

supply and low, and consequently freights are low; and flour and grain are cheaper comparatively here than in the United States markets.

There is no reason why our inland position should keep us from entering into the most profitable shipping trades of the outside world. We trade with China, the West Indies, and the Mediterranean. Why could we not also trade direct with South America? A few years ago we would have occasionally an arrival from South America, but they have dropped off until now, we have had none for some years. We never did anything of an exporting trade to that country, but we did receive a portion of our coffee direct from Rio. If our merchants hesitate to avail themselves of the opportunity for an extension of our commerce, should the Confederation of the provinces take place, our fellow colonists of the Lower Provinces will soon take this trade from us. They have already a considerable trade in fish with Rio del Janeiro; and should the Intercolonial Railroad be built, as it undoubtedly will, they will be the great exporters of Canadian flour to South America and the West Indies, and the importers of their Hides and Coffee for us, as they now are to a certain extent of our sugar from the West Indies.—*Trade Review*.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

The *Trade Review*, writing on "Good Signs" of increased Trade with the United States, in articles of general commerce, closes with the following remarks on another branch of our industry:—

"Even in Canadian manufactures there are indications of a trade. In Canadian tweeds the transactions have been important. A leading Montreal house has sold to A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, large parcels of this description of goods at remunerative rates, and we believe other transactions of a similar character have taken place. The reputation which this class of goods has now achieved ought to beget for them a large demand even from our neighbours. We can sell a class of goods to them better suited to their wants and at cheaper rates than they can be had from England. We know this is saying a good deal, but we think it may be demonstrated, and we shall shortly attempt to do so.

"We have indications, too, of an enlarged trade with our sister Provinces, satisfactory orders for leather, boots and shoes having been received and executed. Some tweeds have been shipped, and an occasional transaction in furs. There is no question whatever that, with an assimilation of the tariffs, there are a great many articles, as we showed last week, in which a profitable exchange could be made. There has also been very considerable shipments of leather to England, and an attempt is being made to introduce Canadian boots and shoes, which we earnestly trust will be successful. We are also happy to announce the success of a considerable shipment of furniture of Canadian manufacture, to the English market, from two of the largest manufacturers in Western Canada; and orders are now in the country for as much as can be manufactured of certain classes of goods, on which there is a good profit."

Useful Receipts.

Cement for Leather, &c.

An adhesive mixture to cement leather, india-rubber, or other soft material, to iron and other metals (patented in England by James Allen, of Dundee) is made as follows:—Dissolve 112 lbs. of glue with 7 lbs. of ammoniam, by fire or steam heat; stir them well, and then add 7 lbs of nitric acid. The mixture may be applied in either the liquid or solid state, and it can be applied as common glue is applied. If the metal is oily it does not prevent its adhesion.

To remove Iron Rust from White Stuffs.

Dissolve oxalic acid in warm water: spread the linen in the sunlight, and apply the acid to the spot, which will very soon disappear. It will remove many other stains. As the acid is a poison, it must be kept from children's reach. If too strong, it will injure the fabric itself. It should be well washed out almost as soon as applied.

Indestructible Labels for Bottles.

Coat the label with white of egg, and steam it until it becomes opaque; then dry it in an oven at 212°. The albumen becomes hard and transparent, and is unaffected by oils or acids.

Cure for Corns.

Take white turpentine, spread a plaster, apply it to the corn, let it stay on till it comes off itself; repeat this three times. Never fails curing.—J. L. HERSEY.

Wonderful Liniment.

The following liniment is good for all sprains, bruises, lameness, &c.:—2 oz. oil of spike, 2 oz. origanum, 2 oz. hemlock, 2 oz. wormwood, 4 oz. sweet oil, 2 oz. spirits ammonia, 2 oz. gum camphor, 2 oz. spirits turpentine. Add one quart of proof spirits, 95 per cent, mix well together, and bottle tight. This liniment cannot be equalled, and is actually worth one hundred dollars to any person who keeps valuable horses. Omit the turpentine, and you have the best liniment ever made for human ailments, such as rheumatism, sprains, &c. Try it.—*Wisconsin Farmer*.

Bandoline.

Many persons have a passion for smearing their hair with various substances, so as to make it smooth and shiny. We give below a list of some compounds for this purpose, which was published in the *Druggists' Circular*:—

1. Irish or Iceland moss, boiled in water, and the strained liquid perfumed.
2. Quince seed, half a teaspoonful; linseed, one tablespoonful; and a pinch of white mustard seed. Boil in a pint of soft water to half, and scent with oil of almonds.
3. Boil a tablespoonful of linseed for five minutes in half a pint of water.