in the limited States and English limits. The second is located the well the state of the s to lef to the breeding of Shordiorpe,

### ROPHREGICA ORF YOURS.

it counts possesses three large and the lour agricultural implement desertal carriage factories, four wool-2 ort numerous saw and grist mills, a airel and bult factory, sixteen cheese mitorie, several foundries, a brush fachis and asseral cabinet factories, and the manufacture of water lime is carried the standardy I from has been found in the township of Sheffeld of good quality. Icon has been found in est whether it exists in paying quantities a still to be decided. Bliver has also proble overed in Shefileld and Angle-

υļ

", stone quarries in the township of stop give employment to about 150 men who draw their supplies from anglitouring farmers. There are several man saw mills in Calstor, flour mills, towerers, paper pulp, cottom and woolin mile and saw, are, and knife facgrist mills and machine shops in Grimey and Nugara townships. Only three documents to tories are reported in this

#### MINDLMEY.

There are forty-one cheese factories in county, and in addition to ordinary telestries sitendant on a farming population there are three saw mills, one flax mil two woollen mills, one stave fac-tor, and one tile yard. The grasing of attic for exportation to England is mpdly devoloping into an important industry. The oil works of Middlesex are very extensive, and not only do they supply a large proportion of the home markets, int considerable quantities are simped to Europe. London has a large stable bment for the manufacture of missy rare, and several furniture fac-It has also one of the largest breweries in the Dominion

### XORPOLK.

sorfolk has twenty-two cheese Actorwallen sixtoen saw, six shingle, and one planting mill, one such and door factory, and seven grist mills. The woollen mill (at Port Dover) employs about one hundred hands when running in its full apacity. The principal streams—the siver Lyan and Big Creek—have excelent water privileges.

# UNTABIO.

The returns are incomplete under this rend There are seventeen . w and shingle milis reported, also sleven grist milia four cheese factories, one seritanneries, three planing mills, three turnns shops, one furniture factors, seven, aringe factories, two carding mills, two tile pards, and other mechanical indusirvattending an agricultural population. in twhawa are located three targe agriultural and other machinery foundries, sire one of the largest furniture factories n the Deminion. There are also malleable works a neythe and fork facery a stove foundry, a tinware factory, arriage works, and the Columbus woolto mills. Whithy has a large agri-

There are also " three out mills. versl extensive agricultural implement factories, a cheese box actory, carriage and waggon factories, and a drain tile ard in addition to the ordinary industrict altendant upon a farming costmunity. Oxford is entitled to oredit for having been the first county in Ontario to enter largely into choose making on the factory system. This system was introduced by the late Mr. Harvey l'arrington, of Herkimer county, N.Y., who settled in Oxford in 1863 of 1864.

# PERL

irel has four cheese factories, sixteen ouring mills, two foundry and machine hops (employing about one hundred and fifty bands), one large woollen mill 4 Strectsville), when in full work, emcloying one hundred and fifty hands. There is also a large red sandstone surry in operation in the neighbourfired of Brampton. Among farmers after making is the most important anty Industry.

# PRTERROCCION.

There are several small industries in

more ally exposes which command the tories and mills reported in Hallowill township. There are no other industries. township There are no there in Hallowill township There are no there industries. See I was a read aftention to the raising of the latter of the problem of t from \$150,000 to \$200,000

#### BERLERA

with he chiefly finds a market in masten, saw and grist mills and a cloth factory in Branday tenders. factory in Bremiey; fron foundries, two steam cabinet tactories, a woollen mill, three grist and two saw mills, two axe furtories, a planing raill and sash factory, and a cheese factory in the village of Renfrew, some steam mills, a woollen factory and two foundries in the town of Pembroke, and a carding mill, two grist and two saw mills in Wilberforce, Lumbering is looked upon as the great industry of the county, but it is carried on almost wholly by outsiders

#### MIXCOR.

These are almost wholly confined to lumbering and to the hemlock bark trade There are, however, several steam flour mills, some shingle mills, several saw mills, four heese factories, pail, broom, and glove factories, a lath mill, and two woollen mills in the county. At Breton, in Tecumseth, bee farming is carried on on a large scale.

#### STORWORT, DUNDAR AND GLENGARRY.

There are, in all thirty-one cheese factories and seven creameries in the counties; also several griet and saw mills, iron foundries, carding mills, and three very large cotton and wool'en mills, in the town of Comwall, which within a very few years has considerably more than doubled its population, and which is the county town of the united counties. Important canal works, now in progress, have caused a large expendi-ture in the neighbourhood, and farmers are now paid high prices in cash for nearly everything they produce.

#### VICTORIA.

There are six cheese factories and one creamery in Victoria, and severel saw, shingle and grist mills, but no other industries, save such as are generally attendant upon an agricultural popu-

#### WATERLOO.

Waterloo has a good exhibit of local industries, many of which help towards providing a market for agricultural products. There are twenty grist, three linen and flax, one lineed oil, ten wool-len, twelve saws, one soutching an i two oatmeal and barley mills; seven foundries, six stave, one last, one cabinet, one children's carriage, and eight cheese factories; four tanneries, two bewertes, three creameries, one butter factory, one cigar box factory, and some cigar factories.

# WELLINGTON.

The city of Guelph, the county seat of Wellington, has large manufactures of sewing machines (which have a world wide reputation), musical instruments, and woollen fabrics. There are also a carpet factory, stove foundries, engine and agricultural works. saw, bone and catneal mills, and brush, barrel, furniture and cigar factories and breweries. Butter making and pork pecking are carried on on an extensive scale. There are seven cheese factories and one creamergin the county

# WEXTWORTH.

There are seven obesse factories reported as in operation in the county also grist, saw, paper and weolien mills and an agricultural implement factory the latter at Ancaster. The city of Hamilton is noted as one of the princioxrosp.

pal manufacturing centres of the Dopal manufacturing centres of the Dopa mills, five saw mills, two carding mills excellent market for agricultural producte.

# YORK.

Omitting the city of Toronto, which has no municipal connection with the county of York, and which has large and varied manufactories, there are, in addition to other local industries dependent upon or providing a market for agricultural products, three flouring mills reported in Stoblooke; two cheese thotories, two tanneries, two card' & mills, seven saw mills, and seven grist mills, in King; milling, farm implements, carriage and waggon, and two cheese factories, ir Markham; two agrioultural implement factories in Vaughan; alz grist, one woollen, and three paper milis and three tanneries in York; and flouring, saw and paper mills, a tannery. a woollen mill, a hat manufactory, and furniture manufactories in Newmarket. Some lumbering is still carried on in the county.... Toronto Meth.

# THE CANADIAN ACADEMY ABT

In meuroporated village of Norwood, in the township of Asphorlei. There is township of Asphorlei. There is on Thursday evening in the old Provincial on Thursday evening in the old Provincial Spilding, the second flat of which was spinped to different parts of the wald. Iron mining is carried on attentively in the township of Belmont. There are eight choses factories working in the formality of Asphodel, Belmont, framer, Oteases and Smith.

Prescutt has six choses factories and me creamery. There are sawmills at lockland, in the county of Russell, embour, I was a shew Day, Kingston; J. A. Fraser, W. Halifax, 4th -The art exhibition of the

and its braind is highly esteemed, playing about one bundred and fifty Boughile. Toronto. The exhibition with instance and English instance in the present is located the well price governs to the public torong the Palls are the building through the Palls are the wind passing through the correct through the control of th The county has twinty-four choses dors you reach the county has factories and infils reported in Hallowill into these compartments by the creetien. two moveable screens, which display the pictures to the best advantage. This con partmentis lighted in the day time by tr of the windows in the south end of t building. The windows on the east at west being closes at night a very effects light is obtained from two addition iarge gasaliers which have been erects giving a central light overhad in eacompariment. Within the rooms are diplayed the water colour and kindred work played the water colour and kindred works such as pencil drawings, Indian ink and other pictures. Here are seven specimens of the artistic ability of the Princess; also a number of loanded pictures, among the contributors being Lady McDougali, Admiral McClintock and others. Soveral diplona works from the national collection at Ottaws, are displayed. Among the artists, whose works are exhibited in the artists, whose works are exhibited in the d-pariment, are Prevident O'Brien, Mesers. Martin, White, Griffith. Fraser. Fowler, B Smith, Mullard, Creswold, Sharprell, Raphael, Matthews and Duncan. The library, adjoining the Council Chamber, is used for architectural and ladgernal designs. The collection is small. The next room is necessary by loaned oil paintings. room is occupied by loaned oil paintings. The Assembly Room comes next where are displayed master pieces of Uanadian oil palatings, and among the exhibitors in this department are Mr. G. Harvey, of Hallfax; Mesers. May, Vernon, Morgan and Athol. Nova Hootia; Muss Fany M. Jones, Hallfax; Mr. J. O. Miles, of St. John; Mrs. Schreiber, of Toronto; Messrs. Watson, if Hirra, Tuser, Edson, Paul Reel, Haphael H. Perro, Sandham, Harris, of Charlottetown, and Bell Bmith.

The exhibition will remain open for two

The exhibition will remain open for two weeks. The rooms are well filled with pictures, and the exhibition is said to be fally equal in merit, if not superior, to that held at Otrawa last year. The Gov-ergor-General looked over the show this afternoon, and made seyeral purchases.

### NIAGARA FALLS.

The following tetter from Sir William Thompson, of Glasgow University, appeared in a recent issue of the London Times:—

Sin,-Your leading article in the Times of yesterday on the storage of electricity alludes to my having spoken of Niagara Fails as the natural and proper chief motor for the whole North American Contigent. I value the allusion too much to let it peas without pointing out that the credit of originating the idea and teaching how it is to be practically realised by the electric transmission of energy is due to Mr C. W. Siemens, who spoke first I believe, in the subject in his presidential address to the Irvin and Steel Institute March, 1877. I, myself, spoke on he subject is support of Mr Siemens' views at the Institution of Mr Siemens' views at the Institution of Civil Engineers a year later. In May, 1879, is answer to questions but to me by the Select Onumittee of the House of Commons on Electric Lighting, I gave an estimate of the quantity of copper conductor that would be suitable for the condomical transmission of power by electricity to tor that would be suitable for the sconomical transmission of power by electricity to any stated distance, and, taking Niagara as an example, I possed out that, under practically realizable conditions of intensity, a copper wire of batf an inch diameter would suffice to take 25,250 horse nower from water-whoses driven by the fall, and, losing only 20 per cent. on the way, to yield 21,000 horse-power at a distance of 200 British statute miles; the prime cost of the copper amounting to £60,000, or less than £3 per horse-power actually yielded at the distant statios.

I remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Wm. Thomsov.

The University Glasgow.

The University Glasgow.

# IMMIGRATION.

The broke of the Immigration Office at Ottawa show for the past six months, which closed on the 30th of June last, a most gratifying condition of affairs. The 223 large volumes, and was some time all ever the country at reductions in arrivals show a large percentage of insince presented by one of Gen Haldiprice which the public might expect to share, but which is desired them by research over last year, but the labour desired descendants to the British arrivals. It has a fairle of the public mand in this section has exc supply and Mr. Wills has found no difficulty in securing good positions for all who came under his obarge at excellent wages. The demand about Ottawa is almost entirely for tarm and general labourers and servant maids, with here and there enquiries for mochanics, but the labouring class forms the staple of the articles sought for. For farm servants the wayes rank good. For men for the narvest season \$15 per month is freely offered with board, and to those wishing employment by the year, \$12 a month with board is the general price. Wages to servant girls vary from \$4 to \$7, according to the work required of them; and in several cases where may ried men have been enquired for the offers have been \$12 per month with board and a dwelling and fuel free. Where the man is not boarded about \$17 per month is the pay given. Although not able to supply the wants of the local labour market, Mr. Wills has frequent applications from parties at a distance. Among others now in his hands is one from Mesars. Purcell & Co. at Prince Arthurs Landing, who are anxious to secure good men for their works and pay them from \$1.75 to \$2 per diem. A short time ago he sest them up nine Hungarians with whom they expressed themselves highly ised.

The tollowing is a comparative state ment showing the number of arrivals during the corresponding six months, ending June 30th, 1880 and 1881 :--

18. 18. 14. 14. Arrivals via the At. Lawrence...
from United States..... 636

u l	Uf this number there were-	
	hales	23
•	Females	Ī.
1	Children	×
١٠١	According to nationall'y there wer	
٠	Forish	٦,
	irish.	1
J)	Seoteh	#1
əf 🛭	(larmans ass	10
e i	Poendinavians	•
	French and Relgiaus	
	Other countries	•••
٥)	Their occupations given were	
• 1	Farm and general laborers	13
dl		***
ē	Mechanics . Clerks, traders, etc	*
		Ĩ
ı I	Famale servants.	ă
5,	Of these there went to Quebec	31
h	Remained in Ottawa	3
	Meur to Meuricage	
	Western Blates .	
	The exhibit is certainly a sa	t ( a i
d l		

one, the increase is large and the general satisfaction shown by those who have sattled in this vicinity gives every reason to suppose it will continue, especially as plonty of work is to be had at fairly remunerative prices. The demand for help during the first few days of the half year just entered upon is propitious. As the first and third were not working days, only two days' application can be raid to have been made, and they num-ber over twenty. This is, of course, not including the request of Mesers. Purcell & Co., who do not specify what number they would like to secure the services of

## THE HALDIMAND PAPERS.

(Providence, R.I., Press.)

The Dominion of Canada is doing a good work, not only for its own history, but likewise for ours. Hir Frederick Haldimand, though born in Switserland, was an officer in the British srmy who attained very high rank, and who saw much service in America, his most important duty upon this continent being as Governor-General of Canada during the latter portion of our revolutionary war. Bir Guy Carleton, feeling himself aggifered at Gen. Burgoyne's being selected, instead of himself, to lead the expedition into New York, promptly resigned the Governorship of Canada, but Gen. Haldimand, his successor, did not arrive to relieve him until late in 1778.

It was Bir Frederick Haldimand that sought to detach. Vermont from her also ter states during our struggle for nationality, and nearly succeeded in doing so. It will be remembered that, through his subordinates, he carried on an active correspondence with many leading . Vermonters, and used the difficulties of Vermont, then better known as the Hampshire Grants, with the State of New York, as an important lever in aid of his purnose. The surrender of Coruwallis, in October, 1781, effectually thwarted his efforts, but the correspondence reveals

some strange phases of bistory. Bir Frederick collected together a vast number of documents during his ser-vice, which, instead of turning over to bis successor, as Carluton had done before him, he kept and handed down in his family. This collection of papers is a perfect mine of wealth pertaining to American history, and contains orders, correspondence and reports relating to the war which effected the British couquest of Unnada; the formation and occupation of the British outposts on our northern frontier, including Magara, Oswego and Detroit; Montgomery's in-vasion of Canalis in 1775, and the ex-pulsion of the Americans thereform during the next year; the organisation and equipment of Burgoyne's expedition in 1777, and Carleton s relations thereto, as evidenced by his letters and orders, which attest the thorough nobility of his ranged from 18s to 30s per qr. The character; and generally the whole mills french and other continental markets tary conduct of British affairs in Canada remain steady. during our struggle with the mother country, and the relations then existing between the British Ministers at home, and the British commanders across our

northern border. This most valuable collection forms hes al ne never been printed, save very small fragments of it upon particular subjects the most considerable portion that has appeared in print, to our knowledge, being some of the letters relating to the Vermont affair, printed in Vol. the collections of the Vermont Historical Society, and Vol. II. of the records of the Governor and Council of the State of Vermont

Requests for leave to copy the collection in whole have always been refused until quite recently, when permission was given to the Canadian Government to make a complete copy for its archives This work to now being vigorously pro-secuted under the direction of the Deparament of Agriculture, Atta and Statistics of the Dominion Government, and much credit is due to the distinguished minister holding that portfolio, for the enlightened enterprise that prompts and pushes forward so importent an historical work in its entirety, without niggardly attempting to save a litt's expense by contenting one Leel with extracts—an economy utterly false and paralmonious, since no one can beforehand correctly estimate the oftlimes peramount importance of seeming tritles in fixing and illustrating great events. As yet but ninety-nine volumes have been forwarded to the aronives at Ottawa, but, in the course of one or two years more, the whole collection will be completed. The work of arranging for binding and of cataloguing the collec-tion has been entrusted to the able hands of Mr. Douglas Brymner, of the Department of Agriculture, to whose seal not a little credit is due for the idea of having a copy of this valencie collection upon this continent.

Having recently spent some days in examining this historical treasure, we cannot forbear calling the attention of audents of American history to its riches, now so happily, through the on-lightened liberality of the Canadian thoronnent, being made accessible to those upon this side of the Atlantic. At the same time we can, from our own exsult its stores, that the unfailing courtony and the unwouried aid that Mr. Brymner and bis assistants will extend to them will make their visit to the vault of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, where the archives are kept, a suony memory, and will give all American visitors an exalted idea of the excellence of the Canadian civil service, which they will long to have that of their own country strive to emulate.

### BRITISH AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

The early wheat fields are now adrencing under very favourable conditions of weather, the preventing high temporature suiting the present stage of growth of both cereal and root crops. The showers of the last fortnight have saved the turnip crop in many cases, and added half a ton per acre to the growing hay. As a proof of the favourable conditiens, it may be mentioned that the grass scode sown in the Royal Agricultural Show Grounds at Derby on the lat inst, have grown into award, which is already being mowed. The season has suited potatoes, which generally promise well in the aggregate harvest prospects remain satisfactory

The grain markets have continued firm in price under renewed complaints from America of damage done to the winter wheat fields by severs weather. Canada also complains of orreal prospects in the old provinces, while from Manitoba reports are received that the average of the crops is double that of last year, and the condition fine. The work's chipments from America have been liberal, 225,000 qrs, wheat, 83,500 qrs, maise, 63,000 bags of flour to the United Kingsom, and the great total of 150,000 qrs. wheat and 100,000 qrs. maise to the Continent. The current imports of the United Kingdom have also been good-230,690 qrs. wheat (804 lb.), 170,400 qrs. maise (480 lb.), 63,870 sacks flour (280 lb.), 665,000 cwl. of out-,

barley, beans, etc.
Farmers' home supplies keep very ecanty, and fall short of local demand; value strong at full quotations. The wheat average made at Derby this week was over 47s, or about 3s per qr. above the average price of the United King-The finest sorts of foreign wheat dom have advanced is per qr. in Loudon, Liverpool, etc., from a work and, and a healthy demand exists; but speculation does not enter the market, and current sales are to millers for present wants. The price made for best American and Australian wheat is 48s to 50s per qr. Flour has, coincidently with wheat, tisen 5d to is per sack. The wheat and flour trade exhibits strength. return to dry and warm weather has helped outs and maise to recover from last week's depression in demand, although quotations cannot be mid to to higher. Barley and beans continue unaltered in value. The Corn Ex-change of Thursday and yesterday mostly quoted 6d and is per qr advance on wheat from the provious wach. Oats remain steady.

Forage is in improved request at

about os per load advance from a fortnight ago; clover, 73s to 130s per load; hay, 50s to 129s; straw, 30s to 43s per lood

Cattle and sheep are difficult to sell all ever the country at reductions in tallare - St. James Ganette June 25.

At Versaliles France, day a deputation of Irish and Irish Americans deposited wrenths at the foot of General Hoche's statue. A poem was read. A banquet was given and patriotic speeches of the Sercest description were delivered by Rev. J. H. Pepper, Davis, Kgan and General Moadams. Stephens said only a few words of a non-political nature. Egen said: "To-day we are fighting against landlords; to-morrow we may be fighting for independence."

The trial of persons charged with the murder of Abdal Asis commenced on Monday at Constantinople, with a public examination. Nouri Pasha admitted having ordered Abdul Anis to be put to death by command of a com-mission composed of Midbat, Ruchdi and Mahmoud Pashas. Midhat, in a lung speech, denied the existence of such a commission, and maintained that Abdul Axis suivided. The witnesses were then examined to prove that Abdul was murdered. The proceouter demanded the penalty of against the notual asse saulne and fifteen vears hard labour for hidden, Ruchdi and Mahmond Pashes. The assessing confrond the assessing local to assess the assessing to the assessing t Nouri Pasha. The replies of Rochdi were systematic decisis, but it was shown in the speech of Midhet to be self-contradictory. Midhat declared he would never have degraded the revolu-tion, which he glorided in, and which was secomplished without bloodshed. Mahmoud energetically dealed particl-pation in 'he crime. The diplomatic corps and a large number of spectators word procest.