

An Annual Council, composed of Governor General, chief factors and chief traders, is held at York Factory. Before this body are brought the reports of the trade of each district, propositions for new enterprises and modifications of old ones; reports from the districts, being forwarded to London for final orders. Under an act of Parliament extending the jurisdiction of Canadian Courts over those territories, some partners in the Fur Company hold commissions as Justices of the Peace, with authority to try minor offences, and in graver cases to arrest the culprits and send them to Canada for trial. They also have jurisdiction in civil suits when the amount does not exceed \$1,000. The settlement on Red River, which is said to number about ten or twelve thousand inhabitants, mostly half-breeds, is under the government of a Council, constituted under the authority of the Company's charter, and exercising both judicial and legislative powers. An agricultural colony was commenced on Vancouver's Island in 1848, but it does not appear to have made much progress. Except at these two points it has not been the policy of the Hudson's Bay Company to encourage colonization.—*Message.*

TELEGRAPHIC IMPROVEMENT

The editor of one of the daily papers gives an account of a visit to Hughes' telegraphic instrument, just completed, and put in operation in New York. He says:

"The result was all that could have been anticipated by the friends of the inventor, or any one else. The instrument is quite simple in its construction—prints, neatly and rapidly, and overcomes, almost entirely the liability to make mistakes, which has always hitherto impaired the usefulness of the magnetic telegraph. The instrument is worked by means of touching keys, like those of a piano, and the rapidity with which a message may be transmitted depends simply upon the rapidity with which the fingers are moved over the keys, while all necessity for translating at the receiving office is obviated, as every word is perfectly printed. But another, and the greatest result of this invention, is found in the fact that messages can be transmitted over a single wire both ways at the same time. Thus, while an operator in New York is busy sending a message to Philadelphia or New Orleans, an operator at either of the latter places may send a message to New York over the same wire at the same moment.

From Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

WHAT A MAN COSTS.—VALUE OF EDUCATION.

The average cost, with interest, of raising any person to the age of twenty-one, will equal \$1,000. This is invested—what is the investment worth? It will cost \$100 a year to support him. To this body add a mind, and in what an extraordinary ratio has the person's value been raised! He can now earn, suppose \$300 a year—that equals \$400 above the value of the idiot, which is to be set down to the credit of mind.

Now, add education, perfecting him from birth to maturity, and what can he earn? Is \$1,000 a year too much to allow? That is \$600 a year more than the uneducated man is allowed; and how highly must we rate the expense of education? It could not average \$700, which therefore yields one hundred per cent. People usually count the cost of growth and sustenance of the body as part of the expense of education; but this should never be done; a clear distinction should always be made between the expenses to be charged to the body and

those to be charged to the mind; and as clear a distinction should be made in case of the credits, for at once some very practical truths would be at once exhibited. Perhaps the following table will present the truth in a conspicuous manner:—

Body costs up to twenty-one years.....	\$1,000
Mind costs up to twenty-one years.....	1,000
Education up to twenty-one years.....	700
Body costs after that (per year).....	100
Mind gains after that (per year).....	300
Education gains after that (per year).....	1,000

It is also to be noticed, that the uneducated man is more valuable in middle age than in advanced years; but the educated man grows more valuable as years increase, so that if he begin life with a sum representing the interest of \$10,000, he will find his income to double quite as soon as if his capital were in gold.

These figures are not fanciful; they are, of course, a certainty given for an uncertainty, and merely for illustration: they may be exchanged for any other to please any caviller: but any fair test of the truth will prove that education will pay more than one hundred per cent. upon its cost.

It would appear, then, that any man who would reckon up his investments, must, to what he has in lands, cattle, implements, &c., add at least \$1,000 for every mature child he has raised; and if he has added to the child a good education, he has changed this otherwise unprofitable investment into a fortune of not less than \$10,000. Now, every principle of commercial economy would dictate that we should add a little investment if we can thereby save the whole, and much more readily should we do it if we can turn the whole into the most profitable of all investments. And what investment is there which will pay as will brain, mind, and education combined?

CEMENT WATER PIPES.

Excellent and cheap pipes for conveying water, may be easily and cheaply made of Hydraulic Cement mixed in the same manner as when used for making cisterns. Any one can make these pipes. We have frequently directed their construction successfully, and presume we can direct our readers.

Having a ditch wide enough for a man to walk in, and deep enough to be secure from frost, leaving the bottom with a concave excavation in the centre according to the size of the pipe required, put mortar in the concave sufficient in quantity and quality to make the bottom of the pipe from three-quarters to one inch thick, and three feet in length. In this mortar bed a rod, made smooth and true, with a slight taper, about three feet long, when more mortar may be put on this rod, rounded up with a trowel, to correspond in thickness with the bottom; then carefully draw out the rod, spread more mortar for three feet more in the bottom of the groove as before, insert the end of the rod in the pipe previously made, bed the rod in the mortar, cover over and draw out again, and so on till the pipe is completed.

The mortar should be fresh mixed, a little at a time so that the cement may set as quick as possible; mix one part of cement to two or three of clean coarse sand. If it contains some fine gravel, from the size of wheat kernels to beans, no matter. The thickness of the pipe should correspond to the amount of pressure it will be required to contain. If only two feet pressure is required, water may be admitted in two weeks; in three or four months, a pipe one inch and a half in diameter will bear a pressure equal to twelve or thirteen feet perpendicular. This pipe will