

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manqué
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

- Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus.

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

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

THE TRADE REVIEW.

VOL. II.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1866.

No. 7.

ANGUS & LOGAN,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, 354 St. Paul st.
1-ly

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

MUNDERLOH & STEENCKEN,
IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS, 236 St. Paul st., corner
of Custom House square, Montreal. 1-ly

EDWARD MAITLAND, TYLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE WINE, GENERAL
and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
10 Hospital st.
3-ly

M. LAING,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT, 97 Commissioners st., Montreal.
Hams, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Butter, Flour, &c. 3-ly

GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,
(IMPORTERS.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 20 & 22 St. Francois Xavier st.,
MONTREAL. 46-ly

DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON,
SUCCESSORS TO
BACON, CLARKE & CO.,
Importers of Wines, Spirits, Cigars, &c.,
St. Peter Street, opposite St. Sacrament Street,
MONTREAL. 6-ly

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.,
PRODUCE and LEATHER COMMIS-
SION MERCHANTS, Montreal.

FOR SALE,—
Barrels and Half-Barrels primo split Labrador
and Canso Herrings, and Cod Oil of superior quality.
ALSO,
Preserved Salmon, (Catch 1865,) in tins.
January 4th, 1866. 1-ly

A. McK. COCHRANE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & Agent
for Woollen Manufacturers, 491, 496 and 498 St.
Paul st., corner of St. Peter st., Montreal. 1-ly

SAUNDERSON & CO.,
TEAS, TOBACCOS, LIQUORS, and GENERAL
Groceries, Wholesale, 23 HOSPITAL STREET.
MONTREAL. 60-ly

HENRY & SWAIN,
TOBACCO, Cigar and Snuff Manufacturers.
46-2 19 276 St. Paul st., Montreal.

W. GALT HILL & CO.,
General Merchants and Commission Agents,
569 St. Paul st., Montreal. 1-ly

SAUVAGEAU & CO.,
PRODUCE BROKERS,
No 21 Sacrament st., Montreal. 46-2

GREENE & SONS,
LADIES' STRAW GOODS, MEN &
CHILDREN'S do [See next Page.] 1-ly

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. 1-ly

A. RAMSAY & SON,
IMPORTERS OF WINDOW GLASS,
Oils, Paints, &c., 21, 23 & 25 Recollet st., Montreal.
1-ly

BAUKHAGE, BEAK & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DRY GOODS,
481 Saint Paul Street, Montreal.
French and German Trimmings,
STAPLES Large Assortment in
Hoyle's Prints, Dress Goods,
French Silks, Ribbons,
Kid Gloves, Flowers,
Plain and Printed Feathers,
De Laines, Straw Goods,
And a complete Assortment of
FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.
Our SPRING STOCK will be completed in all
departments by 16th March.
French & German Tweeds, and Silk Mixed
Coatings.
1-ly

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

THOMAS W. RAPHAEL,
AGENT FOR HAMILTON POWDER COMPANY,
15 St. NICHOLAS STREET,
MONTREAL. 1-ly

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
Pegging Machines having thrown a large number of
workmen out of employment, and consequently re-
duced the cost of labor, we are thereby enabled to
manufacture neater and more substantial Boots and
Shoes, at no greater cost than if made by machinery;
and are prepared to offer the choicest goods at the
very lowest possible figures.
Orders personally or by Post, will have our immedi-
ate and most careful attention. 1-ly

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 60 Commissioners st.
Offer for sale several Invoices fresh Teas just received
per Steamers, consisting of:
Imperial Gunpowder. Japan, Colored
Old Hyson. and Uncolored.
Young Hyson. Oologs.
Hyson Twankay. Souchong.
Trankay.
Also several Invoices FRESH TEAS, just received
per Steamer via Portland, together with a full assort-
ment of other STAPLE and GENERAL GROCERIES.
Also 200 hhd. Choice Porto Rico Sugar; and
250 hhd. } Primo Retailing Molasses. 1-ly
50 tierces }

A. KIN & KIRKPATRICK,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, do
an exclusively Commission business, and possess the
amplest experience and facilities for its efficient man-
agement. Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, ASHES,
PORE, BUTTER, and general produce, receive per-
sonal attention. Sales effected, and returns made with
the utmost promptitude. Liberal advances made on
goods for sale in this market, or shipment to Britain.
Charges the lowest adopted by the responsible houses
in the trade. 1-ly
Corner William and Grey Nun streets.

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

REUTER, LIONAIS & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS, Importers of
WINES, SPIRITS, SEGARS, &c., 14 and 16
Hospital st., Montreal. 1-ly

BROWN & CHILDS,
MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER.
Montreal. (Established 20 years.)
OFFICE & WAREHOUSE—Cor. St. Peter & Lemoine sts.
MANUFACTORY—Corner Queen and Ottawa sts.
TANNERY—Corner Bonaventure and Canning sts.
All departments of the Boot and Shoe business are
comprised in this establishment, and every satisfaction,
both in quality and prices, may be relied on. 1-ly

GREENE & SONS
INVITE the attention of close buyers to
their Fall Stock of Hats, &c. [See next Page.]
1-ly

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

HALL, KAY & CO.,
YOUNG'S BUILDINGS, MCGILL STREET,
Montreal.

HAVE FOR SALE—
Charcoal Tinplates, Ingot Copper,
Coke Tinplates, Ingot Tin,
Terno Tinplates, Cake Spelter,
Galvanized Iron, Sheet Copper and Brass
Copper, Brass, and Malleable Iron Tubes,
and every description of Furnishings suitable for Tin-
smiths, Plumbers, Brassfounders, and Gasfitters.
1-ly

GREENE & SONS,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.
See next Page. 1-ly

do B. MACDONALD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF CRINO-
LINE WIRE and HOOP SKIRTS, FELL
HATS, STRAW GOODS, &c., &c., No 121 Steien
Street, Montreal. 1-ly

McMILLAN & CARSON,
CLOTHING.
WHOLESALE.
148 & 150 MCGILL STREET, Montreal. 5-ly

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

BOOTS AND SHOES.
JAMES POPHAM & CO. (late Popham
& Sinclair), Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealer
in every description of Boots and Shoes, expressly
adapted to the wants of the Trade in all the Provinces
of British North America. Our travellers are now
out and will wait on buyers with our Spring Samples
of Boots and Shoes, as usual.
Orders received by post or personally, will receive
our best attention.
Office Warehouse and Manufactory.
50-ly No 491 and 493 St. Paul Street.

CHOICE LABRADOR HERRINGS
IN HALF BARRELS,
For Sale by
SCHNEIDER, BOND & CO.,
50-ly 491 & 493 St. Paul Street.

SUAGR! SUGAR! SUGAR!

336 hlds } Bright Grocery and Superior Refinery
252 brls } Sugar,

Received ex "Wild Hunter" and "Jane Bell," from Demerara, and "Express," from Barbadoes.

ALSO, IN STORE,

Brls No. 1 EXTRA FAT SPLIT HERRINGS

Hhds United Vineyard Proprietors' BRANDY, PALE and DARK, in Bond

Bags PIMENTO, &c., &c. &c

For Sale by

MITCHELL, KINNEAR & CO.

Montreal, January 25, 1866. 1-ly

HENRY J. GEAR,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Importer and Dealer in Teas, General Groceries, Havana and German Cigars. Agent for Dunville's Belfast Old Irish Whiskey, 45 St. Peter st., Montreal. 4-ly

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN,

IRON, STEEL, AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS, ST. PAUL STREET.

Opposite the Custom House Sq.,

10-ly Montreal.

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. 2-ly

EVANS & EVANS,

WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS, MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

HARE'S CELEBRATED PAINTS AND COLORS.

AGENTS FOR

CURTISS & HARVEY'S POWDER.

7-ly 263 St. Paul street, Montreal.

BRITISH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

LOCATED IN TORONTO AND HAMILTON,

DESIGN to educate young men for business, and prepare them for the duties of Practical Accountants.

The Proprietors of this Institution take great pleasure in announcing to the young men of Canada, that they have opened a Branch of their College in the City of Hamilton, C. W., where the same course of Practical Instruction which has met with such success in Toronto will be given. This course of instruction combines practice with theory, and embraces everything necessary for the book-keeper and business man. The branches taught consist of Book-keeping by Double and Single Entry, adapted to all kinds of business, such as Mining, Milling, Manufacturing, Wholesale and Retail Merchandising, Forwarding and Commission, Foreign Exchange, (a set where the books are kept partly in sterling money), Railwaying, Steamboating, Banking, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Correspondence, Spelling, Telegraphing, and Phonography.

To the young man just setting forth into the business world, a thorough knowledge of these branches is a sure means of rapid promotion.

To the man in business, or to the one about commencing, a knowledge of these branches is indispensably necessary to a successful business career.

The Actual Business Department is furnished with a Bank, conducted on the same principles as our favourite Banking-houses, where the Students make their deposits of money, and Not a for Collection and Discount, and on which they draw their Cheques, Drafts, &c. A Merchant's Emporium or Wholesale Establishment, where the first purchases of Merchandise, Groceries, &c., are made. This is a representative of one of the largest Wholesale Houses in the City of Toronto; the books, ten in number, being kept on the same principle, and an Exchange Office for the buying and selling of a depreciated currency. A thorough knowledge of this branch has become absolutely necessary to almost all classes of business men and accountants. This Department is under the charge of a Teacher who has had years of experience as a Practical Accountant.

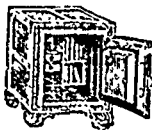
Our Board of Examiners is composed of practical business men, whose names to a Diploma are sure guarantees of efficiency and employment.

Students can enter at any time.

For Monthly Circular, Specimens of Writing, &c., address (enclosing stamp):

MUSGROVE & WRIGHT,
At Toronto or Hamilton.

KERSHAW & EDWARDS.



ESTABLISHED YEAR 1833.

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 extant, and free from dampness.

Our Burglar Proof Specie Boxes made of combined iron and steel in a manner peculiarly our own, the steel so 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 Proofs produce a most perfect Fire and Burglar Proof security. 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,

1-ly 82, 84 & 86, St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

GREENE & SONS.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, &c.,
SPRING TRADE, 1866.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE NOW
on hand, and are receiving a complete assortment of

WOOL HATS, LADIES' STRAW GOODS,
FUR HATS, MEN'S STRAW HATS,
CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS,
SILK HATS, BOYS' FANCY HATS,
HAT & CAP TRIMMINGS, &c.

Special attention of the Trade is directed to our
NEW SPRING STYLES,

embracing Steel Brim Resorte Hats, Cashemerite Hats in Russell, Cunard and Prince of Wales Shapes, French Steel Brim Tweed Hats, &c. Samples sent by Express.

Orders promptly executed.

GREENE & SONS,
Montreal.

1 ly

JEFFERY BROTHERS & CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, 41 St. Sacramento st., Montreal. 2-1

A. CHARLEBOIS & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON, STEEL, &c., manufacturers of STOVES, CUT NAILS, &c., 483 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 47-ly

WEST BROTHERS,

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

CIGARS — HAVANA, GERMAN, DOMESTIC.

WEST & BROTHERS,
Montreal.

1-ly

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,

IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

YARD ENTRANCE, St. Frs. Xavier st. 1-ly

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 Manila, 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, 1866. 7-ly

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,

(Late Gilmour, White & Co.,)

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE,

NO. 375 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL. 62-ly

ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,

268 & 260 St. Paul and 92 & 93 Commissioners Streets,

MONTREAL. 1-ly

F. SHAW & BROS.,
14, LEMOINE STREET.

TANNERS AND LEATHER MER-

CHANTS.—Our Leather is tanned at the well-known Roxton Falls and other 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. 4-ly

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.

1-ly

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. 1-ly

GEO. ROBERTSON & SON,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
KINGSTON, C.W.,

OFFER FOR SALE several Invoices of FRESH TEAS and FRUITS, ex Steamships Peruvian, Moravian, Belgian, and Nova Scotia, via Portland, consisting of—

Young Hyson,	Uncoloured Japan,
Old Hyson,	Congou,
Hyson Twankay,	Souchong,
Twankay,	Valencia Raisins,
Gunpowder,	Figs,
Imperial,	Figs,

Together with a full assortment of General Groceries 3-7

JAMES S. NOAD & CO.,

Commission Merchants and General Agents,
48 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 62-ly

LIDLAW, MIDDLETON & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,
Montreal. 21-ly

JAMES ROY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, including TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c., No 605 St. Paul st., near St. Peter.

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers of TEAS and GENERAL GROCERIES, No. 188 McGill st., Montreal. 6-ly

SMITH & COCHRANE,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Corner St. Peter and St. Sacramento st.,

47-ly MONTREAL.

KERR & FINDLAY,

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,

Manufacturers of Gum Drops, Chocolate, and other Cream Drops, &c., &c. 616 St. Paul st., Montreal. 2-ly

CONVERSE, COLSON & LAMB,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
TEA DEALERS & IMPORTERS OF GENERAL GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.
 CORNER OF HOSPITAL AND ST. JOHN STREETS,
 MONTREAL. 1-ly

ESTABLISHED 1842.
STEAM MADE CONFECTIONERY.
 GUM DROPS and JUJUBE PASTE.
 PAN GOODS, and CANDIES of all kinds.
 FRENCH CREAM BON-BONS and CHOCOLATE
 CREAM DROPS.
Manufactured and sold at his New Block, erected on the Old Stand, 243 (New No. 391) Notre Dame Street.
 CHARLES ALEXANDER,
 Wholesale and Retail Confectioner.
 15-ly

C O D O I L .
 150 BARRELS
PRIME GASPÉ COD OIL,
 FOR SALE BY
 ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,
 12 St. John Street.
 June 2.

J. MEYER & CO.,
 WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS,
 408 Broadway, 511 St. Paul st.,
New York, Montreal.
 Sole Agents for the Genuine Duchesse Gieves.
 10-ly.

ROBERT MILLER,
 (Late R. & A. Miller,)
PAPER MAKER, WHOLESALE
 STATIONER, Bookbinder and Account Book
 Manufacturer, Importer of and Dealer in Wall Papers,
 Window Shades, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books,
 and Church Services.
 Agent for Lovell's Series of School Books.
 Printing and Wrapping Papers, of all qualities and
 descriptions, constantly on hand, or made to order.
 Works—Sherbrooke Paper Mills, Sherbrooke.
 Warehouse—60 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

ALEXANDER WALKER,
IMPORTER OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS.
 St. Helen Street,
 Montreal. 3-ly

FOLIF & WILLIAMSON,
PRODUCTION COMMISSION MER-
CHANTS, and SHIPPERS, Nos. 17, 19, and 23
 William street, Montreal. Advances made on Con-
 signments of Produce or General Merchandise for sale
 in this market, or for shipment. Personal attention
 given to the sale or purchase of same. 15-

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LI-
 QUORS, CIGARS, TOBACCOS, &c., &c.
 AND
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Sole Agents in Canada for Messrs. Pinet, Castillon &
Co.'s Cognac Brandy.
 LLOYD'S AGENTS, &c., &c.
 St. John Street, Montreal. 1-ly

PEMNITENTIARY BOOTS AND SHOES.
 THE Subscriber, having been appointed
 Agent in Montreal for the Sale of these Goods, is
 now prepared to take orders, which will be filled care-
 fully, and with despatch.
 A. McK. COCHRANE,
 491 to 493 St. Paul Street.
 31-ly

W. F. LEWIS & CO.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
 St. Peter st., Montreal. 2-ly

SPRING TRADE, 1866.
OUR STOCK of FANCY and STAPLE
 DRY GOODS for the Spring will be well as-
 sorted, and being in great part bought before the
 recent advances, we will be prepared to give our
 customers every advantage.
 WILLIAM BENJAMIN & CO.,
 1-ly 877 St. Paul Street.

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. 23-1f

ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE GRO-
CCERS, and General Commission Merchants, corner
 McGill and College streets, Montreal. 8-ly

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. 10-ly

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.
 19-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.
 8-ly

THOMAS MAY & CO., IMPORTERS
 of STRAW and FANCY DRY GOODS, 280 St.
 Paul, and 105 Commissioners street, Montreal. 9-ly

F. H. SIMMS,
MONTREAL IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURES to Order, and has
 in Stock, Carriage Bolts of all sizes, Nuts and
 Bolts of every description, Rivets, Lifting Jacks,
 Ratchet Braces, Copying Presses, &c., &c. 8-1y

C. E. SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 DEALER IN LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.
 S. St. Helen st.
 Agent for Lyn Tannery. 46-ly

W. J. STEWART, Sole Agent for
 Wm. CLARKE & SONS, Needle and Fish Hook
 Manufacturers, Mount Pleasant Mills, Redditch,
 England.
 46-2, 18 315 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

JAMES LOCKHART,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, No. 3 St. Sacra-
 ment street, Montreal.

JOHN JAMIESON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS of all kinds of
 VARNISHES and JAPANS, No. 409 St. Paul
 Street, Montreal. 47-2,7

C. DOEWIN & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
 40-ly 88 St. Francois Xavier st., Montreal.

A. ROBERTSON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
 478 St. Paul, and 390 Commissioners Streets,
 MONTREAL,
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,
 Auburn Mills, PETERBORO', C. W.,
Awarded Prize Medals, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,
also at Montreal.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
 WE take this medium of informing our customers
 that we have now received into store, the greater
 portion of our Importations for the coming season,
 and will be prepared to show the same by the last
 week of the present month. These goods having been
 bought before the last advance, we are enabled to sell
 them on most favourable terms
 MONTREAL, 16th January, 1866.

DAVID MORRICE & CO.,
PRODUCE & GENERAL COMMIS-
SION MERCHANTS,
 Shipping and Forwarding Agents, &c.,
 52 St. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

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

Consignments solicited. Returns made on day of
 sale.
 Consignees may draw against property at two-thirds
 Montreal market price at time, which will be accepted
 only when accompanied by bills lading, railroad, or
 other receipts.
 Cash advances made on Warehouse receipts of Flour,
 Grain, Pork, Ashes, and general Produce.
 July 21, 1861.

FOULDS & HODGSON,
 IMPORTERS OF

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

 And a large variety of other Fancy and Staple Goods
WHOLESALE
 Perhaps the largest assortment of Goods suitable
 for a General Country Store of any house in the
 Province.
 368 and 370 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 15-ly

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF PIG and BAR IRON,
 Paints, Putty, &c., Iron Tubes for Gas, Water or
 Steam, Lap-Welded Boiler Tubes, Drain Pipes, Vent
 Linings, Chimney Tops, Roman Cement, Water Lime,
 Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c.
 Young's Buildings, McGill & Grey Nun sts., Montreal.
 12-ly

JOHN BURELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 22 & 24 Foundling Street, Montreal.

Consignments of BUTTER, FLOUR, DRESSED HOGS,
 POT and PEARL ASHES, &c., will receive prompt and
 personal attention.

Place of Business central, and suitable for the sale
 of all descriptions of Produce.
 Liberal advances made on Bills of Lading. 15-ly

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England.
Capital, \$12,500,000. Invested, over \$2,000,000
FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges, proportionate to each risk incurred.

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

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
General Agents for Canada.
FRED COLE, Secretary.
Office, 355 and 357 St. Paul street, Montreal.
Surveyor—**H. MUNRO, Montreal.**
Inspector of Agencies—**T. C. LIVINGSTON, P.L.S.**
5-ly

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO
THOMSON, CLAXTON & CO.,

DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE.

St. Paul Street, Montreal.

GEORGE OFFORD & CO.,

Contractors for Convict 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.
5-ly Offices and Warehouse—Kingston, C. W.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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

Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000; Life Premiums \$1,050,000; Interest on Investments \$800,000; Total Income, 1863, \$4,750,000.

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

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

1-ly **G. F. C. SMITH, Res. Secretary.**

THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,
(Founded 1835.)

THE SYSTEM and REGULATIONS of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND have been so framed as to secure to its Policy Holders the *utmost value for their payments*, and include provisions in their favor on the following important points.—

- SMALL OUTLAY for Life Assurance.
- NON-LIABILITY to FORFEITURE of Policy.
- LIBERAL RETURN for SURRENDER of Policy.
- FREEDOM FROM THE RISKS of PARTNERSHIP.

On 5th April next,

The Books will be closed for the 27th Annual Balance. Entrants on or before that date will secure ONE YEAR'S earlier participation in Profits.

P. WARDLAW, Secretary.

PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL. 1-3m

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, St. Andrew's Buildings, St. Peter street, Montreal.
Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean Produce.

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

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

1-ly

THE HOME AND COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Chief Office, 69 Cornhill, London, England.
Authorized Capital, \$10,000,000. Issued \$5,000,000.
All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business transacted on reasonable terms.
Losses promptly and liberally adjusted without reference to England. General Agents for Canada,
MESSRS. TAYLOR BROTHERS.

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

HEAD OFFICE—CANADA BRANCH,

Royal Insurance Buildings, tower entrance, upstairs.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,

Brokers for Sale and Purchase of Stocks, Securities and Real Estate.
Brokers and Commission Merchants for purchase and sale of Produce.
Special Correspondents for the Merchant Banking Company of London (Limited).
Royal Insurance Buildings, tower entrance, up stairs.
10-ly

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000 Stg.
ANNUAL INCOME OVER—£300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

EDWARD RAWLINGS,
Secretary.

WILLIAM NIVIN & CO.,

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

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

Montreal, St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas streets.

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1866.

THE BANK RETURNS.

THE following are the totals of the Bank returns for January, 1866, compared with those of the corresponding months of the two previous years:

	Jan. 1864.	Jan. 1865.	Jan. 1866.
Paid up capital	\$27,079,562	\$29,952,187	\$28,682,327.
Circulation	30,982,776	8,761,229	11,740,443
Deposits	22,109,055	24,061,278	29,228,083
Specie	5,831,934	5,772,762	6,935,129
Discounts	43,021,262	44,927,262	43,166,475

The decrease in the "paid-up capital" arises from the International Bank (Limited) having ceased to do business. Its capital, which was given at \$1,816,051 in January, 1865, having disappeared from the returns, it follows that the other Banks have increased their paid-up capital by \$776,241. This includes \$217,274 returned by the Royal Canadian Bank, but not the capital of the Union Bank—for what reason we are not aware.

The increase of the circulation, combined with the decrease of the discounts, is a very satisfactory feature in the statement, indicating, as it does, a real increase in the wealth of the people, who are thus shown to have more money in their pockets and less indebtedness to monetary institutions: we believe we may safely infer, too, less debts to each other. It is, perhaps, interesting to see what Banks have been most successful in pushing their circulation. We find that the increase of \$3,000,000 is made up chiefly as follows:—

Bank of Montreal	\$700,000
Commercial Bank	600,000
Gore Bank	250,000
Bank of British North America	200,000
Bank of Toronto	300,000
Ontario Bank	300,000
Other Banks	375,000
Royal Canadian (now)	250,000
	\$3,000,000

While on the subject of circulation, we may note a fact which shows how some bank bills stay out, although the majority speedily come back to the Banks for redemption. The Provincial Bank of Stanstead,

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

Importers of all descriptions of

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE

IRON,

STEEL,

PIG IRON,

PAINTS,

OILS,

GLASS,

CORDAGE,

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

Manufacturers of

S A W S :

Circular, Gang, Crosscut, Webs, &c.

Mocock's celebrated

AXES, EDGE TOOLS, &c.

MONTREAL REFINED IRON:

Bars and Sheets, Cut Scrap Nails.

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

Agents for Sharpe & Davy's English Gunpowder.

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

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

Warehouse and Offices, 355 & 357 St. Paul street.

Manufactories on Lachine Canal.

1-ly Montreal.

which was started under the Free Banking Act of Mr. Hincks, was wound up some years ago, and in compliance with that Act, gave bonds for the redemption of their notes for a period which has but recently expired. All this was duly advertised in the newspapers, yet several of their bills have lately been taken by the cashier of one of our City Savings Banks, and more have been offered. We suppose Mr. Nutt of this city is the person to whom to apply to have them redeemed.

The deposits, which show an increase of \$5,000,000, are now nearly half of that character so satisfactory to the Banks of "cash deposits not bearing interest." The increase has been almost wholly in the deposits of this class. We are glad to see this, for we prefer to see money which seeks interest invested in Government or municipal securities, or in bank stocks, or better still, in shares in joint stock companies, to having it placed in the hands of bankers. In the United States, indeed, most of the Banks no longer receive money at interest—an example which may, perhaps, in some respects, be followed with advantage here.

The increase of a million in specie is sound, in view of the three millions increase in circulation. We may notice, too, that there is an increase of nearly a million in Government securities held, of which \$750,000 is due to the operations of the Bank of Montreal. Probably their loans to the Government have been extended by that amount. When Parliament meets we shall know whether our British indebtedness has been decreased by an equivalent amount.

Lastly, we note the decrease in discounts which has occurred since the month of September. The gold payments for our abundant barley crop, and for the large quantities of the produce which has gone to the American markets accounts for this.

We see but little worth speaking of in the comparison between the January and December statements, save a decrease in the "other debts" of the Bank of Upper Canada of \$30,000. This, probably, accounts for the rise of 1 to 1 per cent. which has taken place in the market value of its stock. We shall watch the statements of this Bank with a good deal of interest hereafter; for the time has come when, if ever, its manager must realize the high expectations entertained which he entered on his duties.

Annual Trade of Newfoundland.

Recent returns of the trade of Newfoundland show that its commerce during 1865 was quite in proportion with previous years. The exports of the island are almost entirely of fish and their products. During 1865 the total catch received at St. John amounted to 577,201 quintals, of which 379,351 quintals were exported, and the balance 197,850 quintals, were on hand at the close of the year. Better prices than usual were obtained, which is supposed to have been caused by the increased demand in England, consequent upon the enhanced price of beef caused by the cattle disease. The total exports from the port of St. Johns for the past twelve months were as follows: 550,192 quintals fish, 2,295 tons seal oil, 2,282 tons cod oil, 166,288 seal skins, 2,264 tierces salmon, and 24,100 barrels of herring. On the whole, the trade of 1865 was satisfactory, and the press speaks favourably of the success which attended the operations of the year.

A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE PROPOSAL OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

We design to examine critically the proposal made by the Congressional Committee on Ways and Means to the delegation from the British Provinces, and for this purpose will consider it under the four main heads into which it naturally divides itself, viz: the questions of Navigation, Transit, Fisheries, and Reciprocal Tariff.

1. Navigation.—The Committee desired the use of the St. Lawrence and its canals in return for the concessions of the right to navigate Lake Michigan.

In the American returns for the year ending June 30th, 1864—the latest published—we find that the following Canadian tonnage entered and cleared from the three Custom House "districts" on Lake Michigan, viz: Michilimackinac, Milwaukee, and Chicago.

Inwards.....	104,284 tons.
Outwards.....	110,815 "

Turning now to the statistics of the trade on our canals, we find that the following American tonnage used them in the year ending June 1865 (the returns for 1864, comprise only six months trade):

	UP.	DOWN.
Welland Canal	271,863 tons.	270,382 tons.
St. Lawrence Canals	13,252 "	16,070 "
Chambly Canals	30,046 "	31,822 "
Burlington Bay Canal.....	4,842 "	5,045 "
St. Ann's Lock	3,591 "	3,013 "
Ottawa Canals	2,597 "	2,023 "
Total.....	326,294 "	326,800 "

From these figures it is evident that the existing arrangements, under which only 104,284 tons (Canadian enter) Michigan, against 270,382 tons American, which pass down the very first of our canals, are far more favourable to the Americans than to us. In proposing that they should remain as they are, the Committee therefore asked a boon, not offered one.

2. Transit.—The main branch of the transit question which interests us is (a) the right of imparting goods through the United States in bond. To this will shortly be added the correlative right (b) of exporting goods in a similar manner. Connected with it is also the right enjoyed by the United States of transit across the peninsula of Upper Canada (c).

(a) Our imports of various articles by way of the United States are about one third of the imports by way of the St. Lawrence, as will be seen by the annexed table:

Years	Imports in bond through the U. S.	Imports via the St. Lawrence.
1860	\$3,041,877	\$13,627,160
1861	5,689,952	19,726,641
1862	5,608,427	17,001,019
1863	6,172,493	16,439,930
1864	7,925,177	6,411,691
1864-5	6,511,771	18,688,810

We cannot say that we import by way of the St. Lawrence for the United States any thing at all equivalent to the values shewn in the first of these two columns, the figures being only as under:—

Goods imported via the St. Lawrence in transitu for the United States.	
1860	\$21,505
1861	622,514
1862	490,298
1863	515,245
1864	282,667
1864-5	289,685

(b) Our tables have given since 1861 an estimate of the goods exported via the St. Lawrence in transitu from the United States, viz:

1861	\$2,565,511
1862	5,198,920
1863	2,977,818
1864	507,243
1864-5	1,734,620

The American returns do not give the corresponding statement of their exports of our produce. The figures are probably about equal to the above.

(c) The right of transit across Canada West is of considerable use to the Americans. We have no means of learning the exact quantities of breadstuffs and live stock that annually go from the West to the East across our roads, but we have no doubt that the effect of this means of transportation—so much more rapid than the tedious way by the South shore of Lake Erie—is to cheapen beef and pork from a-half to one cent per lb. in the chief Eastern markets.

Summing up these three classes of considerations (a, b and c) which we have considered from a national stand-point, we think it will appear that the benefits of the almost unrestricted transit trade which has

hitherto prevailed are about equally shared by the Americans and ourselves. If we examine how private corporations, such as railroads, would be affected by its cessation, we shall perceive that our lines derive very little more advantage from it than the American companies. Were it withdrawn, such roads as the Welland and Erie and Ontario would be ruined, the Great Western would cease for a while to pay dividends, and the Northern would suffer, though perhaps the Grand Trunk would benefit in one way, as much as it was injured in another. On the American side, the New England railways—especially the Vermont Central and Portland and Boston—would lose a great share of their traffic; the New York Central and its connections would be injured equally with the Michigan Central; Detroit and Milwaukee stock would go to zero, and we doubt whether the South shore routes and the New York and Erie would gain what these other lines would lose.

But these two matters of navigation and transit have so close a connection that the fate of one must be the fate of the other. If the Americans were to stop the bonding system, and thus shut us up in winter, we should at once close the Welland Canal, and give the West over to the tender mercies of the men of Buffalo. They do not depend upon the Reciprocity Treaty, but upon Treasury Regulations in the States, and Laws and Orders in Council here, which were mostly in existence before the Treaty, and will probably long outlive it. The Committee were probably actuated by a desire to make them subject rather to law than to the caprices of Governments when they proposed to embody them in an Act of Congress. But under these circumstances it is perhaps for the best that they remain for the present under the control of Secretary McCullough than that they should be placed under that of Mr. Morrill's republican majority in the House of Representatives.

3. The Fisheries.—The proposed concessions of the right of fishing on our shores is of great value to the Americans. The best mackerel are all caught within the three miles limit, so that the loss of the Reciprocity Treaty involves to their fishermen the loss of the \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 of mackerel they have hitherto taken. Then, the most valuable cod-fishing grounds of the Gulf are within the mark of the St. Lawrence as defined by the old geographers, into which the Americans have only been admitted by a definition special to the Treaty; the mouth as otherwise understood extending to a line drawn from the head lands of Gaspé to the east point of Anticosti, and thence to St. John. The herring fishery is also in great part carried on in-shore. The total value of fish taken in these limits by Americans some years amounts to over \$1,000,000. All this will be lost to them if we stand upon our rights. Besides, the right of passing through the Gulf of Canada depends on the Treaty also. If forced to go round Cape Breton on their way to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the American craft would be delayed ten days or a fortnight and lose at least one "fare" per annum. It is known that 700 vessels are going to the fisheries this year from Gloucester (Mass.) alone. A large majority intended to go into our waters. On the other hand, not a solitary Canadian fisherman has ever gone into American waters, and not a dozen New Brunswick or Nova Scotia craft has ever fished South of their own boundaries.

But the Committee proposed, in return for the privilege of fishing in our waters, to allow our fish to enter the American market at a duty of ten per cent., the duties mentioned were more like twenty-five per cent., but we understand that ten per cent. was really intended. If our fish trade were conducted with the American alone, this would perhaps be of some importance. But the returns show, as exports of fish:

	To the United States	To other countries.
From Canada, 1865	\$81,805	\$610,761
" Nova Scotia 1864	1,100,493	1,846,046
" New Brunswick '64	125,182	170,865
" Newfoundland, '62	121,355	3,979,090
" Prince Ed. Isd., '61	29,888	40,807
Total.....	\$1,458,723	6,647,669

The question of duty on fish therefore affects none of the Provinces vitally, and ourselves but very little. An article of such universal consumption will easily be absorbed in the other markets in which we already sell so largely. We must then turn to the last point in the proposal, to ascertain whether on this point any concession was offered at all equivalent to the valuable privilege.

4. The Reciprocal Tariff.—The Americans have never understood the principle of Reciprocity as we have, indeed, their trade Legislature is not at all in accordance with the philosophy of commerce. The underlying principle of the Reciprocity Treaty was "that the articles placed on the free list were the productions of the two contracting parties, neither of whom imported them largely from abroad." We therefore made them free to all the world; the Americans, less liberal, did not. The effect of the expiration of the Treaty will therefore be simply to cause their tariff to apply to us. We shall have to enact a new tariff if we were to desire to tax the articles hitherto affected by it when imported from the States. Let us see then in what particulars the Committee offered to alter their tariff to favour our products. Here is the list:

	Existing Tariff.	Proposed Duties.
Burr Mill, stones, unwrought	Free	Free
Cotton and Lincn rags.....	Free	Free
Firewood.....	20 p c	Free
Grindstones, rough and unfinished.....	10 p. c.	Free
Gypsum or Plaster, unground	Free	Free
Fish—Mackerel.....	\$2 00 p. lb.	\$1 60 p. bar.
Herring.....	1 00 "	1 00 "
Salmon.....	3 00 "	2 50 "
Shad.....	1 50 "	2 00 "
All other, pickled.....		
Animals, living.....	1 50 "	1 50 "
Apples, Fruit and Vegetables	Free	20 p. c.
Barley.....	10 p. c.	10 p. c.
Beans.....	15 c. p. b.	15 c. p. b.
Beef.....	10 p. c.	30 p. c.
Butter and Cheese.....	1 c. p. lb.	1 c. p. lb.
Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, &c	4 "	4 c. p. b.
Corn and Oatmeal.....	10 c. p. b.	10 "
Coal, bituminous.....	15 "	15 "
" all other.....	\$1 25 c. p. tn.	50 c. p. tn.
Flour.....	40 "	25 c. p. tn.
Hams.....	20 p c.	25 p. c.
Hay.....	2 c. p. lb.	2 c. p. lb.
Hides.....	10 p. c.	10 p. c.
Lard.....	2 c. p. lb.	8 c. p. lb.
Lumber—Pine, in the log		1 50 per M.
" Pine sawed or hewn.....		2 50 "
" planed, tongued, &c	20 p c.	25 p. c.
Spruce or Hemlock, &c		1 00 per M.
" planed, &c.....		25 p. c.
Shingle bolts.....	Free	10 "
Shingles.....	35 p. c.	20 "
All other, hewed or sawn	20 p. c.	20 "
" planed, &c.....		20 "
Ores—Copper.....	5 p. c.	10 "
Silver and Gold.....	Free	Free
Peas.....	1 c. p. lb.	25 c. p. b.
Pork.....	25 c. p. b.	1 c. p. lb.
Potatoes.....	30 p. c.	10 c. p. b.
Seeds—Timothy and Clover.....	30 p. c.	20 p. c.
Trees, Shrubs and Plants.....	30 p. c.	15 "
Tallow.....	1 c. p. lb.	2 c. p. lb.
Wheat.....	20 c. p. b.	20 c. p. b.

The duties were thus to be lowered only on:—

- Coal,
- Firewood,
- Grindstones,
- Mackerel,
- Potatoes,
- Salmon,
- Seeds, Timothy, & Clover.
- Shingles,
- Trees, Plants and Shrubs.

And they were actually to be raised on—

- Animals,
- Beans,
- Corn and Oatmeal,
- Flour,
- Lard,
- Ores,
- Tallow,
- Lumber of all kinds,
- except Shingles.

This really looks like a deliberate insult on the part of the Committee. It certainly was an insult to common sense. As a reward for the concessions of Fishing rights, they kindly offered to raise their existing Tariff on the articles in which we are chiefly interested. No wonder the Delegates withdrew from a conference with them, declaring substantially as follows:—

"We do not see that any great advantage will arise from making the Navigation question the subject of Legislature. We have no disposition to disturb your trade, and we presume you have no disposition to put barriers in the way of ours. The probability is, we think, that the same facilities will continue to be given on both sides which now exist. It does not seem necessary, either, that stipulations should be entered into in regard to the Transit trade. We believe that the present facilities are beneficial to the carriers on both sides of the lines. They do not exist under the Treaty, and we are prepared to let them continue as they are, without asking for or giving definite assurances. With regard to the Fisheries, we are asked to yield the right of fishing along 3,000 miles of coast, and the equivalent suggested is an insignificant free list and a schedule of duties, low on articles in which we have little interest and almost prohibitive on those in which we are concerned. We therefore come to the conclusion that all matters must be left as they will be at the termination of the Treaty, to be dealt with by the several Legislatures of the United States on the one hand, and the British Provinces on the other, as they may please."

THE FORESTS OF CANADA.

IN the wise and beneficent arrangements of Providence, nature is provided with a reproductive quality to guard against the destructive course of time. The avarice of man, however, too often overlooks the bountiful provision thus made for his benefit, and acts in the present as though there were no future. One of the purposes for which governments are established in the world is to guard against the consequences of this fatal propensity. The unnecessary waste and improvident destruction of the forests of Canada present a lamentable illustration in point. Hundreds, indeed, we may say thousands, of square miles of timber are, almost annually, destroyed by fires in the woods. Pine lands of great value for the timber quality are settled upon, under the existing government regulations, by persons who have no interests at stake in the productions of the forests, beyond the whiskey and beer profits which can be made from keeping taverns or grogeries along the roads travelled by lumbermen.

We are informed that five out of six of the fires in the woods can be traced to the clearances of such settlers as these. Another class of settlers, less pernicious, but equally damaging in the main to the true interests of the country, is to be found amongst irresponsible speculators who rent the public timber lands for a short time. Thus a double system of injurious consequences is—unintentionally, no doubt—encouraged by the government in its desire for immediate realization from the forest lands of the country. The first injury, as we have already remarked, arises from an attempt to settle lands by agriculturalists, which nature did not intend for that purpose, and the second, from inducing all sorts of adventurers to embark in the business of cutting timber from public lands, which they can rent at 50 cents a square mile. Let the reader just imagine 50 square miles of pine and forest lands rented for \$25. It is true that, in addition to the ground rent of 50 cents per square mile, to be paid under the license to cut timber on the space of land named in the license, the following rates are also payable to the collector of Crown Timber Dues, on timber actually cut and returned for market.

The Timber cut shall be paid for at the following rates, viz:

Oak and Walnut, per cubic foot	1 1/2 d.
Red Pine, Elm, Birch, Ash and Tamarac	1 d.
White Pine, Bass Wood, Cedar, Spruce, &c	0 1/2 d.
Red Pine Saw Logs, 12 feet long per log	7 d.
White Pine do do do	5 d.
Spruce do do do	2 1/2 d.
Cord Wood (hard) and Lath-wood per Cord	8 d.
do (soft) per do	4 d.

Each Stick of White Pine to be reckoned as containing 70 cubic feet.

Each Stick of Red Pine to be reckoned as containing 35 cubic feet.

All other kinds of wood, as containing 34 cubic feet Railroad Timber to be taken at actual measurement, provided it does not average more than half the regular size, or on the party exhibiting a contract and specification corresponding with the timber in his raft.

All Saw Logs cut in future upon Public Lands, if exported from the Province shall be paid for at double the rates mentioned above respectively.

But the speculator for a season or two, cuts the timber nearest the water communications which surround or lie along its extent, and is not very particular with regard to the remainder whether it be destroyed by fire or not. His great object in renting the tract being to shut off other parties engaged in the lumber trade, from the water communication and privileges which belong to its area, whilst he avails himself of the most convenient and wasteful method of procuring timber to satisfy advances, perhaps made by commission houses at Quebec, or the present demands of labour. The desire of the Government for the permanent settlement of the Public Lands is not accomplished. Like the undue encouragement to settlers upon Pine Lands, which require to be cleared by burning the timber thereon, the fires which originate frequently get beyond the control of the settlers and extend to great distances into the forests, causing immense destruction to valuable timber, great loss of public property, and tending in a great extent to the destruction of the timber trade of Canada.

The lumber interest is one of the greatest in Canada. It consists of half her exports. It deserves the most special attention and protection of the government. The forest lands are the richest domain of the country. If a mistake has been made in the course heretofore

pursued by the government, in the management of this great public interest, another course ought to be adopted. At least an investigation into facts should be made, and the reports of men, well informed by long acquaintance with the lumbering districts, and having undoubted means at stake, should be well considered. There is no interest in Canada which deserves, and apparently requires more special attention than that involved in the public forest lands of the country. The Government should ascertain from the most reliable sources, and in an undoubted manner, whether lands in the lumbering districts be suitable for agricultural purposes before they are disposed of to poor settlers—who, subsequently finding themselves unable to live by agricultural pursuits upon unproductive lands, become dissatisfied and dangerous inhabitants of pine and forest regions, which are very valuable for the purposes which nature intended them for. What if some of the fires in the woods have risen from the discontent to be found amongst such settlers? That the fires do occur, no one in Canada who knows that smoke is an evidence of fire can deny, and it is hardly to be imagined that the wealthy persons engaged in the lumber business, nor the men and families they employ, who are the great sufferers by fires, have any agency in their origin. The enormous interests at stake in the lumber trade of Canada have so frequently and recently been laid before the public, we deem it unnecessary to state them here. Those who make the lumber trade the business of a life time are interested in protecting the young growth of the forest as well as the matured tree, and however we may presume their motives to be self-interested, it must be allowed, even in this view, that their course and aim, as regards the public forest domain, must lie on the side of the true interests of the country.

DEVELOP MANUFACTURES.

IN our last issue we suggested several branches of manufacture which might be deemed worthy of the attention of both the great and the small capitalists. We, this week, continue the list with the manufacture of iron, the raw material for which our country affords such an abundant supply, and that of the finest quality.

THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON.—The first consideration is, can we obtain a market for our iron? To this we answer in the affirmative, principally for that obtained directly from the ore by smelting, known as "pig," and for castings of various patterns. There is no reason, however, why wrought iron might not be made. We believe it is at present made at the Radnor forges at Batiscan. Some small shipments of ore having been sent to England, on being tested, were found to be of such a fine quality that, for the manufacture of steel, Sheffield firms will take, of pig reduced from magnetic ore by charcoal, all that several furnaces could produce. It is from a similar ore to this, smelted by charcoal, that the celebrated Swedes iron is produced. To show the estimation in which our ore is held by the Pittsburg (U. S.) smelters, we cite the following facts. Although possessing an unlimited supply of iron ore at their own doors, this is of such a poor quality that they have been in the habit of annually importing many thousand tons of Canadian ore, for the purpose of mixing with their own during the process of smelting. To reach them it is transported 70 miles by canal, 320 miles by lake to Cleveland, thence 115 miles, by rail, to Pittsburg, with two shipments on the passage. The price of the ore, ready for shipment, previous to 1860, ranged from \$2 65 to \$3 00 per ton; and in 1865, although it rose to \$4 65 per ton, they still imported it as extensively as before. Nor would the abrogation of the treaty affect this import, as notwithstanding the heavy protective duty levied on English iron, the American ironmasters are unable to compete with it in their own market, owing to the poor quality of their iron, coupled with the fact that they have to smelt with Anthracite coal. But besides this there is always a large provincial consumption to supply.

Iron is distributed more or less in all sections of the Province, with the exception of the Western peninsula. We will mention several localities having good and plentiful supplies of iron capable of being worked.

In selecting a place for operations, three essentials are requisite. First, an abundant supply of fuel, as this is the most important item in smelting, it becomes a serious matter for consideration. Second, proximity to navigation or rail. Third, a large supply of ore containing a good percentage of iron. Two localities which have the foregoing requisites in an eminent de-

gree, suggest themselves to our mind. These are in South Crosby, on the Rideau Canal, and at Hull, near the city of Ottawa. The former is situated on a small island in Mud Lake, and on the belt of land which forms the division between Mud Lake and Upper Rideau Lake. Being on the canal, the convenience for shipment cannot be surpassed; the iron ore is magnetic, and yields from 50 to 60 per cent. of metal. Large quantities have been shipped to Pittsburg from here; the ore is of a superior quality, but the supply of beech and maple is not very extensive, the softer kinds of wood, however, could be used, although not yielding the same amount of charcoal, they nevertheless do equally well for smelting. The ore (magnetic, at Hull, yields a larger per centage than any other in the country—from 60 to 80 per cent.—and the beds are of unlimited extent. The mine is about three miles from the river Ottawa, and in the neighbourhood of a well wooded country, capable of supplying fuel for many years to come. The cost of wood either at this place, or at the mines on the Rideau Canal, would not be more than \$2 per cord, 22 per cent. or about forty bushels of charcoal is the average amount obtained from a well piled cord of wood, and allowing for expense of charring, the cost per bushel would be six cents. The probable consumption of charcoal per 100 of crude iron from Canadian ores of mean fusibility is 180 to 210 per cent., and for refractory ores 250 to 300 per cent. This species of fuel must, in a few years, diminish in the neighbourhood of a large town, or where copulas are in constant operation, but in Canada there are large deposits of peat which may be used for fuel in smelting. In France, Germany, and Russia, charred peat is very much used in the reduction of iron ore. Within five miles of the Hull mines a large peat bog, called the Mer Bleue, occurs, covering 5000 acres. This deposit was sounded in many places with a rod, to the depth of twenty-one feet without finding bottom. In the event then of scarceness of wood, here is an immense bog which may serve as a source of fuel for many years to come.

Your attention is now directed to the fine deposits of magnetic ore in the contiguous townships of Madoc, Marmora, and Belmont. These are situated about twenty-six miles north of Belleville. Many years ago an English capitalist erected furnaces and buildings at Marmora, and for some time made a superior quality of iron; but the distance of transit to the front, which was by a wagon road, was such a serious drawback that he ruined himself in the enterprise. Several parties have since endeavoured to resuscitate the business, but have invariably failed from the same cause. We understand that many thousand tons of ore are now being got out on American account; for the removal of the ore, however, a different route has been selected, viz., by the Trent River via the northern terminus of the Cobourg railroad, on Rice Lake to Cobourg. The route might be improved very much by the addition of three or four locks on the Trent river, by which several portages by wagon would be avoided and the shipments would be reduced to that at Harwood. This would entail too heavy an outlay on a company but we think assistance might be obtained from the Government. It would be the means of opening up a large section of the country which cannot be surpassed for its richness in economic minerals. Did space allow we should like to enter into this subject more fully. We have noted several townships in the Province, the resources of which render them peculiarly adapted for the production of iron. There are numerous other localities where iron is known to exist and where large deposits occur, but which their inland positions at present render unworkable. The manufacture of iron particularly requires a large capital, and many no doubt will hesitate to enter this arena single handed, but let them do so collectively, let them put their heads and their funds together, and go to work under the Joint Stock Company's Incorporation Act; better results can be attained in this way than by individual enterprise.

Now Brunswick and Canada Railway.

Comparative statement of traffic receipts for six weeks, ending 27th January, 1866:

	4 weeks ending 27th Jan. '66.	Corresponding Month '65.
Freight	\$3,343 97	\$2,013 68
Passengers	328 71	242 58
	\$3,672 48	\$2,256 54
Increase—January, 1866, \$1,315 94.		

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Baillie, James, & Co.
Baukhage, Beak & Co.
Benjamin, Wm. & Co.
Clark, James J.
Claxton, T. James, & Co.
Dougall, John, & Co.
Faulds & Hodgson.
Gilmour, J. Y., & Co.
Greenhields, S., Son & Co.
Hingston, James, & Co.
J. Lewis, Kay & Co.
Macfarlane, Andrew, & Co.
May, Joseph.

Mar, Thomas, & Co.
McIntyre, Denoon & Co.
Meyer, J. & Co.
Munderloh & Steeneken.
Oalley & Co.
Ringland, Erart & Co.
Robertson, A., & Co.
Roy, Jas. & Co.
Stephen, William, & Co.
Stirling, McCall & Co.
Walker, Alexander.
Winks, George, & Co.

IN the past week, although comparatively quiet in the way of sales, yet a decided improvement was observed compared with the previous few weeks, orders coming in more freely and for a more general class of goods. We may now look forward to increased activity, and, after the middle of the month, a general and active trade. From what we can learn, the stocks in the hands of country merchants are larger at this season than was expected, and larger than is desirable. This is owing to the winter trade not coming up to expectations, still most of the western merchants are in a much better position now than they were a year ago, their stocks being lighter and the debts owing to them also much reduced. We may reasonably look for a sound healthy trade this season. The imports, as was shown two weeks ago, have been thus far greatly in excess compared with last year: still we think the stocks are not much if any greater in the hands of importers, than at the same date last year with this decided advantage, however, that nearly all are new goods this season. The past week has been a busy one in opening and arranging. A great many goods are now ready for buyers, still we cannot report the stocks complete, some departments being very deficient. This remark refers especially to fancy goods. We notice that in cottons there is a fair stock in almost every department; and from careful inspection, we are satisfied that the quality of cotton used in the manufactures is very much improved compared with twelve months ago: then nearly all goods were much stiffened, or dressed. This year all classes of goods are soft, and evidently more long staple or American cotton is used, as the goods are cleaner and smoother in their appearance and doubtless much stronger. In plain staples, such as Greys, Whites, Stripes, Tickings, Denims,—of these there is already a good assortment opened. In Prints we think more than usual care and good taste has been displayed, and the styles are decidedly in advance of the past few seasons. Linens are perceptibly dearer. This is observed most in Baggings, Logging Cloths, Rough Hollands, and Threads, the value in these articles being mostly in material; still as Linens of all kinds have advanced considerably, since most Canadian buyers placed their orders, these goods could not be replaced within ten or fifteen per cent of the prices paid for them, and our impression is that they will continue to advance.

Woolens of all descriptions are in large supply. There is nothing specially attractive in this department, the stock being largely of plain goods, fancy goods being mostly of quiet and medium styles. There is a large stock of medium and common goods, but doubtless all will be required for the season's trade.

In dress goods, there is thus far a deficiency in nice new stylish goods, but from patterns which we have seen, sent out in advance of the goods, we fully expect this department will be well represented by the 20th of the month, those, with many other new fancy goods, being later than usual, owing to the difficulty Canadian buyers found in getting really fresh styles of new goods.

From present appearances we should say that Shawls will be more worn than they have been during the past few seasons, as we observe a decided increase in quantity imported, the styles are attractive, and but few mantles are yet to be seen.

We suppose the two next steamers will bring what will be required to complete the stocks in every department, as although the assortment of staples is now very complete, many classes of fancy goods, as also Hosiery, Gloves, and Haberdashery are very deficient.

Boots and Shoes.

The trade in Boots and Shoes has been quiet for the last two months, and orders have been mainly for assorting up stocks. A more active demand may be looked for during the present month, and manufacturers are well supplied to meet it. Prices continue unchanged.

—The Emperor of Mexico has ordered a most magnificent garden to be constructed near his palace, the cost of which will be £21,000. This does not look like leaving.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

Brush, George.
Buchanan, I., & Co.
Charlebois, A. & Co.
Crathern & Caverhill.
Curtis, W., & F. L., & Co.
Evans, J. H.
Frans & Evans.
Fraser, F.
Frostingham & Workman.
Gilbert, L. E.

Hall, Kay & Co.
Ireland, W. H.
Kershaw & Edwards.
Law, Young & Co.
Morland, Watson & Co.
Mutholland, & Baker.
Robertson, Jas.
Round, John & Sons.
Simms, F. H.
Winn & Holland.

WE have little improvement to note in the general business of the past week, but a better demand is springing up, and in some lines there have been considerable transactions, the tendency being towards an advance in prices. Latest English advices quote Staffordshire Iron unchanged as to first class brands, but a little easier as to second class. The stringency of the money market, with the probability of increased tightness, acted unfavourably on business generally, and the past month had been characterized by great dullness in the Iron Trade.

BLOCK TIN is entirely unchanged, with very little doing.

COPPER.—The stock is still very limited, but a slight decline has taken place in both Pig and Sheet, and we mark down prices accordingly.

CUT NAILS are in good demand, with a very small stock. Prices are unchanged.

HORSE NAILS.—Best brands are very scarce, but in lower grades; there is more doing at rates a little below our quotations.

IRON.—Pig is very scarce, and would command full prices. None was exported from Liverpool to Montreal, during the month of January; of *Bar and Rod*, only 68 tons, and of *Pig*, only 64 tons, during same time.

LEAD.—Very little doing, and no change in prices.

TIN PLATES.—The stock is very much reduced, and we quote an advance of 25 cts on charcoal. In England, there has been a lull in the demand for export to America, but prices are firm, makers professing to be well supplied with orders.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

Brown & Childs.
Dougall J. & Co.
Hua & Richardson.

Seymour, C. E.
Seymour, M. H.
Shaw F. & Bros.

WE have to note some improvement in the business of the past week. There has been a more active demand, and we hear of sales to a considerable extent in curried stock.

SPANISH SOLE.—The demand has been chiefly for the lower grades, and transactions have been made to a moderate extent. Holders are firmer, and receipts not having been large, do not expect any further decline.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—Continues firm, with a limited supply.

ROUGH.—None in market, and quotations nominal.

HARNESS.—Little demand at present, and no alteration to note in prices. There is no overstock in market, prime being rather scarce than otherwise.

WAXED UPPER.—Quotations unchanged. We hear of a sale of one thousand sides for manufacturing at prices which have not transpired. This has diminished stock in market, which is being supplied but slowly.

GRAINED UPPER.—Very quiet.

BUFF AND PEBBLED.—Are in good demand, the supply of the former being unequal to the enquiry, and sales made for future delivery. The market is better supplied with Pebbled.

PATENT AND ENAMELLED.—We note an active demand for Enamelled, which continues very scarce, and prices firm. Patent is also scarce and in fair demand.

CALF SKINS.—Quotations nominal, business done being very light, and the stock quite small.

SPLATS.—Continue scarce, and full prices are easily obtained for choice medium stock.

SHEEP SKINS.—The market is very poorly supplied with Coloured Linings and Russells, for which there is a moderate enquiry.

HIDES.—Are unchanged and in somewhat better supply.

Grand Trunk Railway.

The *Canadian News* (London), referring to the large advance which has taken place in the price of the consolidated or original stock of this Company, says, "that apart altogether from the Stock Exchange operations of the moment, this great enterprise has a present substantial basis upon which may be erected a most hopeful future; and that, therefore, the present price of the stock, large as it undoubtedly is, compared with the price of a few months back, is rather under than over its real value."

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Chapman H., & Co.
Childs, George, & Co.
Converse, Colson & Lamb.
Davie, Clark, & Clayton.
Flintpatrick & Moore.
Fourie, Juica.
Garr H. J.
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
Hutchins B., & Co.
Jeffery, Brothers & Co.
Kings & Kinloch.
Law, Young & Co.
Leeming & Buchanan.
Maitland, E., Trice & Co.
Mathewson, J. A. & H.
Mitchell, Kinnear & Co.

Nirlin, William, & Co.
Noel, James S., & Co.
Reuter, Lions & Co.
Timmer, Gunn & Co.
J. Herbertson, David.
Routh, Harland & Co.
Saunderson & Co.
Schneider, Bond & Co.
Sinclair, Jack & Co.
Tiffin, Jos., & Sons.
Thompson, Murray & Co.
Torrance, David, & Co.
Umquhart, Alex., & Co.
Winn & Holland.
Withers, Jor & Co.

WE have still to report very general quietness in all staple groceries, transactions being chiefly of a retail character, giving no basis for quotations, which may, therefore, be looked upon as mainly nominal. We would make an exception in regard to teas, there having been better enquiry for all kinds, especially Japans and Greens. Prices, however, are somewhat firmer, and this has had a tendency to check business. For Wines, Liquors, &c, there is little or no demand, and prices are unchanged, except for Jamaica and Cuba Rums, which we quote at 10 to 15 cents higher. Scotch Whiskey is rather firmer, but with very little doing. There is rather more enquiry for Tobaccos, and we note an advance in medium packages of Honeydew.

THE MONEY MARKET.

MONEY is in fair supply. The Banks discounting with a good degree of liberality. There is not much enquiry for sterling exchange, the demand for money being principally to pay duties. We quote Banker's endorsed sixty day bills 108½; drawn to order 109. Private bills range from 107½ to 108½. In New York yesterday, Banker's 60 day bills were quoted 108½.

GOLD.—Latest quotation 136, a decline of nearly one per cent from previous rates.

BANK EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.—In moderate demand at 26½ to 27 per cent discount. Greenbacks, very abundant, owing to the number of American horse buyers in the country, at 27 to 27½ per cent discount.

SILVER.—In fair supply, with a more active demand, Buyers 3½ discount. Sellers 3½ discount.

Latest English Quotations.

The *Asia* from Liverpool, 17th, and *Queenstown*, 18th ult, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning. Breadstuffs closed quiet and steady. Provisions steady except Bacon and Lard, which were easier. Consols 87½ to 87½. United States 5.20s 68 to 68½. Bullion in Bank had increased £239,000. *Habeas corpus* was suspended in Ireland, and a large number of additional arrests had been made.

Royal Canadian Bank.

The cashier of this new Bank, THOMAS WOODSIDE Esq, has given notice through the Press, that after the 15th March next, the stock-books will be closed. This is done in consequence of a resolution having been passed by the directors, who consider that a sufficient amount of stock for the present purposes of the Bank has already been subscribed. This is a very satisfactory state of affair. Money having become more plenty throughout Canada, we notice that there are two or three proposals to establish local Banks in different sections of the country. The success of the Royal Canadian thus far, affords encouragement to the promoters of these new institutions to proceed. It would be a very desirable thing if our wealthy farmers could be induced to invest their surplus capital in this way. It would pay them a fair rate of interest, and greatly benefit the Province by adding to its circulating medium.

Nova Scotia Gold Mines.

From official returns we find that the yield of the Nova Scotia gold mines for the last quarter of 1865, was 6,044 oz., being an increase of 586 oz. over the corresponding quarter of 1864. The amount of quartz raised from which this gold was obtained was 6,700 tons, the average yield per ton being about 11.9 oz. In October there were 71 mines worked, giving employment to 681 men; in November 78 mines, with 672 men; and in December 67 mines, employing 666 men.

—The Ohio House of Assembly has passed a Bill fixing eight hours for a day's labour, by a vote of seventy to fourteen. This, we believe, is the first legislative success met with in the history of the recent eight-hour movement in the States.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS TO COME. FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF ASSIGNEES UNDER THE INSOLVENCY ACT OF 1864.

Table with columns: NAME AND RESIDENCE, TO BE HELD AT, OFFICE OF, DATE. Lists various creditor meetings for March 1866.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED.

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

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED.

Table with columns: DEBTOR'S NAME AND RESIDENCE, CREDITOR'S NAME, DATE. Lists writs of attachment issued in March 1866.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Table with columns: NAME, RESIDENCE, WHERE TO BE HELD, DATE. Lists applications for discharge in March 1866.

STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns: Bank Name, Closing prices, Last Week's Prices. Lists various banks and their stock market performance.

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of the imports at Montreal for the week ending 31st March, 1866, with the figures for corresponding period of last year.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, 1865, 1866, Increase, Decrease. Shows import statistics for various goods in 1865 and 1866.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT.—MONTREAL, MARCH 1, 1866.

Large table with columns: NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES, NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES, NAME OF ARTICLE, CURRENT RATES. Lists prices for various commodities like Groceries, Hardware, Iron, etc.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Akin & Kirkpatrick,
Cameron & Ross,
Lawson, James,
Dunlop, George,
Wingall, John, & Co.,
Colquhoun & Williamson,
Hill, W. G., & Co.,
Kirkwood, Thomas, & Co.,
Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.

Laklar, Middleton & Co.,
Lalor, M.,
Leeming & Buchanan,
Morrie, D., & Co.,
Nevin, Wm., & Co.,
Raphael, Thomas W.,
Sauvageau & Co.,
Sincclair, Jack & Co.,
Stewart, W. W.

GENERAL quiet has again prevailed in nearly every branch of the trade, the proximate close of the Reciprocity Treaty having but partially affected operations, and all the more from the scarcity of cars on some of the leading lines of Railway.

From.—The arrivals have continued small, and little movement beyond the daily wants of the local trade can be noted. The scarcity and consequent high rates asked for Extras and Fancies restricted purchases to the merest consumptive requirements. Strong Supers, which had engaged some attention for the American markets, have latterly been neglected for that use, and the demand has again fallen back to the small local consumption, which has marked the season throughout. Prices quoted have been somewhat various, all rates from \$5.60 to \$5.80 being reported for strong flour, according to the urgency of buyers or sellers. Favourite brands have mostly, however, ranged in the vicinity of \$5.70; while City and other brands from Western Wheat have been moved to a moderate extent at about \$5.60, and the poorer samples of Upper Canada at same figures and under. The lower grades have been sparingly offered, and find buyers at quotations.

BAKING FLOUR.—The supply from all quarters falls much short of the limited demand, and prices have materially improved; best samples latterly commanding \$5 1/2 to \$3.25. Any improvement in supply would at once cause a reaction proportionate to the quantity offered.

WHEAT.—Continues neglected and dull, notwithstanding the limited supplies—\$4.60 being ruling rate for the little changing hands.

WHEAT.—We are still without arrivals, except to millers, and any sales transpiring have been mostly on private terms.

COARSE GRAINS.—Beyond farmer's deliveries, there is nothing doing on the spot. Some sales of Oats for spring delivery have been made at 31c. to 35c., and of Peas at 80c. to 85c. per 60 lbs. There is, however, little speculation, and but few operating.

PORK continues without change. The transactions are confined to the merest retail,—the local demand being, as usual, supplied by dressed Hogs. Primo and Prime Mess could be sold at quotations, but the quantity on hand is very light, and holders are not pressing their stocks until the Spring orders come forward.

DRESSED HOGS.—Receipts are rather more liberal, and with the advancing season and probability of frequent thaws, holders are now more anxious to realize, and the extreme prices of the last few weeks are not now obtainable—a good many of the Hogs which have arrived latterly have been beech fed and soft, which materially depreciates the value of the parcel. Indeed it is with difficulty that such inferior carcasses can be sold, as when packed they cannot be branded but are sold as "soft" at a comparatively low figure. LARD is in retail demand only at about former rates.

TALLOW is drooping, and in very slow sale at a decline from last week's quotations.

BUTTER.—Receipts continue liberal, but the proportion of choice is very small, and considerably within the requirements of the Trade. Exceptional prices for strictly fine parcels have been paid, while medium qualities only command attention in the scarcity of more desirable. The season for shipment to Britain is now over, and advices from thence report that the finer qualities alone are saleable, inferior being entirely neglected and consequently accumulating. For the States, the demand has been also restricted to those kinds that would compete with the New York and other choice dairies, other kinds being plentiful. When will Canadian farmers and merchants learn the value of only packing really eatable butter?

ASHES.—Pearls are very scarce, and being in one hand, prices are well maintained. Pots fluctuate violently, the demand being mainly interfered with by want of cars to take inferiors to the States, hence sales have been made at very various prices—first sorts being, for the most part, unsaleable, none of the shippers being at present willing to purchase. Arrivals are not excessive, and after the 17th March we look for steadier markets, although, possibly, at somewhat lower rates than now nominally current.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

	For the week ending	From the 1st January to	To corresponding period
	Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1863.	Feb. 25, 1863.	1863.
Wheat, bushels	320	31,900	70,333
Flour, barrels	3,192	39,674	43,974
Corn, bushels .....	.....	.....	.....
Peas, "	350	1,570	162
Oats, "	3,330	33,000	70
Barley, "	1,200	7,070	9,247
Rye, "	1,125	7,145	214
Oat and Corn Meal, bbls.	20	749	133
Ashes, barrels	374	3,231	3,062
Putty, kegs .....	.....	5,777	6,280
Chess, boxes .....	.....	.....	339
Pork, barrels	1	2,610	280
Lard, "	1	721	220
Tallow "	51	272	85
Whiskey & H. Wine, &c. & punches, ...	215	1,963	1,994

PRICES OF GRAIN.

	Average Prices on					Highest price (per bushel, \$)	Average for week.	Current (per bushel, \$)
	Friday	Satur.	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday			
Flour, Superior Extra	4 25	4 25	4 25	4 25	4 25	4 50	4 25	4 00
Extra	3 87 1/2	3 87 1/2	3 87 1/2	3 87 1/2	3 87 1/2	4 00	3 87 1/2	4 75
Fancy	6 25	6 25	6 25	6 25	6 25	7 00	6 25	4 50
Superfine	5 47 1/2	5 47 1/2	5 47 1/2	5 47 1/2	5 47 1/2	5 50	5 47 1/2	4 30
No. 2	4 80	4 80	4 80	4 80	4 80	5 12 1/2	4 80	4 12 1/2
Fine	4 25	4 25	4 25	4 25	4 25	4 45	4 25	3 75
Big Flour, 112 lbs.	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	3 20	3 14	2 45
Ontario, 100 lbs.	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 60	1 50	4 62 1/2
Wheat, 1 C. Spring	1 18	1 18	1 18	1 18	1 18	1 20	1 18	.....
Peas, per 60 lbs.	0 71	0 71	0 71	0 71	0 71	0 72 1/2	0 71	.....
Barley, per 60 lbs.	0 63 1/2	0 63 1/2	0 63 1/2	0 63 1/2	0 63 1/2	0 67	0 63 1/2	.....
Oats, per 32 lbs.	0 32	0 32	0 32	0 32	0 32	0 33	0 32	.....

Oswego Harbour.

In reply to enquiries made by the Board of Trade, Hamilton, communications were received from the President of the Oswego Board of Trade, stating that "vessels can now pass our lighthouse with 13 feet of water, and carry up to the two lower elevators, in the inner harbour, 12 feet of water;" that it is the design of the United States Government to dredge out the outer harbour this season, giving from 13 to 18 feet of water; and that the Oswego and Syracuse Railway Company are deepening a portion of the harbour hitherto lacking depth.

The communication closes by saying that the "opinion of the members of our Board decidedly favours 14 feet depth of water for your canals. They also are glad that you are agitating their enlargement, and hope your Board of Works will accomplish so desirable a result for your own interest as well as that of our great and rapidly growing West."

"We also hope that either by treaty or legislation soon to see a reciprocity of trade between Canada and the United States."

Wood Trade of St. John, New Brunswick.

There has been an astonishing growth in the trade of St. John with the West Indies and South America, in Sugar Box Shooks and Boards during the last three years. The following is a summary of the Cuban trade:—

SUGAR BOX SHOOKS.

Shipping season 1863-1864	182,030
" " 1864-1865	281,838
" " 1865-1866	304,176

The returns for 1865-1866 are only made up to January 31:—

BOARDS.

Shipping season 1864-1865	Sup. ft	1,013,681
" " 1865-1866	Sup. ft	3,855,486

The following are the total shipments from St. John to all ports for 1864-1865:—

	1865.	1864	Increase.
	Sup. ft.	Sup. ft.	
Deals and Boards, Spruce and Pine, 1	206,677,181	178,766,307	27,910,874
Palings " " "	5,622,600	4,834,700	787,800
Laths " " "	21,998,000	11,658,000	10,340,000
Shingles " " "	10,618,000	3,156,000	7,462,000
Sugar Box Shooks	427,922	318,937	208,985

—A private letter from London, dated Jan. 6, says: "The lease by the Atlantic and Great Western railroad contemplates the establishment of a line of ocean steamers from Philadelphia. When one-half of the stock necessary is subscribed, the railway company agree to furnish the other half. Negotiations are in progress for the extension of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad to Chicago. If successful, flour will be carried to Philadelphia and New York for \$1.25 per barrel, and Indian corn at 25 cents per bushel, time guaranteed at four days, and no terminal expenses."

RECIPROCITY.

The following is an abstract of the now measure proposed by the Ways and Means Committee, on the subject of trade between the British North American Provinces and the United States. We shall have some comments to make on it in our next issue.

WASHINGTON, February 27, 1866.

The bill reported to-day from the Committee of Ways and Means, by representative Morrill, regulating trade with the British North American Provinces, provides that from and after March 16th, 1866, there shall be levied, collected and paid upon the articles enumerated in the first section, being the growth, production or manufacture of the British possessions in North America, imported from her Britannic Majesty's possessions, namely, from Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and the several islands thereto adjacent, Hudson Bay Territory, British Columbia, and Vancouver's Island, the following duties and rates of duties:—

On fish—Salmon \$2, shad \$1.60, mackerel \$1, herring, pickled and salted, 60 cents. All other pickled fish \$1 per barrel. All fish, not otherwise provided for 50 cents per pound, provided that any fish in packages, other than barrels, shall pay in proportion to the rates charged upon the same fish in barrels. On bituminous coal 60 cts. per ton of 28 bushels, 80 lbs. to a bushel. On all other coal, 25 cents per ton of 28 bushels, 80 lbs. to a bushel. On coke and culm of coal ten per centum ad valorem. On timber—hemlock and spruce round or sided one-half cent per cubic foot; when hewn square 3/4 cent per cubic foot; when sawed and valued at \$7 or less per thousand, \$1 per 1,000 feet; when valued at over \$7 per 1,000 feet, \$2 per 1,000 feet. On lumber—pine ash, buttressed, basswood, birch elm, maplewood, rounded or sided, 3/4 cent per cubic foot; when hewn square, 1/2 cent per cubic foot; sawed and valued at \$7 or less per 1,000 feet, \$1 per 1,000 feet; when valued over \$7 and not over \$12 per 1,000 feet, \$2 per 1,000 feet; when over \$12 per 1,000 feet, \$3; provided that when lumber of any sort is planed or finished in addition to the rates herein provided, there shall be paid for each side so planed or finished 2c., and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, \$2 per 1,000 feet. On timber, black walnut cherry, chestnut, oak not sawed and less advanced than boards and plank, and not otherwise provided for, 10 per cent, ad valorem; when sawed, \$4 per 1,000 feet.

On ship timber, 60 cents a ton; railroad ties, rough hewn or sawed, 3 cents each, shingle bolts, hubs, for wheels last blocks, posts and lumber not otherwise provided for, rough hewn or sawed, only 10 per centum ad valorem. On pickets, palings and laths, 20 per centum ad valorem. On rift pine and cedar shingles, 75 cents per thousand; sawed pine and cedar shingles, 60 cents per thousand; spruce shingles, 40 cents. On pine clapboard, \$4, and on spruce clapboard, \$2.60 per thousand.

Section 2 provides that in lieu of all duties heretofore imposed by law on articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may be now exempt from duty, imported from foreign countries, the duties paid shall be as follows: Animals living of all sorts, 20 per centum ad valorem; apples, garden fruit and vegetables, 10 per centum ad valorem; barley, 10 cents a bushel; beans, except vanilla and castor oil, 25 cents a bushel; beef, 1 cent a pound; broom corn, 15 per cent ad valorem; buckwheat, 10 cents a bushel; corn, Indian, maize, 10 cents a bushel; flour and meal, middlings and mill feed, wheat, corn, rye and oats, 20 per cent ad valorem; hams 2c per lb; hay \$1 per ton; hides 10 per cent ad valorem; lard 2c per pound; malt 20 per cent ad valorem; ores 10 per cent, ad valorem, peas 25c per bushel, pork 1c per pound; potatoes 10c per bushel, rye 15c per bushel; seed, timothy and clover, 20 per cent, ad valorem; trees, plants and shrubs, ornamental and fruit, 15 per cent ad valorem, tallow 2c per pound; wheat 20c per bushel.

Section 3 admits the following named articles free of duty: Burr mill stones, unwrought cotton and linen rags; firewood; grindstones, rough or unfinished; gypsum or plaster unground.

Section 4 repeals all laws or parts of laws allowing fishing bounties, provided vessels licensed to engage in the fisheries may take on board imported salt in bond to be used in curing fish, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and on proof that said salt has been used for curing fish, the duties on the same shall be refunded.

Section 5 provides that goods arriving at New York, Boston, Portland, or any ports of the United States which may be specially designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and destined for places in adjacent British Provinces, may be entered at the Custom House and conveyed in transit through the territory of the United States, under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe for the protection of the revenue.

Section 6 provides, that goods, wares, and merchandise, where the duty has been paid on the products or manufactures of the United States, may, with the consent of the proper authorities of the Provinces, be transported from one part or place in the United States to another part or place therein, over the said Provinces, by such routes, and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe—Provided, goods so transported shall, on their arrival in the United States from the Provinces, be treated, in regard to liability or exemption from duty or tax, as if the transportation had taken place entirely within the limits of the United States.

Section 7 provides, that British subjects shall have the right freely to navigate Lake Michigan with their vessels, boats, and craft, and to use the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, on terms of equality with the United States.

Section 8 provides that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States, liberty to take fish of every kind, except shell fish on the Eastern sea coasts and shores of the United States

north of the 36th parallel of north latitude, and on the shores of the several islands thereto adjacent, and in the bays, harbours and creeks of the sea coasts on the shores of the United States, and of the islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, and with permission to land on the coasts of the United States and the islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, with the fishermen of the United States, in the peaceable use of any part of the coast in their occupancy for the same purpose.

Section 9 provides that the President of the United States may terminate or suspend the provisions of this act, or any section, as to the whole or in part of the British North American colonies by giving public notice of such termination or suspension, whenever in his opinion it may appear just and proper, or whenever the following privileges or any of them, shall not be accorded and secured to citizens and inhabitants of the United States.

FIRST—The right to navigate the river St. Lawrence and the canals in Canada, and on the means of communication between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, with their vessels, boats and crafts as fully and freely as subjects of Her Majesty, subject only to the same tolls and other assessments as are now or may be hereafter exacted from Her Majesty's subjects.

SECOND—The right to cut lumber of any kind on that portion of the American territory in Maine watered by the river St. John and its tributaries, and when floated down that river to the sea, to ship the same to the United States from the Province of New Brunswick without any export or other duty.

THIRD—Freedom from exposure to illicit trade and smuggling which the establishment or maintenance of any free port or ports in the British North American Colonies near our boundaries may induce.

FOURTH—The right and liberty of the inhabitants of the United States in common with the subjects of Her Majesty to take fish of every kind except shell fish on the sea coasts and shores and in the bays, harbours, and creeks of the British North American Colonies without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land on the coasts and shores of these colonies and the islands thereof, and also upon the Magdalen Islands for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish, provided that in so doing they shall not interfere with the rights of private property of British fishermen in the peaceable use of any part of the said coast in their occupancy for the same purpose, nor with the salmon and had fisheries in rivers or mouths of rivers.

FIFTH—The right of citizens or inhabitants of the United States to transport free of duty goods, wares and merchandise or articles from one port or place in the United States to another port or place therein or on the territory of the British North American Colonies subject to no higher or other charges of terms than are now or shall be hereafter exacted of Her Majesty's subjects.

The Stock Market.

THERE has been very little doing in most kinds of securities during the week. *Bank of Montreal* has declined $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., with little enquiry. There is demand for *Bank of B. N. A.*, and sales have been made at our quotations. *Commercial Bank*—We hear of considerable transactions in the beginning of the week, at $\frac{1}{2}$, which is still offered. *City Bank* has fluctuated a little, sales, to a large amount, having been made, which caused a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. It has since recovered, and sellers are firm, at quotations. *Bank of C. C.* is in demand, at an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. *Banque du Peuple* is offered, at our quotations, without inducing sales. *Molsons Bank* has advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from last week's quotations, sales having been made at $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ontario Bank* has sold down from $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 , and can be bought at latter price. *Bank of Toronto*—We hear of no transactions. *La Banque Jacques Cartier*—No stock in market. *Mercantile Bank* is in demand, at $10\frac{1}{2}$.

Great Western Railway of Canada

Traffic Receipts for the week ending 23rd February, 1891:—

Passengers	\$21,633 11
Freight and Live Stock	11,131 71
Mails and Sundries	2,411 35
	\$35,176 17
Corresponding week of last year	31,096 27
Increase	\$7,315 89

The new Great Western Railway Station at Toronto, foot of Yonge street, is to be opened for business on the 5th inst.

All the dry fish now being received at New York and Boston, from the British Provinces, is immediately put into store, as the holders expect, in view of the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, to obtain enhanced prices. There will, no doubt, be large importations of coal from Nova Scotia, as Mr. Derby's report shows how indispensable to New England is the coal of the Maritime Provinces. Small lumber will also be shipped extensively from the Provinces, but present stocks are low for both English and American markets, while prices are improving.

-OILS-

Hhds and Bbls Olive,
Pans and Bbls Palo Seal,
Pans, Hhds and Bbls Cod,
Bbls W. B. Whale,
Bbl No 1 Lard,
For Sale by
ALFRED SAVAGE & SON.
Montreal, 1st March, 1896.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnerships heretofore existing at Hamilton under the style of Kerr, Brown & Co., and at London, under the style of Kerr, MacKenzie & Co., have been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. W. F. Murray ceases to have any interest in the said Partnerships, which will be wound up by the other partners of the respective firms, who are alone authorized to collect all debts, and will settle the liabilities of the said firms.

Hamilton, 12th February, 1896.
THOS C KERR,
J BROWN,
J I MAC KENZIE,
W F MURRAY.

IN reference to the above, the Undersigned have this day entered into Partnership, under the style or firm of Kerr, Brown & MacKenzie, and will continue in the premises in Hamilton heretofore occupied by Kerr, Brown & Co., the business formerly carried on by said firms.

Hamilton, 12th February, 1896.
THOS. C. KERR,
J. BROWN,
J. I. MACKENZIE.

PRINTING HOUSE.

Messrs. M. LONGMOORE & CO., since their removal into their new and much more extensive and commodious premises, have been enabled to make great additions to their printing machinery and stock of type.

They have now FIVE SLAM PRINTING beside other kinds of PRESSES, which enable them to strike off a very large number of impressions with the greatest despatch.

Any orders sent by mail from the country will be promptly attended to, and forwarded by mail or express.

They have the newest styles of type for handbills and posters.

They will give particular attention to the printing of legal, municipal and assessment forms, guaranteeing at once despatch and correctness.

They have recently purchased one of the COTTON PRESSES of Messrs. SANFORD, HARRISON & Co., the only one of the kind in Canada by means of which they are enabled to print, NUMBERED CHECK BOOKS, perforated to tear off the cheques as required, the side slips being numbered to correspond with the cheques.—forms of BILLS OF EXCHANGE and PROMISSORY NOTES, also numbered.—NUMBERED CONCERT TICKETS, STEAMBOAT TICKETS, RAILROAD TICKETS, &c. &c

Remittances from the country in duly registered letters will be at our risk.

M. LONGMOORE & CO.,
Printing House,
67 Great St. James Street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP existing between ERASTUS WIMAN and W. B. CORDIER, under style of W. B. CORDIER & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 18th day of October, 1895.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN THE MOST CENTRAL BUSINESS part of the Town of Windsor, C. W. The undersigned, retiring from business, offers for SALE, his STORES on SANDWICH STREET, with the DOCK and WAREHOUSE in the rear. For particulars apply on the premises, or by mail to
JACOB BROWN.

H. B. MOREHOUSE,

FORMERLY OF LONDON, C.W.

COMMISSION AGENT,

AND

PRODUCE BROKER,

Office—No. 10 Central Wharf, adjoining Board of Trade Rooms,

Buffalo, N. Y.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE OF ALL kinds received on commission. Orders for the sale or purchase of Produce promptly attended to, and immediate returns made. Canadian orders respectfully solicited.

REFERENCES.

HON. JOHN CARLING, LONDON, C.W.
CHARLES HUNT, ESQ., "
E. ADAMS, ESQ., "
FRED. ROWLAND, ESQ., "
Buffalo, February 10th, 1896.

WM. STEPHEN & CO.,
GENERAL DRY GOODS
AND
5-ly 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, Roopé, Teage & Co., Oporto.
Bartoloni Vergara, Part St. Mary's.
Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac. 4-ly

SIDNEY & GRAWFORD
OFFER FOR SALE

D. ANDERSON & SON'S (Belfast) PATENT ROOFING FELT.

THOMAS BRAMWELL & CO'S (Gatehead-on-Tyne) VENETIAN RED AND COLOURS.
MUSPRATT'S MANUFACTURES.—CAUSTIC SODA, SODA ASH, &c.
ITALIAN MARBLE IN SLABS. 25-

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & CO.—Champagne—Gold Seal—Champagne des Souverains—Dry Verzenay—No plus ultra Cabinet.
GEO. SAYER & CO.—COGNAC—1841, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1854, 1856, 1860, 1862, 1864, in Cases, Hogsheads, Or. Casks and Octaves.
CHAS. COHAN & CO.—Cognac in cases.
H. MORE—Champagne—Red Seal, Green Seal, and White Seal.

Jules Fournier,
Sole Agent for Canada, and Importer of General Groceries, 420 St. Paul Street

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. 33 St. Nicholas street, Montreal. 12-ly

WINN & HOLLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

15-ly 34 RENAUD BUILDINGS, Foundling Street.

J. BAILLIE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
426 and 428 St. Paul street, corner of St. Paul and St. François Xavier streets. 12-ly

LAW, YOUNG & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, PIG IRON, &c., &c.

Sole Agents for:

Messrs. Chas. Tennant & Co., St. Rollox, Glasgow.
G. G. Sandeman, Son & Co., London.
Sandeman & Co., Oporto.
Pemartin & Co., Xerez.
Martell & Co., Cognac.
1-ly Wellington street, Montreal.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

MONTREAL.

CONSIGNMENTS of Flour, Grain, Ashes, Pork, Butter, Leather and General Produce receive personal attention. Sales effected to best advantage, and returns made with the utmost promptitude.

ON HAND, and for Sale—
Flour, all grades, comprising very choice and favourite Brands.
RYE FLOUR, fresh ground, in lots to suit purchasers.
CORNFLOUR, do. do. do. do.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, fresh ground, do. do.
OATMEAL, Butter, Dressed Hogs, &c., on hand and daily arriving.

WHITE BEANS, Bran, Shorts, Fine Feed, &c.
Second hand Grain Bags.
Waxed Upper, Pebbled Grain, Splits, Waxed Calf skins, Rough Leather, Harness Leather, Spanish and Slaughter Sole Leather, and other descriptions.
Asphalt Roofing and Ship Sheathing Felt, Water proof Inodorous Felt, Hair Felt for covering Boilers and Steam Pipes, manufactured by McTear & Co. Belfast.

"Tapper's," "Warner's" and "Morwood's" brands Galvanized Sheet Iron, Window Glass, Brass, Annealed and Bright Iron Wire, Tinned Iron, F. Horse Nails, Plug Basins, Cesspools, Water Meters, Patts, and other articles, being balance of Stock of Messrs. William Brown & Co.

KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,

33 St. Nicholas Street.

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS,
42 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal,
Sole Agents in Canada for
J. Denis, Henry Mounie and Co., Brandies, Wolfe's
Schedam Schnapps.
1-ly

JOHN REDPATH & SON,

SUGAR REFINERS,
MONTREAL. 7-ly

LEWIS, KAY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS,
1-ly Nos. 276 and 277 St. Paul street, Montreal.

GEORGE S. SCOTT,

TEA AND GENERAL BROKER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Corner Exchange court and Hospital street,
MONTREAL.
1-ly

WM. BENJAMIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS
OF DRY GOODS,
1-ly No. 377 St. Paul street, Montreal.

W. W. STUART,

COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
PRODUCE DEALER,
For the Purchase and Sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions,
and Produce generally.
Office 16 St. Sacramento street, Montreal.
5-ly

CUVILLIER & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Advances made on Consignments.
Office—No. 13 St. Sacramento street,
MONTREAL.
5-ly

NOTICE.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing
between the undersigned as "MATHEWSON &
Co.," was dissolved by limitation on the 30th November
last.
All outstanding affairs of the late firm will be settled
by Messrs. SMYTH & EDMINSON, who succeed to the
business.
(Signed) HUGH MATHEWSON, jun.,
By his Attorney, HUGH MATHEWSON.
WM. SMYTH, jun.
Montreal, December 1st, 1865. 46-2,7

NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day entered
into Co-partnership, and will continue the floor
and shoe BUSINESS heretofore carried on by Messrs.
MATHEWSON & Co. under the style and firm of
SMYTH & EDMINSON.
(Signed) WM. SMYTH, jun.
R. EDMINSON.
Montreal, December 1st, 1865. 46-2,7

RINGLAND, EWART & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
READY MADE CLOTHING
AND
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
422 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.
1-ly

ALEXANDER URQUHART & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
St. Peter Street, Montreal,
IMPORTERS OF
Teas, Wines, Liquors, Groceries, Drysalteries
and Mediterranean Produce.
SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR
S. Berger & Co.'s Starch.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, &c.
C. Cooney & Co.'s Boston and Ball Brand.
Blood, Wolfe & Co.'s Porter and Ale.
2-ly

OGLIVY & CO.,

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

STIRLING, McCALL & CO.,

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

R. S. HOWELL,

Forwarder, General Commission Merchant, and
Shipping Agent,
WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W. 3-4

MORRISON & SAMPSON,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS,
CONVEYANCERS,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY & BANKRUPTCY,
Offices corner Church and Colborne streets,
TORONTO.
Collections made at all points in Canada West.
ANDREW MORRISON. D. A. SAMPSON.
1-ly

FITZPATRICK & MOORE,

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

THOMAS HANFORD,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
ST. JOHN, N.B. 23-

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

LONDON, C. W.
Incorporated 1845.

THE EASTER TERM of the above
School will commence on the 20th of January,
1866. Application for the admission of pupils and for
further particulars to be made to the Rev. the Head
Master, to the Venerable Archdeacon Hellmuth, or to
Major Evans, Secretary and Treasurer, London, C. W.
London, Dec. 25, 1865. 50-22.

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,

COMMISSION AND GENERAL MER-
CHANTS, St. Sacramento st., Montreal. 1-ly
JAMES ROBERTSON.
126, 128, 130 and 132, Queen Street, Montreal,
METAL MERCHANT,
Manufacturer of Lead-pipe, Shot, Pants, and Putty.

JOHN B. GOODE.

WHOLESALE IMPORTER OF
Small Wares, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, &c.,
No. 67, St. Sulpice Street, Montreal.

JOHN BOUND & SON,

TRADER WORKS, SHEFFIELD,
CANADIAN BRANCH,
Lemoine Street, Montreal.

MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRO-
PLATED and NICKEL SILVER GOODS, im-
porters of HEAVY and SHELF Hardware.
Agents for Wm. Jessop & Sons, Sheffield, Spring
and Cast Steel; Harrison, Brother & Howson, Shef-
field, Cutlery to Her Majesty; Ebbinghaus & Sons,
Prussia, Brass Cornices. 5-18

ESTABLISHED 1837.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, 1 Princes street, Bank of England
London. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament
4 Vic. cap. 3. NOTICE is hereby given that JOSEPH
JONES, Esquire, Coroner, has been appointed Agent
to this Company for Montreal. Detailed prospectuses
and all requisite information as to the mode of effecting
Assurance may be obtained on application to the Resi-
dent Agent, at his office, 3 1/2 Little St. James street,
Montreal.
Medical Referee—JOHN REDDY, M.D.
1-ly ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

JAMES HINGSTON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, &c., 476 St. Paul and
397, Commissioners streets. 46-1A

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,

EAST AND WEST INDIA
MERCHANTS,
1-ly MONTREAL.

JOHN HENRY EVANS,

IMPORTER OF IRON
AND GENERAL HARDWARE,
No 463 St. Paul Street, corner St. Paul and St. Nicho-
las Streets, Montreal.
1-ly

ROBERT MITCHELL,

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

McINTYRE, DENON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS.
23-ly 6 Lemoine st., Montreal.

THE MONTREAL HOOP SKIRT
FACTORY, 11 Recollet Street, Montreal. G. A
CAMERON, Manager, is prepared to execute orders
promptly.
1-25 McINTYRE, DENON & CO.

GEORGE GILLESPIE & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,
4 Victoria Buildings, West Regent Street,
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, .

EXECUTE ORDERS FOR EVERY
description of goods exported to the Colony on
the best terms of ready cash purchase. They are also
prepared to make liberal advances on Canadian pro-
duce consigned to them for sale through their friends
and correspondents Messrs Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.,
of Montreal.
The shipment and Insurance of goods has long had
their best attention. 49-1y.

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,

DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.
CUVILLIER'S BUILDINGS, ST. SACRAMENT ST.,
Montreal. 50-1y

WITHERS, JOY & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE, SPIRIT, and
General Merchants.
50-1y 24 AND 26 ST. JOHN STREET.

RIMMER, GUNN & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE,
TOBACCOS—500 boxes choice 10's, various brands.
100 " " 5's, "
400j " " jlbs, "
TEAS—Young Hysons, Gunpowders, Oolong, Im-
perials, Congous, Souchongs, and U. C.
Japans.
FRUITS—Sultana, Layer, and M. R. Raisins, boxes,
halves, and quarters; fine Turkey Fig,
3lb. boxes; French Prunes, in kegs.
WINES—Lacave's, Lopez', and Ysasi's Sherries; La-
cave's, Osley's, and Osborne's Ports;
Ferrer's Champagne; Claret, Hock,
Absynthe.
BRANDY—Martell's, Dulary's, and United Vine
Growers' Co.'s, in hlds. and cases;
Together with a variety of GENERAL GROCERIES.
Montreal, 26th May, 1866. 1-ly

JOHN McGLASHAN. | J. W. MUSSON. | J. C. GEDDES.
McGLASHAN, MUSSON & GEDDES,
General Commission Merchants,
OFFICE 138 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.
REFER TO
Bank of Montreal. Chicago.
Armour, Dolo & Co., C. B. & Q. Elevator. . . Chicago.
Col. R. B. Mason, Land Dept. Ill. Cen. R.R. Chicago.
Advances made on Consignments.
33-52

MARTIN & FERGUSON,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
 AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
 CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
 Office—Corner of King and James streets,
 HAMILTON, C.W.

N.B.—Collections and Insolvency Matters promptly
 attended to.

R. MARTIN. J. W. FERGUSON.
 32-ly

P. D. BROWNE,

Banker and Broker,
 16 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
 MONTREAL.

CASH advanced on Warehouse Receipts
 and negotiable paper. Collections made in all
 parts of Canada and the United States.
 Orders received and promptly executed for the
 U. S. 7.30 Loan, and for all other descriptions of
 United States Securities.
 Montreal, September 15, 1865. 23-ly

FRANCIS FRASER,

HARDWARE AND COMMISSION
 MERCHANT, Agent for Manufacturers Birmingham
 and Sheffield Goods of every description, 28 St.
 Sulpice street, Montreal. 1-ly

CANADA GLASS COMPANY.
 (LIMITED.)

SODA WATER BOTTLES.
 CASTOR OIL BOTTLES.
 VARNISH BOTTLES.
 PHIALS of all sizes, round, flat, oval, pannelled,
 square, and semi-oval.
 PRICED (lettered), MOLDS made to order.
 Orders received at the Office will be promptly and
 carefully executed.

A. MCK. COCHRANE,
 Secretary.
 496 St. Paul Street. 31-ly

JOSEPH MAY,

IMPORTER OF

FRENCH DRY GOODS,
 489 ST. PAUL STREET,
 MONTREAL. 51-ly

ROBERT SIMMS & CO.,

GENERAL AND COMMISSION
 MERCHANTS, 5 Gillespie Buildings, Common
 street. 8-ly

MacEWEN & MACHAR,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS
 AT LAW,

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c., &c.

10 Anchor Buildings,
 KINGSTON, C.W.

EWEN MacEWEN. JOHN MAULE MACHAR
 32-ly

R. C. JAMIESON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS of every descrip-
 tion of VARNISHES, JAPANS, &c., &c.
 50-ly No. 14, St. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

WHITBY COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as a General
 Agent for collecting debts in Upper Canada, valuing
 and selling Real Estate and Investing Capital
 in mortgages on good farm securities, &c., &c.

JAMES HOLDEN,
 Official Ass-ignee,
 County of Ontario.

Whitey, 10th February, 1866.

REFERENCES—BY PERMISSION.

Hon. Jno. Simpson, Presdt. Ontario Bank, Bowmans Hill.
 A. M. Smith, Esq., M.P.P., President Royal Canadian
 Bank, Toronto.

Messrs Wm. Darling & Co., Montreal.
 S. H. Cochrane, Esq., County Attorney, Whitby.
 James Austin, Esq., Toronto.
 Messrs Moffatt, Murray & Co., Merchants, Toronto.
 Chas. Robertson, Esq., Sec. Board of Trade, Toronto.
 Messrs Wm. Barber & Bros., Streetsville. 5-7

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing in
 this city, under the name and firm of THOMSON,
 CLAXTON & CO., has this day expired by limitation
 of time.

All Debts due to or by the late firm will be settled
 by

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.
 Montreal, 20th December, 1865

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

References:

Wm. Workman, Esq., Montreal, President City Bank.
 Henry Starnes, Esq., Montreal, Manager Ontario Bank.
 Hon. L. H. Holton, Montreal.
 Messrs Thomas, Thibault & Co., Montreal
 " James, Oliver & Co., Montreal.
 " Thibault & Thomas & Co., Quebec.
 Hon. Wm. McMaster, Toronto, C. W.
 Messrs. Denny, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass.
 Austin Sumner, Esq., Boston, Mass.
 Henry Young, Esq., 22 John street, New York.
 Samuel McLean, Esq., Park place, do. 20

A. T. DRUMMOND, B.A., LL.B.

**BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLI-
 CITOR, &c. OTTAWA, C.W.**

Collections made and returns prompt.

REFERENCES PERMITTED TO

John Redpath & Sons, Montreal.
 Honble. A. Campbell, Comins. Crown Lands.
 Adam Hope, Esq. of Buchanan, Hope & Co., Hamilton.
 John Fraser, Esq., of Fraser & George, Kingston.
 W. Ferguson & Co., Kingston.

JAMES CRAWFORD,

**PRODUCE COMMISSION MER-
 CHANT,** and Agent for the Purchase of TEAS,
 SUGARS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
 UNION BUILDINGS,
 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
 MONTREAL. 28

GEORGE WINKS & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN,
 FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Wholesale,
 70, 71, 72, and 73 Commissioners street, and Custom
 House Square, Montreal. 8-ly

T. M. CLARK & CO.,
 MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS
 for the sale and purchase of Breadstuffs and
 Provisions.
 Cash advanced on warehouse receipts, or Bills of
 Lading. 2-ly

QUEBEC.

HENRY R. GETHINGS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 AND BROKERS, QUEBEC.
 Particular attention paid to purchase and forward-
 ing Salt and Coals.

JOHN MATHEWSON & SON.

(Established 1821.)

SOAP, Candle, and Oil Manufacturers,

OFFER FOR SALE

SOAPS.—Common, Crown, Liverpool, Steam refined
 Pale, Pale Yellow, Family, Compound Erasive, White
 and Lily; also, Oil Soap for Fullers' use.

CANDLES.—Tallow Moulds, Wax Wicks, and Ada-
 mantine.

OILS.—Extra Lard, W. B. Whale, W. P. Elephant,
 Pale Seal, Solar Sperm, and Mason's Patent Sperm.
 49-ly Inspector and College Streets, Montreal.

FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.

**FOR SALE, in the VILLAGE of ST.
 VINCENT DE PAUL,** 9 miles from Montreal, a
 STONE BUILDING, fit for a Store, Hotel, or Gentle-
 man's Residence. There are new Outbuildings and
 large Garden attached. There is in the Village a
 Reformatory Prison, College and Convent. A profit-
 able business is now being done, but the owner wishes
 to retire. The building is next door to the Parish
 Church. Terms liberal. Enquire of

DR. YOUNG, Dentist,
 Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, 18th January, 1866. 1-11

30,000 lbs. FOREIGN WOOL

20 tierces of SODA ASH

2 bales SCARLET FLANNELS

3 do GREY COTTONS

ALSO

10,000 FINE FLOUR BAGS.

A. MCK. COCHRANE,

1-ly 491 to 493 St. Paul st., Montreal

THOMAS HOBSON & CO.,

486 & 488, ST. PAUL, & 427 COMMISSIONERS STREET,
 MONTREAL.

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ATTEND personally and promptly to
 the proper disposition of all Consignments of
 FLOUR, PORK, ASHES, TALLOW, LARD,
 BUTTER, and all other descriptions of Produce.

Sales effected with every possible promptitude, con-
 sistent with the solid interests of our consignors, and
 returns made at the earliest moment.

If long experience in the Produce Trade, and care-
 ful personal attention to the interests of our friends,
 will avail us, we are confident that every satisfaction
 will be given. 1-ly

CAMERON & ROSS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

443 Commissioners Street, Montreal, would an-
 nounce to Country Merchants and Traders generally,
 that they are regularly receiving and selling on Com-
 mission all kinds of Country Produce, such as Grain,
 Flour, Pork, Butter, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Leather,
 Wool, Hides, Flax Seed, &c. Also, purchasing Dry
 Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and General Mer-
 chandise. Having a thorough practical experience
 both in the Produce and General Trade of the country,
 and giving our personal attention to the interests of
 our consignors, we are enabled to realise the highest
 market value for all goods entrusted to our care. Any
 goods arriving out of condition are put in proper
 order before being exposed for sale. Parties wishing
 to have any produce disposed of in foreign ports,
 advances made if required, and the goods forwarded
 to responsible agents for disposal.

Cash advances made, or Drafts accepted for two-
 thirds value of consignment when bill of lading is
 attached, or three-fourths value remitted in cash on
 arrival of goods.

Owing to our having a number of years of success-
 ful experience in the Country Trade, we can with
 confidence offer our services for the purchase of Dry
 Goods, Groceries, and General Merchandise, being
 always in the market and familiar with the prices of
 the various staples; can always buy to better advan-
 tage than those who only visit the market two or three
 times during the year.

Orders from the lower Provinces for Butter, Pork,
 or Flour, will receive immediate and personal at-
 tention.

Special attention given to the shipment and for-
 warding of goods by the cheapest and most expedient
 routes.

All charges as low as is consistent with a view to
 responsibility. We beg to thank our numerous friends
 for the share of their business entrusted to us, and
 trusting that the same attention to their interests
 which has proved hitherto so satisfactory will in future
 merit a still larger share of their patronage.

N.B.—Prices of Produce, &c., we refer you to those
 contained in the Review which is partly supplied by
 ourselves and other houses in the trade.

RETURNS PROMPTLY MADE.
 1-ly CAMERON & ROSS.

FERRIER & CO.,

**IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
 DEALERS IN**

HEAVY HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL,

Nails, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Zinc, &c., and
MANUFACTURERS OF ROPE.

SHELF HARDWARE,

English, American, French and German. Complete
 in all its branches.

Sample Rooms, Office, and Warerooms.

Nos. 24, 25, 26

ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,

1-ly MONTREAL.

SMITH & McCULLOCH,

**MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
 AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,**

Importers to order of China, Glass, and Earthen-
 ware; 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 o
 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:

1-ly 18 AND 20 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL.

The Trade Review, published every Friday, by M.
 LONOXONE & Co., Printing House, 67- Great St.
 James Street, Montreal, and printed by Jq.,
 LOVELL, St. Nicholas Street, Montreal. .ret.