

was 242,902 lbs., price realized 21½ cents per pound.

By a comparison of results to the proprietors of cheese factories and cheese-and-butter factories respectively, the advantage as regards average value of product is shown to be decidedly in favor of the combined system. "The data at hand, however, are not sufficient to determine which is the better and more profitable one, for trustworthy averages cannot be worked out from a few quantities. For the same reason a conclusive answer cannot be given to the question, which is the more profitable to dairymen, the factory or the creamery?" We have not space to-day to enter upon the consideration of other departments of this interesting report.

EXPORTS FROM HALIFAX TO THE STATES.

The trade of Nova Scotia with the Eastern States of the Union is a very considerable one. With lines of steamers from New York, Boston and Portland to Halifax, Yarmouth, and other ports in the Province, and with Windsor, Pictou, and places on the south and west as ports of call for steam and sail, the yearly interchange of products amounts to a large sum. As to exports, these are mainly fishery products, with the addition this year, of sugar, molasses, hides and skins, and a few other articles. The value of goods exported from the port of Halifax to the United States for the twelve months ending June 30th was, in round figures, \$1,273,000, an increase of just \$10,000 over the value of the exports of the previous fiscal year. The bulk of these shipments is usually made in the first half of the fiscal year, only one-third coming into the quarters ended with March and June.

The three American consular offices in Nova Scotia are at Halifax, Pictou and Windsor, respectively. From Consul-General Frye, at the first named port, the following list of exports thence to the States was obtained by a Halifax daily. The principal items of export last year were:—

	Value.
Pickled fish	\$526,000
Dry fish	277,000
Fish oils	46,000
Fish sounds	13,400
Canned lobsters	170,000
Fresh fish	13,000
Sugar	46,000
Molasses	3,000
Hides and skins	22,000
Old junk	21,000
Hemp yarn	16,000

MONTREAL'S GRAIN TRADE.

The receipts of flour and grain by all routes at Montreal during seven months of the present year are some nine hundred thousand bushels less than in the like period of last year, the figures, at five bushels of wheat to one barrel of flour, being 8,662,245 bushels this year, as compared with 9,590,387 last year. The total receipts at Montreal by rail, Lachine canal, and river, from January 1 to July 30, 1884, with comparative receipts for corresponding period of 1883, are:

GRAIN.	1884.	1883.
Wheat, bush	1,871,563	3,738,443
Corn, bush	2,533,192	2,077,982
Peas, bush	958,352	885,626
Oats, bush	644,743	314,685
Barley, bush	70,475	126,074
Rye, bush	101,385	163,007

Total grain.....6,179,710 7,305,817

Larger receipts of corn, pease and oats are here shown, but smaller receipts of wheat, barley and rye. The quantity of flour received at that port during the seven months was

496,907 bushels where in seven months of 1883 it was 456,914 bushels. Oatmeal and cornmeal aggregated 31,117 barrels where 1882 showed, in like period, 42,241 bbls. Cheese, dressed hogs, tallow and meats were in increased receipt; butter, pork, lard and other merchandise in lessened quantity. The following is the list:

MERCHANDISE.	1884.	1883.
Ashes, brls	3,332	3,967
Butter, kegs	23,098	37,217
Cheese, boxes	226,515	180,641
Pork, brls	9,669	17,816
Lard, brls	12,497	13,281
Beef, brls. and tierces	206	181
Dressed hogs	21,512	17,336
Tallow, brls	7,043	2,149
Petroleum, brls. and cases	4,650
Leather rolls	15,159	23,572
Meats (bacon, &c.) pkgs	21,542	17,491

MANUFACTURERS' NOTES.

The Mulvey Brewing and Malting Co., limited applies for incorporation in Manitoba, capital \$150,000. The applicants are: Messrs A. McIntyre, Stewart Mulvey, J. A. Osborne, D. B. McIlroy, John M. Paisley, D. Madigan and N. F. Hagel.

Veneers are being made at the Bolton, Que., steam mills, for shipment. James Sherman has put in machinery, at the same place, for turning wooden bowls. Fuller & Hill, of Bolton Centre, in the Eastern Townships, have made over 20,000 butter tubs this season, and have sold over 18,000. Fifteen thousand of them have been shipped to Montreal. They have stock enough on hand for sixty thousand more.

Increased orders for their goods, will enable the Paton Woollen mills at Sherbrooke to run full time for some time to come. So states the St. Johns News of recent date.

Messrs. Grindrod, Jenckes, Lomas and others are applying for a charter of incorporation for the purpose of establishing pulp works at Scots-town on the line of the International Railway.

The mining interests of the County of Hastings are of decided importance just now. The proprietors of the Coe mine, at Coe's Hill, on the line of the Central Ontario railway, have, we are told a contract with parties in Cleveland, Ohio, to deliver a hundred thousand tons of iron ore this year. Over fifty thousand tons have been already taken out. The energetic proprietors of this mine are building for their own use a telegraph line from Pictou to Coe Hill. The distance from Pictou to Trenton is 32 miles, and thence 74, in all 106 miles.

The flax crop in the West this year is said to be exceptionally good, and Messrs. J. & J. Livingstone have a large force of hands at work pulling it. The mills of the firm at Stratford, Baden, Brussels, Palmerston, Listowel, Wellesley, Tavistock, Lucan and Linwood, will probably have all they can do this season.

The mines of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, are turning out and shipping coal steadily, the railway to Parrsboro' taking it to tide-water. A Parrsboro' correspondent writes last week to the Halifax Herald:—The schooner *Manzanilla* Capt. Aylward, cleared to-day with 365 tons of coal for Calais. Two more schooners are loading with coal, and six waiting their turn.

At Rat Portage, Man., the lumber trade is looking up. The mill of Bulwer & Co., and the Imperial Bank mill, are running on full time, and the Rainy Lake Lumber Company is making daily shipments of lumber sawed at the Fort Francis mill, which is towed to Rat Portage. The company's large mill at Rat Portage is about to start up, employing forty hands, and cutting will be continued to the end of the season.

The E. T. Barnum Wire and Iron Works is in difficulty, and the sheriff at Detroit has taken possession. The trouble has arisen from too much expansion for the capital. Citizens of Windsor are making arrangements to continue the Windsor branch of the firm's business.

The Ontario Gazette contains a notice that the name of "The Leadlay and Barber Knitting Company of Toronto" has been changed to the corporate name of "The Standard Woollen Mills Company of Toronto," and of the incorporation of "The Fort Erie Canning Company," with a total capital stock of three thousand dollars for the purpose of canning fruit, meats, fowl, game, fish and vegetables, making cans therefor, preserving, pickling and making jelly.

The employees of the Canada Tool Works, of McKechnie & Bertram, at Dundas, took their annual holiday on Tuesday, at Burlington Beach. The merry-makers numbered, wives and children included, between five and six hundred. Is it not pitiful to see "starved and down-trodden" sons and daughters of toil enjoying themselves so, when the iron industries of the country are, according to the Hamilton Times and the Globe's informants, in so ruinous a state of depression? It is like fiddling while Rome is burning! Messrs. McKechnie & Bertram should not allow anything so unseemly.

BLACK MAILING THE BANKS.

It is natural to hate a black-mailer. He is one of the most hateful and contemptible of creatures, a compound of bully and sneak. Indeed, the methods of both sneak and bully are necessary to carry on the trade successfully. Some hypocrisy is required, too, and so the black-mailer often assumes the mantle of the protector or the censor. It is well to note, perhaps, that the term has its origin in a custom which prevailed in olden times in Scotland and the north of England, of paying a certain rate, of money, cattle, corn or other articles to certain men, allied to robbers, to be by them protected from pillage.

One of the most remarkable schemes ever heard of to black-mail bankers, is just now brought before the Post Office authorities of the United States. It had been exposed last week in the columns of the New York Times. Thirty years ago and more, Thompson's Bank Note Reporter was a serviceable and reputable paper, published for the purpose of giving information to the business public as to counterfeit bills, the standing of American and Canadian banks &c. &c. Mr. Thompson, the proprietor was president of the Chase National Bank. About 1864 he sold the Reporter, which passed through several hands until it came to the present proprietors. Who they are does not exactly appear, but the reputed manager is L. P. Haver, 25 Park Place, New York, and the schemes of extortion practised under his authority have been carried on for about two years.

The style of procedure adopted by this worthy was somewhat as follows: To get the standing of banks for the Reporter a rubber-stamped postal card was sent out with blanks for the names of officer, capital, surplus, and names of correspondents in New York and other places. Then without order from the bank, this statement was published in the Reporter, and a copy of the paper was sent to the bank regularly. The name of the paper and Mr. Thompson's wellknown standing doubtless led many bankers to comply at once with any demand from it, however unfair or unreasonable. When they did not threats were freely made and abuse and bull-doing were resorted to. The Cashier of a bank was the officer usually attacked with threats of serious disclosures to the Directors if fraudulent bills were not paid.

The Cleveland, Ohio, banks one and all received the attentions of Mr. Haver. The experience of