

on May 15th, 1886. The rate charged during that period will be 2c. per bushel. By barge from Kingston to Montreal the rate of river freight is 2½c. wheat, and 2¼c. corn.

The permanent telegraph line which is now being constructed by the Great North-Western Telegraph Company, along the line of the Gravenhurst-Callander extension, has reached Scotia, about 50 miles north of Gravenhurst, and the poles have been erected for some miles further on.

A WINNIPEG paper states that Mr. D. L. McKenzie has entered into articles with the Farmers' Union to build a 75,000 to 100,000 bushel elevator in Winnipeg. Mr. McKenzie has formed a company, and one of the clauses in his agreement stipulates, it is said, that the elevator property shall be exempted from taxation by the city for ten years.

MESSRS. W. B. McALLISTER and John H. Metcalf, of Pembroke, purchased a copper mine on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway some time since, for a small sum. They spent some money in developing it. The *News* says they sold this mine last week to a Mr. Ritchie, of the State of Ohio, for \$13,000, clearing over \$10,000 by the sale.

The manager of the American Fish Bureau at Gloucester, Mass., writes that this year's mackerel catch of the American fleet will be at least 100,000 barrels short of that of 1884, and perhaps as much as 125,000 to 150,000 barrels short. Importations of mackerel, owing to the small size and poor quality, will also prove to have fallen off some 30,000 barrels.

HERE is a rough tariff obtained from an employment agency of the wages of various grades of help in California: Cooks, \$240 to \$720 a year; nurses, \$180 to \$360; housemaids, \$180 to \$300; coachmen, \$360 to \$720; butlers, \$500 to \$600; Chinese cooks and general servants, \$240 to \$420. Even a child of 14 cannot be hired as nurse under \$120 a year.

"Vat ees de matter?" asked a French salesman of a customer who showed signs of displeasure in his clothing store. "The matter is that the coat is rotten and full of moths, you miserable French impostor," replied the customer. "Moths, do you say dat?" interrupted the dealer, "Moths! bien, Vat you axspect to find in von seven dollar overcoat? Humming birds? hein?"

A SAFE that is pronounced a marvel of mechanism has just been finished for the National Bank of Scotland by a London (Eng.) firm. This immense money box, which is wholly of hard steel and weighs close upon 100 tons, consumed seven months' time in building, and has no less than forty-eight locks. Each door weighs a ton, and the bolts thereon two hundred pounds apiece.

A CASE deserving of consideration, in the opinion of creditors, is that of Mr. Angus Mackay, who is a country merchant at Ripley, in the county of Bruce. He suffered the misfortune of being burned out this autumn and lost about \$4,000. So the merchants whom he owed resolved to accept from him a compromise at seventy-five cents in the dollar, spread over three, six, and nine months.

E. EAGLE, furniture dealer at Lynden, has assigned to the Sheriff of Wentworth.—Jas. G. Mauran, of Arnprior, jeweller, has made an assignment in trust. So also has Patrick Coughlin, of Prescott, who is a harness maker.—Samuel Armstrong, who had for a short season done a general business at Egbert, and who has now assigned in trust, had only lately come to that place from Barrie.

DUNDAS is to have another industry added to its already large number of manufacturing concerns. An American gentleman from Washington, together with Messrs. Henry and Alexander Bertram, both practical men, are going to commence, in a short time, the manufacture of roller flour-mill machinery. They have purchased the buildings of the Dundas Foundry Company.

THE peppermint oil market in Northern New York State had an unusual boom last week, and the quantity of oil coming into market in Wayne County is three times larger than a week previously. The prices vary from \$2 85 to \$2 95 per pound. The advance in the market is due to several heavy orders from large essential oil importers in Berlin, Paris and London. Immense quantities of the oil have been consumed in Europe this year in the treatment of cases of cholera.

JOHN SMITH some years ago went security for Henry Andrews, butcher, late of Kingston, who entered into a large contract, and during the past three years the former carried the insurance on the life of the latter, which amounted to \$10,000 in the *Etna* and \$10,000 in the *Canada Life*. Recently, says the *News*, Mr. Andrews died in California, and Mr. Smith has been apprised of the demise, and of his being in a position to draw \$20,000 from the insurance companies.

"He was formerly a farmer, and is a very respectable man, who owned 150 acres land." Such is what we learn of Donald D. McAlpin, of Lobo, who began store keeping some eighteen months ago. He bought premises for \$1,600 cash and also paid \$1,400 cash for the stock of Edwards whom he bought out. His business appears to have fallen off and he made some losses through a relative. Falling behind, he has assigned to the Sheriff, and probably wishes he were back on his farm.

THE *Philadelphia Record* is full of sympathy for the Druggists and their numerous customers.—"The wholesale druggists are growing wiser in their day and generation. They no longer ask for the total repeal of the internal revenue laws, but for the abatement of the tax on alcohol necessarily used in the preparation of the articles of their trade. This demand should be complied with." A tax on medicines necessary for the relief of the sick, our contemporary considers is a form of taxation repulsive to humane minds.

WE notice a dissolution of the following firms. Bottomley & Wood, general dealers, Nixon; McNaughton Brothers, grocers &c., Chatham; Graham & Brown, general store keepers, Meaford; Handcock & Hay, booksellers, Ridgetown. The drug firm of Hayes & Harlow, at Simcoe is dissolved by the retirement of the latter. The style becomes Hayes & Co., Mr. D. Bowlby being admitted a partner.—We observe that Mr. F. W. Hore, jr., of the Hamilton manufacturing firm of F. W. Hore & Son, is dead.

At a sale of imported silks and velvets held in New York on the 21st, and at which buyers from all sections of the States were present, lines of Bellon's black silk brought from 78 cents to \$1 15, while black rhadames were sold for from 70 to 80 cents. Merveilleux was eagerly bid for at 80 cents, and Tapissier black satin duchesse realized from 82 cents to \$1 66 per yard. Satins de Lyon went for prices ranging from 85 cents to \$1 32½. Gros grain silks, the demand for which has fallen off, went at low prices, lots realizing 47 cents to 55 cents. There was little disposition, writes the *Times*, to purchase the stock of velvets, and prices were low, ranging from 62 cents for the ordinary kind to \$2 25 for mantilla stuffs.

SOME interesting data respecting the tin mines of New South Wales are given in the last report of the U. S. Consul at Sydney. They were first discovered in 1849, but not worked until 1872; but since that date nearly 90,000 tons of the metal has been exported, the exports last year aggregating 8,683 tons. Twenty years ago the world's product of tin was not over 15,000 tons per annum. Now Australia alone produces two-thirds of that quantity. The tin deposits of New South Wales are estimated to cover an area of 5,440,000 acres.

THE stock of Wm. Kyle & Co., valued at \$3,600, has been sold at auction by Suckling, Cassidy, & Co. Ex-Ald. John Low purchased the Toronto stock at 32½ cents on the dollar. The stock of dry goods at their Woodbridge establishment was sold to Wallace Bros., of that place, for 77 cents on the dollar. The stock of Nichol, Mackenzie, & Co., Toronto, consisting of fancy dry goods, dress trimmings, millinery, silk velvets, velveteens, wool shawls, buttons, notions etc. to the value of some \$35,000, was sold to Reid & Bayne, Toronto, for 18½ cents on the dollar.

THE Chatham, N. B., *World* contains a description of the pulp and paper mill to be erected in that town. The mill "will be the largest in Canada," it is declared. The buildings, of which there are to be three, will form the letter H, the dimensions being 254x49 feet, 268x69 feet, and 84x114 feet, the first two to be two stories and the latter three. They will be of brick with foundations of freestone masonry. The mill is to be completed next summer. Over two million brick will be required for it, of which nearly one-third have been manufactured in Miramichi.

AMONG those traders who have recently sold out, we find the names of H. A. Duggan, grocer; Saml. Vivian, printer; C. N. Nelles, liveryman and E. Galpin, hotel keeper, all of London.—At Orangeville, A. Neelands has sold out his stationery stock to A. Gillespie.—At Philipsville, W. A. Hanna has disposed of his general stock.—Lowery Bros., publishers, at Petrolia, have sold out.—In Hamilton, J. C. McPherson, has sold his saloon business.—In Winnipeg, Ward Bros. have sold out their groceries to Robert Bros.—George Elliott, at Comber, has sold his general stock.

THE creditors of Mr. Charles G. Turnbull, shipowner, &c., of St. John, met on the 22nd inst., when Mr. Turnbull submitted a statement of his affairs. He places his liabilities at \$32,000, and his assets, represented by shipping property, at \$28,000. In the present depressed condition of shipping this estimate was considered too high by \$10,000. Action was deferred, pending a fuller meeting, Mr. Turnbull's embarrassment, says the *St. John Globe*, was brought about entirely by the depressed condition of shipping. He owns in ten or more large vessels, which he has been running at a loss for some time.

THE Societe John Cockerill, of Seraing, the most important of the Belgian Iron Works, has issued its report for the past fiscal year, showing a total out-put of the value of 36,810,000 francs, as against 38,620,000 in 1883-84; and a gross profit of 3,037,630 francs, as against 3,117,099, francs in 1883-84. Three other leading iron companies in the same country have declared their inability to distribute any dividend on the first financial year's working—viz. the Rodange, Athos, and Materiel Franco-Belge Societies. The Societe Monceau of Sambre pays 20 francs (as in 1884), and the Societe Internationale de Construction 40 francs, as against 37½ francs in 1883-84.