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THE TRADE REVIEW.

Vol. I.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1865.

No. 29.

ANGUS & LOGAN,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 206 St. Paul st.

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

MUNDELOH & STEENCKEN,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS, 236 St. Paul st., corner
of Custom House square, Montreal.

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

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

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

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

At the beginning of another season we take the liberty of respectfully reminding our customers and the trade generally, that we have for many years given special attention to the Butter Trade of Canada, no inconsiderable portion of which has passed through our hands, and consequently that we have an established connection for the sale of Butter to the best advantage, that we have extensive cellars, remarkably suitable for the storage and sale of Butter, and that our charges are as low as those of any house of standing. Consignments are respectfully invited, and will receive our best attention.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Flour, Superfine, } of well known brands.
Flour, EXTRA, }
Flour, Superior Extra. }
THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,
15 St. Nicholas Street
Agent for Hamilton Powder Company

LINTON & COOPER,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLE
SALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES,
306, 308 & 310 St. Paul st., Montreal.

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

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

Offer for sale the balance of TEAS, ex "Lettice Catherine, from Shanghai, consisting of:
Imperial Gunpowder. Japan, Colored
Old Hyson. and Uncolored.
Young Hyson. Oolongs.
Hyson Twankay. Souclong.
Twankay.

Also several Invoices FRESH TEAS, just received per Steamer via Portland, together with a full assortment of other STAPLE and GENERAL GROCERIES. The cargo of the Brig "John J. Fraser" consisting of:
228 Hhds } Choice Grocery Sugar
62 Boxes }
Montreal, 4th April, 1865.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IMPORTERS OF
Charcoal Tinplates, Sheet Copper and Brass,
Coke Tinplates, Ingot Copper and Tin,
Canada Plates, Composition Tubes,
Galvanized Iron, Malleable Iron Tubes,
Sheet Zinc, Copper and B. Tubes,
and every description of Furnishings suitable for
Iron-mills, Plumbers, Brass-founders, and Coppersmiths.

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,
OIL, LEAD & COLOR MERCHANTS,
Importers of Window Glass, &c.,
118, 120 and 122 McGill st., Montreal.

I. L. BANGS & CO.,
(Successors to T. L. Steele & Co.)
MANUFACTURERS OF FELT,
COMPOSITION, AND GRAVEL ROOFING,
ENGLISH FELT ROOFING, &c.,
Keep constantly on hand FELT COMPOSITION, &c.
Parties building, in any part of Canada, can be sup
plied with the requisite materials, also a Competent
Workman to apply the same. Office, No. 5 Place d'Armes Hill, opposite City Bank,
MONTREAL.

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

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN.

IRON, STEEL, AND HARDWARE
MERCHANTS, ST. PAUL STREET.
Opposite the Custom House Sq.
Montreal

ST. LOUIS HOTEL, ST. LOUIS
STREET

This well-known HOUSE, which, during the past winter, has been not only enlarged by an addition of a new wing four stories in height, and which, otherwise, has been much improved by the completion of a commodious, easily accessible, airy, and well-lighted DINING ROOM; by the introduction of all the modern improvements known in similar first-class establishments—Baths, Billiard Rooms, Steam Laundry, &c., and by the complete re-furnishing of the whole building—Public Drawing Rooms, Private Parlours, Bedrooms, Reading Rooms, &c., was re-opened for accommodation of the travelling public on THURSDAY, 6th JUNE, 1865.

The undersigned proprietors have spared neither pains nor expense to make their Hotel in St. Louis Street fully equal to any establishment of the kind in British North America, with a view to obtain a continuance of that support and encouragement which has been so long extended to them in Quebec, and which it has been their care to merit.

WILLIAM RUSSELL & SON.

Quebec, July 7, 1865.

CRATHERN & CAVERHILL,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE.
IRON, STEEL, TIN PLATES, &c., WINDOW
GLASS, PAINTS & OILS, 197 St. Paul st., Montreal.
Agents, Victoria Rope Walk, Vieille Montagne Zinc
Company.

A. A. BARBER & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE,
Nos. 23 and 25 St. Sacramento st.

EVANS & EVANS,

WHOLESALE HARDWARE
MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

HARE'S CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS.

AGENTS FOR

CURTISS & HARVEY'S POWDER.
263 St. Paul street, Montreal.

CHOICE PORTO RICO, BARBADOS, AND
CUBA SUGARS.

THE Subscribers are now landing, and
have in Store:

463 hhds } Choice Muscovado Sugar
112 bbls. }
230 puns } Cierfuegos SYRIE
20 " } Cuba Rum, strong, proof, and fine flavour.
16 hhds United Vineyard Proprietors' Brandy,
pale and dark.
Bags Pimento, Jamaica Liqueurice, &c. &c.

MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.,
No. 5 St. Helen street.

28th July, 1865.

HENRY J. GEAR,

(Late MITCHELL & GEAR.)

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Importer and Dealer in Teas, General Groceries
Havana and German Cigars, 33 St. Peter st., Montreal

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO

GENERAL AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS, 44 St. Sacramento st., Montreal

BACON, CLARKE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS
CIGARS, &c.,
St. Peter street, opposite St. Sacramento street,
MONTREAL

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,

ESTABLISHED

YEAR 1838.

**IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFE.**

The favor these Safes have won by their many and severe trials during the last quarter of a century, from the fact that not one has ever failed in preserving its contents, thoroughly establishes their reliability, and with recent improvements made during the past two years, we offer them as the most perfect *Fire Proof security cabinet*, and free from dampness.

Our *Burglar Proof Spec Boxes* made of combined iron and steel in a manner peculiarly our own, the steel is highly tempered and placed as to be beyond the reach of, and defy the tools of the most ingenious burglars, and when placed inside of one of our *Fire Proof* produce a most perfect *Fire and Burglar Proof* security cabinet. Merchants having large amounts of silver on hand should not be without one.

We also manufacture Patent Combination Bank Locks, and the most modern Bank and other securities.

Lists of sizes and prices mailed on application.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS,
22, 24 & 26, St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.
FURS, HATS, BUCK MITTS, &c.

GREENE & SONS

INVITE inspection to their FALL
STOCK of

LADIES' FURS, MEN'S WOOL HATS,
MEN'S FURS, BOYS' FANCY HATS,
BUFFALO ROBES, WHITNEY CAPS,
BUCK MITTS, &c. SILK HATS,
FURS, SKINS, &c.

HAT and CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

The attention of the Trade is directed to our Stock this Fall, which is very complete, embracing all the
NEW AND LEADING STYLES,

among which will be found a large variety of Men's and Boys' STEEL BRIM RESORTIE HATS, which are becoming very fashionable. Samples sent by Express to parties not visiting the city.

Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS,
Montreal.

DAVID E. MACLEAN & CO.,

PRODUCE, COMMISSION MER-
CHANTS AND SHIPPERS. Advances made on
all descriptions of Produce, either for sale in this market, or shipment. No. 3 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.
DAVID E. MACLEAN. BENJ. HAGAMAN.
THOS. C. CHISHOLM.

WEST BROTHERS,

TOBACCOS. — PLUG, VARIOUS
BRANDS, CUT SMOKING, FINE CUT
CHEWING.

CIGARS.—HAVANA,
GERMAN,
DOMESTIC.
WEST & BROTHERS,
Montreal.

MORRISON & SAMPSON,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS,
CONVEYANCERS,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY & BANKRUPTCY.
Offices corner Church and Colborne streets,
TORONTO.

Collections made at all points in Canada West.
ANDERSON MORRISON. D. A. SAMPSON.

CHARLES G. DAGG,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE

DEALER in British and Canadian Stationery Goods, Writing Papers, Wrapping Papers, Envelopes, Steel Pens, Inks, Pocket Books, Twines, &c.; also, Account Book Manufacturer, Publisher of the National Series of School Books, Canadian and Progressive School Copy Books, Bookbinder, &c. MANUFACTURED FOR, AND NOW IN STOCK, several hundred reams each, of Manilla, Brown, Tea, and Coffee Papers, all sizes. Several tons Straw Wrapping Papers, all sizes. The above goods will be sold at very low prices, and a liberal discount will be allowed to CASH BUYERS.

37 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal,
Montreal, Feb. 27th, 1865.

MULHOLLAND & BAKER, IRON

AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS, offer for sale PIG IRON, Scotch (chiefly Govan), Best Refined English, Swedes and Three Rivers IRON; Hoops, Bands, and Sheets of all sizes; BOILER PLATES, of best brands and sizes; Firths & Sons' Cast STEEL, Spring, Sleigh-shoe, and other steel; Cut, Pressed, and Wrought NAILS, and the celebrated HORSE NAILS. AXES of their own and other approved brands. A complete assortment of HEAVY GOODS, Chains, Anvils, Vices, &c. An extensive assortment of most saleable CUTLERY; SMALL GOODS in great variety, of English, French, German, and American make. GLASS, PUTTY, OILS, &c., CORDAGE, LEATHER, and RUBBER BELTING.

Also, a first class SHAPING MACHINE made by Smith, Beacock & Tarrant, of Leeds, England, will plane or shape a flat surface 48 x 12 inches, will plane circular work to 30 in. dia. by 12 inches broad; will plane any angle or curve, cost £40 sterling in Leeds, and has been only a short time in use.

243 St. Paul street,

Yard entrance St. Francois Xavier street

F. SHAW & BROS.,

TANNERS AND LEATHER MER-

CHANTS.—Our Leather is tanned at the well-known Roxton Falls Tanneries, under our own superintendence, thereby enabling us to produce an article of superior quality at the least possible cost, which we are prepared to offer to the trade at lowest market prices. All orders promptly attended to.

HUA & RICHARDSON,

LEATHER IMPORTERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have always in Stock an excellent assortment of FRENCH CALFS, KIDS and PATENTS, &c. Also a large supply of O. L. Richardson & Sons' Spanish Sole and Slaughter Leather, for which they are agents in Canada.

Consignments of leather respectfully solicited.

Sole Agents for Alexander's Kid Gloves.

HUA & RICHARDSON,

St. Peter st., Montreal.

LEEMING & BUCHANAN,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

Special attention devoted to the Sale and Shipment of FLAX, and liberal Advances made on consignments of either Fibre or Seed.

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, St. Andrew's
Buildings, St. Peter street, Montreal.

Constantly on hand, a large Stock of TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, TOBACCOS, DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c., &c.

Consignments of BUTTER, PORK, FLOUR, WHEAT, and other products solicited.

The Sale of POT and PEARL ASHES shall have the very best and most prompt attention.

Agents for COOTE'S celebrated GROUND ROCK SALT, for Dairy and Table use.

MESSRS. BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

DRY AND FANCY GOODS, have the pleasure of announcing to their Customers and the trade, that they have removed to 481 St. Paul street, a new spacious building, opposite Messrs Andrew Robertson & Co., and Thos May. They beg to draw the attention of Buyers to their well assorted and selected Spring Stock.

KERR & FINDLAY,

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,
Manufacturers of Gum Drops, Chocolate, and other Cream Drops, &c., &c.
516 St. Paul st. Montreal.

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

Offer for sale a large assortment of FRESH TEAS, now arriving from England, per Steamers via Portland; comprising, Hysons, Young Hysons, Imperials, Gunpowders, Colored and Uncolored Japans, Congous, Souchongs, and Scented Teas, and their usual variety of Coffees, Tobaccos, Wines, Brandies, Cigars, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1812.

STEAM MADE CONFECTIONERY

GUM DROPS and JUBILEE PASTE.
 PAN GOODS, and CANDIES of all kinds
 LOZENGES of every description.
 FRENCH CREAM BON-BONS and CHOCOLATE
 BEAM DROPS.

Manufactured and sold at his New Block, erected on the Old Stand, 243 (Ave No. 34) Notre Dame Street.

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
 Wholesale and Retail Confectioner.

FITZPATRICK & MOORE,

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

SMITH & McCULLOCH,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

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

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

Office, Sample Rooms, and Warehouse:

15 AND 20 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL.

ALEXANDER WALKER,

IMPORTER

of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Corner of
 ST. HELEN AND RECOLLET STS.,
 MONTREAL.

For sale, 100 bales Cotton Yarn, Dundas Manufacture.

JAMES LOCKHART,

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

ROBERT SIMMS & CO.,

GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 8 Gillespie Buildings, Common street.

F. H. SIMMS,

MONTREAL IRON WORKS,

MANUFACTURES TO ORDER, and has in Stock, Carriage Bolts of all sizes, Nuts and Bolts of every description, Rivets, Lifting Jacks, Hatchet Braces, Copying Presses, &c., &c.

W. F. LEWIS & CO.,

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

CANADIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1847. Head Office, Hamilton, C. W. Capital, \$1,000,000. Surplus Assured over \$1,000,000. Annual Income, over \$150,000. Assets, over \$600,000.

Manager **A. G. RAMSAY** General Agent **T. W. MEDLEY.**

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND PRIVILEGES. Perfect Security, and Rates Lower than those offered by English or Foreign Companies.

POLICIES CAN BE EFFECTED WITHOUT TROUBLE OR DELAY.

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

THOMPSON, CLAXTON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF FANCY

AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

No. 228 St. Paul street, Montreal.

GEORGE OFFORD & CO.,

Contractors for Civil Labor at the Provincial Penitentiary.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in every description of **BOOTS and SHOES,** made almost exclusively by hand.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

Offices and Warehouse—King-ston, C. W.

GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND GENERAL

WHOLESALE GROCERS, No. 13 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

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

ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,

IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, and General Commission Merchants, corner McGill and Colborne streets, Montreal.

ROBERT CROOKS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

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

DUNDAS.

OSLER & BEGUE,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries and Conveyancers.

DUNDAS, C. W.

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

FRESH SEEDS.

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

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,

St. Paul Street, Montreal.

LINSEED OIL CAKE FOR STOCK FEEDING.

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.,

St. Paul Street, Montreal.

FLAX-SEED.

IMPORTED RIGA, AMERICAN,

AND SELECTED CANADIAN, for sowing.

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.

LINSEED OIL.

20,000 GALLONS RAW, REFINED, AND DOUBLE BOIL ED LINSEED OIL.

For Sale low, for CASH.

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.

PAINTS, PUTTY, AND WINDOW GLASS.

LYMANS, CLARE & CO.

KINGAN & KINLOCH,

IMPORTERS AND GENERAL

WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Merchants, corner St. Sacramento and St. Peter streets, Montreal.

WM. KINLOCH.

W. B. LINDSAY.

THOMAS MAY & CO., IMPORTERS

of **STRAW AND FANCY DRY GOODS,** 280 St. Paul, and 106 Commissioners street, Montreal.

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS

of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

AND

MANUFACTURERS OF CANADIAN WOOLLENS.

WAREHOUSES

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THE TRADE REVIEW.
 MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1883.

SHALL WE HAVE IT?
MESSRS. Galt and Howland, who went to Washington last week on business connected with the Reciprocity Treaty, have returned. Their visit was a very short one, and it is difficult to conceive that they can have accomplished much. They placed themselves in communication with Sir Frederick Bruce, and, we presume, left him plentifully supplied with facts and figures in favour of the Treaty. Is the Treaty to be allowed to lapse before new negotiations are commenced? But of that more hereafter.
 It is said that the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McCulloch, to whose department the question, we presume, naturally belongs, has referred the matter to a Commission of commercial men, which an Act of last Congress created, for the purpose of reporting upon the debt, tariff, taxation, imposts, revenue, &c., and whose labours have been some time in progress in New York. This Commission, we believe, is composed of something less than half a dozen of able, practical and experienced men. Much is hoped by leading financiers of the United States as to the result of their investigation as to the best and most efficient mode of managing and reducing the financial burdens of their people. The subject of Reciprocity naturally comes within the scope of their labours, and as they are practical men, and look at such matters from a commercial rather than political point of view, we anticipate the best results from the reference of the question to them. Of course their decision will not be final, but their report in favour of the Treaty cannot fail to have a powerful influence towards its renewal. We happen to know that, so far as Mr. McCulloch is concerned, he is entirely ignorant of the operations of the Treaty, it having never come within his province to consider it while an official of the Government, and since he has been a cabinet minister his labours have been so onerous as of course to preclude any enquiry upon the subject. He, too, is far more practical than political in his tendencies; he will doubtless be largely guided by the report of this Commission and will take a common sense view of the subject. If he but does this, he cannot fail to favour a renewal of the Treaty. As far as this view is concerned, we think there is hope of a fair consideration of the subject and the probability of a favourable issue.
 But other influences are at work, and each day develops, especially in the political element, new hostility to the Treaty. Since the Detroit Convention the question has been very widely discussed by the press of the United States; and the number and influence of the journals that have opposed the Treaty indicate a wide spread and very powerful opposition to it. This

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opposition, taken in connection with the large majority which in both Houses of Congress voted for the notice of abrogation,—thirty-one against eight in the Upper House, and one hundred against thirty in the Lower House,—indicate how much is yet to be done to effect a renewal of the measure. Again we are far from being satisfied that the policy of the United States Government is in our favour. Many indications point in an opposite direction. Mr. Seward could not have been ignorant of the views of his Consul General here, Mr. Potter, on the subject; yet he gave him permission to go to Detroit and use his influence to deter the Convention from favouring the Treaty. Does any one suppose that such a permission would have been granted if these views were opposed to the policy of the Government? Certainly not. The very fact that the notice was given to abrogate the Treaty; that this notice originated from Mr. Sumner, chairman of the Senate committee on Foreign Relations, known to be in accord with Mr. Seward's views, is indication sufficient that a great change has to be effected in the policy of the Government before it becomes favourable to its renewal. Then the hostility developed even among commercial men, as shown at Detroit, to which we referred last week, is another important consideration. We found there not only opposition from sections supposed to be injuriously affected, but from sections deriving the greatest benefit from the Treaty, and from sections affected in neither one way nor the other, the opposition was equally strong. We had good and able friends in the Convention, there were present men with large and comprehensive views, who looked beyond the day and the hour, and who had at heart the interests of the country rather than of a section, and these were with us. But we had not the majority of those present; and if that body indicated the views and feelings of its constituents, the commercial community of the United States are to a large extent opposed to the Treaty.
 We are thus reluctantly compelled to admit a hostility from a large portion of the press, from the two Houses of Congress, apparently from the Government, and inferentially from an influential portion of the commercial element of the community. Whatever influences may favour the Treaty, however an honest, unprejudiced consideration may commend it to the people of the United States, whatever pressure may be brought by the Imperial Government to procure its renewal, and however favourable may be the result, we cannot get around the fact of a present and determined opposition, and from very influential quarters.
 Is it wise, in view of this condition of things, to still rely on the mere probability of a renewal of the Treaty? Rather let us prepare for its total abrogation, at any rate presume that perhaps a year may pass without its renewal, and endeavour to meet the difficulty squarely in the face. Let us consider what are the best means to do without it; what new products can be cultivated, what new markets sought; and not put off, until the eleventh hour, the preparations for a great change in our commercial condition.

ABOUT OUR DESTINY.

At the present moment, when our relations as a colony with the Imperial Government are being defined with a greater precision than ever, and while we are discussing the relative burdens to be borne by each, nothing can be more interesting than to endeavour to discover the actual direction which our affairs as a people are taking. The great object sought by Great Britain in the establishment of colonies has been, first, to provide a safe and prosperous home for her surplus population; and next, that she might reap the advantage of an extended trade thereby. In other words, that when emigrants left her shores, they might find in other quarters of the globe British institutions and British protection, and at the same time British merchants should reap a profit on what these emigrants consumed. It was a wise policy to maintain such an interest abroad, that though thousands annually left the country, the country still continued to supply them with articles on which there was the greatest profit; if these thousands increased and prospered abroad, new wants and luxuries would grow in an equal ratio, and, affording employment to those left behind, would not only give increased profit to the manufacturer, but diffuse a general good to all employed by him. The colonial policy, whether so intended primarily or not, was one among many wise efforts to extend the commerce of Britain over the wide world, and to make her what she is, the great commercial miracle of mankind.

But though John Bull is one of the most generous of creatures, with a love strong enough to do more than any other nation under heaven for his offspring, still he is of a very practical nature, and in these days, when material considerations are crowding out of sight the sentimental and traditional influences, he is very much disposed to be impatient with what does not pay. If he has gone to the expense of planting colonies all over the world, and if he is to be responsible for their safe keeping, and in honour bound to help them through all difficulties, it is the most natural thing in the world that he should consider how much the connection is to cost him, and what the investment is likely to return. Hence we have heard occasional grumblings against the colonial policy of the past few years, which persists in retaining dependencies that give no equivalent for the expense and anxiety of their retention. Able men of the Goldwin Smith school have strongly advocated the cutting asunder of colonial bonds, and, beyond all question, the great and powerful commercial element of England favours the same idea, where the colonies are unprofitable. Colonies, whose progress has enabled them to manufacture for themselves, are less dependent on England for supplies, and the trade which it was at first worth while spending a good deal of money to retain, has ceased to be so. Again those colonies, whose public improvements have necessitated large indebtedness, are forced to impose heavy import duties on English, as well as on all other, goods, and nothing can atone for this. It seems preposterous to English merchants that a Province established, developed and protected by English influence and English capital, should impose outrageous and almost prohibitory duties on English manufactures. Still further, those colonies, whose geographical position, alongside a great military power, render them liable to attack, are manifestly a great weakness to the mother country. Unable to defend themselves, their loss by direct attack could not be permitted; hence the liability of a large expenditure for their protection. They are a weakness from another cause: any disturbance between them and the neighbouring nation imperils the peace of the empire; any disturbance between the empire and the neighbouring nation imperils the existence of the colony, and implies a humiliating defeat in advance. Looked at in any way, colonies in such a position are a source of weakness, anxiety, and expense to the mother country. This is the argument of not a few leading English minds, and a very reasonable and sensible view it is.

We present elsewhere a series of very valuable statistics in relation to the trade of the colonies. Among other things, they establish the important fact that, of all her colonies, Canada, in proportion to her population, consumes the least of English goods. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia do somewhat better; but these, though leading colonies, are the least profitable in proportion to their size, while Canada imposes heavier duties than any other dependency. Thus while every inhabitant of Victoria consumes £16 7s. 1d. of

English goods per year, each Canadian consumes only £1 13s. While each inhabitant of New South Wales consumes £12, of Queensland over £10, of New Zealand over £16, and of Cape of Good Hope over £5, the consumption by each inhabitant of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is only a trifle over £2, and of Canada only £1 13s. These figures are from a return made to the Imperial Parliament, and cannot be without their influence, in view of the position occupied by these colonies, and the considerations above referred to.

The events of the past year point unmistakably to a change of colonial policy on the part of the Empire, especially as concerns the British North American possessions. A new condition of things, mainly arising out of the war in the United States, has forced the matter upon the attention of English statesmen, and we begin to see the result in the force and influence which has been used to complete the Federation scheme. What is the ultimate aim of this changed policy has not yet been announced. Such a course would have been impolitic on the eve of a general election; but now that the Palmerston Government are again firmly in power, we may anticipate further developments. So far it would seem that the Federation project is but the first move in a larger and still more comprehensive scheme, pointing in one direction, and that of the ultimate independence of these colonies. If such an inference be correct,—and we see many indications to induce the belief that it is so,—a future is before the country such as has yet not been considered. Whether this new political condition would be for good or ill fortune, it is now impossible to say; what it might eventually lead to, in view of our close geographical and business relationship with the neighbouring Republic, it would be equally difficult to predict. However difficult it may be to judge of the consequences in the future, it is unmistakable that the present is big with events of immense importance; that our relations with the rest of the world are perceptibly changing, and that the foundations for a future state of existence, as a people, are being laid. We can only hope that the magnitude of the interests at stake may impress our statesmen with the gravity of their position,—that they may neither on the one hand neglect *Vox Populi*, nor on the other fail to hear *Vox Dei*.

INCREASE OF OUR PUBLIC DEBT.

(ARTICLE II.)

HAVING referred last week to "the Financial position of Canada," we proceed to consider the second part of our subject,—the proposed increase of our public debt for the construction of fortifications, the building of the Intercolonial Railway, the deepening of our canals, and the purchase of the North-west territory. The idea which first presents itself to the mind, is, *the magnitude* of these undertakings. There is probably no nation in Europe, Great Britain excepted, whose government would venture to carry out such a formidable list of projects simultaneously. Wealthy, populous, and powerful though they be, the strain upon their finances would be seriously and, in some cases, disastrously felt. It may well be doubted, then, whether a young country, like Canada, whose financial position (as we have seen) is not at present too flattering, is in a position to rush into grand "kite flying" schemes in such a wholesale manner.

The permanent increase to the public debt of Canada—should all of these undertakings be proceeded with—would be very large. At the most moderate calculation they would add THIRTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS to our present indebtedness; and it might be, in fact it is every way probable it would be, *vastly greater!* According to the report of Col. Jervois, the estimated cost of the fortification of Montreal and vicinity is \$2,150,000, and those of Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton, \$2,500,000. Mr. W. L. Russell, in his recent work on Canada, however, contends that it would take \$1,950,000 to construct proper works at Kingston alone; and if we consider that public works always largely exceed the first estimate, we may safely set down the cost of fortifications at \$7,000,000. The Intercolonial Railway would certainly not cost less than \$16,000,000 when completed. The deepening of the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, so as to admit large-sized ocean vessels, could hardly be done for less than \$6,000,000. Regarding the cost of the North-west Territory, it is difficult to make an approximation. We have seen it stated that the new Hudson's Bay Company paid the old Company some £1,500,000 sterling for the relinquishment of their claims. If this be the case, the great fur-trading monopoly would hardly

"sell out" for less than that amount. However, let us place their demand at £1,000,000 sterling, or \$5,000,000. The expenditures may be summed up as follows:

Fortifications, &c.	\$7,000,000
Intercolonial Railway	16,000,000
Deepening the Canals	6,000,000
North-west Territory	5,000,000
Total cost.	\$34,000,000

According to these figures, the cost of these great works to Canada would be \$34,000,000, and they would swell our total public debt to about \$109,000,000! But there is great reason to doubt whether the current of our indebtedness could be arrested even at this point. In all probability, the above expenditure would require to be rapidly followed by others. What would be the use of fortifications unless we raised, equipped, and paid soldiers to man them? We are told the Canadian Delegates to England promised the Secretary of War to spend \$1,000,000 annually for militia purposes. This fact may afford some light by which to estimate the expense of guarding our fortifications when built. Then the Intercolonial Railway would have to be equipped and put in running order. And after buying "the North Pole," as the London *Spectator* facetiously calls it, we would have to open it for settlement: construct long lines of road, build bridges, and civilize the wilderness generally. These contingencies are not simply possible, *they are certain*. And, therefore, we may safely conclude, that if all these projects are entered into by Canada at the present time, before they are completely finished, we will be saddled with a debt of not less than *one hundred and twenty millions of dollars!*

The magnitude of this sum is surely sufficient to make our wildest financiers pause and consider. Through the liberality of the Imperial Government, we can borrow the money. They are prepared to guarantee the interest upon the stocks we would require to issue; and consequently the capitalists of the Empire will invest freely. We will even admit, that twenty years after the present time, \$120,000,000 may not be a greater debt to us than \$75,000,000 is now. But how many other and more pressing demands upon the public exchequer may not arise before 1885? And what right have we, like some reckless spendthrift, to draw such large post-obits on the future? Besides, how would we be able to keep the ship of state off the shoals of bankruptcy until the growth of twenty years had been acquired?

Let us suppose that we have reached the year 1870, and our debt has risen to \$120,000,000; the Province has felt the inspiring influence of a large public expenditure for several years; its population has augmented to 3,000,000, what would our financial prospects be then? The annual interest upon our debt would have risen from a little over three to about six millions! All the different branches of the Government expenditure would have advanced. The increase in our annual expenditure would be four or five millions; *and where are the new sources of revenue to meet it?* Under present circumstances, and with our present debt, we have had a chronic deficiency in our revenue since 1857—no less than eight years! These "deficiencies" have averaged nearly \$3,000,000 per annum. Our Finance Ministers have again and again increased taxation, and yet the "deficit" remains. When Parliament meets next week, we shall not be surprised if it is found that further imposts are necessary before the Provincial revenue can be made to equal the expenditure. Under these circumstances, it is much to be feared that by 1870, should all these expensive projects be proceeded with, the finances of Canada would be in an alarming condition, and its annual expenditure could not be paid except by resorting to taxation so high as to be a serious burden to the people, and a complete check to immigration.

We are no alarmists; but we think it must be apparent to every one at all acquainted with our financial affairs, that, aside altogether from the utility or uselessness of the works proposed, it would be sheer madness for Canada to undertake *the whole* of this immense expenditure at the present time.

Duties for the Week.

We give the weekly receipts at the Custom House:	
Friday, 28 July.	\$5250.10
Saturday, 29 "	5755.52
Monday, 31 "	6652.99
Tuesday, 1 August.	12416.92
Wednesday, 2 "	7156.31
Thursday, 3 "	13589.43

SLIP-SHOD LEGISLATION.

THE object of legislation is to improve the existing condition of things, but it is not always successful. It often makes and often mars. The experience of this Province shows that in the matter of law our legislation is not behind other countries in an approach to perfection; yet whenever our legislation attempts to frame regulations for commercial transactions, there is frequently a break down. Whether it is that our politicians are mostly lawyers,—men of theory and not of practice,—it is a truth which cannot be gainsayed that when they approach a subject of an entirely practical nature, their work is not only incomplete but frequently injurious.

A very strong proof of this assertion is to be found in the Bankrupt law, which has been in force since last September. For years the commercial community had imperatively demanded a law, by which the relations between debtor and creditor could be justly regulated, and the provisions of which should protect the interests of both. Several attempts were made to enact such a measure, but for the most part without success. The measures proposed were too cumbrous, too expensive, and altogether inadequate for the purpose contemplated. Last year, after long delays and very grave deliberations, an act was introduced, supposed to have been the result of the joint efforts of the Solicitors General East and West of the then previous Government—Hon. Adam Wilson and Hon. J. J. C. Abbott. This measure was about the last objectionable of any yet proposed, and as such it was accepted by the Legislature and the people. The commercial community have now had nearly a year's experience of its operation, and it is safe to say that no law of recent years has been so productive of bad results. It has caused an infinite amount of trouble and anxiety to merchants, and has covered an extent of villainy and rascality that no single year in our history ever before witnessed. The principle of the law is a good one, and its general provisions are comprehensive and efficient; but through neglect of a few very simple precautions it has been made to work very much to the detriment of commercial interests. It unfortunately went into operation during a period in which there has been a good deal of depression, and a very general inability to meet payments as they matured; the consequence has been that the clauses which provide for the protection of the *bona fide* man have served as the cloak under which the rogue could legally rob his creditors. Where there has been one case in which the law has been subservient to the interest of the creditor, there have been fifty in which it has been detrimental to them. Disgraceful preferences have been permitted throughout Upper Canada, through the facility with which judgment has been obtained by the favoured creditors; compromises have been forced upon the wholesale merchant and discharges obtained, when such losses never should have been sustained, nor the individuals again permitted to resume business. We are willing to admit that in some cases, where honesty has been the disposition of the trader, an equitable distribution of the estate has been reached by this law, which under previous Acts might not have been attained. We are also free to acknowledge, that in some instances swindles have been prevented by the operations of the law; but we repeat that in the majority of the cases, which have come under our notice, creditors have been forced into a position which they never should have occupied.

Thus, so far as the operations of the law have been concerned, there is good ground for the conclusion, that if, with one year's experience this is the result, what may we expect when all the lawyers in the country get a thorough understanding of the deficiencies of the Act, and the ease with which many of its provisions may be evaded?

We are led to this view of the matter by a close perusal of a very valuable work just issued on the subject, namely, "A Review of the Insolvent Act of 1864, by Désiré Girouard." The book is ably and clearly written, and imparts a knowledge of the law which cannot fail to be of service to commercial men. It should be in the hands of every merchant. It is necessary, now that Parliament is about to assemble, that the improvements which are suggested in this work should be thoroughly discussed, and brought to the attention of the Legislature. We direct particular attention to some important points raised by Mr. Girouard, and among them the following:

In the important duty of appointing an Assignee, it is not necessary, according to the Act, to have a ma-

majority of the Creditors in number and value, but merely a numerical majority of those creditors who are present at the meeting. This, we know, is contrary to the general impression, but Mr. Girouard proves conclusively, that from the exact reading of the law this is the correct interpretation. Mr. Abbott, of course, thinks differently, and in his commentary on the law, so expresses himself, but, as Mr. Girouard truly says, "we have not to deal with the secret intent of the legislator, but with the text as laid down in the Act." There is nothing, apparently, to prevent a few petty local creditors, whose interests in the estate extend no farther, perhaps, than one hundred dollars each, from defeating those who may be interested in it to the extent of thousands. Again, it does not appear necessary by the Act, as soon as an assignee is appointed, that the debtor can be compelled to make an assignment. The bankrupt may wait for an indefinite period, during which time he can make away with a large part of his estate and fly the country, while, under the provisions of this Act he cannot be stopped, and it is only by the action of other laws that he can be interfered with. Why not compel him immediately to assign? Further, the notice which he gives, of an intended meeting of creditors, may be of a very indefinite character. The law requires at least two weeks' notice, but it does not say whether it may not be longer; if he has a right to name a date three weeks or a month hence for meeting, what is to prevent him from making it six months or a year? In the meantime what guarantee have the creditors that the whole estate may not be exhausted or squandered? The bankrupt himself is the controller of these important delays, and, except under a compulsory liquidation,—to which resort may only be had when it is too late, he plays a game in which all the trumps are in his own hands.

We have not space to speak further of the impunity with which he can defeat the law and defraud his creditors, nor of the ease with which, in spite of the latter, he can obtain a judicial discharge. It is clear that the hope of such a discharge is a most powerful motive to him to diminish his assets, and make his estate appear as poor as possible.

The whole subject is one which calls for immediate action on the part of the commercial community. The risks and difficulties of business are quite sufficient at any time, but they are enhanced and augmented by the presence on our statute book of a law so incomplete and dangerous. We believe a good bankrupt law would be a great boon to the country, but like all other things, "the greater the good the nearer the evil." Better be altogether without a bankrupt law than have an imperfect one; and we hope the present session will not be allowed to pass without those most interested making themselves heard on the question. The amendments required are of a highly important nature, yet so simple in character that they can readily be added to the amendment now before the House; and it will be too bad if the opportunity shall be allowed to pass of remedying what has been—and, if not corrected, what must continue to be—a very great defect in the business regulations of the country.

Happy to hear it.

Hon. John A. McDonald, in his recent speech at Kingston, stated that "England would lavish her strength and her money on Canada—money to improve the country not for some body else but for ourselves—money at English and not at Canadian rates." If this is to be a result of the honourable gentleman's mission to England, we are sure the country is to be congratulated upon the prospect. When may we expect the first remittance?

The Stock Market.

There has not been so much business doing this week, chiefly from the supply not being equal to the demand. An advance on our quotations would be submitted to, could orders be readily filled. Bank of Montreal stock has been placed at 111½ to 112. La Banque du Peuple at 100½. A large amount of Gore Bank has been placed at 88 to 88½.

Sterling exchange continues steady. Bank bills from 108½ to 109.

Groceries.

We have no new feature whatever to remark in this department. The business for the week has been restricted to very small transactions, and in no article do we notice a change in price.

VALUE OF COLONIES—EMIGRATION, &c.

WE have great pleasure in presenting our readers with the following correspondence:

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 31st July, 1865.

To the Editor of the *Trade Review*.

SIR.—The enclosed extracts, taken from returns made to the Imperial Parliament, of the imports and exports of the various Colonies, as compared with France, Russia, and the United States, have been forwarded to me by Mr. Bates, Secretary of the National Colonial Emigration Society in London, with permission to make any use of them I may think proper. As I have lately observed several interesting articles in the *Trade Review*, bearing upon questions of commercial and international policy I take the liberty of sending these extracts to you, with Mr. Bates' letter to me on the subject, in case you may deem them worthy of publication.

I quite concur with your views on Emigration matters and I hope you will continue to advocate the adoption of liberal measures towards the settlement of our wild lands—so valuable to us without population.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

No. 44 CHARING CROSS,

LONDON, July 15th, 1865.

The accompanying Colonial and Foreign statistics of imports, exports, tonnage, &c., is taken from a return made to Parliament this year. I have added to it a calculation of the Colonial and Foreign imports per head of their population from the United Kingdom, for the purpose of showing by comparison what is the commercial value of the Colonies annexed to the mother country, as indicated by their trade with it. It will be seen that Canada, as compared with other Colonies, imports considerably less from the United Kingdom, but it must not be forgotten that a large portion of Canadian imports from this country pass (especially during the winter months) through the United States, and are consequently reckoned as United States imports. Probably the Canadian Government may have some account of those imports. It may, I think, be fully estimated that the United States imports of British goods for consumption in the United States did not exceed in 1860 those of France in 1863, being twelve shillings and eight pence per head. As regards the small amount of imports per head to India, it must be borne in mind that of the whole population only 100,000 is British, including the army. It should, however, be stated, that of the 42,000,000 imported, 220,000,000 was bullion and specie. The Cape of Good Hope population comprises 165,000 aborigines, that of Natal 131,000, and of the New Zealand Islands, 55,000 are aborigines, the majority of whom from their mode of life and habits of living, would not enter into the class of consumers of British produce.

It will be seen that the exports from the Colonies to the United Kingdom, and the tonnage of British ships, contrast favourably with those of the foreign states referred to.

The Emigration Statistics, which are annexed and compiled from the Emigration Commissioners' returns. It will be seen by comparing this with the above returns what an important bearing Emigration has upon the trade and prosperity of the mother country, and the great loss per head of trade, which the emigration of such large numbers to the United States has inflicted upon this country. Had 2,000,000 of those who have settled in the United States had fixed themselves in Canada, this country would probably have been exporting to your Province £9,000,000 annually; at the same time an enormous impetus would have been given towards developing the vast resources of your valuable territory.

The returns, now sent, it is proposed to circulate widely through this country, in the hope that it may arouse our legislators, public men, and, not least, our manufacturers and traders, to see the greater importance of our Colonial trade, and that it may awaken them to a sense of what is due to their own interests, if it is their desire that their commerce may continue to progress, and the Colonies to grow in strength so as to be able to stand side by side with Britannia whenever the conflict of nations may come.

JOHN BATES,

Sec. National Colonial Emigration Society.

*Mr. Bates does not appear to understand that nearly all the purchases in foreign markets on Canadian account (if landed in the United States, are brought through that country in bond and that the £4,136,075, reported in the following table, fully comprises our purchases in Britain in 1863.

COLONIAL STATISTICS FOR 1863.

Taken from a return made to Parliament in 1865.

SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM PER HEAD OF POPULATION AS COMPARED WITH THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE, AND RUSSIA.

COLONIES.	Population Census 1861.	Total Imports, including Bullion & Specie.		Estimated Imports from U. Kingd. per head of population.	Total Exports, including Bullion & Specie.		Total Ton'ge of Shipping entered & cleared, exclusive of coasting trade.	
		From the United Kingdom.	From other Countries.		To the United Kingdom.	To other Countries.	British Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.
India	187,694,323	19,149,726	23,418,669	0 2 0	26,626,603	20,966,979	2,139,072	709,372
Canada	2,507,657	4,146,076	5,298,683	1 13 0	3,588,403	5,007,119	1,844,631	288,573
New Brunswick	252,057	638,388	1,057,125	2 2 8	601,767	427,562	907,070	479,910
Nova Scotia	330,857	775,138	1,265,140	2 6 10	64,068	1,245,229	1,286,020	147,834
Cape of Good Hope	287,096	1,427,088	848,745	5 6 10	1,345,067	879,379	354,919	149,989
Natal	152,704	908,147	165,186	2 0 4	113,520	45,045	41,311	5,098
New South Wales	358,278	4,541,485	3,778,091	12 13 6	2,287,357	4,649,482	869,684	121,516
Victoria	541,800	8,861,159	5,257,568	16 7 1	6,222,242	7,344,054	1,019,396	222,717
South Australia	126,830	1,177,706	850,574	9 5 8	935,880	1,423,027	225,139	30,354
Queensland	34,885	365,093	1,448,170	10 9 6	233,392	654,989	197,033	6,232
Western Australia	15,691	99,237	57,900	6 6 5	93,006	50,100	78,451	15,826
Tasmania	89,977	371,662	531,278	4 2 7	400,225	599,490	225,984	7,840
New Zealand	165,315	2,694,864	4,321,310	16 6 0	1,508,164	1,977,241	321,307	493,293

FOREIGN STATES.

	1860.	1860.	£ s. d.	1860.	Tons.
United States	31,445,089	£28,874,267	0 18 4	£40,887,657	1862.
"	"	18,016,964	0 11 5	22,064,282	1,936,751
France	37,386,313	23,705,840	0 12 8	31,984,536	1863.
Russia	74,139,394	5,749,499	0 1 7	13,057,207	945,702
					1862.
					464,326

JOHN BATES.

44 Charing Cross, London, July 15, 1865.

EMIGRATION STATISTICS

Circulated by the National Colonial Emigration Society.

FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH COLONIES, FROM THE YEAR 1815 TO 1864.

Years.	United States.	North Americ. Colonies	Austral. and New Zealand Colonies	All other places.	Total.	Years.	United States.	North Americ. Colonies	Austral. and New Zealand Colonies	All other places.	Total.
1815 to 1846*	780,048	746,163	124,342	21,603	1,672,156	1856	111,837	16,378	44,584	3,755	176,564
1847	142,154	109,680	4,949	1,487	258,270	1857	126,905	21,001	61,248	3,721	212,875
1848	188,233	31,065	23,904	4,887	248,089	1858	59,716	9,704	39,296	3,252	113,972
1849	219,450	41,367	32,191	6,490	299,498	1859	70,308	6,889	31,013	12,427	120,432
1860	223,078	32,961	16,037	8,773	280,849	1860	87,500	9,786	24,302	6,881	128,469
1861	267,357	42,605	21,532	4,472	335,966	1861	49,764	12,707	23,738	5,561	91,770
1862	244,261	32,873	† 87,881	3,749	368,764	1862	58,706	15,522	41,843	5,143	121,214
1863	290,885	34,522	61,401	3,129	329,937	1863	146,813	18,083	53,054	5,808	223,758
1864	193,065	43,761	83,237	3,396	323,429	1864	147,042	12,721	40,942	8,196	208,900
1865	108,414	17,966	52,309	3,118	176,807	Total.	3,450,531	1,255,554	867,802	117,822	5,691,709

Total Emigration to the United States 3,450,531
Total Emigration to British Colonies, &c 2,241,178

* Irish Famine, when £10,000,000 was granted. † Australian Gold Discoveries.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

James Baillie & Co. Munderloh & Steenken.
Bankage, Beak & Co. Ogilvy & Co.
Wm. Benjamin & Co. Ringland, Ewart & Co.
John Dougall & Co. A. Robertson & Co.
Foulds & Hodgson. Stirling, McCall & Co.
Gilmour, White & Co. William Stephen & Co.
Lewis, Kay & Co. Thomson, Clark & Co.
Thomas May & Co. Alexander Walker.
McIntyre, Denoon & Co. George Winks & Co.
James I. Clark.

THE importations of the past week have added materially to our assortment. Of Staple Goods we may report fair stocks. At the present moment the consumption is large, and it will be some little time before we can report anything like accumulation. Staple goods are going out freely, orders having been on hand for some time past. Most of our wholesale houses are busy preparing for fall trade. Summer goods are now being shelved for the present. By the 10th proximo, samples of fall goods will be well forward, and immediately after that date retailers may expect their usual calls from our commercial friends. Reports from the country are cheering, and there is good promise of a healthy trade. The anticipation among business men is, that in staple goods of all classes the country is pretty bare. The demands consequently will be large. Importations promise to be fair, but not excessive. Goods can be easily duplicated, and importers will, we

think, prefer to see the harvest season fairly close before committing themselves to very large stocks.

Canadian goods of all classes are much in favour, and are selling freely. Our home manufactures promise to be much stimulated this season. In our last number we remarked that Canadian Cottons were selling slowly. It was not our intention to insinuate that they were not in favour, or that they were not equal in value to any goods of the same class and price imported—they are fully equal in every particular, if not superior. We, perhaps, should have remarked, as was intended, that the sale of Canadian Cottons had been somewhat affected by the large importations of foreign goods during the past month. We "stand corrected" by the following letter from one of our leading dealers:

To the Editor of the Trade Review:

DEAR SIR,—In your article on the Dry Goods trade, under date of July 28th, you report that "Canadian Cottons are selling slowly."

I beg to say that the demand is and has been greater than could be supplied, the reason being that the price is much lower for the quality than any imported cotton. Your reporter might easily have obtained correct information, as all the Canadian Cottons are held by only two houses.

Faithfully yours,
JAMES P. CLARK.

AN ABUNDANT YIELD.

FROM all parts of the country we have the most gratifying reports as to the success of the harvest now nearly completed. Wheat, except in a few localities, where the midge has done some damage, promises to be an unusually large crop, and other cereals are also yielding most bountifully. From some of the Western counties reports indicate that never since the palmy days of 1850-'5 has there been a crop at all approaching this year; and it is estimated by some that the product of all Canada for the present year will equal the total amount raised within the Province during the last four years.

A letter from the vicinity of Lindsay, Victoria County, informs us that some farmers anticipate as much as forty bushels to the acre of Fall Wheat, and that thirty bushels will be a common thing. With anything like a fair price, our farmers ought to be able this autumn to pay their debts, and have something to spare. We trust they will not hesitate to sell whenever they can realize a reasonable rate.

The present is no time for speculation; the internal indebtedness of the country must speedily be reduced, and merchants who have outstandings among the agricultural community must insist upon early deliveries and early payments. Every consideration demands this policy on the part of merchants as well as farmers. An average of years shows that nothing whatever is to be gained by holding the produce over winter; on the contrary, it has been found that the best policy is to sell whenever a remunerative price is to be got.

Our farmers ought to be made to understand that they cannot with impunity speculate on their produce, and still owe their store debts. Aside from the risks they run, they should not lose sight of the consideration that they are really making use of the capital of other people. A great deal of anxiety and embarrassment has resulted from the inability of farmers to meet their obligations all over the country; and now that they have got in their barns the wherewithal to liquidate their debts, they should hesitate only to do so long enough to get to market.

The Fur Trade.

We are indebted to Messrs. Greene & Sons, of this City, for the following information in relation to the Fur Sales in London to come off this month.

The next Hudson's Bay Fur Sale will take place in London, commencing August 29, and continue till 8th Sept., at which the H. B. C. will offer 21,223 Beaver, 2,568 Bear, 726 Fisher, 80 Silver Fox, 257 Cross Fox, 348 Red Fox, 368 Lynx and Cat, 18,383 Martin, 14,443 Mink, 12,273 Musquash, 1814 Otter, 157 Sea Otter, 13,340 Hair Seal, 593 Wolf, 446 Wolverine.

The United States and Canada Fur Sales will comprise about 16,000 Raccoon, 1,600 Red Fox, 400 Cross and Silver Fox, 3,000 Grey Fox, 500 Fisher, 500 Otter, 50 Sea Otter, 5,000 Opossum, 1,000 Lynx, 2,500 Martin, 3,000 Mink, 350,000 Musquash, 1,000 Beaver, 35,000 Skunk, 10,000 Chinchilla.

Petroleum.

Notwithstanding a very general expectation to the contrary, the supply of Crude Petroleum does not increase, nor even keep up with the demand. A large number of wells have been sunk both at Bothwell, Oil Springs and Petrolia, but as yet their return has been insufficient. Prices of Crude have, within the last two months, gone up from \$4 to \$6 per barrel—the latter being the present price at the wells. There is, consequently, a good deal of excitement in the market, in view of the increased demand likely to arise during the Fall and Winter months. Prices here are very stiff, and large lots difficult to obtain. In the present condition of the market, it is impossible to give quotations.

Cattle Market.

Plenty in Market, and prices rule low. *Beeves*—1st quality, range from \$6.75 to \$8, and 2nd quality \$5.50 to \$6.50; 3rd quality \$5 to \$5.50. Refusals, consisting of Bulls and Cows \$4 to \$4.50. No yearlings nor two-year-olds. *Sheep*—scarce, and prices high, ranging from \$3.50 to \$5; no extra quality. *Lambs*—\$2.25 to \$3. *Calves*—in light demand, at from \$2.50 to \$5, according to quality. *Hogs*—Live weights \$7 to \$7.50; and dressed \$9.50 to \$10. *Barrelled Beef*—Prime Mess, no demand, and prices are nominal; Prime none; tierces \$20 to \$22. *Tallow*—rough, 4½c. per lb. *Lard*—13½c. to 14c. rendered.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, AUGUST 4, 1865.

FAILURES—MEETINGS OF CREDITORS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF ASSIGNEES UNDER THE INSOLVENCY ACT OF 1864.

Table with columns: NAME AND RESIDENCE, TO BE HELD AT OFFICE OF, DATE. Lists various creditors and their meeting locations.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

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

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

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

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

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

STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns: Name of bank/institution, Closing price, Last Week's Prices, Corresponding week, 1864. Lists stock market data.

IMPORTS FROM 1st JANUARY.

Table with columns: Item, 1864, 1865, Decrease. Shows import statistics for various goods.

AVERAGE PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table with columns: Grain type, Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Highest prices, For the week, Corresponding week 1864. Lists grain prices.

Main table of weekly prices for various commodities including Groceries, Wine, Hardware, Soap, etc. with columns for Name of Article, Current Rates, and Name of Article, Current Rates.

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.**
DAILY FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LIST
FROM
MONTREAL

To all Stations on the GREAT WESTERN, BUFFALO and LAKE HURON, DETROIT and MILWAUKEE, MICHIGAN CENTRAL, MICHIGAN SOUTHERN, and all WESTERN RAIL ROADS, in connection with the following FIRST CLASS LINES of STEAMERS, viz:—

ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE,
JAQUES TRACY & CO'S LINE,
GEO CHAFFEY & CO'S LINE,
JAMES H. HENDERSON'S LINE,

now running between MONTREAL, and GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY WHARF, HAMBURG.

By Through Rates of Freight as low, and quicker than by any other route.

For full particulars apply at the OFFICES of the above LINES of STEAMERS, or to

H. E. SWALES,

GENERAL AGENT GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
Custom House Square, Montreal.

Where PASSENGER TICKETS for BOAT and RAIL may be obtained to all points West.

Also Commercial Travellers' Tickets to and from all Stations on the Great Western Railway.

THOS. SWINYARD,

General Manager, Great Western Railway.

June 15, 1885.

**STEAMER
FOR KINGSTON, TORONTO,
HAMILTON AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.**
The Steamer "Ottawa" McDonald, master, will leave for the above Ports on Friday evening, 4th instant.

JAQUES, TRACY & CO.

**DICKINSON'S
OTTAWA, RIDEAU AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN
FORWARDING LINE.**

Stock composed of 11 Steamers and 15 Barges.

THIS old and well-established LINE is prepared to receive Freight as formerly at reduced rates.

For LOCAL FREIGHT between MONTREAL, OTTAWA and RIDEAU CANAL, four First Class Steamers will afford a daily departure from MONTREAL and OTTAWA (Sundays excepted), thus securing greater dispatch than formerly, and connecting at Ottawa with the Upper Cabin Passage and Freight Steamers "City of Ottawa" and "Bytown," running between OTTAWA and KINGSTON, affording four departures per week from each place.

For Transport of Sawed Lumber and other property to and from all Ports on Lake Champlain and to Quebec, an efficient Line of Lug Steamers with Barges will as formerly be employed.

For particulars, apply to GEO. HUBBARD, Acting Agent, Montreal; JAS. SWIFT, Agent St. Lawrence Wharf Kingston; JAMES RATH, Agent, Smith's Falls; W. D. WADDELL, Agent, St. Peter Street, Quebec; or to the Proprietor, M. H. DICKINSON, Canal Basin, Ottawa.

J. T. HOPE & CO.,

**AGENTS FOR SHOE AND LINEN
THREADS, GILLING AND WRAPPING
TWINES.**

GEORGE EDMONDS & CO., Agents for Needle and Fish Hook Manufacturers.

W. J. STEWART, Manager,
Office, No. 315 St. Paul-st.

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WHOLESALE CLOTHIER,
62 McGill-st., Montreal.

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HENRY R. GETHINGS & CO.,

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND BROKERS,** QUEBEC.

Particular attention paid to purchase and forwarding Salt and Coals.

QUEBEC.

JOHN LAIRD,

**COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
SHIPPING AGENT,** 42 St. Peter street,
QUEBEC.

WM. STEPHEN & CO.,
**GENERAL DRY GOODS
AND
CANADIAN TWEEDS.**

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,
**EAST AND WEST INDIA, GENERAL
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

Agents for
The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of London.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool.
Hunt, Roop, Feage & Co., Oporto.
Bartoloni Vergara, Port St. Mary's.
Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac.

FORESTER, MOIR & CO.,

**IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN TEAS, TOBACCO, and GENERAL
GROCERIES**

St. Helen and Recollet streets,
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Sole Agents for the Sale of Messrs. McDonald, Bros. & Co.'s Manufactures of Tobacco.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,

**PRODUCE, LEATHER,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**
No. 21 St. Nicholas street,
MONTREAL.

Special attention given to Consignments of Flour, Pork, Butter, Ashes, and General Produce. Potash Kettles, Coolers, and Farmers' Supplies, furnished at lowest market prices. Orders for General Merchandise carefully executed.

LEEMING & BUCHANAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
St. Nicholas Street, MONTREAL.
Special attention given to the sale of Flour, Grain, Butter, Ashes, Leaf Tobacco, and General Provisions. For the sale of Flax Seed and Fibre we are prepared to offer every facility and advantage that American or British markets afford, having extensive correspondence in each country. Liberal advances made on every description of produce consigned to our care.

GEORGE DENHOLM,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Advances made on all descriptions of Country Produce. Personal attention given to the sale and purchase of the same, and of General Merchandise. Office—No. 53 St. Nicholas street, Montreal.

WINN & HOLLAND,

**GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.**
31 RENAUD BUILDINGS, Foundling Street.

F. W. HENSHAW,

GENERAL MERCHANT & DEALER
in POOL and PEARL ASHES, and other Produce.
No. 10 St. SACRAMENT STREET,
(opposite Merchants' Exchange, Montreal.)

J. BAILLIE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
426 and 428 St. Paul street, corner of St. Paul and St. Francois Xavier streets.

JOHN BURELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Consignments of Flour, Butter, Pork, Grain, Ashes, &c., &c., will receive personal attention. Place of Business central, and suitable for the sale of all descriptions of Produce.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Havilland, Routh & Co., Montreal.
Messrs. Jaques, Tracy & Co., Forwarding, Montreal.
W. L. Eager, Esq., Beef and Pork Inspector, Montreal.
J. H. Henderson, Esq., Montreal.
Jas. Logan, Esq., Montreal.
Geo. Robinson, Esq., London, C. W.
22 and 21 Foundling street, Montreal.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

"Blood's" Scythes, "Moore's" and American patent, Caserman, Cast and Silver Steel "Moore's" do do, all sizes "Higgins" do do. "Foxes" G S and C S Sickles and Hooks. Hay and Straw Forks, Spades, Rakes, Scythe Stones (various kinds), and Grindstones. Also a large and well-assorted stock of general Heavy and Sheet Hardware, at very low prices.

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**IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS,**
291 St. Paul, cor. St. Peter-st., Montreal.

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

E. E. GILBERT,

CANADA ENGINE WORKS.
Is prepared to execute orders for
oil Boring and Pumping MACHINERY
Portable and Stationary ENGINES
BOILER WORK, SMITH WORK, and
Heavy Furnace FORGINGS
Hoisting MACHINES
HYDRAULIC PRESSES, &c.

—ALSO—

Has on hand, several Second-hand
ENGINES AND BOILERS
Which will be sold low.

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150 BARRELS

PRIME GASPÉ COD OIL,
FOR SALE BY
ALFRED SAYAGE & SON,
June 2. 12 St. John Street

**ST. MAURICE FORGES, IRON
WORKS, COLD BLAST, Charcoal PIG IRON,**
Hammered, Charcoal Bar Iron, Railway Car Wheels,
Stoves, Potash Kettles, Coolers and Castings, manu-
factured by

JOHN McDOUGALL,
Three Rivers, C. P.

Agents in Montreal,
Messrs. MORLAND, WATSON & CO.

ROBERT MILLER,

(Late R. & A. Miller,)

**PAPER MAKER, WHOLESALE
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