

of 152,423 cases; which is an unusual weight of supply to come suddenly on a market already overburdened with stock.

ENGINEERING NOTES.

An invitation was some months ago extended by what may be termed the associated scientists and engineers of the United States to the British Institute, asking that body to hold its next annual meeting in America in September, 1890. At least the civil, the mechanical, the mining, and the electrical engineering bodies joined in the invitation. We now learn from the *Chicago Journal of Commerce* that the British Institute, in accepting this invitation, invited the German Iron Masters' Association to join them, and both have promised to come to the States.

Prominent men, including Andrew Carnegie, Abram S. Hewitt, William P. Shinn, and numerous manufacturers and engineers are on the committee of reception, and the event will be a notable one. The probable programme of the occasion is thus outlined: A mass meeting at Pittsburg to welcome both societies. Then the gathering to be divided into two parties: one to go up to the Lake Superior iron ore regions, and the other down along the Atlantic seacoast, where the annual gatherings of the various engineering societies will be held. About 500 delegates are expected, and the arrangements for their reception will be made on an elaborate scale.

The following is an English tribute to American progress, which the protectionists think is all due to their system. The *Iron and Coal Trades' Review*, of London, commenting on the American production of 7,604,500 tons of pig iron in 1889, observes:—"A dozen years ago the production was only about 2,500,000 tons, as against 6,300,000 tons produced by Great Britain; now America has become almost as great a producer of pig iron as ourselves, for our own output last year was under 8,000,000 tons—the largest on record—and it can only be a question of time when she will outstrip us in the production of crude iron, as she has already outstripped us in the production of Bessemer steel."

"I FOUND, the other day, a drummer who had been on the road three years and had made only one sale," he said, as he leaned over the cigar case. Nobody believed him. "What did he sell?" asked the whiskey drummer. "Suspension bridges."—*Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin*.

—It is proposed to bridge the St. Lawrence anew not only at Quebec but at Isle Ronde, below the canal basin but immediately opposite a portion of the harbor of Montreal. The fiscal policy of the two countries in its most recent development, however, does not brighten the hope that more bridges leading southward to the United States, are likely to be immediately needed. Objection has been made to the latter bridge proposal, on behalf of the Harbor Commission and on behalf of the Board of Trade, the contention being that the intended structure will hinder the navigation of the river. Such a plea as this, coming from men who must be supposed to have considered the subject, deserves to be well weighed. On the other hand, however, Mr. Walter Shanly dismisses as of little or no consequence the notion of such a bridge obstructing navigation. Whether it will do so or not must depend largely on the location of the piers and also upon the height of the bridge.

—At the adjourned annual meeting of the Peterboro Board of Trade, held on the 21st ult., it was decided to reduce the annual membership fee to two dollars, in the hope that a larger membership would be thereby induced. It was suggested that special efforts be put forth by members to make known the advantages of the town to manufacturers. It is urged that the town has hardly any debt, that taxes are low, and living fairly cheap. Officers of the board for the year were elected as follows: President, Mr. W. H. Meldrum; vice-president, Mr. A. Hall; secretary, Mr. J. H. Burnham; council, Messrs. R. Fair, T. Brooks, H. S. Macdonald, H. Phelan, W. E. Sherwood, R. Innes, James Fairweather, Thos. A. Hay, Jas. Stevenson, M.P., C. N. Brown, F. H. Dobbin, D. W. Dumble, and Geo. Hilliard.

—A Board of Trade has been organized at Sydney, C.B., with twenty-four of the town's leading business men as members. The following are the officers: President, J. E. Burchell, manager of the Merchants' Bank; vice-president, E. C. Hanrahan; treasurer, C. S. Jost; secretary, M. L. Ingraham.

ALTERATIONS IN THE TARIFF.

While we were preparing for the press last week the Finance Minister was making his budget speech. The changes which he proposes in the tariff are more numerous perhaps than was expected. Something has been done in the direction of helping the millers, for an additional 25 cents per barrel is imposed upon flour. There are increases too on live animals, dead meats, wall paper, gloves, hats and caps, rubber shoes, seeds, spirits, &c., &c. Among articles which were formerly free but now are taxed we find apples, peaches, and a variety of small fruits; also grape vines, berry bushes, shade trees, and young fruit trees. On the other hand, a reduction of duty on molasses is to be permitted. Bananas, plantains, pine apples, mangoes, and pomegranates are put on the free list. The resume made by the *Mail* of the various proposed alterations seems to us carefully done, and the comparisons with former duties as far as we have compared them are correct. We here give the report of that journal in the main:—

Acid, acetic, pyroligneous, and vinegar, 15 cents per gallon, and one cent more for each degree of strength in excess of standard. Acid, acetic, pyroligneous, imported for dyeing or printing, 25c. per gallon and 20 per cent. Formerly acetic acid of all kinds was taxed 25c. per gallon and 20 per cent. ad val.

Acid phosphates, 3 cents per pound.
Precious stones, polished but not set, 10 per cent.

Animals—cattle, sheep, and hogs, 30 per cent. This is an increase of 10 per cent.

Feathers of all kinds, 25 per cent. The old duty ranged from 20 to 30 per cent.

Barrels containing petroleum, 40c. each.

Blackening and dressing, 30 per cent.

Maps, 20 per cent.

Newspapers or supplemental editions thereof, partly printed, 25 per cent.

Bank notes, bills of exchange, cheques, etc., printed or lithographed, 35 per cent. Unsigned bank notes formerly paid 6c. per pound and 20 per cent.

Fancy work boxes, writing desks, glove boxes, etc., 35 per cent.

Wheat flour, 75 cents per barrel, an increase of 25 cents.

Horse clothing, 30 per cent.

Cocoa paste and chocolate, not sweetened, one cent per pound. Cocoa paste, containing sugar, 5 cents.

Extract of coffee, 5 cents per pound.

Combs, for dress and toilet, 35 per cent., formerly 30.

Non-elastic webbing, 25 per cent.; elastic webbing, 30 per cent.

Copper in sheets or strips less than 4 inches wide, 50 per cent., formerly 30.

Cotton denims, drillings, bed tickings, ginghams, plaids, cotton or cotton flannels, flannelettes, tennis cloth, zephyrs, ducks and drills, dyed or colored cottonades, striped shirt-

ings, Kentucky jeans, 2 cents per square yard and 15 per cent.

Cotton sewing thread, 12½ per cent.

Curtains, when made up, 30 per cent.

Hammocks, 35 per cent., formerly 25.

Ostrich feathers, undressed, 15 per cent., formerly 20; ditto, dressed, 35 per cent., formerly 30.

Apples, 40 cents per barrel, formerly free; peaches, one cent per pound, formerly free. Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries, and strawberries, 3 cents per pound; formerly free. Cherries and currants, 1 cent per quart. Cranberries, plums, quinces, 30 cents per bushel.

Gas-meters, 35 per cent., formerly 30. Crystal and decorated glass tableware, 20 per cent. Glass carboys, bottles and decanters, and demijohns, 30 per cent. Lamp glass and electric light shades and chimneys, lanterns, etc., 30 per cent.

Common window glass, 20 per cent., formerly 30.

Ornamental colored glass, 25 per cent., formerly 30.

Stained-glass windows, 30 per cent.

Silvered plate glass, 30 per cent.; ditto bevelled, 35 per cent.

Plate glass, not colored, in panes of not over 30 square feet each, 6 cents per square foot, and when bevelled one cent. per foot additional. Plate glass in panes of over 30 and not over 70 square feet each, 8 cents per foot, when bevelled one cent per foot additional. Plate glass in panes of over 70 square feet, 9 cents per square foot, when bevelled one cent per foot additional. All other glass not otherwise provided for, 20 per cent.

Gloves and mitts, 35 per cent., formerly 30. Fur felt hats, \$1.50 per dozen and 20 per cent. Hats and caps, N.E.S., 30 per cent., formerly 25; ladies' hats and bonnets, 25 per cent., formerly 20.

India rubber boots and shoes, with tops of cloth or other material than rubber, 35 per cent., rubber boots formerly 25.

Corset clasps and steel wires, 5 cents per pound and 30 per cent.

Builders', cabinet-makers', harness-makers', and saddlers' hardware, 35 per cent.

Cartridges, gun wads, etc., 35 per cent.

Lapwelded iron tubing, for use in artesian wells, pipe lines, and petroleum refineries, 20 per cent. Other wrought iron tubes, 1½ cents per pound.

Wrought iron or steel nuts and washers, iron or steel rivets, bolts, with or without threads, one cent per pound and 25 per cent.

Lead pipe, lead, and lead shot, 1½ cents per pound.

Skins for morocco leather, tanned, but not further manufactured, 10 per cent.

Leather belting, dressed, waxed, or glazed, 20 per cent.

Liquorice, in rolls or sticks, 3 cents per pound.

Mess pork, 1½ cents per pound, formerly one cent; fresh or salt meat, 3 cents per pound, formerly 1 cent; dried or smoked meats, 3 cents, formerly 1 cent; mustard seed, 10 per cent.

[A deputation from the west which went to Ottawa to obtain a clear definition regarding the duties on barrelled pork were assured by the Department that "mess pork" only covered standard heavy mess, which pays 1½ cents per pound duty. All other cuts of pork in barrels pay a duty of 3 cents per pound, as do all smoked and dry salt meats.]

Linseed or flaxseed oil, 1½ cents per pound, formerly 30 per cent. ad val.; lubricating oils costing less than 30 cents per gallon, 71-5 cents per gallon.

Oilcloth and oiled silk, 5 cents per square yard and 15 per cent.

Dry white and red lead, orange mineral, and zinc white or carbonate of zinc, 5 per cent.; dry colours, 20 per cent.; paints and colours, pulped or ground in oil, 30 per cent.; paints ground or mixed in or with Japan varnish, etc., mixed paints, 3 cents per pound and 25 per cent.; oxides, ochres, and umbers, 30 per cent.; paints and colours ground in spirits and all spirit varnishes, \$1 per gallon.

Paper hangings or wall papers, on each roll of eight yards or under 8, so in proportion the following rates: Brown blanks, white papers, ground papers, and satins, 2 cents; single print, bronze, and colored bronze, 6 cents; embossed bronze, 8 cents; coloured borders, 6