

The children can be kept in good supply of candy with it. By putting several of them together the theater can be frequently attended. It will buy an occasional cane or fishing rod, and by its frequent use days of amusement can be had in fishing and gunning. The clerk, with his young wife, and the business man, with his large family, men with small incomes, who save nothing, can be found in hundreds of thousands who can easily enough find twenty-five cents a day for a great variety of things, which are of no possible account. It is not much, and yet, if saved for a series of years, becomes a great power. In one year, counting working days only, it amounts to \$78.25. If saved for ten years and placed at 6 per cent. compound interest it would amount to \$1,051.02. It is really astonishing how fast it counts after it is once started on its mission of good. It is such a little thing at first that it slips away without a thought. But if the thought is given, and it is not allowed to slip away, in a very short time it makes a man feel much more like a man. It becomes the basis of a greater accumulation. It buys a home, sets a man up in business, and makes a man's life enjoyable and independent, rather than worrisome and dependent. What man is there who cannot afford it? And yet there are many men who can afford a number of times that amount, who, not heeding the great good which will come in time, still foolishly let it go. Does the young man say: Oh! it takes so long, I have not the patience? But consider you are better off without the cigars and the drinks and the billiards and the candy, and it is not so very long. At the end of the year the \$78.25 makes you feel more like a man, and at the end of five years and ten you have an important sum. Cannot young men and men of small means learn to avoid useless expenditures, and save the money and let it accumulate! This advice is old and has been many times given, and many times heeded; but it is only the few who receive the benefits of it.

Bath Bricks.

Bath or scouring bricks are made on the quick rising slopes on the banks of the river Parrot, near the town of Bridgewater, Somersetshire, England. The mouth of the river (which is a tidal one) is at Burnham, on the British Channel coast. The water that flows up the river is noted for its sandy and muddy appearance. For a mile above and below the Bridgewater town bridge trenches of about 100 feet long by four feet deep are made so as to catch the sand as the water flows with the ebb tide. It takes about three weeks for the trenches to fill up with sand and slime. Both are taken out and, after a little drying, made into bricks in the ordinary way of making building brick. Numerous attempts have been made to make the brick from deposits in other portions of the river banks, but to no purpose. Two individuals and town companies are all that are engaged in the enterprise. The price is about \$5 per 1,000, only F. O. B. on ship at Bridgewater. The brick resembles bath stone, both in color and grain, which accounts for the title. The river Pettidial, at Moncton, New Bruns-

wick, seems to have a like deposit to that of the river Parrot. It is said that a small river on the east coast of Scotland has a like deposit, but that few bricks are made there. The manufacture of this useful material seems to have a solitary location.

Rates on the Manitoba Road.

At a meeting of the Senate and House Committees of Minnesota, held at St. Paul last week last, after the new railroad bill proposed to be introduced had been explained, President J. J. Hill, of the Manitoba Road spoke at considerable length, claiming that the cost of transportation on the road he represented had been as low as any State in the Union. Mr. Hill produced an elaborate array of figures, making comparison with railroads in other States. The salient features of Mr. Hill's remarks were that the average rate per ton per mile in Minnesota was \$1.80, against \$2.37 in the old State of Massachusetts with its much greater tonnage; the reduction of rates had been far greater and more rapid than in Massachusetts. The rates paid for fuel were four times as great as on Illinois roads; and the excess of the cost of fuel alone he said was greater by \$100,000 than all the receipts of the Manitoba from wheat raised in Minnesota. Another statement made by Mr. Hill was that the amount of money paid out by the Manitoba for wages or services in Minnesota (\$3,000,000) exceeds by more than half a million dollars all the earnings on its Minnesota business, which are only 35 per cent of its total earnings.

Milling Operations.

Miller's Journal says. It is a notable sign of the times that millers are going very extensively into improvement. We doubt if there is a more conservative trade than that of milling, and it has been hard to rid it of notions which seem to have become part of its life. The greatest advance in milling is being made in this country, and it is only because competitors in other lands have heretofore felt the pressure of American enterprise that they realize that they must bestir themselves now or be distanced. Yet, we do not think that the American miller, after shaking off his old time ideas, is going to yield any point that he has gained. He will rather excel. The spirit of discovery and invention has been fairly roused, and week after week we are given some new thought in practical form which shows how suddenly interest in new processes and improved form of milling has been aroused. Why should we not have now that technical school about which so much has been said in the past? We have in mind that in one large mill furnishing works there is an experimental building. We need a place for experiment where the miller can see and learn. Knowledge of the practical kind and comparisons of results ought not to be limited to the machine shop, which is run for the benefit of its owners. Science and invention go hand in hand with daily work.

British Columbia.

In reply to inquiries received from different parts in regard to the climate, products, etc., of British Columbia, with which we will before long have direct railway connection, the Victoria

Standard gives the following succinct but comprehensive sketch of the most prominent characteristics of that Province: The Province is of great extent and presents a great variety of surface. It has fine forests along the coast where there are mills from which lumber is exported to all parts of the world. This is quite an extensive trade, and is on the increase. Another permanent industry of importance is coal mining, which is carried on at Nanaimo, and yields large returns to those engaged in it. The curing of fish, trying out oil and canning salmon for export employ a great deal of labor during a portion of the year. The work on the railway and dock, now under construction, and other public works of a local character, of which there are always some in progress, cause a demand for labor of all kinds, which is constantly in excess of the supply. The same cause creates a ready market for all kinds of agricultural produce, stock and the products of the dairy. All kinds of farm produce is high in price, and farming is therefore remunerative. A good business might also be done in fruit culture, most of that consumed here being imported from California. To a man of moderate capital, stock and sheep raising would probably be the most profitable occupation, the extensive grazing lands of the interior, of which there are immense ranges yet unoccupied, presenting exceptional advantages for that pursuit. On these new ranges stock winters well and does not require housing or feeding. Gold mining is another pursuit that has been much followed and, in former years, with very profitable results. There are many gold bearing streams and benches that have never been worked and would pay good wages. A mechanic or laborer can always get employment here at good wages, while a man with a capital of two or three thousand dollars can find many ways of profitably investing it besides those above indicated. The climate of the Province is healthy and temperate. In the southern part it is remarkably mild and equable. In the interior the winters are colder and the summers hotter than on the coast. It is seldom that snow falls to such a degree as to necessitate the feeding of stock. British Columbia has steadily progressed in wealth and importance since its first colonization by white men; and there is every reason to believe that a future of well assured prosperity awaits it.

A correspondent writing from London states that according to the Board of Trade returns for 1882 England imported \$523,000,000 more of goods than she exported. The same correspondent remarks of the comparative cost of articles in England and America that good material of coarser grades, however, often shows little or no difference in prices. The same is true in the case of cotton goods. The finer grades are cheaper in England, but first rate mullins, calicoes, and other common grades are often decidedly cheaper for the same quality in the United States. A ready-made shirt that costs \$1 in New York will cost \$1.25 or more in London for equal quality; and good calico that costs six or eight cents a yard in New York, will cost one or two cents more in London.