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THE TRADE REVIEW

AND INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

VOL. V.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1869.

No. 38

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

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

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

GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,
(IMPORTERS.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 20 & 23 St. Francois Xavier st.,
16-ly MONTREAL.

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

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

**GREENE & SONS—HAT MANU-
FACTURERS.** See next Page. 1-ly

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

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

THOS. D. HOOD,
FIRST PRIZE
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER,
MONTREAL
Show Room:—79 Great St. James Street.
Factory:—52 Champ-de-Mars Street.
Constantly on hand, a superior assortment of Pianos,
Square and Cottage.
Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Repairing
and Tuning promptly attended to. 42

CARGO OF MOLASSES FOR SALE.
THE Subscribers are now receiving, and
offer for sale, the cargo of the
Brig "B L GEORGE."
(Just arrived from Trinidad)
CONSISTING OF.
Hhds }
Tierces } Choice Bright Trinidad Molasses.
Bbls }
ALSO IN STOCK.
3,000 packages of new fresh Green and Black Teas.
Ex "Pallas," "Annie," and "Chinaman," from
Yokohama and Shanghai.
With our usual and general assortment of Groceries
TIFFIN BROTHERS.
Montreal, 20th May, 1869. 21

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**GREENE & SONS—WHOLESALE
FUR DEALERS.** See next Page. 1-ly

HALL, KAY & CO.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
MONTREAL.
Sole Agents in the Dominion of Canada for 1
following Manufacturers:
Wm. Allaway & Sons, Tin and Canada Plates; Works
at Lydney, Parkend & L.B.
Morewood & Co., Lyon Galvanizing Works, Bi-
mingham.
A. & J. Stewart, Boiler Tubes, Clyde Tube Works,
Glasgow.
W. N. Baines, Engineers' Brass Work, Lancesfield
Brass Foundry, Glasgow.
S. H. Dobbie & Co., Tinned Holloware, Park
Foundry, Glasgow.
Geo. Fairbairn & Co, the F Horso Natts, Camelon
Park, Falkirk.
ALWAYS ON HAND
A large and well-assorted stock of Stamped and
Japaned Tinware and General Furnishings, for
linSmiths, Plumbers, and Brass Founders 1-ly

I. L. BANGS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FELT
COMPOSITION and GRAVEL ROOFING,
and all kinds of Roofing Materials, Office: 783 Craig
Street, (West) Montreal. 35-ly

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

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,
IMPORTERS of TEAS & GENERAL
GROCERIES, No 185 McGill Street, Montreal.
B. HUTCHINS. 6-ly EWD. LUSHER.

**GREENE & SONS—BUFFALO
ROBES.** See next Page. 1-ly

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.
EAST AND WEST INDIA
MERCHANTS,
EXCHANGE COURT,
MONTREAL. 1-ly

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS
42 St. Sacrament Street.
MONTREAL.
Sole Agents in Canada for
J Denis, Henry Houdie & Co., Brandies.
F. Mestreu & Co. 1-ly

W. & F.J.P. CURRIE & CO.,
 100 GRAY NUN STREET, MONTREAL,
 Importers of
FIG AND BAR IRON,
 BOILER TUBES, DRAIN PIPES,
 Boiler Plates, Roman Cement,
 Gas Tubes, Quebec Cement,
 Horse Nails, Portland Cement,
 Paints & Putty, Paving Tiles,
 Flue Covers, Garden Vases,
 Fire Clay, Chimney Tops,
 Fire Bricks. &c., &c., &c.

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

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
 Established 1825.

WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Accumulated & Invested Fund - - \$18,900,350
 Annual Income - - - - - 3,376,953

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

W. M. RAMSAY,
 Manager.
RICHARD BULL,
 Inspector of Agencies.

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

**LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE
 COMPANY.**

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

Directors, Canada Branch, Montreal.
WM. WORMEN, Esq., ALEX. M. DELISLE, Esq.
 President City Bank. Collector of Customs.
JOHN MCDONALD, Esq., LOUIS BEAUDRY, Esq.
 Vice-President of the Manager New City Gas
 Montreal. Company.

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

Office: 104 St. Francois Xavier Street.
 1-ly **THOMAS SIMPSON,** General Agent.

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE.
WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
 OF CANADA.

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

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

1-ly **A. R. BETHUNE,** Agent.

PHENIX
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
 HARTFORD, CONN.

ACCUMULATED FUND - - - OVER \$2,000,000.
 ANNUAL INCOME - - - - - \$1,200,000.

ISSUES ORDINARY LIFE,
 TEN YEAR NON-FORFEITING LIFE,
 AND,
 ENDOWMENT POLICIES,

At the rates annually charged by responsible Com-
 panies, and returns all profits to the insured, who are
 now receiving a return of 60 per cent, or half their
 premium.
 Parties at a distance can insure from blanks, which
 will be furnished on application.
 Usual restrictions as to residence and occupation
 abolished.

ANGUS R. BETHUNE,
 General Agent
 104 St. Francois Xavier Street
 Active and Influential Agents and Canvassers
 throughout the Dominion. 4)

F U R S .
 Fall Styles
1869.
 Complete Stock now ready.
 NOVELTIES IN
LADIES' FURS, SCOTCH CAPS,
GENTS' FURS, FELT HATS,
YOUTHS' FURS. CLOTH CAPS.

BUFFALO ROBES.
 BUCK GLOVES, KID MITTS, &c.
 WOLF AND COON ROBES.

GREENE & SONS
 MONTREAL.
 617, 619, 621 and 623 St. Paul Street 1-ly

S T . P E T E R S T R E E T
 WHOLESALE
H A T , C A P A N D F U R
 ESTABLISHMENT.

HAEUSGEN & GNAEDINGER,
WOULD call the attention of Country
 Merchants to their large stock of Hats, Caps
 and Ladies' and Gents' manufactured furs.
 All of the latest Novelties; also, Buck and Kid
 Gloves, Mittens, Gauntlets, &c., &c.
 Having made arrangements to meet the still in-
 creasing demands for our Ladies' and Gents' Furs, all
 of which are manufactured under the special super-
 vision of the proprietors.
 Our special attention given to all early orders.
 H. & G.

N.B.—Having assumed a large Bankrupt Stock of
 Ready Made Clothing, principally for Fall and
 Winter, Merchants would find it to their advantage
 to examine the above before purchasing elsewhere, as
 inducements will be given to secure sales.
 I. & G.

BUFFALO and WOLF ROBES always on hand;
 also **RACCOON COATS.** 30-ly

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,
 DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.
 CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, St. SACRAMENT ST.,
 Montreal. 50-ly

SUTHERLAND, FORCE & CO..
 Importers of
BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS
 460 St. Paul Street,
 Montreal. 18-ly

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

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

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

ROBERTSON, STEPHEN & CO.,
 MONTREAL,
 Are now receiving their
FALL IMPORTATIONS,
 which will be fully completed by the
 30th INSTANT.

When they will be prepared to exhibit a large and
 varied selection of
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS.
 August 27th. 5-ly

PLIMSOLL, WARNOCK & CO.,
 Importers of
STRAW AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
 Joseph's Block,
 18 St. HELEN STREET,
 MONTREAL. 9-ly

1869 FALL IMPORTATIONS 1869
LEWIS, KAY & CO.,

WILL HAVE OPENED BY THE 4th SEPTEMBER
 their Entire Stock of
FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS
 Buyers will oblige by an early call.
 1-ly

OGILVY & CO.,
 Importers of
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

465 St. Paul, Corner St. Peter Street,
MONTREAL.
 Sayer's Brandy; Bernard's Ginger Wine and Old
 Tom; Stewart's Scotch Whisky.
 6-ly

THOMSON & CO.,
CANADIAN WOOLLENS
 4 Lemoine Street,
MONTREAL.
 Advances made on Consignments. 6m-37

JAMES MITCHELL,
OFFERS FOR SALE:
SUGARS—Prime Barbadoes, Trinidad, Demerara, Porto Rico, Cuba and Jamaica, in Hhds., Tcs., and Brls.
MOLASSES—Choice Retailing, in Puns.
COFFEE } Jamaica, in Bags and Brls.
PIMENTO }
CODFISH—Green, in Brls.
HERRINGS—Canso in Hh-Brls.
ARROWROOT—Barbadoes, in Tins
No. 7 St Helen Street.
Montreal, 15th Sept., 1869. 1-ly

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
Of London.
(Established in 1782.)
Insurances effected at current rates.
JAMES DAVISON, Manager.
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO., General Agents for the Dominion. 6-ly.

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

Agent for French and German Manufacturers of Window Glass, Glass Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., Birmingham Hardware, Sheffield Electro-Plate Goods, Tools, Cutlery, Files, Steel, &c. 6-ly

WHEELER & WILSON,
Awarded, over eighty-two competitors, at the Paris Exhibition, 1867, the HIGHEST PREMIUM, the GOLD MEDAL,
For perfection of
SEWING MACHINES.
S. B. SCOTT & CO., Agents,
345 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

ALSO,
AGENTS for the celebrated LAMBE KNITTING MACHINE. 6-ly

REFRIGERATORS & ICE CHESTS
MELLEUR & CO., Manufacturers,
528 CRAIG STREET,
Also IMPROVED COOKING RANGES,
Family and Hotel Sizes. 15-5

W. CLENDINENG,
(Late Wm. Rodden & Co.)
FOUNDER, & MANUFACTURER OF STOVES, &c.
Works, 165 to 179 William Street,
City Sample and Sale Room, 118 and 120 Great St. James Street,
and 532 Craig Street,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Corner of Notre Dame and Place d'Armes.
THE Course includes Book-keeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Telegraphing, Phonography and French. The College is connected with the Bryant and Stratton International chain, and the Scholarships issued by the Montreal branch are good either in Toronto, or any of the principal cities of North America.
Circulars sent on application.
J. TASER, Principal.
22-6m

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

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

NELSON, WOOD & CO.,
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS in European and American FANCY GOODS, Paper Hangings, Cloaks, Looking Glasses, and Plates, Stationery, Combs, Brushes, Mats, Toys, &c., &c., &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Brooms, Matches, Painted Fans, Tubs, Wash-Boards, and Dealers in
WOODEN-WARE of every description.
29 St. Peter Street, Montreal.
AND
74 York Street, Toronto. 36 3m

THE TRADE REVIEW
AND
Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.
MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1869.

Purchasing Department of the TRADE REVIEW.
See Advertisement.

RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS.
THE Royal Canadian Bank resumed business on Monday last, the 13th inst. We hope the lessons which past experience has given may prove of such value that the future career of the Bank may be a successful one. There has been some loss sustained, and much public scandal and weakening of credit; but there is no reason why, with good management, a highly profitable business may not be done with the capital that is still left, supplemented by what may be obtained from time to time by calls on the unpaid stock. We wish the Bank every success.

THE FARMERS' GATHERING.
THE Farmers' gathering of the Province of Ontario, comes off next week. It commences on Tuesday the 21st, and continues during the three following days. The "Forest City," as the Londoners love to call it, is making great preparations for the occasion, and there is every reason to believe that the Exhibition will be one of the most successful ever held by the Association. The difficulties which at first arose in reference to the buildings have been all overcome and the arrangements for the reception of stock, manufactures, &c., will be such as to give satisfaction to exhibitors. As the season has been one so prosperous for our agriculturists their annual gathering will partake of the same character, and it would surprise us, if both in the variety and excellence of the animals and articles exhibited, and the number who attend it, this exhibition surpasses all preceding ones. The proposed visit of His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, and the Governor General, Sir John Young, must bring such immense crowds to London

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

Specialities of our own Manufacture:
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh Robes, Lined Buffaloes, Buck, Kid, and Sheep Mitts and Gloves, Cloth Caps, etc.
BUFFALO ROBES.
MOCASSINS specially manufactured for the LUMBER TRADE.
We have introduced into Canada the most approved machinery for Dressing and Dyeing purposes, and now dress and dye on our own premises most of the leading goods heretofore imported from Europe, thereby effecting a large saving, and on that account can offer superior inducements to our customers.
TERMS LIBERAL.

that the trim little city will scarce be able to hold them. The presence of these distinguished visitors will be one of the principal features of the occasion. The weather promises well, and we doubt not there will be quite a number present from Quebec, and even Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to see for themselves what progress Ontario is making in agriculture, manufactures and in arts. A more profitable and agreeable trip could hardly be taken.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES.
NOT a few complaints are being made in different parts of the country about the way in which some of the Official Assignees are discharging their duties. The Insolvency Act places a great deal of power in the hands of these officers—a power which can be, and not unfrequently, is abused. Whilst willing to admit that very many worthy men have been appointed Official Assignees, men who try to make the most of every bankrupt estate for the benefit of the creditors, it is notorious that there are not a few black sheep among them, who care little how the creditors of the insolvent fare, so long as they secure their fees. The conduct of such individuals, has begun to attract considerable attention, and we know of more than one instance in which creditors have clubbed together to protect their interests. In one town in Ontario, where the Official Assignee is considered to have acted adversely to the interests of the creditors, and from motives not believed to be the purest, an indignation meeting was held, and the delinquent not only censured, but steps taken to effect his removal! These creditors have acted most properly, if the Assignee has really been remiss in the discharge of his duty, and their example must have a wholesome effect. Official Assignees ought to remember that they occupy a position of trust—one not simply for the purpose of making fees for themselves. The great majority of them, we dare say, do so regard their office, and are not liable to reproach; but at the same time, although the appointments have not long been made, they already need "weeding out." There are those among them who abuse their trust, and all such should speedily be turned out, and better men put in their places.

DOMINION NOTES IN CIRCULATION.
STATEMENT of the Provincial Notes in circulation, Wednesday, the 1st day of Sept., 1869, and of the Specie held against them at Montreal, Toronto and Halifax, according to the Returns of the Commissioners under the Dominion Note Act, 31 Victoria, Cap. 48.

NOTES IN CIRCULATION.	
Payable at Montreal.....	\$2,960,802
" Toronto.....	1,848,938
" Halifax.....	259,000
	\$4,668,740
SPECIE HELD.	
At Montreal.....	\$59,000
At Toronto.....	699,000
At Halifax.....	57,800
	\$1,015,800

Debentures held by the Rec'r. Gen. under the Provincial Note Act. \$3,000,000
* Including \$23,000, marked St. John.
† This return is dated on the preceding Tuesday. The Nova Scotia dollar not being equal in value to that of the other Provinces, the Notes issued at Halifax, are worth their face value in Nova Scotia only. They are stamped "Payable at Halifax," and are numbered in black ink. None but \$5 notes are yet in circulation.
JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.
Audit Office, Sept. 10, 1869.

ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES.

THE subject of the relationship which should exist between England and her greater Colonies is receiving much attention, and is discussed by all the leading English journals. We give elsewhere an article from the *Times*, to which we referred last week. It may not be an authoritative exposition of public opinion in the matter, but it accurately represents beyond a doubt the sentiments of the large, wealthy and influential party, who for various reasons are in favour of practically independent colonies assuming the position of independent nations.

The *Economist*, in a carefully written article, discusses the same subject from a somewhat different point of view. It does not advocate separation, but as a heading to its article, asks the pertinent question—"What price should our Colonies pay for the Imperial connection?" In considering the subject, it takes the ground that the Colonies receive tangible and considerable benefits from the Imperial alliance, as well as increase of dignity therefrom, adequate returns to which are not enjoyed by England. With regard to Canada, it says: "Some States, like Canada, may be so exported that no great power could be tempted on almost any terms to accept the risk which England inherits. Fancy France or Prussia being invited to accept the protectorate of Canada, and the Canadians endeavouring to discover some advantage which would tempt those powers." And speaking of British Colonial possessions generally, "they are directly a most burdensome possession, exposing our flag to attack in every quarter of the world, so that even the wish to be rid of them which finds no little support at home is not to be wondered at." Having pointed out the advantages to the colonies and the disadvantages to the mother country, arising from the present relationship between them, the *Economist* proceeds to answer its question by stating that the price which a colony would offer and be asked to pay—supposing it to be applying for admission to the Empire—"would be to contribute directly and proportionately to imperial burdens. No other arrangement would be consistent with their self-respect, or would really be a price which the mother country would think of considering." It admits that the mother country gains something by having colonies, but thinks it would be difficult to make a precise estimate of the worth of that something, "but it would not be so with any arrangement to evade imperial burdens. There would be no misunderstanding the alliance of a small community which offered to contribute to the common defence, and a few such communities, it is easily conceivable, would even strengthen the greatest Empire." Such contributions, it thinks, need not be in the shape of a money tribute. "An obligation to keep so many ships and men on foot, and place them at the disposal of the Imperial authorities on the outbreak of war—the usual stipulation of an alliance—would be as good."

There cannot be any question whatever that for the protection to Canada afforded by her army and navy, England is entitled to demand some equivalent. The suggestion of the *Economist* might be varied in such a way as to require Canada to bear the entire cost of a certain proportion of the Imperial troops who should be stationed here. We would be inclined however to think it preferable, if compelled to contribute to the expense of a standing army, or to do without the questionable protection afforded thereby, to accept the latter alternative, and let the troops go. Nor should we any the more desire to possess a standing army of our own, which could scarcely be enough limited as it would be by our ability to pay for it, to be more than a guardian of the internal peace of the Dominion. If the maintenance however, of a certain military and naval force at the disposal of the Imperial Government in case of war, were to entitle Canada to be treated as an integral portion of the Empire, and defended from attack with the whole power of that Empire, so far as practicable, the United Kingdom also to be bound to keep up its fighting force to a certain point, that it might be a fair subject for serious consideration whether or not the cost of armament outweighed the advantage of Imperial protection.

In discussing the question of defence, it must be remembered that Canada is geographically so peculiarly situated, that she cannot be attacked unless by the United States. The nation to the south of us is the only one we have to consider as a possible aggressor. And in the event of a war, Canada could

not be held by any regular force that could be sent here by the Empire. The only possibility of safety to Canada consists in its defence being undertaken by the whole mass of its population of an age to bear arms. And if this is so, then is it of little use for us to increase taxation to pay for what after all must only prove a broken reed when the time comes to lean on it. Of what advantage would it be to Canada to know that United States ports, even its greatest cities on the Atlantic coast, were blockaded or destroyed by an invincible English fleet, while our own island was overrun by armies far out numbering any regular force we could detail to oppose them. Our trust must be in ourselves, and expenditure should be, we think, carefully directed towards obtaining the greatest effective results, and making every able bodied man among us a possible and a capable soldier in an emergency. We do not so much want drill in the ordinary sense of the word, as we do education in the use of those weapons without which the most perfect precision of movement in an army, with all the pick in the world, would be of no avail. Every man in Canada should know how to use the rifle, and to do so too with deadly effect, and although the effort to secure such a result immediately might be only partially successful, there is no doubt that a system could very readily be devised by which inside of ten years, every man who was capable of taking the field at all would be as good a rifleman as practice could make him. Any system to do this must include plans for training not merely men, but boys. Boys delight in gunpowder, and would go in for rifle practice with a zest far beyond any love they may now display for playing at soldier. Every public school might be made use of liberally to teach the young idea how to shoot, and competitions for prizes at various times would furnish additional incentives to boyish ambition.

THE REVIVAL OF TRADE.

IT is surprising what a change has taken place during the past few weeks in the feelings of the business community of Canada. After an undeniably dull spring and summer, during which most persons did well who held their own, the harvest was looked forward to with more than usual anxiety. All hopes were centred upon it. If it failed, a period of hard times must inevitably ensue, which might test the stability of even wealthy houses. If it proved an average yield, an improvement in business would take place, which, if not all which was required, would at least partially dispel the dullness which existed.

These were the feelings of the commercial community when August came in, but almost a revolution (in feeling) has since taken place. Our farmers have now got safely and well secured one of the most magnificent harvests ever taken from Canadian fields, and the inspiring effect is already felt in business circles throughout the length and breadth of the land. Gloom has given way to hope. The feeling has become general that trade during the fall and winter will be brisk and animated—that better times are close at hand.

We feel great confidence that the commencement of a marked improvement in business has already set in, and that as soon as the general movement of the crops to market takes place, which will not be before October and November, every one will be able to see and feel it. But it may be well to warn those of very sanguine temperaments not to expect too much. We have already been of the opinion that the recent short period of dullness felt in all parts of Canada did not arise from the country not being in a prosperous condition. That opinion is ours still. The real secret of the dullness was over-trading—the presence of more goods in the market than the public really required. Last season's harvest may not have thrashed out so well as was at first anticipated, but very fair crops were obtained, and there was no particular scarcity of money among the farmers. But they did not require the immense quantities of goods with which so many business men loaded their shelves, and consequently would not buy them. This is the real cause why so many merchants and others have had such difficulty to meet their engagements during the past six months, and splendid as we believe our present harvest to be, it cannot render trade so brisk as to make money plenty with individuals who persist in over-trading—in buying more goods than they can sell.

Those traders who buy moderately and judiciously, however, will not have their hopes disappointed. That a large and profitable business will be done

throughout Ontario and Quebec during the fall and winter may be considered certain. It would be a remarkable thing—something unique in our history—were it to turn out otherwise. Good times follow crops in Canada, almost invariably—a fact that is altogether too much the case. It would be far better if our prosperity did not depend so much upon the harvest turning out good or bad—in other words, it would be better if we had more manufactories and more varied forms of industry. If subjects of our trade so constant fluctuations, so by dependent almost wholly on our agricultural interest, but so it is at present, and we must make the most of it. The present is fortunately one of our years of plenty, and so we have a right to anticipate a corresponding share of prosperity. Money must speedily become more plenty, for the banks will have to increase their circulations very largely to move the crops to market. In the year 1855, when we had our last abundant harvest, the expansion was very great. In ordinary years, it ranges from three to four millions. But in the year mentioned, the circulation of our banking institutions nearly doubled in three months, rising from a little over eight millions in July to upwards of fourteen and a quarter in the month of October. The prices of produce, not less than the extent of the crops, effect the amount of money put in circulation, and this season appearances do not at present indicate very high prices—but we cannot doubt that the expansion on the part of the banks, which has already begun, must soon to large proportions before the end of next month. It may not be so great as in 1855, which was stimulated by the closing of the Reciprocity Treaty, but in all probability the demands upon our moneyed institutions will tax their resources to the utmost.

An expansion of five millions would have a most inspiring influence upon our recently drooping trade, as well as facilitate another object scarcely less important to business men—the collection of outstanding debts. How many individuals are there who have been at times pinched for money since last January, who would always have had a balance at their banking, if the accounts on their books had been squared off when due? This fall, the farmers in particular, and debtors in general, will have no excuse for not paying up. If they cannot or will not settle when there has been such a bountiful harvest, when can or will they be able? The value of those accounts not settled before the first of February may well be doubted, unless there be exceptional circumstances. Surew men of business are fully alive to this, and we have met many who expressed their determination to clear off all the past due indebtedness in their ledgers, before the spring, either in one way or the other. That resolve is a wise one, and there is another which might be taken with equally beneficial results—that is, to curtail the indiscriminate system of giving credit heretofore so much in vogue.

That we are on the eve of a revival in trade admits of little question. Whether it will come up to the expectations which some have formed—or whether it will be of long or short duration—cannot be predicted with any certainty. It is sufficient to know that we already feel the symptoms which precede improvement. A healthier tone—a more hopeful spirit—already pervades the business community. Importers are preparing to meet increased orders from the country districts. The banks are lowering their rates of interest to catch a larger share of the produce trade. Money is beginning to move more freely. These are signs which can hardly be mistaken, and as the organ of the commercial and manufacturing interests of the Dominion, we congratulate them on our improving prospects. Let us make the most of the revival while it lasts. If it should be short, then we will have nothing to reproach ourselves with. If it should be long, the full benefit will be ours.

QUICK TRAVELLING!

THIS is the age of quick travelling. Nowadays, Lightning Expresses alone take well, and the travelling public. The ordinary passenger trans- twenty-four miles an hour—are getting to be considered a cure, the mixed throng are absolute relaxation of spirit. We think the mania for fast travelling has increased since the opening of the Pacific Railway. That event certainly constituted an epoch in American travel. In addition to the Great Lakes for through freight, our Great Western Railway has now got its daily Pacific Express, on which passengers are con-

stantly passing between New York and San Francisco,—from ocean to ocean! And the same train which starts from New York goes clean across the continent to the Pacific, the passengers not requiring once to leave the car in which they start, for food and every convenience are supplied upon it. It only requires to be added that the whole distance is run inside of seven days, to prove what an important event in the history of travel the opening of that railroad really is.

But our main object in commencing this article is to refer to the combination which has recently taken place between the New York Central, Great Western (of Canada) and the Michigan Central, to run an unusually rapid train between New York and Chicago and distance within a few hours of being upon the ground, and the time is set down on the table as follows:

Train leaves Chicago at	11 3/4 A.M.
arrives at Windsor	8 30 P.M.
" " London	12 15 A.M.
" " Niagara Bridge	3 40 A.M.
" " New York	6 25 P.M.

This must be regarded as very quick travelling for American roads. The whole distance between Chicago and New York being 936 miles is made in thirty-one hours. The rate of speed is thirty-two miles per hour, including all stoppages. When we consider that, in addition to the time required to supply engines with wood and water, the Detroit and Niagara rivers have both to be crossed over, the time made by this train is something extraordinary. It is known as the Special New York Express, and is, of course, the favorite with through passengers.

A humorous writer once said that if a machine could be invented which would throw passengers across the Atlantic from the United States to Europe, and if only one man out of every dozen managed to get safely over, he had no doubt that hundreds of Yankees would try the experiment, each certain he would be the lucky one. We fear there is a little exaggeration in this, but we have no doubt that if a train was advertised to run at a speed of fifty miles an hour—which would be very dangerous—the mania for quick travelling is so strong it would be well patronized. So far as this special New York Express is concerned, although its speed is greater than we have been accustomed to in America, yet it is not equal to the time made on several leading English roads, and is probably as safe as a slower train. All the three roads concerned—the New York and Michigan Central and the Great Western—are in capital order; they may probably be considered the best managed lines on the continent. Every precaution has been taken to ensure the safety of this fast train, and were we wanting to go from New York to Chicago, we fear the corps editorial would take the risk for the sake of the extra speed and convenience.

It is not desirable that our railway managers should cater into anything like competition in regard to fast trains. Great advances have been made in this respect of late, quite as much, we think, as the state of many of the roads warrant. Until the tracks and rolling stock approach nearer to the splendid condition which characterizes English roads, and more of them have double tracks, very rapid travelling must be dangerous. On many railways on this continent thirty-two miles an hour, including stoppages, would inevitably result in serious accidents, and it is only the superior condition of the three roads mentioned above which enables them to put on such a train with safety. At the present time, the speed on the majority of lines is quite as great as their condition warrants, and on some it would be well if the companies were compelled to go slower. We like quick travelling, but it is more important that it should be safe. That ought always to be the first consideration.

ENGLAND AND THE COLONIES.

LETTER FROM SIR F. B. HEAD.

To the Editor of the London Times.

SIR: As you have published a manifesto addressed "to the respective Governments of all the principal British Colonies," by the honorable Secretaries of "a meeting of influential colonists in England, born at the same time, destined, on the 1st inst., you will perhaps, to your usual impartiality be pledged to advise the respective Governments the following is my view of the imaginary grievances they complain of.

The plain facts of the case are as follows: Of the vast regions which England obtained by conquest and otherwise, those alone of Brit-

ish North America, according to Anson, amount to 4,109,636 geographical miles, of which the land portion contains nearly on—ninth part of the whole terrestrial surface of the globe.

About thirty years ago, the cultivated portions of the best parts of this single region bore to the uncultivated proportions considerably less than those which the seams of a coat bear to the whole of its cloth.

Now while the seams were occupied by Colonists, and while the vast healthy wilderness, with superior title, was held by the British Crown as a Far West home for its redundant population, an unwelcome demand arose in England for what was and still is termed "Responsible Government." (responsibilis a non remunerabilis) and accordingly, under the fiction or pretence of conceding to the colonists, or owners of the seams, the right "to do what they liked with their own," England, like King Lear, surrendered to them the whole surface of her possessions.

But not satisfied with surrendering to a handful of colonists lands, lakes, rivers, railways, canals, public works, clergy reserves, &c., held in sacred trust for the British people, the Government resolved that their Colonial possessions, instead of being remunerative, should to a very large amount be made worth less than nothing. And accordingly, the "mother country" not only encouraged the people of our North American Colonies to borrow about twenty millions sterling, which England, in case they should become defaulters, bound herself to pay, but, as you have correctly stated, in the last session of Parliament an act was passed guaranteeing the purchase money (£300,000) of the Hudson's Bay Territory, in order that it might become a portion of that enormous federal union mysteriously termed "The Dominion."

By American statesmen and by the American Press these consecutive steps, although they have been greatly excelled in England, have long been designated "the a-s-born policy of the British Government."

As regards, however, only the future, the case is plain and simple.

The inhabitants of, say, the Canadian Dominion and of Australia have over-reached themselves and must now pay the usual penalty inflicted upon every greedy buy who swallows more than he can digest. By responsible, or rather, irresponsible government, they have obtained not only honest possession of all that belonged to themselves, but unfair possession of all that belonged to the British people, whom they have moreover made answerable for their debts.

And in addition to all this, they now demand, not that England and all her colonies shall be equally bound by a lease of say 7, 14 or 21 years, terminable at each period by either party, under which, for the barren "allegiance" of certain colonies, England is to undertake, at any cost, to protect them; but that all the while they are casting in their mind's eye whether they will exercise self-government by becoming a free and independent nation, or whether they will subserviently join the confederacy of some great foreign nation, the English people, like landlords keeping in repair extensive premises for which they receive no rent, are to live on the brink of a sudden war that might utterly ruin them, simply to defend a people whose allegiance at any moment, with or without notice, can be terminated.

I deliberately submit that for the benefit of all parties, the "total independence" of any of our colonies should be simultaneously accompanied by a total cessation of protection by the empire from which, by their independence, they have virtually severed themselves.

The time was, when no one louder than myself cried out to our colonists and to Her Majesty's Government, "Hold fast!" in the particular case, and under the altered circumstances alluded to, I now calmly counsel both parties to "Let go!"

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. B. HEAD.

Croydon, Aug. 27.

THE COAL TRADE.—The latest intelligence from the coal mines may be summed up in the statement that there is a fair prospect that operations in the Lachawanna region will soon be resumed, while a new depression has occurred in the Lehigh region, and a loss of the Schuylkill mines have temporarily suspended on account of the difficulty of selling coal at the prevailing prices. It seems to be impossible, in late years, to have all these regions simultaneously at work during the summer season.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE MOTHER COUNTRY AND HER COLONIES.

THE Times has the following article: We publish a letter to-day which marks an epoch. A certain number of gentlemen, described as influential colonists, resident temporarily, or otherwise, in England, met at Westminster Palace Hotel about three weeks since, and then and there recognized the changed bearing of the Imperial Government to what used to be called our dependencies. Despatches to New Zealand had spoken with no uncertain meaning. The recognition of the Canadian Dominion had been made the occasion of something like a Proclamation of Independence. The colonists of the Cape had protested that they found themselves threatened by the Colonial Secretary with the fate of being left alone. Incidents like these coming, too, in quick succession, showed that the Executive Government of the United Kingdom, acting, as must be supposed, in harmony with the Imperial Parliament, had resolved upon abandoning the old policy of tutelage, with its pretensions and responsibilities, and of urging the Colonies by gentle suasion to take up the freedom of their manhood. What may be thought of this change among the men who are themselves busy with the bustle and alive with the life of the Colonies, we have yet to learn, but the colonists assembled at the Palace Hotel seem to have taken flight at the prospect. They appointed a committee to confer with the different Colonial Governments, and the letter we publish to-day is, in fact, a circular which has been addressed by this committee to the several Administrations of Australasia, North America, and South Africa, urging them to send representatives to a Pan-Anglican Parliament to meet at Westminster for deliberation on the relations of the Colonies to England and to one another, when the Home Parliament shall assemble next February.

If we may be permitted, without offence, to tender our piece of advice both to the colonists who have summoned this gathering for next session and to those who may attend it, we would assure them at the outset to beware of metaphors. We cannot do without metaphors, but they are the most dangerous of allies. Invented for the purpose of expressing truth, they often unconsciously disguise it, and we are betrayed into infinite misapprehension, and consequent mischief, by the use of phrases whose meaning we do not carefully weigh. The circular addressed to the Colonial Governments by the colonists in London begins with a reference to the relations between the mother country and her colonies, and then describes the new policy towards the colonies announced by the Home Government as this: "That [except to the extent of partial protection in case of war with civilized powers] the mother country recognizes no responsibility for their welfare or safety, nor any obligation to help them, even in circumstances of great danger and genuine need." Now, what is meant by speaking of England as the mother country? What is to be understood by the description of Australia, Canada and the rest of her colonies? If, all that is intended is to remind us of the historical facts that the citizens of Canada, New South Wales and Victoria are mainly of English origin and descent, we shall not quarrel with the accuracy of the statement, although we may doubt the pertinence of the phrases. England is in this sense the mother country of Australia; and, just in the same way, some other land—without committing ourselves to the quarrels of ethnologists—we may say Schleswig-Holstein—is the mother country of England. Again, it may be observed that if Australia be the child of England, the United States are elder brethren of the same family. It is obvious that considerations like these, though extremely interesting in their proper relations, have no necessary connection with the mutual obligations of communities—that is to say, of societies of individuals banded together for purposes of government in different parts of the world. Let us then in the interest of truth and right conclusions discard altogether the phrase "mother country" in the discussions which are before us, let us even use with deliberation words apparently so innocent as "England" and "colony" and remember that what we are called upon to weigh and determine is the proper relations of Englishmen, Australians and Canadians. There exist here at home some thirty millions of persons of like passions and infirmities with creatures of the same races elsewhere, and if inheriting much that is great from their ancestors, not a little burdened with some of the legacies they have received from them. Brothers and sisters of this community and of its preceding generations have crossed the seas and settled upon the waste places of the earth, and have claimed them for English-speaking men, receiving in their days of political weakness and growth the protection of their kinsmen at home. We are not disposed to question the policy of the obligation which the people who remained in England have punctually observed towards the nascent communities of their kinsmen. We are quite willing to admit that there was a duty on the part of ourselves and of our fathers to shield these pioneers from external danger, and that duty was honourably observed. The question now before us is totally different. Englishmen have increased and multiplied beyond number. They are numbered by hundreds of thousands, even by millions. Every community among them possessing a distinct unity of its own has received the gift of complete self-government. They possess representative institutions. They tax themselves. They pass their own laws. They determine the forms of their several political organizations. With certain exceptions, which we shall mention, they treat Englishmen and Englishmen treat them as strangers are treated. We make no discriminations in favour of their commodities. They impose import duties on English as on any other goods. The only privilege which Englishmen at home retain is the privilege of service. Our Executive Government selects the persons to fill the anomalous office of Governor, and

occasionally, when especially requested, has selected their Chief Judge. Until lately, also, Englishmen at home continued to charge themselves with the defence and protection of Englishmen in the Colonies; but it has been understood for some few years, though great difficulty has been experienced in acting upon the principle, that the tax-payers in England would restrict themselves to warding off from their kinsmen such dangers as might threaten them in consequence of their association with the fortunes of Englishmen. We cannot but think that the bare statement of relations such as those must provoke reflection. Every one must see that they indicate a period of transition. There is no ground for surprise, still less for indignation, if it be asked whether it would not be better for both Englishmen and Australians if the independence the latter have, in fact, should receive a name. The Dominion of Canada is in all respects independent. It is fitted to become—it has the institutions of a great power. It is surely a fair subject for enquiry whether it might not assume its appropriate position. Although we do not forget our own warning against the use of metaphors, we must still ask whether the emancipation of the adult is not as desirable to complete the manhood of the son as it is necessary from the inability of the father to understand the peculiar circumstances of his son's life.

While protesting that the colonists in England appear, from their circular, to be filled with vain alarms, we do not underrate the importance of the change in our colonial policy which is in progress, nor are we disposed to question the propriety of summoning a conference for the coming spring. If the policy now pursued points, as the circular before us says, "to the severance of the connection between the Colonies and the Mother Country," it is well the end should be foreseen and provided for, so that it be not at last achieved hurriedly and in an unfriendly spirit. We may, indeed, be certain that whatever changes are imminent, Englishmen are not so careless of the continuity of national life as to forget the obligations springing from the past conduct of the Home Government. In the last session of Parliament an Act was passed guaranteeing the purchase money of the Hudson's Bay Territory, the sole justification of which was that Charles II. had granted an inalienable charter, which could not be withdrawn on other terms. It is also well that colonists should discuss such schemes of future union between Englishmen all over the globe as are glanced at in the circular of invitation to the Congress, even if the result of their discussions prove nothing but the impossibility of realizing them. A Federal Union of the North American Provinces has been accomplished, and it would, to all appearances, be at least as easy and as beneficial to its members if a similar union of the Australian Colonies were effected. We do not wish to prejudge the question, if we add that we see no reason to hope for or to desire much more than arrangements like this. Suppose it were possible that representatives of the Colonies could be admitted into the English Parliament what would be their specific function there when Parliament no more pretends to legislate for Canada and Australia than for the United States? The proposal to establish a Colonial Board in England analogous to the Indian Council appears in the same way groundless, for the simple reason that the Colonies are, unlike India, entirely self-governed. There is, indeed, a great fascinating idea, were it only practicable, involved in the suggestion of a Federal Council of all English communities, armed with a Federal army and federal navy, and charged with the single duty of preserving the self-governed States of the Union in strict offensive and defensive alliance; but the very situation in which our colonial relations now stand precludes the possibility of contemplating this as feasible. The trifling difficulties that have lately arisen between England and some of the Colonies have sprung from the discussions on the terms of contribution towards the expenses incurred on their behalf, and if objections are raised to the suggestion that colonists should pay some share of the cost of their own defence, how can it be expected that they will assent to a scheme involving a taxation of each for the defence of all?

THE CANADIAN OIL TRADE.

The following is a portion of an article which appeared in the Titusville Herald, the commercial editor of which lately visited the oil regions of Ontario. It will be found of general interest:—

With the exception of the amounts produced at Bothwell and Oil Springs (12 barrels) the whole production is obtained at Petrolia. This village is situated about 17 miles east of Fort Snaria, from which it is approached by a fair wagon road, or by the Great Western Railway, through a flat, uninteresting country. The land rises gradually and almost imperceptibly from St. Clair river, until, at Petrolia, it is 60 feet above the water level of the river named, or that of Lake Huron. At Petrolia, the territory which is positively known to be productive is about one and a half miles in length, and about the same in width; but at a point about two miles northwest of the most northerly wells on the territory embraced in the limits above specified, other wells were recently struck. These latter wells are paying, and one of them produces about 25 barrels a day. Between these wells and those at Petrolia, the territory has not been tested, but is considered to be of the producing order, as the developments at either end of it have shown nothing to the contrary. In fact, the indications are that the producing district of Petrolia can be indefinitely extended in all directions, but particularly to the northwest and southeast. On the east side of Bear Creek, however, the development has not resulted so satisfactorily, as on the opposite side; still, a few good wells were found, and it is expected that, with improved machinery and experienced operators,

the territory can be made to produce largely. Along the outskirts in all other parts of the district there are good producing wells, and in no instance is the limit of producing lands well defined. The depth of the wells ranges from about 875 to 490 feet. The records of the wells show that, to the first lime rock, generally a depth of 90 feet, there is very little else than the toughest and heaviest blue clay. The first rock is found at a depth of about 90 feet below the surface of the territory on either side of Bear Creek, but in the wells sunk in the valley of that stream the same rock is found at a depth of 50 feet, showing a difference of about 40 feet in the elevations of the higher and bottom lands. After passing through the first rock, which is 25 to 40 feet in thickness, the drill passes through successive layers of shale or soapstone rock to the second lime rock, which is but 15 feet thick. Between the second and third lime rocks is found substantially the same sort of shale or soapstone rocks as between the first and second lime rocks.

The third or oil-bearing rock is found at a depth of about three hundred feet below the surface. The thickness of this rock is not definitely known, as the wells are scarcely ever sunk through it, but generally they are sunk into it somewhat less than 200 feet. The deepest well that has been drilled in the vicinity, was put down to the depth of about 1,000 feet, and was drilled through 400 feet of the third lime rock. Hence it is supposed that this rock, underlying the whole territory, is about four hundred feet thick. The rock is dark gray in color, soft and porous, and when the drill chippings of it are brought to the surface by the sand pump, they resemble coffee-grounds in size and color. The chippings from some of the wells can easily be reduced to powder by very slight pressure. The rock offers but a slight resistance to the drill, and very fast-time is made in drilling it. There are crevices in the rock, but so far as we have learned no mud or clay veins have been found. The crevices and the soft nature of the rock favor the "watered" state, and nearly all the wells pump more or less water. One part of the territory, known as the flowing well or King territory, is badly "watered." The wells on this territory, and in some other parts of the Petrolia district, are connected by crevices in the oil-bearing rock, and when pumping is suspended on one of them, the owners of the others have found it advantageous to suspend pumping their wells until all the "connected" wells are again in order, which in some cases is so long a time as to cause a serious loss to operators. But if the rock is of such nature as to favor extensive "watering," the same conditions as assist the "watering" also favor a more equal distribution of the oil in the rock. It is quite obvious that the more porous the rock is, and the more crevices there are in it, the better will be the distribution. The oil is not, however, the same in quantity at all the wells, as some of them occasionally produce as much as one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five barrels daily, while others produce but ten or twelve barrels. But "dry holes," in the popular acceptance of that term, are almost unknown, and, indeed, very few wells are found that produce less than five to eight barrels daily. Wells producing these quantities are not now pumped for any length of time, and no means other than pumping is resorted to to enlarge the yield. We are of the opinion that by the use of torpedoes of a force commensurate with the soft nature of the oil-bearing rock, the product of the five and eight barrel wells can be increased.

THE COST OF DRILLING AND PUMPING WELLS

Is necessarily less than in oil districts of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. On an average, the cost of sinking a well, including all necessary machinery, does not exceed \$3,000, gold. The wages of engineers is about \$1.50, gold, a day, and good second-hand sixteen-horse-power engines are worth \$600 to \$700, gold. Fuel is cheap and abundant. At most of the wells the gas flowing from them is used to a considerable extent as fuel; but there are only a few from which the flow is sufficient to supply the amount of heat necessary to operate the engines. The drilling of about one-half of the wells now being sunk is done with pole tools, while on the others the drills and jars are attached to cables, as in other districts.

IN DEVELOPMENT.

There is quite a revival at Petrolia and vicinity, there being about ten wells on which drilling has been actually commenced, and about fifteen or twenty more "rigs" are in process of erection. Besides the wells drilling, several of the old wells are being started up, and, altogether, the oil field presents an active appearance.

THE PRODUCTION.

While we were at Petrolia, was somewhat than during the week previous, but still it was larger than at the same time in July. The total daily average was 800 to 900 barrels, while, during one of the days in the week ending August 21st, it was up to, probably, 1,000 barrels. The average, however, for the first three-fourths of this month was about 800 barrels daily. About sixty wells were being pumped. The largest yield from one well was reported to be 100 barrels daily, but the average from this well was somewhat less. No wells are being pumped that will yield less than ten barrels, and but five of the wells are worked on Sundays.

With regard to the future product of the district, we have to say that, as in every other district, it will depend in a great measure on the price that it may command, and hence almost any estimate would be unreliable.

The present product of Lubricating oil is slight.

THE STOCK

At the wells, and, in fact, in Canada, has increased slightly since January 1st, and is now reliably estimated at 420,000 barrels Crude, of which 880,000 barrels are at the wells, and 40,000 at London and other places in the Dominion. There is, besides, a stock of 8,000 barrels of Refined. Of this stock, 8,000

barrels are at London, 2,000 at Montreal, 1,800 at Toronto, and 1,500 at other places. With the addition of the stock of Refined, the total stock in Canada is about 480,000 barrels of Crude, or its equivalent.

The stock of Lubricating oil is about 7,000 barrels, and is included in the stock of Crude.

THE TANKAGE.

At Petrolia the total capacity of tankage is about 500,000 barrels. Of this tankage a capacity equal to 35,000 barrels is iron. There is, too, a considerable capacity of wooden tankage, but most of the stock is held in ground tanks. The blue clay, which extends to the first lime rock, and which is very dense, is admirably adapted to hold oil, and tanks of from 2,000 to 5,000 barrels capacity are dug in it, and rendered perfectly tight, at a cost of 25 cents [gold] per barrel. These tanks are fully as safe as if they were made of iron, and will last as long as there is any necessity for tankage.

REFINING AND DEODORIZING

Is now carried on for export to the extent of 3,000 barrels of Refined oil a week, which is the present outside limit of the producing capacity [for export] of the Canadian refineries. There are, however, many small refineries that are not now in operation, but that hitherto produced an inferior oil; and there are a few others that now produce an inferior oil for home use. The stills lately erected for distilling for export is very large, and one at Petrolia is of 2,500 barrels capacity. Within the next six weeks, the capacity for producing Refined, for export, will be enlarged to 6,000 barrels a week.

The quality of the oil as now produced by at least three of the refineries is, so far as color and odor are concerned, considered fully equal to the American oil, while in density and fire test is much better. There are four or five treatment processes, which have all been more or less successful in deodorizing the oil, but they have been kept secret, and their application has been so recent that the reports with regard to the measure of success which has attended the application are conflicting. The product of the best refineries is being exported, and commands about the same price as American oil of the same color.

The crude oil is all under forty degrees gravity. The oil which has been stored for a year or longer will yield sixty-five to seventy per cent. of burning oil, while the crude, as it comes from the wells, yields only fifty to fifty-five per cent. Owing to the density of the oil, the process of distillation is slow. The cost of treating for export by these processes has not been made public, but it is said to be but little in excess of treating American oil.

THE PRICE.

Early in the week there were sales, of Crude, from the wells, at \$1.40, gold, per barrel of forty gallons. The offerings were light; and there was a strong upward tendency. For stored Crude a slight advance on the above price could have been obtained.

Refined, of inferior quality, for home use, is quoted at 20 and 21 cents, gold.

The market at Petrolia, for Crude, is in a somewhat mixed state. Nearly all the stock is out of the market, at the present figures, and only the production is being sold or delivered. The Crude Oil Association, which controls all but about 200 barrels of the daily product is "short" 60,000 barrels, at \$1.25, gold, and is now asking that price, although it is not offering oil at it.

FREIGHT CHARGES.

From Petrolia to New York per barrel by the Great Western, New York Central and Hudson River Railroads, are now 60 cents gold, from Petrolia to Suspension Bridge, and \$1 currency from the bridge to New York. The charges are the same on either Crude or Refined.

THE CONSUMPTION

In the Dominion in 1869 is estimated at 100,000 barrels Crude, or 70,000 barrels Refined.

THE CONDITION OF THE TRADE

Is good. The demand is now in excess of the production, and as soon as the capacity of refiners for export is increased, and the demand for home consumption begins, a large amount of the stock will be necessarily taken to supply the demand. The price now obtained is moderately remunerative, and the only things necessary to place the Canadian trade in a flourishing condition are a fair export demand for the oil, and a reciprocity treaty with the United States. The duty now imposed on exports to the United States is 20 cents per gallon, which, under the existing state of affairs, is, as it was intended to be, prohibitory. The duty on Refined, for consumption in Canada, is five cents per gallon and twenty cents excise [inspector's fee] per barrel.

Operations at Petrolia are carried on principally by Americans, and American capital is largely represented in the Refining business.

Some of the Louisiana papers are presenting strong arguments in favour of northern immigration to that State. The State has 20,000 miles of river, lake and bayou navigation. Cotton, rice and sugar are abundantly produced. Oranges are profitable. The crop on six acres was sold on the trees last year for \$7,000. Sugar lands can be bought at from \$5 to \$75 per acre, according to their situation and condition; cotton land is at from \$3 to \$30 per acre. Many sugar planters realised last year, a profit of more than \$150 per acre; many also realised a net profit of from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per hand. On many plantations, 2,500 pounds of sugar were produced to the acre; on some, 3,000 pounds. Many labourers, working for a share of the crop, realised \$1,000, and in some instances considerably more.

PATENTS OF INVENTIONS. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, PATENT OFFICE, Ottawa, 1st July, 1869.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant Letters Patent of Invention to be in force in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, for a period of fourteen years from the date thereof to the persons whose names are included in the following list

Published by command, J C TACHE, Deput. of the Minister of Agriculture.

No 302. Charles James Crooks, of the town of Woodstock, in the county of Oxford, merchant, for a machine for planting corn, to be called or known as The Dominion Corn Planter. Dated Ottawa, 3rd February, 1869.

303. Charles Turber, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, Gentleman, for improvements on dressing glass reflectors, to be called Turber's Dressing Glass Reflectors. Dated Ottawa, 24th Feb., 1869.

304. John Jappell Teller, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, Gentleman, for improvements on railway car couplings, to be called Teller's Railway Car Coupling. Dated Ottawa, 24th February, 1869.

305. Waterloo Humphrey, of the Township of Townsend, in the county of Norfolk, Engineer, for improvements on railway car couplings, to be called Humphrey's Side Railway Car Coupler. Dated Ottawa, 24th February, 1869.

306. John Irwin, of the town of Oshawa, in the county of Ontario, Engine Boiler Maker, for the several purposes of warming apartments by means of either hot air, hot water or steam, of making butter and cheese, and of cooking operations, to be called Irwin's Super-heating and smoke-consuming Furnace, with Churn, Cheese, Vat and steaming attachments. Dated Ottawa, 24th February, 1869.

307. George Henry Lehar, of the town of Oshawa, in the county of Ontario, Linenmith, for heating air, water and other liquids, to be called Pedlar's Eureka Heater. Dated Ottawa, 24th February, 1869.

308. George Brooks, of the town of London, in the county of Prince Edward, machinist, for shaving wood into proper curved shavings for lining mattresses and other things, to be called Brooks' Improved Excelsior Machine. Dated Ottawa, 24th February, 1869.

309. Philip Grant, of the village of Morrison, in the county of Wellington, Machinist, for planting potatoes, to be called Grant's Potato Planter. Dated Ottawa, 24th February, 1869.

310. Michael White, of the city of Ottawa, in the county of Carleton, Boot-maker, for improvement in the manufacture of boots, to be called White's Improved walking boot. Dated Ottawa, 26th February, 1869.

311. John Cooney, of the township of Emily, in the county of Victoria, yeoman for improvements in the machine or apparatus commonly called and known as the Horse Power for communicating motive power to machinery. Dated Ottawa, 26th February, 1869.

312. Charles Jones, of the township of London, in the county of Middlesex, yeoman, assignee of Alexander Anderson, of the city of London, in the county of Middlesex, Machinist, for a Combined Damper and Ventilator. Dated Ottawa, 26th February, 1869.

313. George Grant, of the town of Godwin, in the county of Huron, Merchant, for a machine for evaporating salt, to be called Grant's Efficient Salt Evaporator. Dated Ottawa, 2nd March, 1869.

314. Robert Alfred Ingram, of the city of Hamilton, Soda Water Manufacturer, and George Henry Meakin, of the same place, Machinist, for the manufacture of Soda Water. Dated Ottawa, 4th March, 1869.

315. Peter John Van Wagner, of the township of Saffest, in the county of Wentworth, Gentleman, for setting tires, in the cold state, on wheels, and securely locking them, thereby avoiding the liability of the wheels to be burned and otherwise damaged as is the case in the present method of setting tires, in the red hot state thereon. Dated Ottawa, 4th March, 1869.

316. James Secord Clement, of the township of Niagara, in the county of Lincoln, Yeoman for improvements in a machine for lifting hay and straw, to be called Clement's Four-prong Horse Hay Fork. Dated Ottawa, 5th March, 1869.

317. Hugh Young, of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, Gasfitter, for an improvement in the construction of oil or tallow cups for lubricating cylinders, to be called Young's Patent Lubricator. Dated Ottawa, 5th March, 1869.

318. John Dean, of the village of Oshawa, in the county of Ontario, carpenter, for improvements in churns, the churn to be called Dean's Rotary Concave Dash Churn. Dated Ottawa, 5th March, 1869.

319. Joseph Johnston, of the town of Lindsay, in the county of Victoria, Painter, for a Noiseless Weather Protector and Adjustable Threshold. Dated Ottawa, 6th March, 1869.

320. James Bloomer, of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, laborer, for a Fuel Economizer and Gas and Smoke Consumer, for Stoves, Furnaces and Grates. Dated Ottawa, 8th March, 1869.

321. John Griffith, of the village of Port Robinson, in the county of Welland, Cord Wainer, for a Combined Reel and Edge-Shave. Dated Ottawa, 9th March, 1869.

322. Francis Johns, of the town of Sherbrooke, Safety Fuse Manufacturer, for the purpose of fastening a window down or up, to be called John's Patent Lateral Window Lock. Dated Ottawa, 9th March, 1869.

323. Emmanuel Rokey, of the township of Malton, in the county of York, Yeoman, for improvements in the counter of ploughs, to be called or known as Rokey's Counter Cleaner. Dated Ottawa, 9th March, 1869.

324. Robert Mitchell, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, Brass-founder, for an improvement on a machine for manufacturing peat fuel, to be called Mitchell's Improved Peat Valve. Dated Ottawa, 9th March, 1869.

325. Charles Graham Chappell Simpson, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, Mechanical Engineer, and Otto Engholm, of the same place, Gentleman, for improvements on the copying press letters and other things, to be called The Eureka Copying Press. Dated Ottawa, 9th March, 1869.

326. Joseph Dick, the younger, of the village of Oshawa, in the county of Ontario, Machinist, for improvement in the velocipede, to be called Joseph Dick, Junior, Lightning-Speed Combined Velocipede. Dated Ottawa, 9th March, 1869.

327. Robert Gerald Reid, of the township of Warrington, in the county of Norfolk, Yeoman, for improvements on the Dominion Washing Machine. Dated Ottawa, 10th March, 1869.

328. Robert Gerald Reid, of the township of Warrington, in the county of Norfolk, farmer, for improvements in collars for horses, to be called Reid's Adjustable Horse Collar. Dated Ottawa, 10th March, 1869.

329. Henry Fryatt, of the village of Aurora, in the county of York, Joiner, for a machine for holding bags while being filled and carrying them when filled, to be called The Improved Bag Holder and Carrier. Dated Ottawa, 10th March, 1869.

330. Edgar Naa Cleak Graham, of the township of Hollowell, in the county of Prince Edward, carpenter, for improvements in the movable comb frame bee hive, to be called The Movable Stop Frame Bee Hive. Dated Ottawa, 10th March, 1869.

331. Margaret Duff, of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, widow of the late Robert Duff, of Paisly, in the county of Renfrew, Scotland, for a composition of matter for the manufacture of butter, to be known as Duff's Patent Butter. Dated Ottawa, 10th March, 1869.

332. William Sheela Denis, of the township of Richmond, in the county of Lennox, Cabinet-maker, for the Dominion's Improved Patent Washing Machine. Dated 11th March, 1869.

333. Watson Walton, of the township of Trafalgar, in the county of Halton, Machinist, for Mopping and Cleaning Floors. Dated Ottawa, 11th March, 1869.

334. George Lloyd, of the township of Winchester, in the county of York, Carpenter, for a Washing Machine, to be called Lloyd's Champion Washing Machine. Dated Ottawa, 11th March, 1869.

335. William Henry Lumstick, of the town of Brockville, in the county of Leeds, Gentleman, for Manufacturing Illuminating Gas. Dated Ottawa, 11th March, 1869.

336. Walter James Touchin, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, Yeoman, for raising water by means of buckets, and for readily emptying or discharging the same, to be called Touchin's Water Elevator and Self-acting Discharger. Dated Ottawa, 13th March, 1869.

337. John Foster, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, Civil Engineer, for improvements on Refrigerators and the apparatus for working the same, for cooling air in public or private apartments. Dated Ottawa, 13th March, 1869.

338. Peter Sophia Van Wagner, of the township of Saffest, in the county of Wentworth, for improvements on Whippetree Hooks, to be called Van Wagner's T Whippetree Hook. Dated Ottawa, 15th March, 1869.

339. Isaac Allen Harris, of the village of Henwood, in the county of Middlesex, Carpenter, for Harris' Champion Churn. Dated Ottawa, 15th March, 1869.

340. Otto Engholm, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, for a Furnace and Machinery or Apparatus for the more economically and efficiently raising of steam by the combustion of liquid fuel. Dated Ottawa, 24th March, 1869.

341. Edsell Totman, of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, Machinist, for a Horse Power, for driving the different kinds of machinery. Dated Ottawa, 25th March, 1869.

342. Thomas William Emery, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, Mechanic, for holding brooms when not in use, to be called Emery's Broom Holder. Dated Ottawa, 26th March, 1869.

343. Hugh Brodie, of the township of Ameliasburgh, in the county of Prince Edward, Yeoman, for a seat used when milking cows, having an attachment for arresting the animals' tails during the operation, to be called Brodie's Milking Stool. Dated Ottawa, 24th March, 1869.

344. Willoughby Clark, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, Gentleman, for improvements on easy chairs, to be called Clark's Easy Chairs. Dated Ottawa, 24th March, 1869.

345. Angus Green Forster, of Streetsville, in the county of Peel, gentleman, for a machine for the purpose of baking bread pastries, meats, fowls, fruits and other things, to be called Forster's Portable Oven. Dated Ottawa, 24th March, 1869.

346. John Slado, of the town of Unitham, in the county of Kent, Shoemaker, for a machine for weaving, to be called the Self-acting Hand Loom. Dated Ottawa, 24th March, 1869.

347. James Lorimer, of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, Merchant, for improvements in the Manufacture of Brooms. Dated Ottawa, 26th March, 1869.

348. Charles Graham Chappell Simpson, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, Mechanical Engineer, for improvements on paddle-wheels of steamboats, to be called Simpson's Improved Steamboat Paddle-Wheel. Dated Ottawa, 26th March, 1869.

349. John Hawkins, of the township of Trafalgar, in the county of Halton, Blacksmith, for shortening wagon tires by the application of iron bars to the

called Hawkins' Lever Fire Taper. Dated Ottawa, 22nd March, 1869.

350. Henry Yates, of Brantford, in the county of Brant, Engineer, for strengthening and preserving rails of iron and wood on railways by means of iron or steel sheilds, the sheild to be called Yates' Rail Shield. Dated Ottawa, 22nd March, 1869.

351. John Benson, of the city of Toronto in the county of York, Machinist, for an Improved Letter Press. Dated Ottawa, 22nd March, 1869.

352. Edward Beck, of the city of Toronto in the county of York, saddler, for Improvements in Breast Cougars. Dated Ottawa, 3rd of March, 1869.

353. John Henry Hunt, of the city of Kingston, in the county of Frontenac, Linenmith, for improvements in the construction of chimney tops, to be called Hunt's Double Cylinder Chimney Tops. Dated Ottawa, 3rd March, 1869.

354. William G Russell, of the village of Millbrook, in the county of Durham, Machinist, and Samuel Russell, of the same place, Machinist, for an improvement in the velocipede, to be called W & S. Russell's Patent Velocipede. Dated Ottawa, 24th March, 1869.

355. Hugh Brown, of the township of Ameliasburgh, in the county of Prince Edward, Yeoman, for attachment to the stand or table, on which grindstones are mounted, for holding implements to the stone while being ground. Dated Ottawa, 24th March, 1869.

356. Abraham Edwy Orway Esq., of the village of Point Abino, in the county Welland, gentleman, for improvements in plough coulters and attachments thereto. Dated Ottawa, 24th March, 1869.

357. Thomas Adam, of the city of Montreal in the district of Montreal, engineer, for improvements on side valves, pistons and glands, to be called improvements applicable to side valves, pistons and glands. Dated Ottawa, 16th March, 1869.

358. Matthew Thomas Wyatt, of the city of Quebec, machinist and mill-wright, for a floating vessel or mill with machinery for its propulsion and for sawing and manufacturing lumber, to be called the combined floating saw-mill and manufactory. Dated Ottawa, 24th March, 1869.

359. Henry Warner, of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, wine merchant, for improvements in peat or tart cutting machines, to be called Warner's peat and tart cutting machines. Dated Ottawa, 24th March, 1869.

360. Mary Bowman, of the city of Montreal, executrix of the late William Edward Bowman, for a composition of matter forming a medicinal compound called Mary Toward's Elixir of Wales Eyrup. Dated Ottawa, 18th March, 1869.

361. George Clark, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, mill-wright, for a machine for drying grain. Dated Ottawa, 20th March, 1869.

362. William Buck, of the township of Otanabee, in the county of Peterboro, yeoman, for a machine to be attached to ploughs for the removing of stubble weeds and other substances when accumulated by the coulters and strath, to be called Buck's plough cleaner. Dated Ottawa, 20th March, 1869.

363. John Irwin, of the village of Oshawa, in the county of Ontario, engine-over maker, for a machine for condensing the waste steam from engines for the re-supply of boilers and for heating and purifying water, otherwise obtained before admitting it into the boilers. Dated Ottawa, 20th March, 1869.

364. Clinton Love, of the town of Strathroy, in the county of Middlesex, brick-maker, for a machine for making bricks, to be called the common sense brick machine. Dated Ottawa, 20th March, 1869.

365. William Lowmyer, of Yorkville in the county of York, brick-maker, for an improved brick making machine. Dated Ottawa, 20th March, 1869.

366. John Heudie Field, of the township of Beach, in the county of Ontario, blacksmith, for a machine for shoeing horses, and for veterinary purposes, to be called Field's shoeing and veterinary stocks. Dated Ottawa, 20th March, 1869.

367. Marcus Leat, of the township of Hamilton, in the county of Northumberland, yeoman, for a composition of matter for covering roofs of buildings or any surface whatever and for other purposes. Dated Ottawa, 29th March, 1869.

368. William Henry Forrester, of the village of Canniton, in the county of Hastings, labourer, for a clothes and fruit dryer. Dated Ottawa, 29th March, 1869.

369. Richardson Mutholland, of the township of Elice, in the county of Terr. minor, for improvements in gates for admitting water from the pond or sluice for mill or other purposes, to be called the sliding gate for central discharge. Dated Ottawa, 29th March, 1869.

370. Willam Shonin, of the village of Ailsa Craig, in the county of Middlesex, cabinet maker, for a combined farmer's cheese press. Dated Ottawa, March 31st, 1869.

371. William Charles Erskine, of the village of Engenia, in the county of Grey, gentleman, for a railway ticket holder. Dated Ottawa, 30th March, 1869.

372. William Charles Chitty Erskine, of the village of Engenia, in the county of Grey, gentleman, for a machine for holding open the lid or cover of any kind of box or trunk, to be called Erskine's lid. Dated Ottawa, 30th March, 1869.

373. Joseph Treadle, of the village of Equeching, in the county of Halton, carpenter, for a churn called the cottage swing churn. Dated Ottawa, 30th March, 1869.

374. Henry Fitzwilliam Belew, of the city of Quebec, hardware merchant, for improvement on rail car brakes, to be called the Archimedian railway brake. Dated Ottawa, 30th March, 1869.

375. Dun-an McEachron, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, veterinary surgeon, for a veterinary bill for the more easy and efficient administering medicine to horses and other animals, to be called McEachron's veterinary bill. Dated Ottawa, 30th March, 1869.

3107 William Charles Chittre Erskine, of the village of Eugenia, in the county of Grey, gentleman, for an improvement on velocipedes to be called Parkie application of power to velocipeds. Dated Ottawa, 30th March, 1893

3108 David Gilbert Vandewater, of the township of South Fredericksburg in the county of Lennox and Addington yeoman for improvements on plough cutters, to be called Vandewater's joint stubble denoting plough cutter. Dated Ottawa, 29th March, 1893

3109 Charles Thorn of the township of Beach in the county of Ontario, blacksmith for an implement for preventing interfering in harness, to be called Thorn's interfering hoof pad. Dated Ottawa, 30th March 1893

3110 Robert Everett Stephens, of the town of Owen Sound in the county of Grey gentleman, for a reversible door lock. Dated Ottawa 30th March, 1893

3111 Addison Bowman of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, smith, for an improved boiler furnace. Dated Ottawa 30th March, 1893

3112 Andrew McPherson, of the village of Woodville in the township of Eldon in the county of Victoria a workman for a machine for rolling grain on rough or smooth land to be called the Ontario champion roller. Dated Ottawa, 31st March 1893

3113 Ferdinand Gross, in the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, surgical instrument maker, for a truss, to be called Gross hernia truss. Dated Ottawa, 2nd April, 1893

3114 Joseph Stevens of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, gentleman, for an improved Arctic ice cream freezer. Dated Ottawa, 3rd April, 1893

3115 John Brooks, of the village of Coaticook, in the county of Stanstead black-mith, for an art or process for making gasoline or benzine a non explosive oil. Dated Ottawa, 3rd April, 1893

3116 James Campbell, of the village of Clarkburg, in the county of Grey, yeoman, for a churn to be called Campbell's rotary dash swing churn. Dated Ottawa, 3rd April, 1893

3117 Charles Erastus Patrie, of the village of Oshawa, in the county of Ontario, gentleman, for an improved grain and seed drill. Dated Ottawa, 3rd April, 1893.

(To be continued)

COTTON.

THE New Orleans Commercial, in its yearly review of the trade of that city, states that the cotton crop of the year just closed was about 2,469,000 bales and believes that the incoming crop will show a considerable increase. In its editorial article it says:—

"From 1865 to the present year the production of this staple shows a steady increase, under circumstances that had caused not a few persons to believe that it was bound to experience a steady decline. Only one fact stands in the way of the development of this sterling branch of Southern agriculture even beyond the highest results obtained by it in the era that expired in 1860. This is deficiency of labor. Yet in the matter of labor there is notable improvement. The freedmen employed by our planters are more regular and reliable in their industrial relations and engagements. There is no better labor for the cultivation of cotton and sugar in the South. The trouble is to get enough of it; and there is small probability of its increase beyond its present volume."

These are very encouraging conclusions, and we are glad to believe that they are more than sustained by the facts. It is the testimony of many gentlemen of ability, and of all shades of political opinion, with whom we have recently conversed, that the labor of the South is now rapidly becoming far more settled, reliable and valuable than it has been hitherto, and that it is safe to count upon a steady and rapid increase of Southern products. There is a deficiency of labor, it is true, but that will be gradually remedied, if more thorough and harmonious organization of labor is effected, and if peace and order invite to the South ample immigration. Moreover, when the South begins to use its capital in the application of machines and labor-saving devices, which so greatly increase the productive power of labor at the North, that deficiency will be still more rapidly removed. We cannot too earnestly impress upon our friends of the South the necessity of adopting improved methods. They know best how much labor is lost, as compared with the systems of Northern States, by lack of these appliances. It is like the old spinning-wheel against the power-loom. Rude methods of applying labor involve low wages; and low wages deter immigration and restrict the supply of labor. The South wants immigration greatly, but it needs still more the general adoption of modern improvements and labor-saving, or rather labor-multiplying inventions. It may far better rely upon these for rapid development and growth than upon the distant prospect of Chinese labor, which, if it comes, will be of uncertain value.

Will the South, under the new system of labor equal its ante-war product of cotton? We think not. The new system naturally leads to a much larger growth of its own supplies of grain and food, and a diversion of much of its labor to that end. Also, the new system encourages manufactures, railroads, and diverts to these another share of labor. In a word, the South is now moving toward a natural and healthy diversification of industry, nor will any sensible man regret the change. It will depend less upon Western farmers and less upon Eastern factories, consequently, buying less from other sections and producing more of its needed supplies. It will save a large share of the money formerly paid for transportation each way. In fact, with smaller cotton crops, the South will get rich much faster than before the war. It is a noteworthy fact that the enormous increase of the cotton crop before the war did not result in a proportionate advantage to the South, nor does its diminished crops cause a proportionate decrease

of profit. In 1868, 1869 and 1870, the South produced 11,000,000 bales of cotton, which sold at an average of eleven cents. If we suppose the coming crop to be three million bales, 1893, 1894 and 1870 may yield eight million bales, and the average price will probably not fall below thirty cents—it has ranged from ten to thirteen pence in Liverpool for the past year and there is no prospect of any permanent fall in the price in that market. Now eight million bales at thirty cents are worth more to the South than twenty-one million bales at eleven cents, so that the Southern product is really more valuable than that of 1870, '69 and '68 would have been, had it been greater by ten million bales.

The London Times, according to telegrams, wants the Americans to make haste and grow five million bales of cotton, because they will make more money. We are not sure of that. They are making more money now than they could with seven million bales a year at anti-war prices. Besides they are using more of the cotton themselves, and buying less of their supplies elsewhere. It is a curious proof of the futility of a tariff to control trade, that while the Southern people, because of the total change in the system of labor are gaining in diversification of industry and are therefore importing less and producing more, the Northern people, though helped by the stimulus of a tariff, are every year buying more abroad, while our manufacturers are calling for more protection. Diversification of industry is the one thing needed, by South and by North alike, but it will be well for the Southern people to think twice before they conclude that our present tariff really tends to produce a healthy and permanent diversification, and they should not mistakenly ascribe to it a change which is the inevitable result of their complete political and industrial revolution. Free labor brings diversification of industry as its sure consequence. But in the light of statistics, it may well be questioned whether that healthy growth has been hastened or retarded by such methods as the present tariff. Let the South give the credit for its prosperity where it belongs—to the system of free labor.—St. Louis Democrat.

COTTON AND TOBACCO.

NEW Orleans Cotton and Tobacco Trade for year ended Sept 1, 1893:—

Statement of Cotton.

Table with columns: Bales, Balcs, Balca. Rows include Stock on hand 1st Sept 1893, Arrived since August 27, Arrived previously, Made from waste and damaged Cotton, Made up from waste, Total receipts 12 months, Exported since August 27, Exported previously, Total exports 12 months.

Statement of Tobacco.

Table with columns: Hhds, Hhds, Hhds. Rows include Stock on hand 1st Sept 1893, Arrived since August 27, Arrived previously, Total receipts 12 months, Exported since August 27, Exported previously, Total exports 12 months, Broken up for city consumption baling &c. since Sept. 1, 1893, Stock on hand and on ship-board.

LATEST ENGLISH COMMERCIAL NEWS.

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

London, August 28, 1893.

I T could not have been anticipated that, in a rich country like this and with so much money unemployed and unproductive, a revival of enterprise should be delayed for any great length of time, yet more than three years have elapsed since the failure of Overend's. Still, it should be remembered that the losses were even, and the liquidation of some companies is even yet incomplete. By many it was thought that a return of confidence would have taken place long since, both in commercial affairs and in new works. Many circumstances have, however, contributed to check the return of confidence, without which an improvement in trade or the successful formation of new companies could not be expected. Credit has, however, very slowly returned, while protracted liquidations and an unsatisfactory condition

of the cotton trade have induced commercial men and the public in general to operate with extra caution. I am by no means prepared to state that thorough confidence has yet been regained. The disastrous failures, caused in a great measure by mismanagement of public companies, and the schemes which have been perpetrated, are too fresh in the minds of the public to induce them to subscribe their money freely to the formation and working of new undertakings. The public are evidently very shy, and still prefer to invest their money in stock, on which there is no further liability, than in shares, the holding of which has, in many instances, caused them much anxiety and trouble. Consols, therefore, and Indian and Colonial Government securities, are purchased largely by those who are content with 6 per cent and under, while those who desire a larger amount of interest, and who are disposed to run more risk to secure it, turn their attention to continental government securities. Turkey, Italy and Spain are paying 9 and 10 per cent for money, or rather, at the prices at which the securities of the governments of these countries are now quoted, that amount of interest is secured. A further large supply of money is invested in U.S. bonds as well after week passes by, and the value of these securities continues to improve. They might, however, have been at a higher point, had it not been for the alleged agitation in the United States in favor of taxing the coupons held abroad. It is believed, on this side that these reports, which it is strange to say, are only received by the French Atlantic Telegraph, are circulated with the object of assisting the speculations of the "bear," for while it is so very important for the American Government to keep up its credit in Europe, it cannot be thought likely that it would adopt a policy which would help to make 5-20's and 10-40's a less popular security when America shall have returned to specie payments, and when the position of commercial affairs shall be such that the balance of trade in favor of Europe is reduced to an important amount, and when therefore, it will not be necessary to pay for goods in bonds, but in cotton, breadstuffs and tobacco, then there will be ample time to agitate for the taxation of the coupons held abroad. Until then Europe does not think that the American Government will entertain the question.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 1.

IT is most difficult to get at the truth this year respecting the yield of our wheat crop, but so far as we can find out, it will be below an average in quantity and it will also be deficient in quality and in yield of flour. The average yield, per acre for England is 29 bushels, that of last year averaged 53 bush, and this year will not be 27 bushels, many say not over 25. Taking it at 27 bushels would give a crop of 12,497,500 qrs, from this deduct one million quarters required for seed, and at 54 bushels per head per annum, twenty-one one-third million quarters would be required, this would leave about nine million three hundred and fifty thousand qrs to be imported from other countries. The country corn markets were all lower the last week, from the hot weather and good receipts of new English wheat by 2s. to 3s. per qr. The London corn market was dull, but not lower than on Friday last, as the receipts of new English wheat was small white quoted 1s to 2s per qr lower on the week. No change in flour, barley, beans or peas; oats 6d per qr lower. At our corn market, on Friday, there was a very small attendance of country buyers, and where sales were forced were at 2d to 3d per cental reduction, and no selling. Flour at any price. Indian corn 6d per qr lower. New oats lower. Peas firm. At our corn market yesterday, there was about the usual attendance of country millers and dealers, who all bought freely of wheat at an advance of 1d to 2d per cental, but since the market closed a further advance equal to 2d or 3d per cental has been paid and in one or two cases 4d over the low sales of Friday last. Flour held more firmly and at full rates, but not dearer. India corn firm, and so were oats, barley and peas.

Deliveries of British wheat for week ending 30th inst:—55,120 qrs, against 35,955 qrs in 1892, and 25,944 qrs in 1891.

Imports into this port for week ending 30th August: Wheat, 35,120 qrs; oats 2,649 qr, prase, none, Indian corn, 10,172 qrs; oatmeal, 1,018 loads; flour, 5,094 sacks, 30,651 brls.

Exports in the same time were:—Wheat, 4,124 qrs, oats 297 qrs; peas, 2 qrs; Indian corn, 1,170 qrs, oatmeal, 25 loads; flour, 1,751 cks, 409 brls.

Provisions.—Butter dearer. Lard quiet. Bacon and shoulders 1s dearer. Cleece steady.

Ashes are quieter; sales one hundred and fifty brls for the week.

Copper Ore rather better, but quiet at 13s. to 13s. 6d. per unit.

KENNETH DOWIE & CO.

Crude oil is steadily advancing, and as much as \$2 per barrel has been offered for large lots; small lots are selling very readily at \$1.50 per barrel, outside the association. The association have not advanced the price of crude, still keeping it at \$1.25, but have none for sale at that or any other figure, as it will keep them busy to fill the balance of their contracts before the year expires, and as the association covers all the large wells in the place there will be no sales of oil in large quantities until all the contracts made by it are filled, which I expect will be sometime about the 1st of December.—Petroleum Correspondence Wyoming Newsletter.

HALIFAX MARKET REPORT.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 8.

Business has not been active the past week, and the imports and exports are both light. Among the imports, in addition to those given under the different headings below, are 1,727 tons coal, 169 M laths, and 76 M shingles. Exports—73,534 feet lumber; 64 M shingles; 2 M hoops; 4,320 deals; 453 deal ends; 1,672 sleepers; 2 M laths, and 3/4 cords lath-wood; 270 tons plaster; 2 chests, and 1 half-chest tea; and 37 boxes tobacco.

BRANDETT'S.—Flour, owing to reports of an advance in wheat in Europe, is firmer, at slightly higher prices. The demand, however, continues unaltered. Cornmeal, Rye flour and oatmeal quiet and unchanged. Receipts—24,145 lbs flour. Exports—103 bbls R-out, and 49 bbls cornmeal.

FISH.—Cod continues in fair request and without change. Haddock in good demand at a slight advance. Herring and Pollack quiet and unchanged. Salmon dull and nominal at 11 for No. 1, and 11 1/2 for No. 2. Before the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty this fish sold at prices ranging from 14 to 21 for No. 1, and was always eagerly bought up. Mackerel scarce and in good demand at quotations. Herring and Alewives quiet and unchanged. Receipts—6,693 qts codfish; 280 bbls salmon; 17 do, 13 hf do trout; 212 mackerel; 76 barrels alewives; 70 qts haddock; 3 barrels and 24 kits tongues and eounds, and 372 bbls herring.

	EXPORTS,				
	Tons	Drms	Bxs	Hf-Bbls	Rel
Codfish	884	1633	303	222	57
Haddock	75	629			
Salmon					
Smoked Herring			258		

	Bbls.		Hf-Bbls.	
Herring	1200	2		
Alewives	327	6		
Salmon	293			
Mackerel	391	13		

OILS.—Cod and whale in better request, and firm at an advance on previous rates. Kerosene and other oils unchanged. Receipts—57 casks cod, and 326 do kerosene oil. Exports—21 casks seal, 6 do white, and 31 do cod oil.

PRODUCE.—Oats scarcer and in demand at 00c. per bushel. Potatoes retailing at 60 cents. Butter more active and firmer. Lard unchanged. Receipts—958 bags oats, and 55 pks lard. Exports—50 bgs oats, and 61 pks butter.

PROVISIONS.—Pork scarce and firm at quotations. Beef quiet and unchanged. Exports—26 bbls pork, and 3 bbls beef. No receipts.

SALT.—In good request and firmer. There is little Liverpool float, and prices from ship ranged from \$1 70 to \$1 80. From store the rate is \$1 60. Exports (exclusive of fishermen) 410 hds. No receipts. Receipts to date and same date last year:—

	Tons	Hhds	Bush	Bags	Bbls.
Ex Seixas	0	659	0	0	0
Sentinel	0	0	2716	0	0
Prev reptd.	12370	5962	46595	8856	1004
1869	12370	6522	49316	8856	1004
1868	9479	2909	49723	12144	

WEST INDIA GOODS.—Molasses in fair demand and firm at quotations. Sugar and Rum unchanged. Exports—70 puns, 8 trcs and 8 bbls molasses; 16 hds, and 1 barrel sugar; and 20 puns rum. No receipts. Receipts to date:—

	Molasses			
	Puns	Trcs	Bbls.	
1869	10253	1111	1600	
1868	11596	1253	962	
	Sugar.			
	Hhds.	Trcs.	Bbls	Bxs
1869	5226	529	2351	573
1868	9844	1630	3020	310

ST. JOHN, N.Y., MARKET REPORT.

St. John, N.B., Sept. 7, 1869.

READSTUFFS.—Owing to an advance in prices both in Europe and in Canada, our flour market has recovered the decline noticed last week, and we now quote prices from 10c. to 15c. better. Superfine \$5.85 to \$5.90; choice brands \$6.00 to \$6.15. The demand continues small, but with light receipts there is no accumulation of stock. The reports of this season's crop of wheat in Canada and the United States continues good.

CORNMEAL unchanged.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The market exhibits a little more activity, but prices remain unchanged. We repeat our quotations of last week.

COAL.—The "Alice M." and the "Lizzie Troop," with about 700 tons of Sydney, and the "Aldis," with 400 tons Scotch, are the only arrivals we quote. We do not alter quotations.

FREIGHTS.—The freight market still remains very quiet, scarcely anything doing in deal charters and quotations are nominal. There is very little demand for tonnage and but little offering. We hear of the following:—"Genl." 430, New River to Liverpool, 63s 3d; "Brothers-Fride," 413, King-ton (Richibucto) to Liverpool, 75s 9d.

WEST INDIA FREIGHTS.—We hear of only one charter to the West Indies—"Maggie Leuisa," 171, coals from Cape Breton to St. Jago do Cuba, at \$2 25 per ton.

COASTWISE.—Coastwise freights quiet, and rates are much the same.—News.

HOW PAPER AND CLOTH MAY BE RENDERED WATER-PROOF.—Mr. N. C. Scrimmy, of Fimico, England, has recently invented a mode of rendering paper, and other like materials, water-proof, which is thus described. He melts, in ten pints of hot water, thirty ounces of glue, gelatine, or size, and three ounces of gum arabic. In another thirty pints of hot water he melts twenty ounces of soap and four ounces of alum, afterwards mixing together the whole liquid in one pot. This is composition No. 1. In another pot he heats half a gallon of benzole and one gallon of paraffine oil, and melts in it twenty-four ounces of resin. To these materials resin, oil and copal, or mastic varnish, may in some cases be added, and the lots it boil until it attains a moderate degree of consistency. This is composition No. 2. He first dips the article to be water proofed into the composition No. 1, in a heated state, and afterwards dries it, then he applies the second composition, in a cold state, with a brush, or in other convenient manner. This recipe is very easily tested, and it is should prove reliable it will prove of great value for many purposes. Applied to the wall paper in damp houses, it could hardly fail to be of service, if it fulfils the inventor's description.

Mr. Bright's reply, recently, to the member for Coventry a motion for an inquiry into the French treaty contained an interesting statement as to the silk trade during the last few years. The cause of the complaint of our silk manufacturers resembles very closely that of the cotton and woollen manufacturers of France, subject to English competition. All the trades have suffered by the loss of the American market, and the weaker manufacturer in each case suffers not only from the principal loss, but from the inundation of goods from the stronger manufacturing country in search of a market. In regard to silk, this is shown by the fact that the French have sent here 25,000,000 more per annum of silk manufacturers since the conclusion of the treaty than before; but they have sent 25,000,000 less to America, while their total export has not increased—the total between 1854 and 1869 being 219,625,000, and between 1851 and 1858, 44,255,000. These facts sufficiently prove a great disturbance of the silk trade, as well as of the principal competing trades of the world, in consequence of the American war; and the silk protectionists in this country have as little cause to complain of the treaty as the cotton and woollen protectionists in France.—*London Economist.*

STATEMENT OF BANKS

Acting under Charter, for the Month ending August 31st, 1869, according to the returns furnished by them to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

NAME OF BANK.	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES					TOTAL LIABILITIES.
	Capital paid up by A.S.	Capital lent up.	Provincial Notes in Circulation	Bankers' Balances	Cash, Deposits and Loans	Cash, Deposits and Loans	Cash, Deposits and Loans	
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.								
Bank of Montreal	6,000,000	6,000,000	249,619	171,944	6,978,863	9,276,716	16,847,175	
Quebec Bank	3,000,000	1,478,500	664,991	41,029	650,214	1,172,838	2,413,377	
City Bank	1,000,000	1,200,000	379,991	4,664	650,437	888,694	1,813,152	
Bank of N. America	1,500,000	1,500,000	72,948	3,273	361,798	211,000	628,741	
Banque du Peuple	1,000,000	1,000,000	172,374	41,114	139,479	111,566	464,533	
Niagara District Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	104,269	64,337	231,645	492,909	828,211	
Molson's Bank	2,000,000	2,000,000	691,456	73,729	3,008,819	1,067,816	2,553,922	
Bank of Toronto	2,000,000	2,000,000	81,146	71,877	83,514	1,064,405	2,068,264	
Ontario Bank	2,000,000	2,000,000	49,600	131,549	348,655	211,624	680,828	
Eastern Townships Bank	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,909	2,909	306,571	650,553	1,060,977	
Banque Nationale	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,186,543	35,115	1,101,125	2,207,077	4,274,902	
Banque Jacques Cartier	1,000,000	1,000,000	34,244	49	54,984	119,147	321,841	
Merchants Bank	8,000,000	3,514,810	1,084,666	68,129	627,511	1,171,360	3,209,511	
Royal Canadian Bank	2,000,000	1,186,543						
Union Bank of L. Canada	1,000,000	34,244						
Mechanics Bank	1,000,000	34,244						
Bank of Commerce	2,000,000	1,186,543						
NOVA SCOTIA.								
Bank of Yarmouth	250,000	129,600	159,702		20,136	5,275	184,171	
Merchants Bank								
People's Bank								
Union Bank								
Bank of Nova Scotia								
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
Bank of New Brunswick	600,000	600,000	633,573	70,317	682,595	948,590	2,355,566	
Commercial Bank								
St. Stephens Bank	200,000	160,000	67,892	5,773	34,301	64,254	236,512	
People's Bank								
Total Liabilities								

ASSETS

NAME OF BANK.	Coin, Bullion, and Provincial Notes	Landed or other property of the Bank.	Government Securities.	Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted.	Other debts due to the Bank not included under the foregoing heads.	TOTAL ASSETS.
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.								
Bank of Montreal	5,383,289	2,000,000	94,469	468,156	4,216,327	14,339,067	263,561	25,042,277
Quebec Bank	245,014	89,168	149,433	159,942	3,675	2,855,201	299,372	4,567,735
City Bank	379,991	43,837	1,873	81,616	82,119	2,474,508	52,346	3,314,429
Bank of N. America	210,018	55,717	169,364	37,789	1,088,373	31,234	2,459,679	3,149,292
Banque du Peuple	37,744	12,879	46,729	11,669	59,219	94,096	46,153	2,071,650
Niagara District Bank	219,899	86,327	109,243	61,958	1,251,322	238,574	2,527,576	3,406,966
Molson's Bank	2,000,000	49,386	147,153	54,103	128,255	2,577,900	40,327	3,406,966
Bank of Toronto	2,593,977	151,632	268,989	38,114	72,368	2,837,725	128,168	7,252,121
Ontario Bank	57,194	16,500	67,693	34,114	19,500	143,464	10,500	2,029,732
Eastern Townships Bank	155,150	23,518	109,500	19,731	41,691	1,443,464	10,500	2,029,732
Banque Nationale	3,044	19,225	19,225	33,42	55,263	1,807,277	2,181,500	4,274,902
Banque Jacques Cartier	1,631,112	363,656	363,656	269,108	490,523	2,569,419	427,118	6,844,479
Merchants Bank	43,891	35,878	128,911	38,955	43,142	1,292,681	24,774	1,684,771
Royal Canadian Bank								
Union Bank of L. Canada								
Mechanics Bank								
Bank of Commerce								
NOVA SCOTIA.								
Bank of Yarmouth	28,757	7,301		1,614	23,985	202,300	72,830	331,131
Merchants Bank								
People's Bank								
Union Bank								
Bank of Nova Scotia								
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
Bank of New Brunswick	482,712	13,731		3,713	249,703	2,791,603	105,226	3,517,061
Commercial Bank								
St. Stephens Bank	12,533	4,594		32,742		37,383	82,194	63,023
People's Bank								
Total Assets								

AUDIT OFFICE, OTTAWA,

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

IRELAND'S LINE FOR THE SEASON OF 1869.

The Line for LAKE ERIE and HURON, is composed of Propellers
CITY OF LONDON and GEORGIANA, which will run regularly on the route.

The Line for LAKE ONTARIO is composed of five first class Propellers, between
MONTREAL, TORONTO, HAMILTON and ST. CATHERINES.
H. W. IRELAND, & Co. Agents.

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,
Importers of
HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, CANADA PLATES, GLASS, &c., &c.
419 & 421 St. Paul Street.
Jard Entrance—St. Francois Xavier Street.

MCINTYRE, DENCOON & FRENCH,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

FALL STOCK will be complete on 1st SEPTEMBER
177 PAUL STREET.
Montreal. 1-ly

C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
WINES, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS,
8 St. Hel Street. 31-ly

THE CANADA BRICK MACHINE.
Patented 1868.

MEDAL and Diploma awarded at the Provincial Exhibition, Montreal, 1868.

THIS Machine will mould 15,000 Bricks PER DAY, with the attendance of one man to put in the Clay, one man or smart boy to attend to the Moulds, three strong boys to wheel off the Bricks and hack them up, and a small boy to sand the pallets.

To make SLOP BRICKS, less attendance than the above will be required.

By an alteration in the relative speed of the pinions and crown wheel, it will mould

30,000 BRICKS PER DAY.

The Clay can be moulded stiffer than by ordinary Machines, and the great pressure applied gives more solidity and strength to the Bricks. They also retain their shape, and dry much quicker.

This Machine is inexpensive and simple, and is adapted for either steam or horse power.

If a stone or other obstruction prevents the Moulds from moving forward, the Machine will not get out of order, but regulates itself.

Provision is made for giving the pressure required for soft or for stiff Clay.

The corners are always well filled, and the Bricks turned out will all be fit for front work.

It is undoubtedly the most perfect and suitable Machine for making Bricks yet introduced into use.

NINE of these Machines worked by steam, and TWO by horse power can be seen in actual operation at the Steam Brick Manufacturing Establishment of the undersigned, head of Fullum Street, Montreal.

The CANADA AUTOMATIC BRICK MAKING MACHINE is manufactured and for sale (with the right of using it) by the Patentees

THE PATENT RIGHT

For towns, counties, or districts, will be sold on application to

BULMER & SHEPPARD,
Patentees.

Office 212 PARTRUISAIS STREET.
MONTREAL. 3m-33

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

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

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

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

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

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COR. COMMISSIONER & PORT STREETS,
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Consignments of the several descriptions of Leather carefully realized to best possible advantage, and returns made with promptness and regularity. Commissions charged are the lowest adopted by any of the responsible houses of the trade.

THE ETNA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.

RELIABLE, PROMPT, ECONOMICAL.

Incorporated 1820.—Commenced business in Montreal in 1850.

Accumulated Funds, over	\$10,000,000
Policies issued in 1857	15,211
Amount insured in 1857	44,733,722
Receipts for 1857	5,123,817
Surplus Fund (over all liabilities)	1,834,763
Deposited with Canadian Government	100,000
Daily income in 1858, nearly	20,000

The best facilities for the Insurance of Healthy Lives.

Head Office for the Dominion—20 Great St. James Street, Montreal, with Agencies in every city and town.

S. PEDLAR & CO., Managers.

Montreal, 16th August, 1858. 2-ly

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

References:

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

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IRON & HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
St. Francois Xavier Street,
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Winsor Powder Mills.
La Tortu Rope-Walk.
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Sherbrooke Safety Fuse, 1-ly

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

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

DOMINION METAL WORKS,
(ESTABLISHED 1825).

CHARLES GARTH & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers of
PLUMBERS, ENGINEERS & STEAMFITTERS,
BRASS, COPPER & IRON WORK,
GAS FITTINGS, &c., &c.,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK FOR

SUGAR REFINERIES, DISTILLERIES,
BREWERIES, GAS, WATER WORKS, &c., &c.,
Warming of PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS,
CONSERVATORIES, VINEYARDS, &c., &c.,
By Hot-Water, Steam, or Warm Air.

Office and Manufactory: Nos. 536 to 542 Craig Street,
MONTREAL. 1y-17

EAGLE FOUNDRY, MONTREAL,
GEORGE BRUSH, Proprietor.

Builder of Marine and Stationary
STEAM ENGINES,
STEAM BOILERS of all descriptions

MILL and MINING MACHINERY,
All kinds of CASTINGS in BRASS and IRON
LIGHT and HEAVY FORGINGS, &c.
PATTERNS and DRAWINGS FURNISHED.
23-ly

LARIVIERE & CIE.,
IMPORTERS OF SHELF AND
HEAVY HARDWARE, PAINTS, &c.,

Agents for the Longueuil Stove Works, the Montreal Bolt and Latch Factory, and Lariviere & Ricard Patent Churns.

Good terms to the trade.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE.

23 and 25, ST. PAUL STREET,

and

12 & 14 St. Amable Street.

MONTREAL

MONEY MARKET.

THERE is as yet no increased demand for money sufficient to absorb the funds which have accumulated in the banks, and ease is still the prevailing characteristic of the money market.

Sterling Exchange is slightly firmer, with transactions at 108 1/2 to 108 3/4 for Bank Drafts on London at 60 days. There has also been a slight improvement in the New York market, prime bills being quoted at 108 1/2.

Sight Exchange on New York, payable in gold is still wanted, and 1/2 per cent. premium has generally been paid.

Gold in New York has been less variable, the tendency being on the whole upward, closing at 136 1/2. Greenbacks are dealt in at 73 1/2 to 73 3/4. Bank Drafts on New York are quoted at 25 1/2 to 26 per cent. discount.

Silver has become more abundant and has depreciated about 1/2 per cent., buyers now at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4.

The following are the latest quotations of Sterling Exchange, &c:—

Bank on London, 60 days sight	108 1/2 to 108 3/4
Private, " 60 days sight	107 1/2 to 108
Bank in New York, 60 days sight	108 1/2
Gold Drafts on New York	par to 1/2 prem.
Gold in New York	136 1/2
Silver, large	2 1/2 to 2 3/4

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Greenhields, R., Son & Co. | Ostry & Co.
Leila, Kay & Co. | Pimbley, Warlock & Co.
McIntyre, Duncan & French. | Roy, Jas., & Co.
MacKenzie, J. G. & Co. | Robertson, Stephen, & Co.
Sutherland, Forre & Co. | Sailing, McCall & Co.
Thomson & Co.

BUSINESS has been fairly active during the past week, and a considerable amount of goods have been placed. The demand for Cottons and seasonable Prints has been brisk, and stocks are being rapidly reduced, so that, though imports were believed to be fully up to what would be wanted by the country, if not in excess, there now appears to be little danger of any but a small surplus having to be carried over to next season. Woolen goods have had a moderate demand for both imported and Canadian, and are in ample supply.

In other lines, the business has been fair, stocks being generally well assorted.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Baldwin, C. H., & Co. | Mitchell, James.
Chapman, Fraser & Tyler. | Robertson, David.
Childs, George, & Co. | Tiffin, Bro.
Hudson, R. & Co. | Thompson, Murray & Co.
Kinsan & Kiploch. | Torrance, David, & Co.
Mathewson, J. A.

THERE has been a fair business done in general groceries during the past week, with no special changes to note. Prices are firm, and almost entirely unchanged, with the exception of some grades of Refined Sugars which have been advanced 1c., and Syrups 2c. per gallon.

Sale of Groceries for account of Messrs. Thompson, Murray & Co. Sept 9. J. G. Shipway & Son, Auctioneers:—

5 cts salt, in jars, 54 2d. 5 cts Elliott's pickles 5s 2d; 5 cts button blue 5c; 50 cts Martin's ball blue 12c; 25 cts bath bricks, per doz 24c; 25 cts bi carb soda \$3 10; 85 cts M B raisins \$1 65; 25 cts Fresh candles, 6s, 25c; 15 bags Ransoon rice \$3 15; 50 cts \$2 20; 50 demijohns vinegar, 5 gals, \$1 70; 60 2s, 3 gals, \$1 10; 100 do \$1 05; 45 bxs Glasgow T D pipes 3c; 25 jars Cooney's mustard 18c; 253 do 15c; 4 bxs ground coffee 18c; 50 do ground pepper 6c; 8 barrels prunes 2c; 20 boxes Liverpool soap 8 1/2c; 5 half-chests Japan tea 4s; 10 do 4c; 15 do 4c; 75 do 4c; 25 do 4c; 17 half-chests Young Hyson, quick, 42c; 15 do 4 1/2c; 10 do 4c; 25 cts Whiting 6c; 10 qr cks Anchor's sherry 6c; 5 qr cks Vaillet's do 6c; 40 do Anchor's do 5c; 5 do Crown port 6c; 25 do do 5c; 10 cts Moutreau & Co's brandy 56 1/2; 10 do 56 1/2; 5 do Moutreau & Co's brandy 56; 20 do do, in Saks, 57 1/2; 14 do Vieux Cognac 53 1/2; 6 do Beckerli's & Co's brandy 57 1/2; 15 do 57 1/2; 50 do 57; 45 cases Beckerli's, 1843, 53; 2 lbsd Jules Robin brandy, 52 1/2; 1 do DeRuyper's in \$1 42; 15 red cases gin, in white Saks, 57 1/2; 4 qr cks Mountman's gin 51 1/2; 5 cts Bullock, Lase & Co's Scotch whiskey \$1 25; 5 do Jamieson's Irish do 55 1/2; 50 cases Guinness's porter, qts, \$2 10; 10 do, pts \$1 40; 15 do Devonshire cider, qts, \$3 65; 5 do Ferrier's green seal champagne, qts, \$3 24; 10 do 78; 2 do, pts, \$3 25; 18 do \$2 12; 5 do Sillery Moisson's do, qts, 57 1/2; 5 do, pts, \$3 25.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Allin & Kirkpatrick. | Seymour, M. H.
N. B. Whitarr.

As the strike among the workmen still continues, there is very little doing in the leather market.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Crathern & Coverhill. | Larriviere & Co.
Evans, John Henry. | Moffat, Watson & Co.
Foster & Co. | Mulholland & Baker.
Hall, Kay & Co. | Robertson, Jas.

BUSINESS has been done to a moderate extent during the past week. The number of buyers who have arrived in the city is not large as yet, but orders from travellers are coming in, in a satisfactory manner.

PIO IRON—Has had fair enquiry with transactions to the amount of probably a thousand tons at unchanged rates.

BAR IRON—Has been in demand selling steadily at current quotations, large offers at a slight reduction, having been refused.

HOOP AND BAND IRON—Are in only moderate request, and in round lots could only be sold at some reduction from quoted prices.

TIN PLATES—Have been in steady request, but prices remain as before noted.

CUT NAILS—Are without noticeable activity.

MONTEAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Kirkpatrick. | Mitchell, Robt.
Dawes Brothers & Co.

LOUR.—Receipts have been liberal, and, in the absence of shipping demand, prices have steadily receded, sales being chiefly confined to single hundreds for local use. Strong Supers, from scarcity, have maintained their former value, but ordinary have declined, closing at \$1.95 to \$5. Latest sales of Welland Canal have also been at \$4.95 to \$5, and of Western State Supers at \$4.90. Extras, from scarcity, maintained a relatively high value, broken lots changing hands at \$5.55 to \$5.70. Fancyes in sympathy with Supers, declined, closing quiet, with drooping tendency, at \$5.25 to \$5.50. Little business to note in No. 2 or lower grades. No. 2 latterly sold at \$1.65 to \$1.70. Fine at about \$4.40. Middlings and Pollards are nominal at former rates. Bags, though in fair demand, have declined in corresponding proportion to Supers. Secondary qualities have sold at \$2.25, but choice would still command \$2.45. No change to note in Oatmeal, demand confined to city retail.

GRAIN.—Wheat—U. C. Spring is scarce, and if on the spot, would command ready sale at \$1.15 to \$1.16; but buyers anticipating lower prices once supplies begin to improve, cannot be induced to operate for forward delivery. Sundry parcels of Red Winter pressed at \$1.15, without engaging attention. A recent sale reported of a car-load lot on private terms, supposed to be \$1.12. No recent transactions in Western; rates purely nominal. Oats, from scarcity, have continued to sell in broken lots at \$1, but views of buyers are not over about 85c to 90c, and it is supposed, as supplies improve, rates will recede to these figures. Little done in coarse grains. Small sales of Barley at about 70c to 75c. Oats sell by retail at 40c to 42c, according to quality, but rates are only maintained by scarcity of old.

PROVISIONS.—Pork generally unchanged. Former extreme rates maintained by scarcity. Nothing doing in Cut Meats worth noting. Lard continues to sell in a retail way at former rates. Butter has met an active demand, and all desirable parcels have been taken at from 15c. to 18c., with 18c. paid for strictly choice, and occasional sales reported as high as 20c for Eastern Townships. These prices, however, being considered speculative, some buyers have withdrawn, and should supplies improve, a reaction may be looked for. Cheese continues active at 11c to 12c, according to quality.

ASKES.—Pots have suffered some decline, closing quiet at \$5.60 to \$5.65; occasional sales made at \$5.55. Pearls are in fair demand at \$5.65 to \$5.67.

The industrial production of Saxony in 1863 was larger and healthier than that of 1857. There were symptoms of recovery in every branch of business, and it may be expected that we have seen the worst of the depression of past years. A middling harvest, followed by a decline in the price of breadstuffs, increased the consuming power of the population. Redundant stocks were reduced so as to give a new impulse to languishing manufacturers. To replace the market of the United States, which has become contracted for German manufacturers by high duties on cottons and woollens, new markets were opened up in Asia, and money was freely subscribed to facilitate intercourse by railway with European countries and the Levant.

STOCK MARKET.

	Closing prices.	Local Weeks Prices.
BANKS.		
Bank of Montreal	163 1/2	163 1/2
Bank of N. A.	163 1/2	163 1/2
City Bank	107 1/2	107 1/2
Bank of People	107 1/2	107 1/2
Beloeux Bank	107 1/2	107 1/2
Bank of Toronto	107 1/2	107 1/2
Quebec Bank	107 1/2	107 1/2
Bank Nationale	107 1/2	107 1/2
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WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 16, 1899.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for CROCKERY, FISH, MEATS, and various foodstuffs.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for TOBACCOS, HARDWARE, SOAP AND CANDLES, and various household items.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for GLASS, BOOTS, SHOES, and various types of shoes and footwear.

MARKET PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Includes sections for GRAIN, FOWLS AND GAME, MEATS, DAIRY PRODUCE, VEGETABLES, SUGAR AND HONEY, and HAVANA PRICES CURRENT.

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OF THE

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

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

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Satisfactory references given on application.


All communications should be addressed


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MONTREAL,

AND

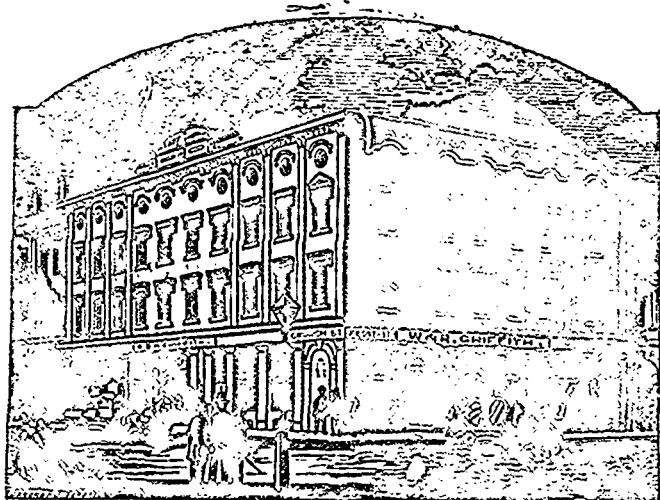
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| Tweeds | Flannels, |
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BRANTFORD ENGINE
 OF ALL SIZES
 UPRIGHT, PORTABLE, STEAM, SAW
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Are prepared to receive Consignments of Flour, Pork, and Canadian Produce, realizing the highest market rates for such, and prompt returns made. Drafts authorized.

No. 8 North Wharf,

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PICTOU, N. S.

JOSEPH F. ELLIS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent Royal Insurance Company,

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

Good references given if required. 30-1y

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

JOHN BOLTON,
SHIP BUILDER AND MERCHANT.

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

OTTAWA.

HENRY GRIST,

OTTAWA, Canada,

PATENT SOLICITOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN

Drawings, Specifications, and other document necessary to secure PATENTS OF INVENTIONS, prepared on receipt of the model of invention. Cop rights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs procured. Established 1859. 43-3m

HALIFAX, N. S.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GEORGE J. PAYNE,
Commercial Wharf, Upper Water Street.

References: Messrs. MACLEAN, CAMPBELL & Co.

FRED. ROWLAND,

GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
 CHANT. Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Split Peas, Pot Barley, Barrel Pork, Sugar-cured Hams, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Butter. London, Ont. 43 1y

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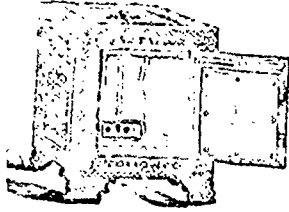
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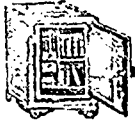
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