NORCROSS LOOKS FOR FAIRLY GOOD YEAR, BUT GRAIN TRADE LIGHTER

Mr. J. W. Norcross, vice-president and managing-director of the Canada Steamship Lines, stated yesterday that grain transportation bookings from the ing March 31, the city's customs revenues amount to sure active operations for the company's fleet during the first five or six weeks after the opening of navigation. After that time it was likely the smaller boats carrying from 70,000 to 80,000 tons would be able to handle the grain business, and that the larger boats would be used in carrying iron ore. Mr. Norcross stated that the movement of grain this year would not be as great as last, but that as the company had chartered sixteen of its boats it would not suffer from the deficiency.

From present indications the passenger business this year promised to be much larger than during last season, Mr. Norcross said, and the largest proportion of it was expected from the eastern and southern part of the United States. The company's agents all over the country had reported very brisk inquiries from tourists. Although a record year was not expected by the Canada Steamships, the company looked forward to a better business than during 1914.

WHEAT OPENED WEAK.

Chicago, Ill., April 8.—Wheat was weak at opening. Further peace talk caused commission houses selling. Favorable crop advices from western and northwestern belt. While drought complaints came from the east some showers are expected to-day.

Corn was easier in sympathy with wheat and on the easier cables.

Oats barely steady with scattered selling on weakness of other grain.

STEEL PRODUCTS ADVANCE.

New York, April 8.—Steel beams, bars and plates are now quoted at $1.20 per 100 pounds for bars and beams and $1.15 per 100 pounds for plates, all on Pittsburg basis and in each case an advance of $1 per ton.

Iron bars are quoted $1.20 per 100 pounds at Pittsburgh, up $2 per ton from a week ago.

Tin-plate prices are $3.25 per base box, a decline of $2 a ton from last week, due to slackening of orders as spring buying is now over.

COPPER PRODUCTION INCREASES.

Houghton, Mich., April 8.—Coppper production in Michigan for March is conservatively estimated at better than 20,000,000 pounds, an increase of 4,000,000 over February and close to the largest output the Houghton district has ever turned out.

Canada Trading Company, Limited

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," Letters Patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 30th day of March, 1915, incorporating William Taylor, Accountant, Ralph Erskine Allan, Student-at-law, Bertha McCully, and Bertha Hodgson, Stenographers, and Grace Pearle Kyle, Clerk, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, namely:—

Patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secre- commission, brokerage and general agency business in goods, wares and merchandise and as incidental to such business, to manufacture, purchase, invest, trade deal in and deal with goods, wares and merchandise and property of every class and description;

(b) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculated to directly or indirectly enhance the value of the Company's property or rights;

(c) To acquire all or any part of the good-will rights, property, assets, shares of the capital stock and bonds and debentures of other corporations, including any option, concession or the like of any individual, firm, association or corporation, and to pay for the same wholly or in part in cash, bonds or securities, or in payment or part payment therefor to allot and issue as fully paid up and non-assessable shares of the capital stock of the Company, whether subscribed for or not;

(d) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions and the like conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use or any secret or other information as to any invention or process, and to turn to account, sell, lease or otherwise deal in such patents, licenses or concessions;

(e) To hold, purchase or otherwise acquire, to sell assign, transfer or otherwise dispose of shares of the capital stock and bonds, debentures or other evidences of indebtedness created by other companies;

(f) To acquire and hold, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 44 of the Companies' Act, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the stock, shares, securities or undertakings of any other Company having for one of its objects the exercise of any of the powers of the company or to transfer its assets or undertakings to, or to amalgamate with any such company or companies;

(g) To guarantee the payment of dividends or interest, on any shares, stocks, debentures or other securities issued by or any other contract or obligation of any company whenever proper or necessary for the business of the company, and to guarantee the contracts of any person, firm, or corporation dealing with the company;

(h) To sell or otherwise dispose of the whole or any part of the property, assets, rights, undertakings or good-will of the Company and to accept payment for the same wholly or in part in cash, bonds, stock or other securities of any corporation or company;

(i) To enter into any arrangement for the sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or intending to carry on any business which this Company is authorized to carry on or which is capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit the Company;

(j) To distribute the assets of the Company in cash or specie;

(k) To do all acts and exercise all powers and carry on any business incidental to the proper fulfilment of the objects for which the company is incorporated;

The operations of the Company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere under the name of "CANADA TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED."

The place within the Dominion of Canada which is to be the chief place of business of the said Company is the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

The capital stock of the said Company shall be Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into Two thousand five hundred shares of One Hundred Dollars each, subject to the increase of such capital stock under the provisions of the said Act.

It is hereby ordained and declared that if authorized by by-law, sanctioned by a vote of not less than two-thirds in value of the subscribed stock of the Company represented at a general meeting duly called for considering the by-law, the directors may from time to time:—(a) borrow money upon the credit of the company; (b) limit or increase the amount to be borrowed; (c) issue bonds, debentures or other securities of the company for sums not less than one hundred dollars each, and pledge or sell the same for such sums and at such prices as may be deemed expedient; (d) hypothecate, mortgage or pledge the real or personal property of the Company, or both, to secure any such bonds, debentures or other securities and any money borrowed for the purposes of the company; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall limit or restrict the borrowing of money by the Company on bills of exchange or promissory notes made, drawn, accepted or endorsed by or on behalf of the Company.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State, the 30th day of March, 1915.

(Sgd.) LOUIS CODERRE,
Secretary of State.

Greenshields & Co.,
Attorneys for Applicants.

DIFFICULT POSITION CONFRONTS WOOL MEN

Position for Merinos Now Similar to That of Crossbreds a Few Months Ago

MANY EXCEPTIONAL OFFERS

Unusual Quotations Are Being Put Forward For Fine Counts of Yarns.—One Firm Has Closed Its Books, Refusing to Accept Orders.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)

Bradford, March 26 (by mail).—The same situation now prevails in Merino tops as in crossbreds a few months ago. Production is not sufficient to meet the demand and deliveries are being delayed. Spot lots are at a premium. It is hard to say what price could not be made for a few backs ready for immediate delivery, given a buyer in a really bad hole, and a seller ready to push his advantage to the uttermost. If two buyers comparing notes found a difference of a penny a pound between the respective prices at which they had bought, the discovery would not be considered at all surprising to any one acquainted with the present circumstances of the market.

None know the difficulties of the situation better than the combers who are overwhelmed with appeals to put wool into work, and are even having the unusual experience of being offered more than the standard combing rates in consideration for preferential treatment. As such offers could only be entertained by breaking faith with other customers they have to be refused. Fortunately for spinners their present margins will stand a little cutting when it is a question of going into the market for spot tops or allowing machinery to fall idle but naturally they do not buy more than will suffice to carry on until such time as deliveries under contracts are expected and would rather have to come again and pay more than risk greatly overshooting the mark. At the same time the prospect of an indefinite continuance of present conditions makes it seem prudent to cover new orders promptly and a fair amount of forward business is being done at rates even somewhat higher than those ruling on Monday.

Business in yarns is still good, and extraordinary quotations are put forward for fine counts, which are becoming more difficult to buy every day. One of the largest firms of fine spinners is stated to have closed its books, absolutely refusing to accept further orders at any price.

Crossbreds are as strong as ever, and the volume of French and Russian business seems quite capable of maintaining values at a high level even should the British Government not be in the market again for a long time.

Yarns for military cloths are not at present providing spinners with much new business, though the output on old contracts is as large as ever. In botanies an increased demand for coating yarns is reported, and there is a nice business doing in thick singles, which is the more welcome in that it helps to a better balance of machinery. The inquiry for dress yarns seems to be shifting from immediate delivery, which has hitherto been all the cry, to delivery in the latter half of the year. A little business continues to be done every day in mohairs, and more could be taken if spindles were available.

High prices seem incapable of staying the demand for crossbreds, in which again there has been a fair amount of business, all put through at the very top rates. Unusually long dates are asked for delivery, and the confidence of users in the continuance of the present abnormal conditions is only equalled by that shown by topmakers in consenting to sell so far ahead. Increasing interest is being taken in mohair, and the belief that mohair fabrics are once more coming into fashion is well supported by the inquiries spinners are receiving for yarns. Manufacturers have been prompted to turn their attention to mohair because it is cheap, but how long it will remain cheap after the establishment of a mohair fashion remains to be seen. With Turkish supplies cut off and the possibility of America entering into competition for the Cape clip there is room for a considerable advance, and that in spite of the loss of the greater part of the export yarn trade.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 8.—Market opened steady. Cambria Steel 46¼, up ¼; Lake Superior 5⅞, off ⅛; L. V. Trans. 16.

SPOT WHEAT UNCHANGED.

Paris, April 8.—Spot wheat unchanged from Wednesday at 163¾.

NAVAL STORES MARKET

New York, April 8.—The strength of the market for naval stores in Savannah keeps prices here firm, despite the fact that the demand is not up to expectations. The weather is still unfavorable for an active movement of turpentine, and the jobbers are going slow in anticipating the future. Spot turpentine is quoted at 48c to 48½c in the trade. Sales of round lots are the exception.

Tar is steady at the previous basis of $5 for kiln burned and 25 cents more for retort. Pitch is repeated at $4. Rosins, common to good strained, was held at $3.40.

The following were the prices of rosins in the yard: B, $3.50 to $3.55; C, D, $3.55 to $3.60; E, F, $3.60 to $3.65; G, $3.65 to $3.70; H, $3.70 to $3.75; I, $3.70 to $3.75; K, $3.80 to $3.85; M, $4.50 to $4.60; N, $5.50 to $5.60; W, G, $6.05 to $6.10; W, W, $6.50 to $6.55.

Savannah, Ga., April 8.—Turpentine firm 45. Sales, none; receipts, 158; shipments, 347; stocks, 21,415; rosin firm, sales 267; receipts, 364; shipments, 915; stocks, 100,657. Quote: A, B, $3.05 to $3.10; C, D, E, $3.05; F, $3.15 to $3.17½; G, H, I, $3.25; K, $3.30; M, $4.00; N, $5.00; W, G, $5.45; W, W, $5.60.

Liverpool, April 8.—Turpentine spirits 37s. 9d.

COFFEE MARKET.

New York, April 8.—Rio market unchanged, stock 438,000 bags, against 293,000 last year. Santos unchanged, stock 1,229,000 bags, against 1,304,000 last year.

Port receipts 27,000 bags, against 19,000. Interior receipts 28,000 bags, against 16,000.

Rio exchange on London 13 1-8d., unchanged.

New York, April 8.—Coffee market opened steady. May 6.00 to 6.15; July, 7.17 to 7.19; Sept. 7.33 to 7.36; Dec., 7.50 to 7.52; Jan. 7.55 to 7.60; March, 7.65 to 7.75.

COL. JAMES MASON,
Director of Dominion Coal Company, which, after an affiliation of many years, is about to sever its connection with the Black Diamond Steamship Line.

LOCAL FOOD PRICES

The Housewives' League gives the following market prices for meat, poultry, butter and eggs:—

Poultry, Butter and Eggs.	
Turkeys	1-25
Roasting chickens	20—22
Broiling Chickens, per pair	1.00
Medium Fowl	16
Large Fowl	18
Ducks	20
Geese	16
Squab, per pair	40-50
Cooking Butter	33
Best Table Butter in 1-lb. blocks	37
Cooking Eggs	25
Special Eggs	27
Fish.	
Shad, roe (each)	1.00
Shad—(buck) (each)	60
Red Snapper	15
Fresh Halibut	18
Blue Fish	18
Flounders	12½
Haddock	06—09
Smelts	12—15—18
Local Beef.	
Sirloin Roast	20
Tenderloin Roast	18
Steak—Sirloin	20
Tenderloin	19—20
Round	15—17
Rib Roast	17
Chuck Roast	13
Brisket	10
Soup Meat	05—08
Corned Beef	15..
Western Beef.	
Sirloin Roast	25
Tenderloin Roast	23
Steak—Sirloin	25
Steak—Tenderloin	23-24
Steak—Round	20
Rib Roast	18-22
Chuck Roast	16-18
Brisket	14
Soup Meat	10
Corned Beef	18-20
Suet	13
Tongue	18
Quebec Lamb.	
Fore	08
Hind	17
Loin	17
Chops	19
Stewing	07
Western Lamb.	
Fore	12½
Hind	19
Loin	19
Chops	21
Stewing	09—11
Spring Lamb.	
Forequarter	$2.00 up
Hindquarter	$3.00 up
Veal—Milk Fed.	
Forequarter	14
Leg	25
Whole Leg	29

CASH WHEAT EASIER.

Liverpool, April 8.—Cash wheat opened easy, off 1 to 1½ from Wednesday's close. No. 2 hard winter 13s. 2d.; No. 2 soft winter 13s. Cash corn opened steady unchanged to off ½ from Wednesday's close; American mixed 7s. 7d.; La Plata 7s. 5d.

THE HIDE MARKET

New York, April 8.—There was no change in the hide situation yesterday. Tanners manifested little interest in the market for common dry hides, and, in the absence of sales, quotations are in all instances nominal. Stocks on hand are reported to be largely in excess of a year ago and the market continues easy. Previous quotations were reported for dry and wet salted hides.

	Bid.	Asked.
Orinoco	31	....
Lagauayra	30½	...
Puerto Cabello	30½	....
Caracas	30½	....
Maracaibo	30	....
Guatemala	30	31
Central America	30	....
Ecuador	....	24
Bogota	....	31
Vera Cruz	....	25
Tampico	....	25
Tabasco	....	25
Tuxpam	....	25
Dry Salted Selected:—		
Payta	....	20
Maracaibo	....	20
Pernambuco	....	20
Matamoras	....	20
Wet Salted:—		
Vera Cruz	....	16¼
Mexico	....	17
Santiago	....	16
Cienfuegos	....	16
Havana	....	16¾
City slaughtered spreads	....	22
Native steers, selected 60 or over	....	22½
Ditto, branded	....	19½
Ditto, bull	16½	17¼
Ditto, cow, all weights	....	22½
Country slaughter, steers 60 or over	20	....
Do., Cow.	19	19¼
Do., bull, 60 or over	15	15½

RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST--ITS OUTLOOK

Further Possibilities of Trade With Canada, Revealed in Interesting Manner by Trade Commissioner

ALIKE IN MANY WAYS

Russian Manufactories Are Highly Developed But Supply the Nation's Internal Trade to a Very Great Extent—Room For Commercial Expansion.

The following report, by J. W. Ross, trade commissioner in China, in the "Weekly Report," Department of Trade and Commerce, is intended to show what Russia is doing in this part of the world, the extent of its commercial relations with China, and the further possibilities of Russian trade with Canada.

Russia is very like Canada in many respects, and this is true inasmuch as a large part of its territory is situated in the same parallels of latitude and, therefore, the climate over a considerable portion of the Empire is practically the same as that which prevails in Canada. Here, however, the similarity would seem to end.

Russian Trade For Several Years.

From a recently published report the statistics of the trade of Russia during the past six years are as follows, in pounds sterling:—

	Exports.	Imports.	Total Trade.
1908	£ 99,078,500	£ 80,256,900	£ 179,335,400
1909	144,208,200	83,213,500	227,421,700
1910	138,032,500	100,586,600	238,619,100
1911	160,183,800	108,222,100	268,405,900
1912	151,008,800	109,471,100	260,479,900
1913	150,355,000	129,150,700	279,505,700

Canada during the same period imported goods from foreign countries as follows:—

1908-9	£ 309,756,608 or	£ 61,951,322
1909-10	391,852,692	78,370,539
1910-11	472,247,540	94,449,508
1911-12	559,320,544	111,864,109
1912-13	692,032,392	138,406,478

Comparisons of Trade.

From these figures it will be seen that Canada, with a population of only one-twentieth of that of Russia, annually imported, during this period foreign goods in greater quantity than the latter country. Moreover, Canada's import trade increased in the five years over 120 per cent., while Russia only increased her import trade in the same period by 60 per cent.

In general trade per head of population, Russia is among the lowest of all nations, and of all great countries is next in order to India and China, the latter being the lowest of all, viz., 6s. per capita, India 18s., and Russia £1 13s., while the general trade of Canada per head is £25, or twenty times in excess of Russia's per capita trade.

From these figures it can readily be seen what possibilities are presented for commercial development on a large scale throughout such a country as Russia, whose land area exceeds that of all others.

Russia is not unlike China in some respects, such as the presence of a large unwieldy population of frugal and industrious peasantry, and unlike Canada in that the population are already there in advance of the development of the country, while in Canada development proceeds pari passu with the advent of the settler, the latter therefore being never long separated from the comforts or even the luxuries of modern life. This is not the case with the Russian peasant. The absence of railway facilities and the lack of roads over great tracts of country have been responsible for the very retarded state of national development.

The bulk of Russia's export trade is entirely made up of raw materials, foodstuffs, hides, skins and furs, animals, tallow, and similar products.

Manufacturing Establishments.

While Russia cannot show any considerable amount of manufactured goods exported abroad, yet the manufacturing establishments of the Empire are far from being unimportant. The small annual importation of foreign goods per capita should prove that the demand for home manufactured articles to supply the needs of 150,000,000 people cannot be by any means a small item.

The number of manufacturing establishments (exclusive of mines) under factory inspection in Russia, in 1912, was 17,356 with 2,151,191 operatives, as against 16,600 with 2,051,191 operatives in 1911. A comparison of the wages paid to operatives shows that the aggregate earnings in establishments where fines are in force amounted to $196,730,000 in 1912, this being an increase of $6,180,000, as compared with $190,500,000 earned in 1911, while the average earnings per operative rose from $129 in 1811 to $131 in 1912. If the average earnings per operative in establishments where fines are not enforced are the same as in establishments where the operatives are fined, the total earnings of all operatives for 1912 would amount to $282,735,000, or an increase of $17,510,000 over 1911. The factory statistics for 1908, as reported by the Ministry of Commerce and Industries, show that the aggregate annual production of all establishments (including mines and metal works) amounted to $2,218,105,000. The output for 1912 of the factories and works employing 2,151,000 operatives was estimated by the same ministry at $2,644,010,000. The net production, after deducting the cost of materials and fuels, was calculated at $764,260,000 for 1908 and $910,520,000 for 1912.

Commercial Expansion.

In his report on the foreign trade of Russia in 1913, Mr. A. W. Woodhouse, British Consul at St. Petersburg, gives many interesting facts to prove how rapid has been the industrial development of the country during the past few years. Many of the manufacturing trades have for the time being overtaken the supplies of raw material, and as a consequence the prices of all kinds of fuel have advanced, and the banks and similar institutions are finding it increasingly difficult to finance the remarkable commercial expansion.

A short time ago Russia was dependent almost entirely for her manufactures upon importations from abroad, but in recent years factories and workshops have sprung up in nearly every part of the country. Much of the industrial work of the country is, however, done in the homes of the working classes. The chief industries are distilling and brewing, cotton manufacturing, and sugar refining. A number of flour mills, brick works, and woollen factories are also to be found.

IN ELETCRIC DEPARTMENTS SHOWED SATISFACTORY INCREASE

New York, April 8.—The annual report of the United Light and Railways Company for 1914 shows gross earnings of subsidiaries of $6,166,950, with net earnings of $2,360,425. Gross earnings of the holding company for the year aggregated $1,507,232. Net earnings were $1,392,617 and the balance available for dividends on the common stock and depreciation, after allowing for interest charges and first and second preferred dividends, was $410,710, equal to approximately 6 per cent.

The report says: "In addition to the sum set aside for depreciation from current earnings on the books of the subsidiary companies amounting to $169,390 (of which the United Light and Railways Company's proportion prorated on its stock holdings of subsidiary companies is $165,992), the subsidiary companies expended or set aside for maintenance an additional sum of $392,750, which was charged directly to operating expenses, making the total expended or set aside for maintenance and depreciation of property $562,141.

"The business of your company in the gas and electric departments shows a satisfactory increase, but, due to depressed industrial conditions, the railway department shows a slight decrease. The gas sales in cubic feet for the twelve months ending December 31, 1914, were 1,290,701,4400, an increase of 89,374,200, or 7½ per cent. Electric sales in kilowatt hours were 90,116,518, an increase of 3,712,559, or 4½ per cent., while the revenue passengers of all classes carried were 35,621,922, a decrease of 935,010, or 2 6-10 per cent. The cash balances of the United Light and Railways Company and subsidiary companies as of March 15, 1915, are $932,349."

COTTON STEADY BUT OFF 5 POINTS.

New York, April 8.—Cotton opened steady. July 9.99, off 4; October 10.39, off 2.

New York, April 8.—On opening call cotton prices were steady, off 5 points from yesterday's close. Liquidation was rife from southern spot sources and there were undoubtedly signs of speculative liquidation and profit-taking. Wires from New Orleans reported spot interests there were selling.

THE HOP MARKET

New York, April 8.—There was no change in the tenor of the advices received from the Pacific Coast hop market. There was no business done and it was intimated that growers would be willing to make concession to secure business, but there are no buyers in the market. The same conditions prevail in the State and local markets.

The quotations below are between dealers in the New Work market, and an advance is usually obtained from dealers to brewers:—

States 1914—Prime to choice 13 to 15. Medium to prime 11 to 13.

1913—Nominal. Old olds 6 to 7.

Germans 1914—33 to 35.

Pacifics 1914—Prime to choice 13 to 14. Medium to prime, 12 to 13.

1913—9 to 11. Old olds 7 to 8.

Bohemian 1914—34 to 38.

FUTURES REMAIN QUIET.

Liverpool, April 8.—Futures opened quiet 4 to 4½ points off. At 12.30 p.m. market barely steady.

	May-June.	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
Close	570	583½	599	607½
Due	563½	577	593½	601
Open	566	579	595	603

At 12.30 p.m. business in spots was good. Prices easier with middling at 5.71d. Sales 10,000 bales; receipts, 7,000 bales. Spot prices at 12.45 p.m. were: American middlings fair 663d, good middlings 6.07d, middlings 5.71d, low middlings 5.33d, good ordinary 5.03d, ordinary 4 73d

Liverpool, April 8, 2 p.m. Futures quiet, prices 7 to 8 points off. Sales 10,000 bales, including 9,300 American; May-June 5.62½d. July-Aug. 576½; Oct.-Nov. 5.91; Jan.-Feb. 5.99½.

$6,000,000

Province of Quebec, Three or Five Year 5% Gold Bonds

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, QUEBEC, P.Q., IS AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE ON BEHALF OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC SEALED TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE UNDERMENTIONED SECURITIES—TO MATURE IN THREE OR FIVE YEARS.

$6,000,000 Gold Bonds, dated April 1st, 1915, due either April 1st, 1918, or April 1st, 1920, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, on April 1st and October 1st, principal and interest payable in gold, at the Bank of Montreal, Quebec, or Montreal, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, 64 Wall Street, New York, at the option of the holder. Bonds will be in the denomination of $1,000 each with interest coupons attached.

Delivery and payment are to be made in Montreal on the 4th May, 1915.

Every tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque payable to the Provincial Treasurer for one per cent. of the total amount of the bonds.

Tenders must be addressed to the Provincial Treasurer, Care of the Manager, Bank of Montreal, Quebec, P.Q., marked "Tender for Province of Quebec Bonds," and delivered not later than three o'clock p.m. on the ninth day of April, 1915.

Tenders must be for the whole amount offered.

No tender for any part of the issue or for securities not precisely as described above, or varying the terms of payment and delivery will be considered, but alternative offers may be made for three or five years securities.

The highest or any bid will not necessarily be accepted.

ANY FURTHER INFORMATION OR PARTICULARS MAY BE OBTAINED UPON APPLYING TO BANKERS OF THE PROVINCE IN CANADA, THE BANK OF MONTREAL, OR TO THE AGENTS, BANK OF MONTREAL, 64 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, OR TO THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER, QUEBEC.