

What is a "Quarter" of Grain?

One of the speakers at the Meeting of the Corn Trade, at the London Corn Exchange, gives the following Standard Weights to the Quarter of Eight Bushels of the different Grains.

Wheat,	496 lbs. to the Quarter.
Barley,	400 do do
Oats,	320 do do

Thus a quarter is as much a part of the Imperial table of measures as a bushel, and is simply eight bushels of grain, varying of course, in weight with the kind of grain.

Statistical Information.

Emigration to Canada and the United States.

The following table gives the number of emigrants who arrived in Canada and the United States from 1830 to 1860, and shews the increase in proportion to the whole of the two countries at the later date to be 36 06 for Canada, and 35 05 for the United States, giving us a surplus of 1·01 over our neighbours:

	CANADA.	UNITED STATES.
1830	23,000	23,327
1831	50,256	26,633
1832	51,746	60,482
1833	21,752	58,640
1834	30,935	65,365
1835	12,527	45,374
1836	27,728	76,242
1837	21,901	79,340
1838	3,266	38,914
1839	7,439	68,069
1840	22,234	84,066
1841	23,086	80,289
1842	44,374	104,565
1843	21,727	52,496
1844	20,142	78,615
1845	25,375	114,371
1846	32,753	154,416
1847	90,150	234,968
1848	27,939	226,527
1849	38,494	297,024
1850	32,292	369,980
1851	41,076	379,466
1852	39,176	371,603
1853	36,699	368,645
1854	53,183	427,833
1855	21,274	200,877
1856	22,439	200,436
1857	32,097	251,306
1858	12,810	123,126
1859	8,778	121,282
1860	10,150	153,640
1861	19,923	
1862	22,176	
1863	19,419	
	978,316	4,933,913

The population of Canada in 1857 was 1,842,265; in 1860 it was 2,507,657. The population of the United States in 1830 was 12,866,020; in 1840 it was 17,069,453; in 1850 it was 23,191,876; in 1860 it had reached 31,445,080.

Linen Import and Manufacture.

Our civil war, along with other results, has tended to stop the supply of cotton, to prove the inadequacy of other countries for a sufficient yield of the right staple, and consequently, to substitute other fabrics. The effect is marked very clearly in English trade returns. Linen has been produced in an unparalleled quantity there, and exported to us more largely than ever before. In the first three months of 1862 the total value of linen piece goods exported from England was £982,013; in 1863 it was £1,327,895, and in the corresponding period of 1864, £1,869,785. This production and export includes white and plain piece goods; checked, prints, and dyed ditto; cambrics and lawns; damasks and diapers; sail cloth, thread, and hosiery. The total value of exports of linen manufactures of all kinds in the first quarter of 1864 amounted to £1,998,452, against £1,454,777 in the corresponding quarter of 1863, and £1,088,363 in the corresponding period of 1862. The export nearly doubled in three years. This country, too, was the largest consumer and customer for this wonderful increase, which amounts to no less a sum than £,910,089 or \$4,550,445 for a single quarter, and \$18,201,780 per annum. We import to the value of £378,735 in 1862, £556,774 in 1863, and £914,917 in 1864. This is an increase in linen goods of £536,182, or about \$2,681,000, in one quarter, produced in two years. The increase in a year, at this ratio, would be \$10,723,640. The last returns show that the increase is still increasing; and that, although some suffering has been produced among British operatives by the cotton famine, and some mills rendered less valuable, the suffering is compensated in another quarter by an excessive and unparalleled consumption of linen.

These facts show that linen manufactures here are starting at the right time. The creation of so good and sudden a demand cannot but carry up prices. The duties will be added to that cost and render linen manufactures very valuable. We have some manufactures of this kind and evidently need more. Their erection will lead to the immigration of skilled operatives, and thus we shall be permanent gainers through a lesson and discipline of loss. It will also stimulate the production of flax and hemp, and thus we shall have another crop added to the vast variety that already vary our agriculture. Kentucky and Missouri cannot supply even their former yield now. Other States may therefore prepare to meet a profitable demand, and do it safely, since it has been shown that flax-growing does not injure the soil, as it was supposed to do.—*United States Gazette.*

The Submarine Cables of the World.

From an official communication of the Gutta-percha Company, London, to Cyrus W. Field, Esq., it appears that 52 lines of submarine cable have been laid by English firms in different parts of the world, all of which are in successful operation with the exception of that between France and Algiers, and it is supposed that that was injured by lightning. The longest line in operation is that between Malta and Alexandria; 1,535 miles. The deepest water in which working cable rests is 1,550 fathoms—1½ miles—between Toulon and