

1,206,870,000 kilometres in 1889, and the receipts for passenger traffic from 315,095,500 francs, or say £12,603,000, in 1888, to 364,121,034 francs, or £14,564,000, in 1889. These results were due to the Universal Exhibition. In 1888, 10,009,313,000 tons of merchandise were carried by ordinary goods trains, while in 1889 the tonnage amounted to 10,746,193,000 tons, which shows an increase for the last named year of 737 millions, or 7.36 per cent., causing a growth in the receipts from that source of 23,337,000 francs, or 4.14 per cent., upon 1888.

TORONTO TRADE FIGURES.

According to the Board of Trade bulletin, issued on Wednesday, the aggregate foreign trade of Toronto for December, inward and outward, amounted to \$1,665,677 as compared with \$1,554,766 in the corresponding month of 1889. Value of imports was \$1,409,687 and of exports \$255,990; where in December previous they were respectively \$1,351,159 and \$203,607. Dry goods, coal, glass, jewellery, fruit, spirits and wines show an increased import, while purchases abroad of iron and steel goods, books, paper, leather, were lessened.

IMPORTS.

	Dec. '90.	Dec. '89.
Cotton goods	\$133,508	\$106,209
Fancy goods	23,693	28,616
Hats and bonnets	9,826	6,645
Silk goods	53,005	30,905
Woollen goods	157,317	145,456
Total dry goods....	\$377,349	\$317,831
Books and pamphlets	\$ 55,185	\$61,124
Breadstuffs	10,102	6,710
Coal, bituminous	36,177	30,775
" anthracite	67,670	81,024
Drugs and medicines	16,410	11,684
Earthen and chinaware ..	11,272	7,099
Fish	20,915	18,614
Fruit, green and dried....	71,290	69,600
Glass and glassware.....	27,084	21,757
Hops.....	9,611	17,968
Iron and steel goods	107,864	118,539
Jewellery and watches	21,480	9,669
Leather goods	12,381	15,470
Musical instruments	20,040	15,733
Paints and colors	6,953	4,760
Paper goods	28,748	31,098
Spirits and wines	71,290	15,367
Wood goods	16,052	19,789

The increase in exports is most marked in agricultural products, but in live animals and dead meats, as well as in products of the forest, there is a fair increase. Neither fisheries nor mines contribute anything to the exports from this port last month.

EXPORTS.

	Dec. '90.	Dec. '89.
Produce of The Mine		
" Fisheries		
" Forest	\$ 26,968	\$ 12,251
" Field	137,208	108,880
Animals, etc.....	65,007	54,082
Manufactures	25,980	27,879
Miscellaneous	807	515
Total	\$255,990	\$203,607

BUSINESS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

While it is true that shipping in Nova Scotia is no longer the active and increasing business that it was, and while trade in fish has been during 1890 rather below the average of recent years, it is to be borne in mind, *per contra*, that in mining the year has been a very prosperous one. The returns of both gold and coal mines have been exceptionally good. Lumbering and manufacturing have about held their own, and arm crops have proved about average.

Exports of fish to the West Indies from Halifax were 241,500 quintals of dry, and 37,000 barrels of pickled, a decrease of 17,000 quintals, and 2,000 barrels respectively, from the figures of last year. The imports of sugar were increased at that port by 1,200 hogsheads, while molasses was the same as last year. There were 122 failures in Nova Scotia, with liabilities of \$686,000, an increase over last year's of \$216,000. As we have already indicated, there has been a continued decrease in the tonnage of the province, the amount being some 30,000 tons below that of last year, showing that sailing vessels are gradually being replaced by steamers.

NEW BRUNSWICK LUMBER AND TIMBER.

The customary circular descriptive of the course of the New Brunswick wood trade during the year 1890 has been sent us by the compiler, Mr. J. B. Snowball, of Miramichi. It appears that the export from the province is 38,000 St. Petersburg standards less than last year and 9,000 standards below the average of the past ten years. The decrease has been general from all New Brunswick ports, except Richibucto, but the large falling off has been at St. John 24,000 and Miramichi 11,000 St. Petersburg standards. The shipments from St. John to Liverpool fell off 45 per cent., and from Miramichi to Liverpool 63 per cent., while those to Irish ports are up to last year's, and to continental and other ports they are largely increased.

By reason of the heavy tax imposed by the Government, the Province of New Brunswick is fast losing the monopoly it so long held of the best of the spruce trade, and while our export has so largely decreased, the trade of Nova Scotia and Quebec shows a marked increase for the past seven years. There is being wintered here (?Chatham) 10,000 St. Petersburg standards of merchantable deals, and equal to 5,000 standards in logs. The winter operations in the forests are small, and the estimated production will not exceed two-thirds of last year's. The stock now being held at St. John is about 10,000 St. Petersburg standards in sawn woods and 14,000 standards in logs, a portion of which is for the South American markets. The total export of spruce for the year from New Brunswick amounts to 293,364,928 superficial feet; from Nova Scotia, 99,512,924 superficial feet; from Quebec, 109,328,340 superficial feet.

The shipments from Miramichi for twelve years, from 1879 to 1890 inclusive, have been as in the table which follows:—

1879—114,000,000 s. ft.	1885—87,000,000 s. ft.
1880—155,000,000 "	1886—72,000,000 "
1881—128,000,000 "	1887—68,000,000 "
1882—117,000,000 "	1888—73,000,000 "
1883—149,000,000 "	1889—110,000,000 "
1884—108,000,000 "	1890—88,000,000 "

Of the Miramichi shipments the destination is shown by the following list, to which must be added 14 tons birch timber to Ireland:

DISTRIBUTION OF ABOVE SHIPMENTS.			
Country.	No. Vessels.	Sup. ft. deals, boards, &c.	Palings.
Great Britain ..	88	48,725,449	2,681,496
Ireland	48	27,392,460	90,000
France	13	6,431,767	
Australia	3	2,193,311	
Africa	3	1,367,191	
Miscellaneous ..	4	1,528,078	
* Totals	159	87,638,256	2,771,496

Mr. J. B. Snowball shipped 23,976,000 feet deals, &c., and 2,531,000 palings, and fourteen tons birch timber, in 47 vessels; Mr. W. M.

Mackay, 20,044,000 feet deals, &c.; D. & J. Ritchie & Co., the N. B. Trading Co., E. Huthison, Geo. K. McLeod, Geo. Burchill & Sons, and Muirhead & Co., in order, the remainder.

The total trans-Atlantic lumber shipments of New Brunswick in 1890 were as under, the total tonnage employed being 323,877 tons in 499 vessels:—

Ports.	Sup. feet deals, etc.	Tons Timber.
Miramichi.....	87,638,256	13
St. John.....	132,608,516	5,628
Bathurst.....	10,204,103	
Dalhousie & Campbellton	22,114,275	588
Richibucto & Buctouche..	14,945,707	
Shediac	11,780,071	
Sackville.....	14,074,000	
Totals.....	293,364,928	6,229

A strong contrast is presented here to the 369 million feet deals, &c., and 9,329 tons square timber exported in 1889. In the three years preceding 1889 the shipments of deals, etc., were 277 millions in 1888; 250 millions in 1887; 276 millions in 1886. In the five years beginning with 1881 the New Brunswick exports ranged from 411 millions to 292 millions.

Nova Scotia shipments of deals last year were the largest for nine years last past, amounting to 99,512,000 feet deals, etc., and 4,668 tons birch timber, in 203 vessels. From Halifax over 35 million feet of sawn lumber was despatched, from Parrsboro over 32 million, and from Amherst 18 million, Sheet Harbor, St. Margaret's Bay, and Pictou coming next.

BREADSTUFFS MOVEMENT AT MONTREAL.

The receipts of all grain at Montreal for the calendar year 1890 have been a little over 13,000,000 bushels, which is almost exactly the same quantity as in the previous year. This aggregate consists of wheat, Indian corn, peas, oats, barley, and rye. We give comparisons with previous years:—

	Received.		Shipped.
1887..	15,620,501 bushels.		13,687,927 bushels.
1888..	9,819,475 "		6,089,432 "
1889..	13,299,395 "		10,271,548 "
1890..	13,040,173 "		9,223,359 "

While receipts of wheat have shown a marked decline in the four years compared, those of Indian corn have shown increase. In 1887 there was 10,678,000 bushels wheat received at Montreal, and only 1,264,000 bushels corn. Last year the wheat received was only 4,086,000 bushels, while the corn was 5,301,000. Oats, too, show a largely increased receipt, viz., 1,595,000 bushels, while peas have been pretty steady in quantity for the four years, standing at 1,475,000 bushels for 1890.

The proportion of grain carried to Montreal by rail as compared with water may be interesting to compare. The proportions are almost two-thirds water carriage to one-third railway carriage (exactly 64½ to 35½ per cent.)

	Jan. 1st to Dec. 24th.	Received by rail. 1890.	Lachine Canal & River. 1890.
Wheat, bushels.....	1,423,085	2,665,327	
Corn	143,186	5,157,871	
Peas	1,323,070	242,283	
Oats	1,395,313	200,006	
Barley	157,702	25,576	
Rye	182,510	97,532	

As to flour, it is all the other way: ninety-three barrels of flour out of every hundred are carried nowadays by rail, for out of the 971,000 barrels which arrived at Montreal last year, 910,000 were carried by the railways and only 61,000 by the boats. Flour shipment eastward from Montreal is a considerable item, for 823 barrels was despatched last year