

due to the larger proportion of lake shipments, which are all reported.

For the same ten months, ending with October, the receipts of grain of all kinds (flour not included) at the seven Atlantic ports have been, in bushels for the following years:

	1876.	1877.	1880.
New York.....	59,853,359	112,378,150	121,831,633
Boston.....	10,909,840	17,655,257	20,065,116
Portland.....	1,887,642	1,116,522	2,104,440
Montreal.....	11,492,948	13,438,546	15,251,813
Philadelphia.....	26,678,675	40,118,625	38,767,075
Baltimore.....	24,072,624	50,595,455	44,729,417
New Orleans.....	4,834,036	9,784,000	17,081,295
Total.....	139,729,124	244,986,672	259,756,819

We observe that there has been a decrease, compared with last year, of 3½ per cent. at Philadelphia and of 13 per cent. at Baltimore, but increases everywhere else, greatest in amount at New York and in percentage at Portland (88½ per cent.) and New Orleans (75 per cent.) The gain at New Orleans is just about equal to the loss of Philadelphia and Baltimore together, and is 2,200,000 bush. less than the gain at New York.

If we go back to 1876, we find a gain at every place, in the aggregate amounting to 120,000,000 bushels. The amount and the percentage of this increase at each place since that year has been: New York, 51.6 per cent.; Boston, 7.6 per cent.; Portland, 0.2 per cent.; Montreal, 3.1 per cent.; Philadelphia, 10.1 per cent.; Baltimore, 17.2 per cent.; New Orleans, 10.2 per cent.; total 100.0 per cent.

The percentage of the total receipts at each point each year has been:

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
New York..	42.8	46.2	50.4	45.8	46.9
Boston....	7.8	8.6	7.3	7.2	7.7
Portland..	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8
Montreal..	8.2	8.8	5.8	5.5	5.9
Philadelphia	19.1	13.4	15.5	16.4	14.9
Baltimore..	17.2	17.6	16.0	20.6	17.2
New Orleans	3.5	4.7	4.3	4.0	6.6

Total.... 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0

New York's percentage is larger this year than in any other except 1878, Philadelphia's is smaller this year than in any other except 1877. Baltimore's was smaller only in 1878, but was the same in 1876. New Orleans has a larger proportion than ever before.

When navigation is closed, Montreal is virtually out of the market, but Portland comes in its place. But it is then that Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore usually get a share of the traffic that when navigation is open the canal takes to New York. Then, too, the shipments by the Mississippi are likely to be largest, but only when rail rates are higher. Last year the rail rate at 40c per 100 lbs. encouraged shipments down the Mississippi, and consequently New Orleans receipts.

MIRAMICHI WOOD EXPORTS.

It is now possible to arrive at the extent of the shipments from the Miramichi this year of lumber and square timber, the last ships having cleared from Chatham and Newcastle on the 17th instant. The total quantity of deals, boards, scantling and ends exported this season was 154,694,312 superficial feet, of which deals constituted 136,163,000, boards 5,633,000 feet, scantling 6,196,000 feet, ends 6,701,000 feet. There were, besides, 4,651,703 palings. This total of sawn lumber is extraordinary, being stated to exceed by 5,355,000 ft., the shipments of 1877, which was known as "the big lumber year" on the river Miramichi and tributaries. The following are the comparative figures for four years:—

	SHIPPED.	S'ft. deals, &c.	Tons Timber.
1877.....	149,338,563		1,827
1878.....	104,729,702		66
1879.....	114,618,000		530
1880.....	154,694,312		3,225

Square timber exports, too, are nearly double those of 1877 and greatly in excess of either of the intermediate years. The 3,225 tons of hewn timber returned as shipped is divided by the Chatham *Advance* into 2,049 tons birch, and 1,176 tons pine. In addition to these two woods, which are the kinds best known and most dealt in on that coast, Mr. J. B. Snowball has this year shipped ten tons of juniper timber. These large shipments prepare us for the information that there is no great quantity of either deals or logs remaining on hand on the river. Says the *Advance* on this point:—

"The quantities of logs and deals left on the Miramichi this season are much smaller than for many years. But for the fact that the 20,000,000 drive which was hung up so long, has nearly all reached the boom and is now being sawn, the manufactured stock left over this season would have been only a few thousands. Seven mills were sawing yesterday, but they will have to cease in a day or two. Late as the delayed logs were coming down, several millions of them have been converted into deals and shipped, and the present sawing will enable some of our shippers to have a few cargoes on hand for early delivery. The trade here appear to think that the market in Great Britain is not in the most promising condition, and operations for next year's business are, therefore, cautiously undertaken."

The statement which we copied last week from the Chatham *Star*, as to quantity being sawn, must be astray, for it credits to the S. W. branch figures large for the whole river. We shall have some estimates to submit next week.

Appended are the names and quantities of individual shippers:—

	Timber.		Deals.	Tons.	Vessels.	Shippers, 1880.
	Birch.	Pine.				
	461	611	29,086,688	38,884	74	R. A. & J. Stewart
	541		28,180,490	38,104	74	J. B. Snowball
		100	24,203,280	33,747	66	Guy, Bevan & Co.
	216	143	12,122,713	16,816	32	W. Muirhead
	155	322	12,789,580	14,527	32	D. & J. Ritchie & Co.
	676		9,645,924	12,649	27	A. Morrison
			8,937,299	10,635	21	Geo. McLeod
			5,526,000	7,298	11	Gilmour, Rankin & Co.
			5,211,000	6,522	12	Geo. Burchill
			460,692	617	1	C. F. Todd
			136,163,446	179,799	350	Totals

—A lad of seventeen, a clerk in one of the banks in Montreal, was last week arrested on a *capias* for debt, while asleep in his berth on board an ocean steamship outward bound. The extravagances of which he had been guilty would be ludicrous if they were not painful. Wines, cigars, and fancy goods were purchased freely by this mere boy, who had *credit accounts* with several merchants, foolish merchants one would say. Among the items of debt for which he was *capiassed* (surely the *capias* cannot hold in the case of a minor) was one 'albatross meerschaum pipe,' value \$16.00, and several purchases of cigars at \$18 and \$20 per hundred. If this youth, upon the threshold of business life, must have twenty cent cigars to refresh his jaded system with, what sort of nerves and what manner of extravagant habits will he have reached at twenty one? Habits, assuredly, that an ordinary bank clerks salary will not support, and he had less than three hundred dollars. Then he must borrow, or gamble, or steal, or run away when creditors press. Better perhaps, that he should have had a lesson early, such as this arrest; may it prove a warning to him and others to eschew senseless luxuries and keep out of debt.

—It has been suggested that the Consolidated Bank be resuscitated. A shareholder proposes, that, as the remaining assets will only realize some fifteen cents on the dollar, a new issue of stock be made on this basis; and to put matters in easy shape, the directors should, as a sort of compromise of the much talked of action against them, subscribe \$200,000 or \$300,000 of cash capital. If this were done, the bank to resume business with a capital of say \$700,000. We fancy that few of the shareholders will favor the scheme. Even supposing the directors should prove agreeable, the name "Consolidated" is so associated with mismanagement and disaster in the minds of most people, that the prospect of success, and the accompanying dividends, would we fear, be very remote.

—It is stated that the new directors of the Maritime Bank, have resolved to strike from the stock list such of its shareholders as did not, by the 15th instant, pay the eighth call made upon the shares. It is quite probable that some of the shareholders will have but little objection to such a course, if by it they can be freed from present liability and future complication in connection with that ill-starred bank. The Bank's doors are practically closed to the public, and its notes are being redeemed at the banking house of McLellan & Co., St. John.

—The statement giving the results of the Bank of Montreal's business for the half-year ending October 31st, was submitted to the board lately, and shows the profits, after deducting the expenses of management, allowances for bad debts, etc., to be \$555,782.92. The four per cent. half-yearly dividend amounting to \$479,963 subtracted from this, leaves \$75,819 to be carried to profit and loss account, which now stands at \$147,017.