in the are becoming more and more apparent to by the public, -three timen. hick millers, and I trust that the local associations but soon see their way toubolish such an indefendble . teld Any notice of Irish milling would be incomto without reterence to the manufacture of white and reflow matte flour. These flours are largely used, the peasantry either mixing them with wheaten flour for he admedding, or using the's in Heu of onemeal in periodic. The malze is ground by very open bulir topes, driven at rather high speed-say, 140 revolutions per salmute-and the meal is dressed either through a reel covered with a brass wire-cloth of suitelle mesh, or by a horizontal rieve having a recip-to-diac metion.—C. J. II, in The Mill r

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## OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES FISH ERY COMMISSION.

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Prof. Baist, chief of the fishery commission, gives a clowing account of the work to be done the coming easch, with the aid of their now steamer. Ho pre-licts that the result will be astonishing. In 1873, done fairly in turning out fifty millions. This season we have arrangements perfected by which we can hatch 2000,000 shad at one time and on one steamer, and we an do this ence a week anyhow. For the list time this sesson we will send out a hatching teamer, with a capacity, as I have stated, for produc-ng 2,000,000 fish at one time. This ateamer has just ein litted up. It is an ordinary seasgoing steamer, wh water, that overflows gradually, the weight of the eggs keeping them near the bottom of the buckets. We have refrigerators with which we can regulate the amperature of the water. This we hope will enable as to carry the work of hatching away into the sumner, and save millions of eggs heretofore lost. shall start very soon to the coast of Georgia or South Carolina, where the steamer will begin with the first ipening of the shad. We shall move northward as e senson advances, and will probably close the hatchng of shad in the Susquelianus river in June, so that following the sesson up we shall get about four uths of steady work with shad. We shall be disapplated if we do not batch from two to three hundred illions of shad during the season. As soon as we seed one with shad we shall send the steamer into new raters, and occupy it with some other fish. We calcute to keep it at work every month in the year, batch. ng its quots of 20,000,000 at a time. We are breeding mon very heavily, and of late are paying much more tention to California salmon It is a harder fish than e Maine salmon, and as it is accustomed to warmer ters will live further south. We brought over last mr two cor-loads of California salmon egge, that cost # \$12,000 exclusive of freight. These are distributed b the various State commissioners. We have brought be supply of salmon up wonderfully. Our first ex-criments with the cod were made in 1878, at bucester, and proved very successful. We turned hem into the bay and the next year there were large untities there. We have now a station at Woods lole hatching out cod and shall breed this fish exten-ively, supplying the New England coast, and plant ige contingents further south, in the Delaware and hour cake. icspeake. We are breeding the Spanish mackers! Chesapeake Bay — We dualt heavily with these fine h last year, but did nothing to what we will do this

ow completely the policy of the Government has een vindicated, and the predictions of the Finance ilulater verified respecting the trade and commerce the Dominion under the present tariff. We did not the time refer to the changes in the form of com-liation in its principal statements, but every one the has had occasion to consult the tables in quesa must have observed the valuable and much seed improvements introduced into the work this par. Formerly the Imports and Exports for each

cessary to refer to the various tables at an expense of ment, but it must in fairness be assemble that the much time and trouble, but now the Imports and Expense of actions and higher are such act to last to a large employment of lubin. Since the shown in detail in one general statement for each. As the Commissioner of Customs observes in his faction could hardly keep pare with the mand, the most minute particles in 1819, the consemption of flour in 1829, the commissioner of Customs observes in his and increasingly actions for the most minute particles in 1829 at the will-be committed with England, promise are better, but debta and to a nominations, and the trade generally is less that the provided at the first that the practice of the channel of the competed for but I regret that the practice of the competed for but I regret that the practice of the competed for but I regret that the practice of the competed for but I regret that the practice of the competed for but I regret that the practice of the competed for but I regret that the practice of the competed for but I regret that the practice of the competed for but I regret that the practice of the competed for but I regret that the practice of the competed for but I regret that the practice of the competed for but I regret that the practice of the competed for the competed for but I regret that the practice of the feeling it less now published. The former pears been concluded to the detail of list now published to the detail of list now published. The former pears been concluded to the detail of list now published to the first new published to the detail of list new published to the detail of list new pub to be did at an enlanced price, and if value receive considerable. The Hon, the Migneter of Customs is the furchase price before delivery becompacted, to be concentrated upon the improvements he has per-almost impossible to make the layer toldilide con- effected in the ferm of the tables. The Changes effects he t H. Injustice and absurdity of such unesolded ed are most desirable and will surely be appreciated

## OFIUM-EATING IN CHICAGO,

Having observed during the last five years, as phy delan of the Washingtonian Home, Chicago, a rapid increase in the number of cases to be treated for oplum-habit. Dr. Earle was led to investigate the practice systematically. Fifty druggists to whom inquiries were put had 23's customers, or an average Some, however, did not sell the drug unless prescribed, others asked a light price, etc. Of these 235 habitual opium-caters, 100 were females. -i - , about 3 to 1 , and of these about one-third were of the prostitute class. As to nationality, Americans, as might be supposed, number most largely in use of the drug (160 out of 235). There were 17 Irish, 12 colored, to Scotch, 7 German, etc... The vice is evidently one of iniddle life, the larger number by far being from 30 to 40 years of age. Hot Dr Earle found one lady, aged 50, who had taken the drug since she ficts that the result will be astenishing. In 1873, was 13; another at 65, taking one drachm of gum are the professor, we were contented with hatching optim daily; an aged couple (70 and 75 respectively) out a million shad. Last season we felt that we had taking a duclim each of morphia every week whenover they could get it; and many young children, and even Intents, are given optime. It is among the middle class that the great majority of optime eaters are found. Many reduced from high social standing with a very large clear deck, which is tilled with provious addiction to drink, unhappy marriage, hatching buckets, all of which can be worked at the rheumatism, neuralgia, wounds received during the ame time. The buckets are fed constantly with war, loss of property, and so on. But the great majority confess that it was prescribed during some disease in which pain was a prominent symptom Ladics generally uso morphis, men of the lower classes gum opium, a few of both sexes use the lineture, while occasionally one is tound taking large doses of paregoric. One widow, aged 50, buys of one druggist half a gallon every week. A large number of ladies take one-third to one amin of morphia daily. Some take a dose two to three times a day, whilst some of the oldest oplum enters take a large desc at intervals of from one to three days.

## NATIONAL WEALTH

In point of woulds the United States standamear the head of the list-third on the list of all the Western nations. TI Vnited Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland heads the list with a capital valuation of \$14,-Low Countries with \$11,150,000,000 of capital collectively. These are the valuations made by those countries of their entire resources. What is the annual income per 'manbitant of the various countries? We come to the front in this comparison. The average annual income in the United Kingdom is \$165, in the inited States \$165 also, in the Low Countries, \$1.0 in France, \$125, in the British Colonies, \$00, in Germany, and also in Scandinavia. 285. In this reckon-Ing Russia, with her 20,000,000 people, is cut of sight as yet; she will not be very long. On the score of annual accumulation our case is even better, relatively far better. The annual accumulation of wealth in Germany is \$200,000,000, it is \$325,000,000 in the

It is a well-known fact that the great bulk of the screws used are driven in with the hanner, and given a turn or two with a screw-driver, to bring them flush. Recognising this fact, an ingenious inventor, for many years preminently identified with the business, has brought out a new screw, which is adapted for driv. ing, and which enters the weed without tearing the grain. The gimlet point is dispensed with and a cone grain. The gimlet point is dispensed with and a cone point substituted. The thread has such a pitch that is drives in barb fashion, offering no realstance in entering, but firmly resisting all attempts to withdraw it except by turning it out with the screw-driver. The It is a well-known fact that the great bulk of the tance of the description and imports and exports for each point numbers of the description were shown in separate tables, so that to drives in barb fashion, offering no resistance in entersisting as comparison as to imports and consumpting, but firmly resisting all attempts to withdraw it bilt on Saturda to be entered by turning it out with the accessive. The

tlan, passed away on batutally last after a revers and lengthered illness. This racet remarkable man was born in 1725, at Ecologichau, a small village in Dunfielschire, where his tather, a man of intellect and carnest religious feeling, held a small farm, he re. clive I the rudiments of his education at Annan. At the age of 14 he entered the University of Elinburgh. passing through a regular curriculum, and studied mathematica under Professor Leslie. Intended by his parents for the ministry, he remained at the university upwards of seven years, spending his vacations among the hills and by the rivers of Dumfrelsshire. At college his habits were lonely and contemplative. After tenching mathematics in a school at literuity for about two years, he devoted himself to literature, and in 1823 commenced his career by con-tributing to litewater's "Edinburgh Encyclopedia," some able articles on "Montesquieu," "Montaigne," "Noison, and the "Two Pitts," and literary notices to the New Edinburgh Reciew. In the same year he completed a translation of Legendre's "Geometry," to which he prefixed an "Essay on Proportion," and published his translation of Goethe's "Withelm Meister," a work which showed a direction of reading destined to influence materially his future career. On Hampsbire, 197 in Vermont, 600 in Massachusets, the completion of thie translation he commenced his 401 in Connecticut, and 198 in Rhode Island "Life of Schiller, which was published by Inetal-ments in the London Magazine, then sustained by the talents of Lamb, Hazlitt, DeQuincer, Hood, John Scott, and A Cunningham. For Gotthe and Schiller, two of the "true sovereign souls of German literature, his admiration has ever been unbounded, are taking the drug. Most morphia-takers either are and his letters to Goethe have appeared in the poet's or have been married, and many are living separated published correspondence. Having married in 1827, from husband or wife Various reasons are given for the resided afternately at Comley Bank and Craigentaking the drug—/g. its stimulative and happy effect, puttock, a small ustate, fifteen miles to the north-west of Dumirles. In this secluded spot he occasionally contributed to the foreign and other raviews of the day. Between 1830 and 1833 be was engaged in latter year in Frairi's Mogazine. During the negotiations for the publication of this work he was induced to tomove to London where he has a second of the council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy
has been in session in Toronto. The receipts from
August, 1880, to date were \$1,794 77, of which there
tions for the publication of this work he was induced
to tomove to London where he has a second or the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy
has been in session in Toronto. The receipts from
August, 1880, to date were \$1,794 77, of which there
tions for the Ontario College of Pharmacy
has been in session in Toronto. The receipts from
August, 1880, to date were \$1,794 77, of which there reside, we believe, since 1834 In 1837 he published
"The French Revolution," a history abounding in
vividand graphic descriptions. "Chartism," and tive
vividand graphic descriptions. "Chartism," and tive
trom periodical publications, appeared in 1838, and in
the delivered a series of lectures on Marcoworkly.

The maximum number of marks was 120 and the 1840 he delivered a series of lectures on Heroworship, which were afterwards published in a collected form. ilia "Past and Pres-nt" appeared in 1843, "Latterday l'amphiets," essays suggested by the convulsions of 1848—an era which he sales none of the most sine. Charlestown for the purpose of formally passing upon gular, disastrous, amazing, and, on the whole, hus the application of the Rev. Thaddens Salters for desmillating years the European world ever saw," in con's orders. The candidate, who is a colored man, miliating years the European world ever saw," in 1850. His "Life of John Stirling" has been described as 'one of the fluest biographies ever written." In 1845 Mr. Carlyle produced his great work entitled 400,000; then comes France with \$30,700,000,000, "Dilver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, with the United States with \$32,000,000,000, Germans with Eucldations," which gave him a distinguished place \$22,000,000, Russia with \$15,000,000,000, and the among the historians of the age. On the death of the Earl of Ellesmera, in 1837, Mr. Carlyle was ap-pointed a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery. In 1860-4 he published his "Life of Frederick the Great." Mr Carlyles characteristic," says one of his admirers, "is a rugged carnestness of expression, and s range of thought widened and deepened by his acquaintance with the writings of the great German thinkers Mr. Carlyle, elected Rector of Edinburgh University, November 11, 1865, delivered his inaugural address April 2nd, 1866.

# SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

According to the Delaware and Accomplation our case is even better. The annual accommulation of wealth in at Chespeako Bay We dust freatly with these the heat year, but did nothing to what we will do this seator. This fish was formerly very are, and we took as a support of the control of th

-Mr. H. A. Fairbank, of Petrella, committed saidle a few days ago at Ann Arbor, Ma b

-James Carolf, tried in connect in with the Bal-

dulph neurders, has been acquitted. -Michael Davitt, a fending his helard spetator, for loca quested end committed to prison. He was out on to be test-base

-The Inland flevenne receipte for January amounted to \$4,035.14 and for the corresponding mounts of last port \$6,025 14, an increase of nearly \$2,000.

-- The Porte buls it is a coarry to note rails in a day taxation in order to meet its wants, not a very promis ing situation wie napparently on the eye of a wer with

- At the Hult (En. ) pole co out recently, Thomas Bootheread a lighter-man, was charge I with sunng alling 237 Har of foreign manufactured telescore He was fined \$168 and costs

-Catadian immigration returns of their are substantially as follows - Arrivals era the St. Lawrence, 22,440, from the United States, 47,402; total, 19987. Of these there went to the United States, 47813, to Quebec, 239, to Manitole, 2,552, and remained in Ontario, 19,291. Of those who settled in Ontario 7,989 were English, 4,518 Irish, 3,922 Scotch, 1,997 German, 2,132 Americans, and the balance is made up of different other nationalities. Of the 2.532 who went into Manitoba 500 had through tickets from the Old Country to their destination.

—In Vermont in 1860 there were 94 divorces. In the same State in 1878 there were 107. In New Hampshire the rate had increased from 139 in 1870 to 240 in 1876. In Massachusets the number had increased from 140 in 1870 to 600 in 1878. In Massachusets in 1878 there was I divorce for every 21 8-10 marriages as against 1 divorce to every 41 marriages in 1869. In 1878 2,672 divorces were granted in New England, of which 437 were in Maine, 241 in New

-When it is desired only to ascertain whether olive cil is nure or not without precise reference to the nature of the oils used in adulteration, take equal quantities of silve oil known to be pure and the oil to be tested, place the samples in separate test tubes, into which a good thermonicter may also be inscried, and heat each separately to a temperature of 482 Fah The pure oil will become somewhat paler during the heating, while the adulterated oil will turn darker The pure oil will emit a pleasant smell, while the adulterant oils will give off an offensive odos.

-The Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy The maximum number of marks was 120 and the winimum 80.

-The Standing Committee of the Episcopal Church for the diocese of South Carelina recently met in stood a creditable examination upon all the canonical requirements before the heard of examiners. The Standing Committee, baving received satisfactory testimonials of the good character of the applicant, signed his papers. Mr. Salters will be the first colored man ever admitted to holy orders in the Episcopai Church in South Carolina.

-The progress of education in Ontario for the ten years 1870-79 has been steady and marked. The number of public schools at the beginning of the decade was 4,666, and at the close 5,123-an incresse of 557. The amount paid for public school teachers' salaries rose from \$1,222,618 to \$2,072.822, and for the erection and repairs of school Louses, fuel and contingencies, from \$489,380 to \$760,262—an increase respectively of \$650,141 and \$270,862. The amount paid for salaries during the decade was \$16.672 173, and for school buildings, fuel and contingencies, \$9,235,860, a total under these two heads of expenditure of \$26,008,. 033. If these figures mean anything, the growing generation can have no reason to complain that their education interests are being neglected.

-The steamer Bolemian, reported to have been wrecked on the Irish coast, was one of the siz steamers of ithe, Leyland line plying between Boston and Liverpool. She was built at Belfast in 1870, and combined speed with a large carrying capacity. She had six water-tight compartments. Her cargo conproduce, embracing corn. hos products. cotton, dairy products, apples, leather and meat. A despatch states that only the second mate and twenty seamen were savel. Among the lost is Commander Grundy. The whole number of persons aboard is cetimated at sixty, among whom were five men in charge of the cattle and refrigerators. The total least of life is about thirty-nine. The steamer was worth baif a millieu, and cargo \$237,000.

-A redistribution of seats may be called for in Great Britain and Ireland. In the United Kingdom there are about 3,000,000 of electors, of whom Scotland had at the last election 306,000, choosing only 60 members, while Ireland and Wales together had 368,000 electors, choosing 133 members. The House of Commons numbers 682 members. This leaves for England 457 members choosen by 2,326,000 electors. London alone has 370,000 electors, or morethan all Scotland, and more than all Ireland and Wales put together. Nevertheless London is allowed only 25 members, whereas, according to the official statistics which have been given, London, under any equality of apportionment, should have se many members as Scotland. If London were represented as Ireland and Wales now are in Parliament it would have 135 members of its own.

-At a recent meeting of the Leith Town Council, Provost Henderson, a propos a memorial from certain inhabitants on numance said to be caused by the sewer ventilation in the streets, took occasion to address the Council on the principles and practice of newer venti-lation. He described the various means which had been resorted to in different towns to accure ventiletion of the sewers, by in-draughts, by out-draughts, by furnaces, by screws, but thought experience had proved that the aimpier the means adopted the more effectual the result. In fact, the more numerous and more direct the openings made in the sewers the better the ventilation and the less the nuisance (if any) from sewer air. He, as Mr. Littiper with the chimney-cowie and smoke, preferred the ventilation and the means thereof, plain, and this was the general conclusion of competent observers on the subject. If the street ventilators of Leith stink, the evil must be sought not in the ventilators, but in the sewers themselves,