tools and Implements.....	5,187		3,081		
		Bristles.....	498		37		
		Broom Corn.....	6,411		5,270		
		Busts, Casts, and Statues.....	15,288		13,176		
		Burrstones and Grindstones, wrought and unwrought	149		5,280		
		Butter..... lbs.	1,762		3,512		
		Cabinets of Coins.....	64,571		38,417		
		Coin and Bullion.....			462		
		Cables, Iron Chain, over 3/4 of an inch diameter	1,448,013		949,989		
		Caoutchouc or India Rubber, or Gutta Percha, un-	6,077		5,522		
		manufactured.....					
		Cheese..... cwt.	54,978		39,971		
		Chinaaware and Glassware, for Officers' Mess.....	209,011		180,148		
		Cigars, for ditto.....	1,015		305		
		Silver or Plated Ware, for ditto.....	740		2,744		
		Table Linen, for ditto.....	16		730		
		Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors, for ditto.....	195		146		
		Coal and Coke..... tons	17,012		16,498		
		Clothing and Arms for Military.....	166,572		152,353		
		Commissariat and Ordnance Stores.....	5,251		36,130		
		Corkwood, or Bark of the Corkwood Tree.....	307				
		Cotton and Flax Waste.....	169		247		
		Cotton Wool.....	2,162		18,585		
		Cream of Tartar, in crystals.....	33,056		65,533		
		Diamonds and Precious stones.....	18,429		10,622		
		Donations.....	2,528		668		
			16		40		

IMPORTS AT MONTREAL—(Continued).

ARTICLES.	1864		1863	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
FREE GOODS—(Continued).				
		\$		\$
Drawings		17,629		20,048
Earths, Clays, Sand and Ochres		3,548		1,407
Eggs doz.	2,169	261		961
Emery; Emery, Glass, and Sand Paper		4,170		3,347
Felt Hat-bodies and Hat Felts		1,990		5,899
Flax, Hemp, and Tow, undressed		143,171		118,884
Firewood cords	541	1,280		
Fire Brick and Clay		4,161		4,185
Fish:—Fresh				
Salt		115,539		138,379
Oil, crude galls.				
Fishing Nets, and Seines, Hooks, Lines, and Twines	131,569	94,670		55,095
Fruit, green		13,763		7,189
Fruit, dried, from United States only		166,105		148,899
Furs and Skins, Pelts or Tails, undressed		4,079		3,954
Flour		283,674		119,665
Grains:—	81,241	307,298		449,314
Barley (except pot and pearl), and Rye bush.	12,427	3,131	2,776	2,082
Buckwheat bush.	65	75		
Beans and Pease bush.	126	246	78	289
Indian Corn bush.	19,442	12,933	33,137	15,687
Wheat bush.	388,684	363,019	255,677	288,128
Sago Flour lbs.	112	7		
Meal of the above Grains bbls.	109	554		674
Gems and Medals		86		626
Goldbeaters' Brim Moulds and Skins		150		127
Grease and Scraps		330		4,366
Gravels		1,368		1,372
Gypsum, or Plaster of Paris, ground or unground, but not calcined				
Hair: Angola, Goat, Thibet, Horse, or Mohair, unmanufactured		2,245		2,556
Hides and Horns		472		56
Indigo		68,510		101,642
Junk and Oakum		27,098		20,765
Lard lbs.		9,146		8,432
Manilla Grass, Sea Grass, and Mosses, for upholstery purposes	1,135,727	94,990		49,005
Manures		7,492		473
Marble, in blocks or slabs, unpolished		623		140
Meats, fresh, smoked, and salt lbs.	6,680,252	529,485		5,879
Military and Naval Stores		593,470		360,862
Models		292		208,421
Musical Instruments for Military Bands		133		529
Nitre or Saltpetre		19,535		478
Oil Cake, or Linseed Cake		8		13,435
Oils, Cocoa-Nut, Pine, and Palm, in their crude, unrectified, or natural state	94,917	48,514		10,298
Ores, of all kinds of metals		6,501		64,941
Osiers or Willow, for Basket-maker's use		122		9,252
Philosophical Instruments and Apparatus; Globes		950		
Pig Iron, Pig Lead, and Pig Copper tons	15,499	332,809		1,273
Pitch and Tar	1,874	5,188		287,195
Printing Ink and Printing Presses		13,459		8,223
Rags		25,824		6,189
Resin and Rosin		61,528		23,116
Rice lbs.	3,252,115	83,885		45,384
Sail-cloth		1,690		98,545
Sal Ammoniac, Sal Soda, Soda Ash		43,221		68,998
Salt		4,256		54,228
Scrap Brass	18,664	505		55,072
Scutching Machines,—from 28th Oct. to 31st Decr.				1,261
Seeds, for agricultural, horticultural, or manufacturing purposes only	12,650	50,160		462
Settlers' Goods		42,967		34,744
Ship's Blocks, Binnacle Lamps, Bunting, Sail-canvas (Nos. 1 to 6), Compasses, Cordage, Dead Eyes, Dead Lights, Deck Plugs, Shackles, Sheaves, Signal Lamps, Travelling Trucks		51,191		39,557

Specimens ...
Slate ...
Stone, unwrought
Stereotype Block
Sulphur and B
Tallow ...
Teasels ...
Timber and Lu
Tin and Zinc, c
Trees, Plants, a
Tobacco, unma
Varnish, bright
Vegetables ...
Veneering (saw
Wood, of all ki
Wool ...
Wool, Flax, or
Car Trucks ...
 Axles ...
Charts ...
Copyright ...
Railroad Cars ...
Sewing Machin

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Customs' retur

IMPORTS AT MONTREAL—(Continued).

1863		ARTICLES.	1864		1863	
QUANTITY.	VALUE.		QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
	\$			\$		\$
	20,048	Specimens .....	.....	508	.....	178
	1,407	Slate .....	.....	1,427	.....	613
	961	Stone, unwrought .....	.....	12,342	.....	4,325
	3,347	Stereotype Blocks, for printing purposes .....	.....	416	.....	804
	5,899	Sulphur and Brimstone .....	.....	7,586	.....	2,187
	118,884	Tallow	696,991	61,515	.....	66,170
	4,185	Teasels .....	.....	.....	.....	39
	138,379	Timber and Lumber, of all sorts, unmanufactured.	.....	10,499	.....	23
	55,035	Tin and Zinc, or Spelter, in blocks or pigs .....	.....	17,170	.....	10,996
	7,189	Trees, Plants, and Shrubs; Bulbs and Roots .....	.....	3,909	.....	1,762
	148,899	Tobacco, unmanufactured	2,881,344	339,459	5,617,215	839,054
	3,354	Varnish, bright and black, for ship-builders .....	.....	114	.....	.....
	119,665	Vegetables .....	.....	3,182	.....	9,505
	449,314	Veneering (sawed), from United States .....	.....	201	.....	.....
	2,082	Wood, of all kinds .....	.....	2,746	.....	6,176
	289	Wool	504,143	125,558	.....	70,579
	15,687	Wool, Flax, or Fibrilla .....	.....	1,017	.....	.....
	288,128	Car Trucks .....	.....	860	.....	345
	674	Axles .....	.....	18	.....	.....
	626	Charts .....	.....	24	.....	.....
	127	Copyright .....	.....	.....	.....	1,109
	4,366	Railroad Cars .....	.....	.....	.....	4,500
	1,372	Sewing Machines .....	.....	139	.....	139
	2,556					
	56					
	101,642					
	29,765					
	8,432					
	49,005					
	472					
	140					
	5,879					
	360,862					
	208,421					
	529					
	478					
	13,435					
	10,298					
	64,941					
	9,252					
	1,273					
	287,195					
	8,223					
	6,189					
	23,116					
	45,384					
	98,545					
	68,998					
	54,228					
	55,072					
	1,261					
	462					
	34,744					
	39,557					
	12,191					

A recapitulation of the foregoing imports with comparative figures for the three preceding years, will be found in the first part of the PRELIMINARY REPORTS,—see pages 12–15. To understand the arrangement of a few of the items on page 106, so far as they may be taken in contrast with the figures for 1863, it should be remembered that the Customs' returns for the last six months of 1864, included operations under the new tariff. This remark applies particularly to Vinegar,—to articles in the 100 per cent. and *ad val.* class,—and to Cigars, Snuff and Tobacco. A recapitulation of the following exports is also given in the pages above referred to.

It is proper to repeat here a statement made in the Introduction, that the entire import and export trade of Montreal is not included in the foregoing returns as made up at the Montreal Custom-house. Quantities of goods are entered inward and outward, specially for or from this city, at the Ports of St. Johns and Coaticook. During eight years and a-half (from 1st January, 1856, to 30th June, 1864,) the average annual import at Montreal by these channels was \$5,434,997,—the average export being \$3,508,520:—or an average yearly trade of \$8,943,517, which must be added to the Customs' returns of this Port to show the actual yearly trade of the city.

EXPORTS AT MONTREAL.

ARTICLES.	1864		1863	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
		\$		\$
THE MINE.				
Copper Ore..... tons.	.....	.....	408	30,600
Pig and Scrap Iron..... tons.	454	8,196	596	12,360
Mineral (or Earth) Oil..... galls.	22,650	13,496	281,190	61,008
THE FISHERIES.				
Fish :—				
Pickled..... brls.	140	787	1,137	7,044
Fresh.....	.....	.....	.....	1,320
THE FOREST.				
Ashes :—				
Pot..... brls.	24,597	807,071	24,159	762,855
Pearl..... brls.	7,008	199,203	6,478	186,252
Timber :—				
Tamarack..... tons.	7	70	.....	.....
Walnut..... M. feet.	6	101	.....	.....
Basswood, Butternut, and Hickory..... M. feet.	21	422	.....	.....
Henlock Bark..... M. feet.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Standard Staves..... cords.	40	6,996	4,850	13,109
Other Staves..... mille.	106	7,066	36	6,296
Deals..... stand. hund.	79	1,950	377	15,214
Plank and Boards..... M. feet.	1,714	14,203	404	6,716
Handspikes..... pieces.	1,140	285	2,666	22,130
Spars..... pieces.	12	100	150	100
Shingles..... mille.	16	224	140	200
Railroad Ties..... pieces.	13,189	1,518	10,920	2,680
Oars..... pairs.	1,105	1,353	2,424	2,410
Other Woods.....	.....	10,539	.....	300
ANIMALS, AND THEIR PRODUCE.				
Animals :—				
Horses..... No.	2,675	187,361	4,707	309,700
Horned Cattle..... No.	87	2,240	43	1,470
Sheep..... No.	.....	.....	547	1,605
Swine..... No.	94	1,452	.....	.....
Poultry.....	.....	7,981	.....	5,396
Produce of Animals :—				
Bacon and Hams..... cwt.	8,263	81,564	21,601	166,428
Beef..... cwt.	3,921	21,087	2,196	15,505
Beeswax..... lbs.	5,171	1,482	2,665	774
Bear's Grease..... lbs.	128	128	152	150
Butter..... lbs.	4,440,972	829,923	4,316,930	556,452
Cheese..... lbs.	572,412	51,472	815,110	68,454
Eggs..... doz.	36,775	3,938	124,085	15,455
Furs, dressed.....	.....	114,368	.....	190,246
Furs, undressed.....	.....	58,244	.....	.....
Hides..... cwt.	1,223	5,535	3,283	15,621
Horns and Hoofs..... cwt.	173	1,170	500	1,826
Honey..... lbs.	141	31	135	24
Lard..... lbs.	85,218	8,518	276,360	19,371
Pork..... cwt.	5,713	48,921	2,360	15,429
Sheeps' Pelts..... No.	.....	480	7,540	6,044
Tallow..... lbs.	.....	.....	59,370	4,684
Venison..... No.	4	55	.....	.....
Wool..... lbs.	211,975	84,499	107,075	42,952
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.				
Balsam.....	.....	577	.....	3,699
Barley and Rye..... bush.	92,358	71,093	61,759	50,375
Barley, pot and pearl..... lbs.	1,500	300	19,600	745
Beans..... bush.	1,218	1,521	1,276	1,751
Bran..... cwt.	20,128	19,917	10,000	8,052
Flax..... cwt.	57	794	311	6,220
Flax Seeds..... bush.	511	928	2,684	4,346
Flour..... brls.	342,733	1,470,195	515,584	2,303,954

AGRICUL
 Fruit, green ..
 Hay ..
 Hemp ..
 Hops ..
 Indian Corn ..
 Maple Sugar ..
 Meal ..
 Oats ..
 Other Seeds ..
 Peas ..
 Tobacco ..
 Vegetables ..
 Wheat ..
 Books ..
 Biscuits ..
 Candles ..
 Carriages ..
 Cottons ..
 Furs ..
 Hardware ..
 Indian Barkwo ..
 India Rubber ..
 Leather ..
 Machinery ..
 Oil Cake ..
 Rags ..
 Soap ..
 Starch ..
 Straw ..
 Sugar Boxes ..
 Tobacco ..
 Wood ..
 Woollens ..
 Liquors :—
 Ale, Beer, and ..
 Whiskey ..
 Other Spirits ..
 Copper ..
 Blacking ..
 Brooms ..
 Castorum ..
 Clothing ..
 Cordage ..
 Dye Stuff ..
 Hair (Cow) ..
 Lime ..
 Paintings ..
 Stationery ..
 Varnish ..

EXPORTS AT MONTREAL—(Continued).

1863		ARTICLES.	1864		1863	
QUANTITY.	VALUE.		QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—(Continued).						
				\$		\$
		Fruit, green				
		Hay	1,323	5,204	4,435	8,919
		Hemp	47	650		
		Hops	35	380		
		Indian Corn	2,800	710	34,250	5,557
		Maple Sugar	4,484	3,532		
		Meal	2,130	213		
		Oats	5,464	25,611	7,473	33,242
		Other Seeds	289,957	118,594	518,164	207,005
		Peas	2,764	4,995	6,669	6,842
		Tobacco	435,938	327,249	741,853	516,836
		Vegetables	392,919	28,429		
		Wheat	527,370	500,183	1,371,424	1,486
MANUFACTURES.						
		Books		1,098		1,615
		Biscuits		175	46	194
		Candles	40		180	41
		Carriages			3	1,090
		Cottons	2	331		
		Furs		400		
		Hardware				447
		Indian Barkwork		2,434		610
		India Rubber		116		
		Leather		5,462		9,697
		Machinery		161,476		62,018
		Oil Cake		15,809		10,875
		Rags		24,085		16,714
		Soap		21,534		19,119
		Starch			38,330	1,700
		Straw	43,792	3,595	136,450	12,352
		Sugar Boxes		191		959
		Tobacco			2,500	1,750
		Wood	873,043	195,318	1,012,380	303,698
		Woollens		5,657		717
		Liquors:—		1,989		1,000
		Ale, Beer, and Cider	1,855	729	1,176	304
		Whiskey	9,884	5,024	1,703	1,059
		Other Spirits	9,248	12,630	180	177
		COIN AND BULLION.				
		Copper				122
OTHER ARTICLES.						
		Blacking				272
		Brooms		244		
		Castorum		2,231		
		Clothing				555
		Cordage				2,241
		Dye Stuff		2,076		
		Hair (Cow)		2,326		
		Lime		4,814		
		Paintings		1,700		
		Stationery				263
		Varnish		15,639		

Scotland.....	1,054,336	86,977	.....	.....	176,552	12,501	9,143	9,688	.....	105	198	60	60	227	.....			
Ireland.....	148,592	403	.....	.....	403	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Br. American Ports	38	259	12,366	69,564	552	61	5	2,724	53	1,548	22	72	147	1,159	39			
TOTALS.....	2,329,492	259	441,789	1,786	345,410	552	62	27,765	50,694	22,609	1,602	1,289	1,394	30	3,409	9,799	7,126	586

COMPARATIVE QUANTITIES OF PRODUCE SHIPPED BY ST. LAWRENCE RIVER MONTHLY, IN 1863 AND 1864.

April.....	{ 1864.. 20	.....	862	.....	.....	6,103	25	27	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	{ 1863.. 132,473	.....	43,348	.....	.....	45,183	40	.....	6,051	269	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	{ 1864.. 300,460	60,265	16,576	.....	.....	49,965	120	.....	1,851	1,019	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	{ 1863.. 533,372	30	114,818	.....	.....	78,785	.....	.....	3,132	299	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	{ 1864.. 1,279,772	352,873	316,039	.....	.....	175,895	.....	.....	6,797	634	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	{ 1863.. 531,111	.....	75,404	1,200	.....	47,980	10	.....	3,781	1,405	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	{ 1864.. 775,988	124,177	48,227	.....	.....	80,596	50	.....	4,256	1,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	{ 1863.. 441,062	9	16,506	.....	.....	40,413	81	1	4,896	3,510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	{ 1864.. 579,464	46,956	36,289	.....	.....	63,146	19	50	3,482	788	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January.....	{ 1863.. 334,300	220	5,474	.....	60	47,151	84	10	2,174	10,773	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February.....	{ 1864.. 303,792	26,270	4,440	21	78	59,525	81	46	3,907	11,466	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March.....	{ 1863.. 287,364	.....	96,944	.....	.....	44,741	.....	50	4,942	23,476	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	{ 1864.. 293,734	27,604	76,467	.....	5,530	45,477	134	50	3,937	17,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	{ 1863.. 69,790	.....	88,883	586	315	35,054	286	.....	2,780	11,017	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	{ 1864.. 208,136	136	221,178	148	63	51,521	10	.....	2,403	16,182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS, 1864.....	2,329,492	259	441,789	1,786	375	345,410	526	88	27,765	50,694	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS, 1863.....	3,741,346	638,281	719,216	169	5,671	526,155	414	146	26,633	49,079	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

PRODUCE SHIPPED FROM PORTLAND IN STEAMSHIPS AND SAILING VESSELS, 1864.

From 1st January to Opening of Navigation.....	5,614	.....	28,194	.....	.....	79,253	.....	.....	4,296	5,675	1	45	37	49	35	1	.....	.....	.....
From the Close of Navigation to 31st December.....	13,988	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,600	.....	.....	1,104	7,529	1,248	8	205	.....	41	72	.....	759	.....
TOTALS.....	19,602	.....	28,194	.....	.....	87,853	.....	.....	5,400	13,195	1,249	53	242	49	76	73	.....	759	.....

STEAM-SHIPS.

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.

The following table gives some particulars of the M. O. S. Co.'s traffic between this city and Liverpool during eight years. Returns for 1864 were not received in time :—

YEARS.	NUMBER STEAM- SHIPS.	AGGREGATE TONNAGE.	AGGREGATE FREIGHT CARRIED.		NUMBER OF PASSENGERS CARRIED.				AVERAGE TIME OF TRIPS.			
			Eastward.	Westward.	Eastward.		Westward.		Eastward.		Westward.	
					Tons.	Tons.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	D.	H.	D.	R.
			Tons.	Tons.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	D.	H.	D.	R.
1856	4	6,536	....	....	991	911	1,254	1,777	11	15	12	43
1857	4	6,536	....	....	636	1,794	1,710	3,100	11	6	12	3
1858	4	7,504	....	....	1,284	2,925	1,688	2,019	11	8	13	11
1859	6	11,904	....	13,215	1,904	2,453	1,882	2,941	10	11	11	13
1860	6	11,904	....	13,250	1,595	2,344	1,637	3,363	12	17	11	11
1861	6	12,736	34,320	38,910	1,669	2,701	1,901	7,577	10	12	12	18
1862	6	12,736	33,972	38,638	1,893	2,547	2,160	8,263	11	6	13	23
1863	6	12,736	31,760	45,069	1,117	1,576	2,065	8,360	11	11	12	19
1864	8	17,708	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

MONTHLY IMPORTS AT MONTREAL, IN 1864, VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

MONTHS.	FLOUR.	WHEAT and PEAS.	CORN and RYE.	BARLEY	OATS.	PORK and BEEF.	PORK, in Carcass.	COAL OIL.	TOTAL FREIGHT all kinds.
	Brls.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Tons.
January ..	39,921	37,484	893	14,449	5,295	303	592,171	2,041	11,496
February ..	46,110	23,450	.....	11,323	8,384	1,906	216,162	632	12,025
March	35,631	33,250	417	13,205	11,950	5,317	6,524	484	13,106
April	30,348	2,791	.....	10,538	30,125	4,901	4,420	204	10,974
May	32,955	45,860	.....	32	3,228	.....	.....	230	9,148
June	21,107	30,544	.....	467	3,063	809	.....	266	7,785
July	10,819	28,989	.....	875	1,064	30	.....	314	7,236
August	20,065	16,800	.....	875	.....	551	.....	170	6,793
September ..	20,451	42,933	.....	1,813	.....	285	.....	844	7,664
October	46,319	99,584	44	1,561	.....	485	8,475	229	12,877
November ..	64,633	38,083	.....	2,001	.....	1,276	208,268	398	11,399
December ..	21,278	36,750	44	7,921	403	1,637	985,095	397	10,094
TOTALS ..	389,637	436,518	1,398	65,660	62,260	20,728	2,021,115	6,179	120,597

MONTHLY EXPORTS FROM MONTREAL, IN 1864, VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

MONTHS.	FLOUR.	WHEAT and PEAS.	CORN and RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.	SALT.	PORK and BEEF.	COAL OIL.	TOTAL FREIGHT all kinds.
	Brls.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Tons.
January ..	7,401	481	.....	4	19,031	643	873	221	6,590
February ..	18,150	55	.....	3,755	20,162	488	928	75	7,613
March	11,377	834	.....	.....	58,296	184	646	107	7,419
April	23,080	2,612	.....	13,300	16,864	182	553	185	8,822
May	17,576	567	.....	2,496	6,563	102	654	68	3,083
June	7,121	383	.....	459	653	237	307	36	1,932
July	6,656	425	.....	.....	663	773	215	92	2,378
August	6,476	805	.....	.....	.....	147	103	12	1,732
September ..	4,369	85	.....	.....	.....	763	947	57	2,089
October	5,517	.....	375	.....	.....	238	4,958	74	2,870
November ..	7,460	19,996	1,125	.....	.....	472	120	135	3,290
December ..	15,581	2,804	15,375	438	15,094	231	145	232	4,625
TOTALS ..	130,764	29,047	16,875	20,452	137,326	4,460	10,449	1,294	52,253

WEEKLY ARRIVALS OF PRODUCE BY LACHINE CANAL IN 1864.

CHEESE.	Boxes.	.....
BUTTER.	Kegs.	.....
TALLOW.	Barrels.	.....
BEEF.	Barrels.	.....
LARD.	Barrels.	.....
PORK.	Barrels.	.....
ASHES.	Barrels.	57
OAT Meal.	Barrels.	.....
FLOUR.	Barrels.	2,730
RYE.	Bushels.	.....
OATS.	Bushels.	.....
BARLEY.	Bushels.	.....
PEAS.	Bushels.	19,070
MAIZE.	Bushels.	.....
WHEAT.	Bushels.	9,569
WEEK ENDING.	.....	105,316
April	30	.....
May	7	.....

between this
and in time —

AVERAGE TIME
OF TRIPS.

Eastward. Western.	
D.	D.
H.	H.
11	11
11	12
11	12
11	12
11	12
11	12
11	12

RAILWAY.

Total. Freight all kinds.	
Tons.	Tons.
11,406	11,406
632	632
484	484
204	204
299	299
299	299
398	398
397	397
10,004	10,004
130,607	130,607

RAILWAY.

Total Freight all kinds.	
Tons.	Tons.
6,960	6,960
7,613	7,613
7,419	7,419
8,822	8,822
8,063	8,063
1,632	1,632
2,978	2,978
1,732	1,732
2,080	2,080
2,870	2,870
8,390	8,390
2,922	2,922
4,625	4,625
52,235	52,235

WEEKLY ARRIVALS OF PRODUCE BY LACHINE CANAL IN 1864.

WEEK ENDING.	WHEAT. Bushels.	MAIZE. Bushels.	PEAS. Bushels.	BARLEY. Bushels.	OATS. Bushels.	RYE. Bushels.	FLOUR. Barrels.	OAT MEAL. Barrels.	ASHES. Barrels.	PORK. Barrels.	LARD. Barrels.	BEEF. Barrels.	TALLOW. Barrels.	BUTTER. Kegs.	CHEESE. Boxes.
April... 30	9,569	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,730	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.... 7	105,316	.....	12,070	8,803	21,997	.....	20,698	180	594	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.... 14	73,078	20	5,400	2,127	40,863	.....	35,224	400	737	1,011	429	229	5	.....	.....
.... 21	171,884	.....	9,768	40	26,804	.....	35,655	.....	290	4,832	777	477	168	.....	.....
.... 28	131,258	.....	19,960	12,345	43,908	.....	21,257	.....	449	1,463	108	226	196	168	.....
June... 4	263,167	100	11,412	60	12,519	.....	28,068	100	210	1,301	15	25	.....	201	396
.... 11	380,464	677	42,862	380	14,053	.....	18,369	150	401	2,414	150	.....	62	113	189
.... 18	186,746	.....	2,117	.....	1,318	.....	27,233	109	334	1,561	216	.....	.....	269	383
.... 25	191,286	.....	25,103	70	520	.....	23,557	50	352	965	.....	8	.....	313	404
July... 2	91,317	.....	19,672	.....	472	.....	11,539	.....	326	1,266	1,029	5	.....	84	1,763
.... 9	219,736	122	269	100	4,192	.....	10,498	.....	359	136	.....	2	.....	87	1,533
.... 16	240,734	.....	6,546	.....	350	.....	4,745	.....	426	281	.....	.....	23	116	757
.... 23	119,106	12,313	674	.....	56	.....	12,365	.....	653	99	19	.....	.....	190	2,198
.... 30	52,846	.....	2,400	.....	.....	.....	6,416	.....	394	64	274	.....	.....	66	2,666
August.. 6	149,193	21,245	212	.....	.....	.....	10,957	.....	497	134	30	.....	.....	69	451
.... 13	128,720	31,523	184	.....	.....	.....	16,687	.....	428	28	.....	.....	.....	141	743
.... 20	360,061	.....	3,153	.....	90	.....	15,694	33	340	1	592	.....	40	666	476
.... 27	267,000	38,841	210	.....	64	.....	15,131	7	339	10	.....	.....	12	92	466
Sept'ber. 3	161,347	31,866	1,328	.....	214	.....	10,933	.....	331	450	.....	.....	.....	1,183	467
.... 10	92,668	.....	19,134	.....	68	.....	12,081	.....	364	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,248	453
.... 17	79,683	72	21,266	.....	44	.....	5,017	.....	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	316	62
.... 24	79,598	.....	9,144	21,474	.....	.....	10,741	.....	452	30	.....	.....	.....	590	695
October. 1	24,583	36	74	9,989	.....	.....	4,632	5	374	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,115	427
.... 8	23,330	.....	23,374	43,879	30	.....	14,247	60	325	10	.....	.....	.....	1,043	396
.... 15	32,680	.....	29,548	15,495	104	.....	11,707	141	454	7	.....	.....	.....	1,136	251
.... 22	75,326	.....	31,423	16,196	582	.....	19,682	2	520	.....	2	.....	.....	1,281	461
.... 29	51,861	84	36,320	26,961	82	.....	9,298	6	256	30	71	21	.....	1,317	1,635
Nov'ber. 5	.....	.....	18,015	26,980	306	12,505	12,193	5	303	.....	.....	.....	.....	740	840
.... 12	.....	12,263	3,416	13,860	628	.....	5,312	65	366	.....	87	30	.....	735	1,070
.... 19	7,070	.....	28,644	17,336	526	17,352	11,208	4	478	28	125	91	30	613	344
.... 26	.....	.....	1,949	11,024	420	9,301	12,326	.....	303	9	.....	22	33	707	209
Dec'ber. 3	14	9,000	17,099	.....	.....	5,337	12,668	17	98	85	.....	28	.....	792	1,557
TOTALS..	3,769,639	158,162	345,247	304,730	170,356	44,667	468,868	1,334	12,013	16,217	3,922	1,198	570	15,848	21,494

THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

INSPECTIONS IN MONTREAL.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

The Inspector's charge is *one penny* currency per barrel.

The grades of Flour are established by Act of Parliament, and are :—"Superior Extra," "Extra Superfine," "Fancy Superfine," "Superfine," "Superfine No. 2," "Fine," "Fine Middlings," and "Ship Stuffs" or "Pollards."

The superior quality of Rye Flour is designated "Superfine;" second quality, "Fine."

The superior quality of Indian Meal or Oat Meal is designated "First;" second quality, "Second;" and third quality, "Third."

GRAIN.

The Inspector's charges are 50c. per car load, or 75c. per 1,000 bushels in bulk.

The Inspection of Canadian Grain is regulated by an Act of Parliament, which designates the standards of all cereals. Wheat is described as follows :—

"No. 1 White Winter"—Shall be sound, plump, and free from admixture of other Grain.

"No. 2 White Winter"—Shall be sound and good, but less free from other Grain than "No. 1."

"No. 1 Red Winter"—Shall be sound, plump, and free from admixture of other Grain.

"No. 2 Red Winter"—Shall be sound and good, but less free from other Grain than No. 1.

"Extra Spring"—Shall be sound, plump, and free from admixture of other Grain, and weigh not less than 61 lbs. per Winchester bushel.

"No. 1 Spring"—Shall be sound, free from admixture of other Grain, and weigh not less than 59 lbs. per Winchester bushel, and shall consist of two grades—"No. 1 bright," and "No. 1."

"No. 2 Spring"—Shall be sound, but less free from other Grain than No. 1, and its weight shall not be less than 57 lbs. per Winchester bushel.

All unsound, damp, or very dirty Wheat of whatever kind shall be classed "Rejected."

It was stated in the Report for 1863 that Wheat from the Western States is inspected in Montreal, when required, according to the standards of quality adopted by their Boards of Trade ;—and the following summary of the grades was given :—

"White Winter No. 1"—To be pure, sound, plump, and well cleaned.

"White Winter No. 2"—To be pure, reasonably clean, and such as will make sound Flour.

"Red Winter No. 1"—To be pure, sound, plump and clean.

"Red Winter No. 2"—To be pure, or Red and White mixed, reasonably clean, and such as will make sound Flour.

"Rejected Winter"—All inferior or dirty Winter Wheat, but not unfit for Flouring.

"Amber Iowa"—To be sound, plump, clean, choice, and of bright amber color.

"Spring No. 1"—To be sound, plump, and well cleaned.

"Spring No. 2"—To be reasonably clean, and free from other Grain.

"Rejected Spring"—All inferior or dirty Spring, but not so badly damaged as to be unfit for Flouring.

The following are the grades according to which Wheat has been inspected in Chicago since 1st December, 1864 :—

"Extra White Winter"—To be pure white, sound, plump and well cleaned.

"No. 1 White Winter"—To be pure white, sound and reasonably clean.

"Extra Red Winter"—To be Red Winter Wheat, or Red and White mixed, sound, plump and well cleaned.

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"No. 1 Red Winter"—To be pure Winter Wheat, Red, or Red and White mixed, and reasonably clean.

"No. 2 Winter"—To include inferior, shrunken or dirty Winter Wheat, either Red or White, or mixed.

"Rejected Winter"—To include all Winter Wheat, so much damaged from any cause as to make it unfit for Flouring or Warehousing.

In case of a mixture of Spring with Winter Wheat, it will be called Spring Wheat, and graded according to the quality thereof.

"Chicago Extra Spring"—To be sound, plump and well cleaned Spring Wheat, and strictly choice Flouring Wheat.

"No. 1 Spring"—To be reasonably clean, free from other Grain and Rice Wheat.

"No. 2 Spring"—Will include inferior or dirty Wheat.

"Rejected Spring"—All Wheat so much damaged from any cause as to make it unfit for Flouring or warehousing.

"Black Sea Wheat"—In no case to be graded higher than No. 1 Spring, and

"Rice Wheat"—No higher than No. 2.

"Hard Pife Wheat,"—Though in other respects "Extra," will be graded No. 1.

ASHES.

The charge for inspection is *four pence* currency per 112 lbs., including weighing, storage for ten days, &c.

The Act of Parliament regulating the Inspection of Ashes, provides as follows:—
First sort *Pot Ashes* shall contain 75 per cent. of pure alkali, at the least; Second sort, 65 per cent. of pure alkali, at the least; Third sort, 55 per cent. of pure alkali, at the least. First sort *Pearl Ashes* shall contain 65 per cent. of pure alkali, at the least; Second sort, 55 per cent. of pure alkali, at the least; Third sort, 45 per cent. of pure alkali, at the least.

PORK AND BEEF.

The charges for inspection are:—For each tierce, 40c.; for each barrel, 30c.; for each half-barrel, 18c.

According to Act of Parliament, the grades of Pork and Beef are:—"Mess," "Prime Mess," "Prime," and "Cargo."

BUTTER.

Fees are:—For each package inspected, *six pence* currency; re-inspection, *four pence* per package, including storage and weighing.

The Act of Parliament which regulates the Inspection of Butter provides as follows:—

SECTION 10.—In inspecting Butter the Inspector shall turn out the head of each firkin or keg, and shall pass the taster through the Butter from end to end, and shall empty out and throw aside all salt or pickle, which, in his judgment, is not necessary to the preservation of the Butter, and after he has ascertained the quality of the Butter, he shall replace so much thereof as he had taken out, and if there is, in his judgment, a deficiency of loose salt, so that he thinks the preservation and condition of the Butter would be promoted by an additional quantity of salt, he shall add such quantity.

2.—He shall then have the package securely headed and coopered, and shall inscribe or brand on the head of the package the gross weight in pounds *avoir du pois*, excluding fractional parts of a pound, and the tare, which shall include one pound weight for each firkin, and two pounds weight for each keg, for soilage over and above the Cooper's tare; and he shall then brand on the head his own name, the month, year and place of Inspection, and the quality of the Butter as "first," "second," "third," or "fourth," or as "grease," according to the quality of the Butter, and adopting the standard of quality and system of classification in use in that portion of the United Kingdom called Ireland; first removing all such marks (the distinguishing mark of the owner of the Butter excepted) on the package as would interfere with the brands or marks of the Inspector.

SOLE LEATHER.

The Inspector's charge is 2c. for each side or piece of Sole Leather.

Sole Leather is divided into three classes, designated "No. 1," "No. 2," and "No. 3," and the Act provides that Leather ordinarily distinguished among dealers by its comparative weight, shall also be divided into three classes,—*heavy*, *middling*, and *light*. Every piece or side of Leather under 14 lbs. weight, is to be considered *light*; over 14 lbs. and under 20 lbs., *middling*; 20 lbs. and over, *heavy*, or *over-weight*.

Comparative statement of the Opening and Closing of Navigation, Arrivals and Departures, Tonnage, &c., of Sea-going Vessels during the past Five years:—

YEAR.	Opening of Navigation.	Close of Navigation.	First Vessel from Sea.	Last Vessel from Sea.	No. of Steamers.	Ton'age	Vessels from Lower Ports.	Ton'age	Vessels to Lower Ports.	Ton'age	Vessels to other Ports.	Ton'age	Total No. of Vessels	Ton'age	Greatest No. of Vessels in Port at one time.
1860.....	April.. 10	Deer... 7	April.. 30	Novr.. 25	37	45,385	79	7,265	73	6,470	149	69,742	259	121,599	35—Octr. 7
1861.....	April.. 24	Deer... 22	April.. 27	Deer.. 4	40	51,298	115	15,306	101	7,894	433	202,601	574	261,793	117—June 6
1862.....	April.. 23	Deer... 7	April.. 28	Novr.. 27	53	62,912	103	14,271	88	6,983	430	195,348	571	265,243	78—Octr. 16
1863.....	April.. 25	Deer... 12	May.. 6	Novr.. 26	54	56,460	101	13,664	81	8,179	369	144,584	504	209,224	86—June 13
1864.....	April.. 13	Deer... 10	April.. 28	Deer.. 7	51	59,071	75	9,039	90	8,628	237	94,202	378	161,901	32—June 23

The classification of sea-going Vessels in Port during the past Five years was as follows:—

	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
Steamers	37	40	53	54	51
Ships	57	138	124	78	47
Barques	40	160	161	149	90
Brigs	21	58	79	72	21
Brigantines	26	47	48	36	38
Schooners	78	131	106	113	131
Sloops .....	..	..	..	2	..
TOTALS.....	259	574	571	504	378

Comparative statement showing the number and tonnage of River Craft, including Steamers, Barges, Batteaux, &c., in Port during the past Five Years, and the greatest number at one time:—

	River Craft.	Tonnage.	In Port at one time.
1860.....	4,558	348,652	91....June 1
1861.....	5,247	530,224	196....June 10
1862.....	4,875	523,991	164....Nov. 1
1863.....	4,697	534,740	197....June 20
1864.....	4,509	420,694	220....Sept. 6

Comparative statement showing the number of feet of Lumber landed in the Port during the past Five years:—

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

RATES DOWNWARD, 1864.

DATE.	Lake Ontario to Montreal.		Lake Erie to Montreal.		Lk. Michigan to Kingston. GRAIN.	Kingston to Montreal. GRAIN.
	FLOUR.	GRAIN.	FLOUR.	GRAIN.		

RATES DOWNWARD, 1863.

	Lake Ontario to Montreal.		Lake Erie to Montreal.		Lk. Michigan to K'gston. GRAIN.	Kingston to Montreal. GRAIN.
	FLOUR.	GRAIN.	FLOUR.	GRAIN.		

Brigantines	26	47	48	36	38
Schooners	78	131	106	113	131
Sloops .....	..	..	..	2	..
TOTALS	259	574	571	504	378

Comparative statement showing the number of feet of Lumber landed in the Port during the past Five years :-

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

Comparison of the RATES OF INLAND FREIGHT during the Seasons of Navigation in 1864 and 1863 :-

DATE.	RATES DOWNWARD, 1864.						RATES DOWNWARD, 1863.					
	Lake Ontario to Montreal.		Lake Erie to Montreal.		Lk. Michigan to Kingston. GRAIN.	Kingston to Montreal. GRAIN.	Lake Ontario to Montreal.		Lake Erie to Montreal.		Lk. Michigan to K'gston. GRAIN.	Kingston to Montreal. GRAIN.
	FLOUR.	GRAIN.	FLOUR.	GRAIN.			FLOUR.	GRAIN.	FLOUR.	GRAIN.		
May ... 1	30	7	37½	11	9	4½	30	8	37½	9½	9½	5
....15	25	7	37½	9	7½	4½	25	7½	37½	10	8½	4½
June .. 1	25	6	37½	9	7	4½	25	7½	37½	10	10	4½
....15	20	6	37½	7	10	4½	22½	7	37½	9	10½	4½
July ... 1	20	6½	37½	7½	6	4	20	6½	37½	9	9½	4
....15	20	6½	25	7½	5	4	19	6½	25	8	7½	4
August. 1	20	5	25	7½	5½	4	17½	6	25	7	7	4
....15	20	5	25	7½	5½	4	15	6	35	6½	7½	4
Sept'ber 1	20	5	25	8	....	4	15	6½	25	7	7½	4
....15	20	5	40	8	....	4	20	6½	45	8	7½	4
October 1	20	5	40	8	6	4	17½	7	50	11	7	4
....15	20	5	40	9	5½	4	20	7	60	12	8	4
Nov'ber 1	20	5	40	9	....	4	25	6½	50	12	8½	4
....15	20	5	40	9	....	4	30	7	50	12	8½	4

Rates Westward in past Two Years.

ARTICLES.	Montreal to Lake Ontario Ports.		Montreal to Lake Erie Ports.	
	*1864 & 1863	1862	*1864 & 1863	1862
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Salt..... per bag	20	20	30	30
Iron..... per 100 lbs.	12½	12½	25	25
Nails..... ditto	10	10	25	25
Glass..... ditto	15	15	30	30
Earthenware..... ditto	12½	12½	25	25
Leather and Dry Goods..... ditto	20	20	30	30
Paints..... ditto	12½	12½	25	25
Sugar..... ditto	12½	12½	22½	22½
Tin..... ditto	12½	12½	22½	22½

* Rates during past two years, though apparently the same as in 1862, were really less—for they included Canal Tolls. According to the description of Goods the Tolls varied from ¼c. to 1½c. per 100 lbs., to Ports on Lake Ontario; and from 1¼c. to 4½ cts. on Lake Erie Port.

COMPARATIVE TABLES

		1864.																	
DATE.	MONTREAL TO	GRAIN.				FLOUR.				ASHES.				GRAIN					
		Sterling Price, per Qr. of 480 lbs.				Sterling Price, per Barrel.				Sterling Price, per Ton.				Sterling Price of 480					
		SAILING SHIPS.		STEAMERS.		SAILING SHIPS.		STEAMERS.		SAILING SHIPS.		STEAMERS.		SAILING SHIPS.					
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Pots.	Pearls.	Pots.	Pearls.	Pots.	Pearls.	s. d.	s. d.
Sept. 8	London...	6 6		6 0		3 4½		3 3		25 0	30 0	32 6	40 0					6 3	6 3
	Liverpool.	6 3		6 3		2 9		3 0		22 6	27 6	27 6	35 0					6 3	6 3
	Glasgow..	6 3				2 9				22 6	27 6							6 3	6 3
	Cork, f. o.	6 9 @ 7 0								22 6	27 6							7 0 @ 7 6	7 0 @ 7 6
15	London...	5 3				3 0				25 0	30 0	32 6	40 0					6 0	6 0
	Liverpool.	5 0		6 3		2 6		3 0		22 6	27 6	27 6	35 0					6 0	6 0
	Glasgow..	5 0		5 6		2 6		3 0		22 6	27 6							6 0	6 0
	Cork, f. o.	6 0								22 6	27 6							6 0	6 0
22	London...	5 6		6 0		2 9		3 6		25 0	30 0	32 6	40 0					6 6 .. 7 0	6 6 .. 7 0
	Liverpool.	5 0		6 0		2 6		3 0		22 6	27 6	27 6	35 0					6 6 .. 7 0	6 6 .. 7 0
	Glasgow..	5 0		5 6		2 6		3 0		22 6	27 6							6 6 .. 7 0	6 6 .. 7 0
	Cork, f. o.	6 0								22 6	27 6							6 6 .. 7 0	6 6 .. 7 0
29	London...	5 6		5 3		2 9		3 0 @ 3 3		25 0	30 0	32 6	40 0					6 6 .. 7 0	6 6 .. 7 0
	Liverpool.	5 0		5 0 @ 5 3		2 6		3 0		22 6	27 6	27 6	35 0					6 6 .. 7 0	6 6 .. 7 0
	Glasgow..	5 0		5 6		2 6		3 0		22 6	27 6							6 6 .. 7 0	6 6 .. 7 0
	Cork, f. o.	6 0								22 6	27 6							6 6 .. 7 0	6 6 .. 7 0
Oct. 6	London...	5 6				2 9				25 0	30 0							6 6 .. 7 0	6 6 .. 7 0
	Liverpool.	5 0		5 0		2 6		3 0		22 6	27 6	27 6	35 0					6 6 .. 7 0	6 6 .. 7 0
	Glasgow..	5 0				2 6				22 6	27 6							6 6 .. 7 0	6 6 .. 7 0
	Cork, f. o.	6 0								22 6	27 6							6 6 .. 7 0	6 6 .. 7 0
13	London...	5 3				2 3 @ 2 6												5 5	5 5
	Liverpool.	4 6		5 0				3 0		22 6		27 6	35 0					5 5	5 5
	Glasgow..	4 6								22 6								5 5	5 5
	Cork, f. o.									22 6								5 5	5 5
20	London...																	5 5	5 5
	Liverpool.	4 6				2 3 .. 2 4½		3 0		22 6		27 6	35 0					5 5	5 5
	Glasgow..	4 6		4 9		2 3 .. 2 4½		3 0		22 6		27 6	35 0					5 5	5 5
	Cork, f. o.																	5 5	5 5
27	London...																	5 5	5 5
	Liverpool.	4 6				2 3 .. 2 4½		3 0		22 6		27 6	35 0					5 5	5 5
	Glasgow..	4 6		4 9		2 3 .. 2 4½		3 0		22 6		27 6	35 0					5 5	5 5
	Cork, f. o.									22 6		27 6	35 0					5 5	5 5
Nov. 3	London...																	5 0 .. 5 6	5 0 .. 5 6
	Liverpool.																	4 0 .. 4 3	4 0 .. 4 3
	Glasgow..																	3 9 .. 4 0	3 9 .. 4 0
	Cork, f. o.																	4 3 .. 5 0	4 3 .. 5 0
10	London...																	5 0 .. 5 6	5 0 .. 5 6
	Liverpool.																	4 0 .. 4 3	4 0 .. 4 3
	Glasgow..																	4 0 .. 4 3	4 0 .. 4 3
	Cork, f. o.																	3 9 .. 4 0	3 9 .. 4 0
17	London...																	5 0 .. 5 6	5 0 .. 5 6
	Liverpool.																	4 0 .. 4 3	4 0 .. 4 3
	Glasgow..																	4 0 .. 4 3	4 0 .. 4 3
	Cork, f. o.																	3 9 .. 4 0	3 9 .. 4 0
24	London...																	4 0 .. 4 3	4 0 .. 4 3
	Liverpool.																	4 3 .. 5 0	4 3 .. 5 0
	Glasgow..																	3 9 .. 4 0	3 9 .. 4 0
	Cork, f. o.																	4 3 .. 5 0	4 3 .. 5 0

The Spring fleet arrived somewhat later in 1864, than in previous years; and, in consequence of Grain coming forward pretty freely by canal towards the end of May, there was some activity experienced in the Freight-market in the early part of June, a considerable number of engagements having been made before the middle of that month, —rather dull at the close. The rates at the beginning of July showed a considerable decline; there was a slight upward movement during the last week of that month; but dullness prevailed until near the end of August, when quotations (which for some

time had been middle of Sept for Flour and navigation, rat engagements b the season, and

[No engagements.]

ARRIVALS OF VESSELS AT MONTREAL.

FROM	1864		1863	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Antwerp	8	3,044	7	3,182
Algiers .....	.....	.....	1	305
Amsterdam .....	.....	.....	1	602
Ardrossan	7	3,406	7	2,856
Arichat	6	565	5	407
Alicante .....	.....	.....	2	577
Arbroath .....	.....	.....	1	255
Aberdeen .....	.....	.....	2	531
Bordeaux	2	546	5	1,446
Barcelona .....	.....	.....	1	322
Bergen	3	729	7	2,534
Bo'ness .....	.....	.....	1	181
Barbadoes .....	.....	.....	1	139
Burin, Nfld.....	2	255	1	114
Buffalo	1	204	1	297
Boston	1	730	1	297
Bruce Mines	2	703	.....	.....
Brockville	3	296	.....	.....
Cardenas	1	440	.....	.....
Cleveland	2	712	.....	.....
Canal	39	9,618	22	4,359
Cadiz	1	372	5	1,560
Cagliari .....	.....	.....	1	776
Charente	3	722	1	204
Citte .....	.....	.....	1	116
Cienfuegos	4	890	1	204
Cork .....	.....	.....	1	366
Cow Bay .....	.....	.....	2	186
Chicago .....	.....	.....	2	355
Caraquet	6	261	11	497
Cuba	1	172	1	191
Cardiff .....	.....	.....	1	405
Canso	11	849	9	767
Detroit	2	502	4	1,271
Dublin .....	.....	.....	1	411
Glasgow	41	30,318	48	34,252
Genoa	1	314	1	786
Galway .....	.....	.....	2	837
Granton .....	.....	.....	1	243
Gloucester .....	.....	.....	1	781
Greenock	2	1,267	13	5,831
Grangemouth	1	734	1	343
Gibraltar .....	.....	.....	1	194
Garantumna .....	.....	.....	1	145
Halifax	11	2,758	24	5,406
Havanna .....	.....	.....	1	360
Havre	1	203	1	210
Hull	1	399	1	341
Hamburg	1	294	1	681
Hartlepool .....	.....	.....	4	883
Kingstown	1	500	1	347
London	15	9,934	24	11,216
Liverpool	64	59,702	98	76,444
Lisbon .....	.....	.....	5	1,792

Leith

Limerick ..

Londonderry ..

Louisburg, C

Labrador ..

Llannelly ..

Marseilles ..

Madeira

Maryport ..

Milwaukee ..

Matanzas ..

Magdalen Is

Montreal...

Malaga

Naples

Newcastle ..

Newport

New York ..

Oporto

Prince Edwa

Port Glasgow

Port Huron ..

Port Stanley

Porto Rico ..

Pictou

Quebec

Rotterdam ..

Sarnia and C

Shields

Swansea

Sunderland ..

Sidney

Shanghai ..

Sligo

Sandusky

St. Johns ..

Stavogee

St. Carlos ..

Sea and Low

Toronto

Trapanni ..

Toledo

Truro

Tromsoe

Tarragona ..

Villaricos ..

Valentia

Waterford ..

Wexford

Wellington M

Winter Quarte

TOTALS

ARRIVALS OF VESSELS AT MONTREAL—(Continued).

1863 Tons.	FROM	1864		1863	
		No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.
3,182	Leith .....	.....	.....	2	1,062
305	Limerick .....	.....	.....	2	681
602	Londonderry	1	575	1	270
2,856	Louisburg, C. B. ....	.....	.....	1	199
407	Labrador	2	137	5	507
577	Llannelly	3	843	.....	.....
255	Marseilles	4	1,221	2	1,023
531	Madeira .....	.....	.....	2	838
1,446	Maryport .....	.....	.....	2	635
322	Milwaukee .....	.....	.....	1	427
2,534	Matanzas	7	1,452	3	447
181	Magdalen Islands .....	.....	.....	3	100
139	Montreal	3	867	2	544
114	Malaga	3	643	1	134
297	Naples	1	750	.....	.....
297	Newcastle	2	721	10	2,706
.....	Newport	1	240	2	490
.....	New York	2	1,197	.....	.....
.....	Oporto	1	233	2	354
.....	Prince Edward Island .....	.....	.....	2	120
4,359	Port Glasgow .....	.....	.....	1	373
1,560	Port Huron	1	378	.....	.....
776	Port Stanley	1	307	.....	.....
204	Porto Rico	1	122	.....	.....
116	Pictou	17	2,432	8	1,716
204	Quebec	18	5,194	22	9,589
366	Rotterdam	1	362	1	203
186	Sarnia and Cleveland .....	.....	.....	3	883
355	Shields	1	431	9	2,590
497	Swansea	3	1,555	1	328
191	Sunderland	5	1,711	19	5,067
405	Sidney .....	.....	.....	6	944
767	Shanghai	5	1,766	4	1,527
1,271	Sligo .....	.....	.....	2	457
411	Sandusky	1	198	1	215
34,252	St. Johns	6	760	12	2,059
786	Stavoorgee .....	.....	.....	1	207
837	St. Carlos .....	.....	.....	1	329
243	Sea and Lower Ports	17	1,570	14	826
781	Toronto	5	1,089	4	860
5,831	Trapanni .....	.....	.....	2	716
343	Toledo	6	1,480	2	506
194	Truro	1	299	.....	.....
145	Tromsøe	1	485	.....	.....
5,406	Tarragona	1	189	.....	.....
360	Villaricos .....	.....	.....	1	383
210	Valentia .....	.....	.....	1	452
341	Waterford .....	.....	.....	2	876
681	Wexford .....	.....	.....	1	291
883	Wellington Mines	1	276	.....	.....
347	Winter Quarters	12	981	7	486
11,216	TOTALS	378	161,901	504	209,224
76,444					
1,792					

DEPARTURES OF VESSELS FROM MONTREAL.

To	1864		1863	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Aberdeen	6	2,015	11	2,772
Bristol	6	1,653	17	5,975
Bordeaux .....	.....	.....	1	372
Burin, Nfld	2	253	2	188
Bergen .....	.....	.....	1	300
Bathurst	2	150	2	138
Bermuda .....	.....	.....	1	98
Boston	5	1,189	5	1,249
Belfast	1	235	.....	.....
Buffalo	1	330	.....	.....
Canso	5	336	6	437
Cork and Falmouth, f. o.	6	1,816	73	21,909
Canal	38	6,458	19	2,689
Chicago .....	.....	.....	2	375
Christiania .....	.....	.....	1	55
Caraquet .....	.....	.....	3	90
Cleveland .....	.....	.....	2	540
Cardiff .....	.....	.....	1	268
Dublin .....	.....	.....	3	974
Dundee	4	1,116	9	2,447
Dundalk .....	.....	.....	2	378
Exeter	3	612	.....	.....
Glasgow	62	42,032	72	48,639
Galway .....	.....	.....	1	449
Gloucester	8	2,478	12	4,035
Gaysborough, N.S. ....	.....	.....	1	37
Halifax	25	4,642	20	2,961
Havanna	2	1,609	1	520
Harbor Grace .....	.....	.....	2	240
Hamilton	1	320	.....	.....
Ipswich .....	.....	.....	1	204
Kingsroad .....	.....	.....	3	862
London	16	9,681	24	13,028
Liverpool	52	53,421	70	62,215
Leith	1	335	3	950
Londonderry .....	.....	.....	1	413
Magdalen Islands .....	.....	.....	3	101
Miramichi	2	178	4	332
Newry .....	.....	.....	1	360
Newport	2	375	1	165
New York	4	1,034	2	547
Nassau	2	164	3	370
Oporto .....	.....	.....	1	156
Penarth .....	.....	.....	3	724
Plymouth .....	.....	.....	1	213
Perth .....	.....	.....	1	169
Pictou	6	507	5	601
Port Stanley	1	294	.....	.....
Quebec	58	22,243	57	23,964
St. Johns	17	2,084	17	1,911
Stavogee .....	.....	.....	1	207
Sea and Lower Ports	26	1,908	15	952
Toronto	1	265	2	465
Truro	1	299	2	472
Vera Cruz	1	575	.....	.....
Waterford .....	.....	.....	1	367
Wexford	1	301	1	291
Winter Quarters	10	993	10	859
Yarmouth	1	191
TOTALS	378	161,901	504	209,224

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TARIFF OF PILOTAGE

BETWEEN THE HARBORS OF QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

1863

Tons.	\$ c.	\$ c.
2,772	From the Harbor of Quebec to Portneuf, and the opposite side of the River St. Lawrence, or below Portneuf and above the Harbour of Quebec:—	From the Harbor of Quebec to William Henry, and the opposite side of the River St. Lawrence, or any place above Three Rivers and below William Henry:—
5,975	For the Pilotage of any Vessel in tow or propelled by steam, (except as hereinafter mentioned) for each foot of draught of water, upwards.....	For the Pilotage of any Vessel in tow or propelled by steam, (except as hereinafter mentioned) for each foot of draught of water, upwards.....
372	downwards.....	downwards.....
188	0.50	1.50
300	0.50	1.50
138	For the Pilotage of any Sea-going Vessel propelled by steam, for each foot of draught of water, upwards.....	For the Pilotage of any Sea-going Vessel propelled by steam, for each foot of draught of water, upwards.....
98	downwards.....	downwards.....
1,249	0.62½	1.87½
.....	0.62½	1.87½
.....	1.05	3.15
437	0.70	2.10
21,909	For the Pilotage of any Vessel under sail, for each foot of draught of water, upwards.....	For the Pilotage of any Vessel under sail, for each foot of draught of water, upwards.....
2,689	downwards.....	downwards.....
375	1.00	2.00
55	1.00	2.00
90	1.25	2.50
540	1.25	2.50
268	2.10	4.20
974	1.40	2.80
2,447	From the Harbor of Quebec to Three Rivers and the opposite side of the River St. Lawrence, or any place above Portneuf and below Three Rivers:—	For the Pilotage of any Vessel in tow or propelled by steam, (except as hereinafter mentioned) for each foot of draught of water, upwards.....
378	For the Pilotage of any Vessel in tow or propelled by steam, (except as hereinafter mentioned) for each foot of draught of water, upwards.....	downwards.....
.....	1.00	2.00
48,639	1.00	2.00
449	1.25	2.50
4,035	1.25	2.50
37	2.10	4.20
2,961	1.40	2.80
520		
240		
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204		
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169		
601		
.....		
23,964		
1,911		
207		
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465		
472		
.....		
367		
291		
859		
191		

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

PRODUCE &c., RECEIVED and SHIPPED at the PORT OF MONTREAL, carried in RIVER CRAFT including the Richelieu Company's Steamers, to and from Quebec, Three Rivers, &c., during Navigation of 1864.

204
862
13,028
62,215
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332
360
165
547
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.....
23,964
1,911
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472
.....
367
291
859
191

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Grain.....bushels.	82,655	Grain.....bushels.	201,879
Flour.....barrels.	1,278	Flour.....barrels.	204,552
Oat and Corn Meal.....barrels.	174	Oat and Corn Meal.....barrels.	336
Hay.....bundles.	347,350	Hay.....bundles.	100
Straw.....bundles.	8,000	Bran.....tons.	9
Pork.....barrels.	950	Pork.....barrels.	4,794
Beef.....barrels.	101	Beef.....barrels.	634
Butter.....kegs.	1,350	Butter.....kegs.	2,131
Cheese.....boxes.	144	Cheese.....boxes.	3,268
Fish (not specified) .brls, hhd& cwt&s.	3,530	Fish.....barrels.	149
Herrings.....barrels.	2,889	Lard.....barrels.	1,151
Salt.....minots.	77,900	Hams.....barrels.	347
Coal.....chaldrons.	21,016	Bacon.....barrels.	46
Firewood.....cords.	71,523	Tallow.....barrels.	51
Oil.....brls., hhd&s. & tes.	838	Salt.....minots.	4,800
Ashes.....barrels.	589	Whiskey.....puns & brls.	1,294
Timber.....feet.	82,000	Ashes.....barrels.	87
Lumber.....feet.	40,000,000	Coal.....chaldrons.	874
Laths.....	7,291,500	Oils.....gallons.	6,700
Shingles.....	302,000	Soap.....lbs.	16,000
Bricks.....	5,493,500	Lumber.....feet.	94,000
Potatoes.....minots.	10,650	Rags.....lbs.	140,000
Iron.....tons.	502	Bricks.....	15,000
Bottles.....gross.	780	Coal Oil.....gallons.	400
Pipe clay.....tons.	200	Iron.....tons.	659
Powder.....lbs.	90,000	Powder.....lbs.	20,000

R

CANAL TRAFFIC.

The Lachine Canal was opened for traffic on 28th April, 1864, and closed on 3rd December.

The number of trips made upward and downward by vessels in the Inland Trade, during the seasons of 1864 and 1863, were:—

	1864	1863
Canadian Steamers—Trips upward.....	1,207	1,067
Trips downward.....	1,206	1,077
	2,407	2,144
Canadian Sailing-craft—Trips upward.....	3,826	4,282
Trips downward.....	3,637	4,124
	7,463	8,406
American Vessels—Trips upward.....	115	82
Trips downward.....	113	96
	228	178
TOTAL TRIPS.....	10,098	10,728
Number of Passengers carried from Montreal..	6,750	7,590
Number of Passengers carried to Montreal....	14,771	16,844
TOTAL PASSENGERS.....	21,527	24,437

Principal Articles Shipped Westward by Lachine Canal in 1864 and 1863.

ARTICLES.	1864	1863
Wheat.....Bushels	21,846	20,559
Peas....."	....	26,004
Corn....."	....	1,764
Flour.....Barrels	31,982	26,037
Oatmeal....."	180	54
Ashes....."	156	567
Pork....."	9,699	7,679
Lard....."	210	21
Butter.....Kegs	....	484
Coals.....Tons	16,175	6,736
Pig Iron....."	18,420	13,467
Railroad Iron....."	6,200	6,764
Salt....."	8,581	31,258
Fish....."	1,547	2,481
Nails....."	3,021	3,085
Rags....."	521	420
Miscellaneous Iron....."	392	8,683
Window Glass....."	822	749
Coffee....."	34	50
Dye Stuffs and Copperas....."	36	142
Hemp....."	138	197
Molasses....."	1,345	1,132
Paints....."	293	283
Pitch, Rosin, and Tar....."	169	319
Soda Ash....."	1,199	620
Steel....."	364	691
Earthen and Glass Ware....."	1,960	1,986
Sugar....."	4,371	4,959
Tin....."	602	676
Whiskey and Highwines....."	624	412

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Allan, Hugh.
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Angus, Wm.
Brown, Thoma
Benning, Jame
Boyer, Louis.
Brush, George
Black, James J
Budden, Henry
Buntin, Alexan
Brown, Champ
Beaudry, Jean
Benoit, Z.
Brown, Alfred.
Baker, Joel E.
Barsalou, Josep
Beliveau, L. J.
Binmore, Char
Brock, Jeffrey.
Brydges, C. J.
Buchanan, W.
Campbell, Alex
Chapman, Henr
Childs, W. S.
Crathern, Jame
Cochrane, M. H
Crane, Thomas
Cowan, Alexan
Caverhill, John
Crawford, Jame
Clark, T. M.
Converse, John
Claxton, T. J.
Christophersen.
Cuvillier, Maur
Dorwin, Canfiel
Dyde, John.
Dowker, George
Davidson, Thor
Davis, Nelson.
Drummond, Ge
Edmonstone, W
Evans, John H
Evans, Thomas
Esdaile, Robert
Fairbairn, John
Ferrier, George
Ferrier, James.
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1863.

1863

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1,986	
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412	

Allan, Hugh.
Anderson, Thomas B.
Angus, Wm.
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