

BELDING, PAUL & CO., SILK MANUFACTURERS, MONTREAL.

Beg to notify the trade they are preparing, and will have ready February 1, 1881, a full stock of

KNITTING SILK

Of very superior quality and variety of Colors, especially adapted for

Hose, Mittens, Wristlets, Purses, &c.

NOTICE.

WE hereby notify having relinquished our business in this city in favour of Mr. WM. JOHNSON, our late Manager, who has assumed all assets and liabilities pertaining thereto since 30th April last.

LEWIS BERGER & SONS, Limited.

Montreal, 30th June, 1881.

Referring to the above notice, in which you are acquainted that I have taken over the

PAINT AND COLOUR BUSINESS

OF

Messrs. LEWIS BERGER & SONS, Limited,

I would take this opportunity to inform my friends and the paint trade generally that I intend to carry on the business in all its branches, assisted by the entire staff lately employed by the Messrs. Berger, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the kind patronage so liberally extended to them.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

CANADA TOBACCO WORKS,

A. D. PORCHERON, Proprietor,
22 & 24 ST. GEORGE ST., MONTREAL.

To the Trade:

TOBACCO.

The PACIFIC TWIST is the most reliable Chewing Tobacco made in the Dominion. No scraps or sweepings can be used in this tobacco on account of its shape, and none but first-class leaf is used. This Tobacco is retailed by the foot.

If you want to serve your own interest buy Porcheron's ROUGH AND READY 13s; its novelty and quality are both a guarantee to the buyer that he may turn out some profit and please his customers.

A. D. PORCHERON, Montreal.

A DICK MAILING MACHINE FOR SALE.

Capable of addressing 3,000 an hour. Latest improvement. Perpetual right secured. No royalty.

Address,

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE,
MONTREAL.

son, general storekeepers, Moorefield, Ont., have called a meeting of their creditors; Lyons & Richardson, butchers, Portage la Prairie Man., have dissolved; Murphy & Cullen, grocers, Toronto, have assigned.

MARITIME FISHERIES.—According to the St. John (N.B.) *Sun* there were engaged in the New Brunswick fisheries last year 4,439 craft of all kinds, total tonnage, 126,989, employing 8,566 persons. The total value of craft nets and weirs was \$550,714, to which should be added the value of factories, fish sheds, lobster traps, freezers, etc. The sardine fishery is limited to Charlotte County, N.B., and in vicinity of Passamaquoddy Bay. The market for this little fish (which is simply the young herring) is at Eastport. Several thousand people in Maine and New Brunswick are supported by this fishery and its adjuncts. The sturgeon fishery is confined to the part of the St. John River between Westfield and a short distance above Fredericton. Last year was the first year for this fishery, which now gives employment to several hundred persons. The shad fishery, it will be noticed, is nearly "played out" in New Brunswick, only 3,289 bbls. having been taken last year, two-thirds of this in Westmoreland. The eel fishery of New Brunswick appears to be confined principally to the Gulf Counties but eels abound in St. John harbor and in the River St. John and the lakes adjacent, as well as in the large lakes of St. John Co. In the winter there is a free demand for this fish in the United States, and all that have been sold there brought good prices. The business of canning salmon in New Brunswick is about ended, only 23,000 lbs. having been put up last year, and these in Restigouche and Gloucester only. Since

the Intercolonial Railway has been constructed near the salmon fishing stations, and the introduction of "freezers" for keeping salmon fresh an indefinite length of time, salmon have gone up in price to such an extent that the canners cannot afford to pay the price demanded and compete abroad with the canned salmon of the Pacific coast. The fishermen have gained greatly by the change. Salmon canning is also nearing its end in Nova Scotia. No salmon were smoked in New Brunswick last year, except in St. John. The mackerel fishery appears to have been feebly prosecuted, when the unlimited supply, both in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy, is considered. The same remark applies to the cod fishery, in which the fishermen have not entered with any vim.

We have at various times pointed out the serious injury done to sound, legitimate trade by indiscriminate credits granted by wholesale firms, but, if report be true, a prominent Western dry goods house is prepared to go even further, and, after having been deceived, in common with the other creditors, have not only been a party to allowing the betrayer of their trust to resume business in the old place, almost in their very midst, but it is said, "have agreed to supply him with goods on his giving them a more favorable settlement than the other creditors." It will be remembered by readers in Western Ontario that about the first of October last one R. P. McAllan, hailing from Toronto, opened out a store in Orangeville, Ont., which he called the "Bee Hive." He dealt in all kinds of goods, groceries, dry goods, tinware, crockery, glassware, boots and shoes, etc., etc.—in short it appeared to be a veritable fore-

shadowing of a second Noah's Ark. He was of the "Cheap John" genus, and advertised having bought several bankrupt stocks for almost nothing on the dollar, and was prepared to give "tremendous" bargains to all who favored him with their custom. On the strength of a recommendation from his last employer, and by paying cash for his first purchases, he managed to worm his way into the good graces of several respectable wholesale houses. It soon became evident, from the prices at which he sold goods, particularly boots and shoes, that he was not doing justice either to himself or his creditors, and the result proved the surmise to be correct. About the middle of last winter he apparently laid himself out for the grand finale, which, if successful, was to make his fortune; but, alas! "the best laid schemes of mice and men gang a-gaey." At this time he bought heavily from two or three dry goods houses in Toronto, a boot and shoe house, and a clothing house in Montreal, and of several other houses, paying part cash, and giving notes at 60 days for the balance. He then opened out branch stores at Arthur and elsewhere to rush off these goods, presumably before his notes would mature. It is scarcely necessary to add that the goods were "slaughtered," sold at any price for cash, much to the disturbance of trade and to the injury of the honest merchant, who had to pay for his goods and yet compete with a business of this kind. A few days before his notes matured he is reported to have advertised his coming to Montreal to make large purchases for the Spring trade, drew all his cash out of the bank at Orangeville and quietly skipped across the border, leaving behind him a very small balance of refuse stock, and liabilities, it is said, amounting to about