

FIRE RECORD.

ONTARIO.—Norwich, 10th.—George Haight's fanning mill and machine shop, with all the machinery, tools, and a large quantity of lumber, destroyed by fire. Loss about \$6,000, insured for \$1,600.—Uxbridge.—A house owned by Mr. A. Clark, and occupied by Dr. Hillock, V.S., was partially destroyed. The loss on the building is over \$3,000, and on furniture is over \$150. Both covered by insurance.—Lucan, 12th.—A fire broke out in the Royal Hotel here, owned by J. F. Cain. Two rooms and the furniture were destroyed. Loss about \$200 or \$300. Covered by insurance.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 19th, 1880.

Stocks.	Lowest Point in Week.	Highest Point in Week.	Total Transacted in Week.	Buyers.	Sellers.	Average Price, like Date, 1879.
Montreal.....	138	138½	138	B.C.	B.C.	.....
" x.d....	134	135½	887	135½	135½	134
Ontario.....	77½	78½	195	78½	79	6½
Consolidated.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Peoples.....	.....	.....	.....	70	74	52
Molson.....	82½	81	75	82½	81	73½
Toronto.....	128½	129	101	125½	126½	107
Jac. Cartier.....	.....	73	44½	2	72½	34
Merchants.....	95	96½	361	B.C.	B.C.	.....
" x.d....	93½	94	355	93½	94	77
Commerce.....	120½	121½	181	121½	121½	103½
Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exchange.....	.....	.....	.....	42	46	49
Mon. Tel.....	94½	96	175	96	96½	103
Dom. Tel.....	.....	65	23	64½	65½	.....
Rich. & O. Nav.....	39	37½	311	39	40½	41
City Pass.....	.....	95	144	94	96	81½
Gas.....	120½	121½	335	121½	122	111
R. C. Ins. Co.....	.....	.....	.....	47½	48	.....
Eastern Trs.....	99	99½	106	99½	101	97½
Ster ling Ex.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gas x d.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Before the British Society of Arts, Professor Thompson, M.A., of University College, Bristol, in a paper on "Apprenticeships, Scientific and Unscientific," referred to the technical colleges and schools that have been established on the Continent, especially in France, Switzerland, Belgium, and Germany; and urged the adoption of a similar plan in this country, inasmuch as the work of technical education is only half begun if it stops short of the regenerating the education of apprentices. Professor Huxley, who was in the chair on the occasion of the lecture, expressed himself in terms of warm approval of what is being done by some of the City Guilds, but strongly urged that much more should be attempted in the same direction. In his own emphatic way, Professor Huxley observed that so far as London was concerned it would be a scandal and a robbery if a single shilling were asked for out of the general revenues of the country for technical education. The City of London Guilds possessed enormous wealth, which had been left to them for the very purpose now under discussion. If the people did not insist on the wealth being applied to its proper purpose, they deserve to be taxed down to their shoes. We venture to repeat what has been often urged in these columns, that Trade Unions can render signal service in this direction. It is most desirable to promote the efficiency of workmen in every branch of handicraft, and this sphere of labor presents a far more worthy and promising field than some undertakings of recent years. The old tunes which we have been accustomed to hear ground out of the barrel organ of the Unionism are faint, feeble, and uninspiring. They never were worth much, but the intelligent artisans are

utterly weary of them. An opportunity to substitute something better, is now offered to these leaders, and to the philosophic allies who are so given to patronize and counsel them.

With laudable enterprise Philadelphia is making a strong move to provide the sons of artisans and laborers with the means by which they can learn the use of tools, and acquire some preliminary knowledge of certain trades. As a substitute for a long course of apprenticeship, rendered impossible in some branches by the narrow-mindedness of Trade-union leaders, a system of mechanical training is invaluable. From the Philadelphia *Ledger* we learn that the Committee of the Board of Managers of the the Spring Garden Institute to establish schools of mechanical handiwork, of which Mr. John J. Weaver is Chairman; has issued a circular announcing that they are ready to receive applications for admission. Both night and day classes are to be organized, so as to accommodate working apprentices as well as amateurs. The pupils will be furnished with work-benches, tools, and materials required for practice. The sole charge will be \$5 per term of ten weeks, including instruction, practice, lectures and use of materials and tools. The school will be in charge of Dr. Robt. Grimshaw, who will deliver conversational lectures on the nature and properties of materials, treating of their forms and special uses, and similar subject. Lectures will be delivered by Joshua Rose and other prominent mechanical engineers. There will also be practice shops in charge of experienced workmen as instructors, fitted with improved appliances so that the learners will be taught the proper mode of holding, using and caring for tools, of making the more simple of these, and of selecting those proper for each kind of work.

The circular states that the schools will be "for instruction, not construction," and that no articles will be for sale. The courses in handicraft are expected to include, in woodwork, carpentry and joining, wood-turning, cabinet and pattern making; and in iron-work, forging, foundry work, and machine tool work. Of these the course in vice work will be the first and the only one for which present arrangement have been made. The course consists of chipping to line, flat planing, &c.—*Science & Labor*.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.

The following, from "Thomson's Bank-note Reporter" is a list of Canadian counterfeit notes accompanied by a few rules to assist in distinguishing them from genuine bills.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.—25.—Raised from 18.

BANK OF MONTREAL.—18.—Ship under full sail—left upper corner, two Indians and a shield.

28—Niagara Falls, rail cars and bridge.

2—Photographed.

58—Vig. Twenty-five shillings—refuse all.

58—Raised from 18. Female on 5.

58—Upper right cor. steamer—left end, cattle. QUEBEC BANK.—28—Vig. British arms, 2 each side.

58—From 18; vig. man, tree, saw-mill, etc.

108—Vig. man and woman—female erect.

108—from 18; has X in each corner—genuine has 10.

208—From 18; the words TWENTY DOLLARS in centre of bill encroach on CURRENCY.

The issues of this bank since 1863 have green-backs.

DOMINION NOTE ISSUE.—18.—Present Government issue. Letter D. Dated Ottawa, July 1st 1880. Good imitation. Imprint at bottom of note imperfect.

18.—Are reported in circulation. Paper thin and engraving poor. The eye in portrait of Jacques Cartier is a mere dot.

48—Vig. horse and cattle in barn-yard—cashier's signature engraved.

108—Imitation. Are reported in circulation. BANK OF TORONTO.—18.—Vig. woodcutter, axe, and log.

28—Vig. shield—lion on one side, unicorn on other.

58—Raised from 18; vig. farmer seated on grain—reapers on left—loading grain on right.

58—Vig. view of Suspension Bridge.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.—48 raised from 18.

58—Letter C, dangerous. Dated May 1 1871.

ONTARIO BANK.—108—Imitation very dangerous. The paper is thinner, tinting paler. The man and woman, when examined closely, are badly done. The engraver's name on back of note is omitted in the counterfeit. Letter A.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. JOHN.—Bank British North America.—18—Lithographed and touched with a pen. "New Brunswick" on the end.

58—Photographed—paper poor—note has a purple brown tinge.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Photographed 58. are in circulation.

CHARLOTTETOWN UNION BANK.—18, 28, and 58—Photograph.

NOVA SCOTIA.

MERCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX.—108 are reported in circulation.

RULES TO DETECT COUNTERFEITS.—Look first at the general appearance, whether the engraving is smooth and even, and all parts of a uniform fineness. Counterfeits generally are more or less in parts coarse and "scratchy."

Observe the geometrical lathe-work and see if the lines are continuous and are even and unbroken. In Counterfeits they are usually heavier in some parts than others, and the lines more or less broken.

Observe the shading of Letters which is done by fine parallel lines, and see that they are not only parallel, but perfectly straight and of even widths. In Counterfeits the lines are liable to be more or less crooked, and not parallel, being usually done by hand.

The denominations of genuine Bank Notes are raised by pasting letters or figures of a higher denomination over those to be altered, by first scraping the genuine until it becomes very thin, or by taking out the denomination with an acid and then printing in a higher denomination with a die.

WHAT MAKES TRADE LIVELY.

A GIRL'S DIARY

"April 5.—I must buy to-day: Some cologne some hair pins, some ruche lace and some satin gloss for shoes.

April 6.—Dear me! I'm always out of something. To day I must—

Look for material for spring dresses.

Pair of— Bottle of vaseline.— Tooth powder.—Face powder.—New toothbrush.

In addition, I was tempted into buying two of those beautiful new bows and a new pen-knife.

April 7.—I've nearly decided on the material for one dress. It's more expensive than I expected, but I must have it. Bought to-day:

Four yards of new ribbon; Two pair four button kids; pair house slippers; Pair new corsets; new celluloid comb for front hair; tortoise shell pin for back hair; two pair cuffs; three collars; one paper dress pattern; one paper pattern for jacket; leather belt and pocket; needles and thread; worsted for fancy work; two lace ties.

April 8.—I don't think that I want anything to-day. I'm just going out, though, to look at the goods in the shop windows. Bought, unexpectedly, April 8, while driving:

Material for three spring dresses; lining for