

The following quotations for 1880, show rates in Montreal as compared with New York:—

DATE.	MONTREAL.						NEW YORK.	
	PER QUARTER OF 480 LBS. Iron Clipper and Steam.			PER BUSH. OF 60 LBS. Iron Clipper and Steam.			PER BUSH. OF 60 LBS. Steain.	Sail.
1880.	s.	d.	@	s.	d.	@	d.	d.
May 7.	4	0	@	4	6	=	6	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 14.	3	9	"	4	3	=	5 $\frac{8}{8}$	6 $\frac{3}{8}$
" 21.	3	9	"	4	3	=	5 $\frac{8}{8}$	6 $\frac{3}{8}$
" 28.	3	6	"	4	0	=	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	6
June 4.	3	6	"	4	0	=	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	6
" 11.	3	9	"	4	3	=	5 $\frac{8}{8}$	6 $\frac{3}{8}$
" 18.	4	0	"	4	3	=	6	6 $\frac{3}{8}$
" 25.	4	3	"	5	0	=	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
July 2.	4	9	"	5	3	=	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{7}{8}$
" 9.	4	9	"	5	6	=	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 16.	4	6	"	5	6	=	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 23.	5	0	"	5	6	=	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 30.	5	3	"	6	0	=	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	9
August 6.	5	6	"	6	0	=	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	9
" 13.	5	0	"	5	9	=	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$
" 20.	4	0	"	5	0	=	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 27.	3	6	"	4	3	=	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{8}$
Sept. 3.	3	0	"	4	0	=	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
" 10.	2	9	"	3	6	=	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 17.	2	9	"	3	6	=	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 24.	2	9	"	3	9	=	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{8}{8}$
Oct. 1.	3	3	"	4	0	=	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	6
" 8.	4	0	"	5	0	=	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 15.	4	0	"	5	0	=	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

There is a consideration that must not be overlooked, viz: that, other things being equal, the prevalence of high rates of ocean freight might be expected to induce vessels to seek the port where these can be obtained. A fair axiom would be:—High rates of freight, *cet. par.*, should bring tonnage to the St. Lawrence,—more vessels would, by competition, tend to lower rates,—and this cheapening of transportation would naturally bring more freight to Montreal. The question is, therefore, a pertinent one:—What has prevented more vessels from seeking the port where they could seemingly earn most money?—and the