

THE LUMBER TRADE.

MR. Stubbs informed the public a few days ago, that the quantity of White Pine got out last winter on the Ottawa was 12,745,000 feet, and on the St. Lawrence 5,000,000. Since that statement appeared we have taken the best information in the trade, and can safely assert that this year's manufacture will reach fully twenty millions, which, if not intercepted at Sorel, will come to this market.

We find that the average stock for the ten years past was fourteen millions. The stock on hand on the 1st December last was two and one-half less than the average. The supply for the last ten years, as per Supervisor's returns, and quantities shipped by parties not passed through the office, was twenty-one millions; so that the supply of the present year, assuming that the whole will be got out of stream and brought to our market, will be one million less than the average of the last ten years.

The average export of the last ten years was eighteen millions. We may reasonably assume that as large a quantity will be sent away this season. Everything favours such a conclusion. Freight is low; the markets at the other side bare; and the troublesome clouds which have been hovering on the European political horizon for some time, have been happily, by the action of the Conference at London, cleared away. To give force to our opinion we will put our figures in shape, so that the reader may see at a glance how far they go to carry out what we assert:—

Stock on hand 1st Dec. last	ft. 11,500,000
Estimated production	20,000,000
	31,500,000
Estimated export	18,000,000
Estimated loss and local consumption, and unfit for shipment	4,000,000
	22,000,000

Probable stock on 1st December next ... 9,500,000

But should the American buyers stop it at Montreal and Sorel, as they did last summer, and carry off two or three millions, it is worth considering what effect it will have on our trade. They will doubtless take a large quantity of our better class of timber. Prices keep up, and, although it was generally supposed that the large quantity of saw logs got out in Canada, and every State in the Union where a pine-tree grows, would have affected prices, it seems that the demand is fully equal to the supply. We know that during the last month, large sales have been made at Peterboro', amounting to two thirds of the whole out of that section, at \$12 to \$13 per mille for the cut of the mill, rank culls excepted—payable in gold on delivery at Port Hope. This is equal to 9½d. per cubic foot for common sawn lumber. We may reasonably assume, when they can afford to give this figure for common they will readily buy our prime 55 to 65 feet at Sorel at a fair price. We have it from the best authority, and give it as a fact that may be relied on, that a million and a half to two millions of such timber will be required by them.

We have put down four millions for loss, local consumption, difference of measure, and unsalable timber. This may appear large, but we believe it to be fully under the mark. It is well known to the trade that there is an immense accumulation of old timber in the coves which figures very respectably in the annual circular; but this timber is quite useless for export, and, when added to the heavy difference in measure of waney timber, and loss, etc., we think our figures indisputable.—*Quebec News.*

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PEAT COMPANY.—We see that it is proposed to organize a company and apply for a charter under the provisions of the Joint Stock Act of this Province; said company to be called the "Anglo-American Peat Company of the County of Welland, Canada West." The capital stock of the said company is to be four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in four thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, with a working capital of fifty thousand dollars.

In Canada we have no coal, and the price is annually increasing at such a fearful rate, that unless some substitute for it be discovered, and brought into general use, fuel will ultimately be beyond the reach of the poorer classes of the community, while the progress of manufacturing will be greatly retarded if not prevented, where steam is the great motive power. Although there are no coal beds in the Dominion of Canada, except in the Maritime Provinces, there are vast quantities of peat, in almost every section of the country. These beds, by the use of capital and machinery, may be utilized to any extent, and thus we should be provided with an excellent substitute for both wood and coal—a substitute equally adapted for domestic or manufacturing purposes. The object of the Anglo-American Peat Company is to convert the immense beds of peat in the County of Welland into the best quality of fuel. It is deserving of the most liberal support and encouragement from every class of capitalists; for if carried into successful operation, as we have no doubt it will be, it will be the means of developing the wealth of the country, which has been buried for ages in the bosom of the earth; and it will have a most important influence in reducing the price of fuel, which cannot fail to benefit every class of the community. We hope to see such companies organized over the whole country where beds of Peat are to be found, for those beds when developed and converted into fuel will be far more valuable, and contribute more to the wealth, comfort and convenience than all the gold mines ever likely to be found in this country.—*Hamilton Times.*

WOOLLEN AND KNITTING FACTORY.—Some time ago we intimated that Mr. Whitlaw was negotiating with certain parties for the erection of a Woollen Factory on the Logan property. Negotiations to that effect, we are happy in being able to state, are now completed, and the work will be commenced to-morrow morning. The dam at the old saw mill, which was carried away about two years ago will be replaced by one of better construction and a large factory fifty feet by ninety and three stories high erected. The Messrs. Penman of Woodstock, for whom the Factory is to be built, will carry on the trade in all its branches, manufacturing flannels, cloths, and hosiery or knitted goods. They are in a position to carry it on extensively and with energy, and they will employ a large number of hands. The machinery alone will cost \$10,000, and will be driven by about thirty-five horse power of water.

As the fall at Logan's mill affords between seventy and eighty horse power of water, the woollen factory will only require about half of what is available. Negotiations are pending, and we trust will soon be terminated favourably, for the sale of the other half to parties who contemplate erecting a paper mill.

It is probable that both establishments will be in operation by the fall, and that that portion of the town, which has now rather a deserted appearance will soon be a busy hive of industry, fresh influx of inhabitants will be one result, and dwelling houses which are now very scarce will have to be erected in considerable numbers.—*Paris Star.*

HOW TO MAKE A FORTUNE IN TRADE.—In the days when the principal was not too proud to sweep out and shut up his own shop, and when the assistants were not above speaking of that gentleman as the master—when the word "governor" was not—more fortunes were made than at present. If this position be but admitted, the rest is plain sailing; for we hold that there is but one means of making a fortune in trade and that is by determined and systematic saving. There is now living a wealthy merchant, connected with the grocery trade, whose property was amassed on this foundation. Whenever he made one pound profit he put away two shillings in a perfect safe investment, whilst on the remaining eighteen shillings he lived and traded. If a man enters business, and the profits of his first year's trading do but amount to £70, he should make his personal expenses £10 less than that sum. To say that it is impossible to do this is ridiculous. To say it is hard to admit that you have not the necessary qualities to insure success. The whole art of making a fortune, which we will take to mean a retiring competency, consists in this power to imprison a given part of your earnings away from the fields of business speculation. The theory of "nothing venture, nothing have," which might well be taken as a motto of modern traders, is equally as false as it is specious; for though it seems to say that if you make no venture you can expect no return, it really says, or is taken by most to mean, that if you do not venture all you cannot expect any. Let us not be misunderstood. We are greatly in favour of legitimate speculation of all sorts; but we consider that kind to be criminal which is not legitimate; we think business expenses should be so arranged that it should not be in the power of any single speculation to entail even the prospect of bankruptcy. Another means to the end of acquiring a fortune is to have a fondness for the business you are at present engaged in and a pride in its success, independently of the money return. Fortunes have, we believe, been made through the heartiness with which men enter into the spirit of affairs, as we know they have been lost by the intermittent energy and indifference which mark the imperfect character of others.—*The Grocer.*

SHORT WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—The parliamentary return just issued showing the convictions of tradesmen for using unjust weights, measures, or balances, relates to a quarter of the year ending the 24th of June last, which may be taken as a sample of the whole year. In the greater part of the kingdom there seems to be no very strict inspection. There was not a single conviction in many large towns; among them Dover, Exeter, Gravesend, Hastings, Leeds, Newcastle, Nottingham, and York. In Norwich there were but two; in Bristol three; in Wolverhampton five; in Birmingham 15; in Manchester 14; in the city of London 28; in Liverpool 32. If we take a single county, Staffordshire, we see that if we suppose the absence of convictions to imply innocence, we must believe that all the honesty nestles in one district. In the Burton upon Trent division there was one conviction; in the Leek division two; in the Shenstone, Eford, and Rugely division three; but in the West Bromwich, Wednesbury, and Walsall division there were 24. So also in the metropolis; there were only twelve convictions in Marylebone, 31 in St. Pancras, 33 in Finsbury, none in Paddington or the Strand division, but cross the water to Newington division, and there are 225, and with heavy penalties, some as high as £5. It is rare to find a 15 penalty inflicted anywhere else in the kingdom. There was one at Salisbury on a marine store dealer, but he had over 30 deficient weights. Among his 56½ weights was one which was above an ounce too heavy, but *per contra*, he had two other 56½ weights each of them above 7oz too light. These deficiencies are a grievous tax upon the poor, and a disgrace to the tradesman. Considering the variety of practice which appears to prevail in the inspection, the arrangement which has been made in Bath seems to be worthy of more general adoption. In that city all persons using weights and measures are required to bring them once a year to the inspector's office to be examined and stamped; and persons complying with

this regulation are not summoned by the inspector if all the deficiency that he finds in his intermediate visits is the mere result of wear and tear, but the weights or measures are re-adjusted (not by the inspector) without further trouble or discredit to the tradesman. In Bath there were but seven convictions in the quarter; but 1170 weights and measures examined at the office were incorrect, apparently from mere ordinary use, and were re-adjusted and re-stamped.—*Europe n Times.*

PARIS EXHIBITION.

PARIS, May 22

THE "World's Show," independent of its individual attractions, has drawn hundreds of our countrymen to the Capital of France, by the splendid fetes given by the Sovereign of this country, his Ministers, and the Ambassadors accredited to this Court, and to which every individual connected officially with the Exhibition is invited. At Lord Cowley's, on Thursday last, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Queen of Portugal, the Emperor and Empress of France, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Oscar, with many other illustrious personages, were present. It is said 8,000 invitations were sent out, and the whole of the vast garden of the British Embassy was covered in to afford room for the guests to circulate.

The Ball was opened by the Prince of Wales, our Royal Commissioner (for in that character he now visits Paris), who danced with the Empress, and whom he afterwards handed in to supper. The Emperor paid our popular heir-apparent the most marked attention, and to show the cordial feeling he entertained for the British nation, he wore no other decoration than the Order of the Garter, a circumstance much talked about in Parisian salons, and which has still further probated the *Anglomania* which already, I may say, exists. The Prince of Wales has won the hearts of the people here by his unaffected and affable manner. He visits all the places of public amusement, and seldom fails to stroll through the Palace and grounds, with which it is belied he is much pleased, and in which he has already made several purchases.

I told you in my last that I would give you some idea of the grounds, and the buildings in them, which surround the levithan bazaar itself. But new charms spring up so fast, I fear that the sketch I give you of them will be too meagre, since a tolerably thick volume would barely suffice to furnish a detail of the parks and the sights to be seen in them.

The first intention of creating four distinct parks seems to be wholly abandoned, or rather choked out, since there are now at least 21 buildings—some very large, beside roads, paths, fountains, lakes, statues, trophies &c., &c. erected on the 325 000 square yards intended to be laid out in pleasure ground—a church, a large club-house, a theatre, an hospital, several schools, statues, temples, chalets, steam-works, breweries, peals of bells, bakeries, divans of every kind, and oriental palaces, are some of the many erections which cover the ground, not to speak of sheds for machinery, gun-sheds, and model factories. Yet of all this I will endeavour, as far as your space allows, to give you a short sketch, as well as a glimpse of the Horticultural Garden, in one corner, happily reserved and free from those many erections which crowd the rest of the park. To this portion a small extra fee is demanded on entrance.

The longest and most important building is the International Club, of which the Duke de Valmy is President. It is built to accommodate, on its two floors, 2,000 or 3,000 members, and was intended as a sort of commercial hall, where purchases and exchanges might be made; where exhibitors and their friends might meet; where lectures should be given on scientific subjects, and new inventions mutually explained. Add to this the advantages of a restaurant and coffee house and hourly communication with the Paris bourse; a post-office, a branch theatre; a high establishment and a waiting room. International games of chess were to be played with professors in every part of the world; and nothing was to be wanting to make this establishment delightful. The subscription was fixed at the small sum of four pounds (100fr) for the duration of the Exhibition, and every one foretold the future success of the International Club, which is now complete, and presents a very handsome appearance. The expenses incurred in erecting it I hope may be repaid by the many shops which surround it on the ground floor; but I greatly fear that so few foreign exhibitors have taken up their residence in Paris, that the number of the subscribers is somewhat small, and few as yet frequent this establishment. The tariff for breakfast and dinner is not as reasonable as it might be, and many object to pay a subscription without some commensurate deductions in other charges.

Close to the Club House is a very fine large building, built, I am told, in close imitation of the Palace of the Bey of Tunis. It almost seems a pity to erect so fine a residence for a few months duration only. The entrance is free; and I cannot imagine who has thus gone to a very great expense without a hope of return. The Palace is reached by some thirty wide steps, at the top of which four Nubian sentinels are posted, and add another charm to this romantic abode of royalty, above which the Tunisian flag floats. The outside walls are painted in gay colors. The erection itself consists of two raised stories having a large central hall, and about eight other chambers on each floor. These appear fitted up as smoking rooms, audience chambers, dormitories and baths. They are well furnished, and the walls covered with arabesques. The nearest object I have seen which approaches them in appearance, is the Alhambra at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. On the ground floor and beneath the Palace itself, is a Tunisian divan, where a band of five native musicians continually play and attract large crowds. There is a female attached to the Company,