

against the defendant, a fishery officer appointed by the Dominion authorities under the Fisheries' Act, for seizing and carrying away the plaintiff's boat and nets.

The seizure was made for alleged violation of the Dominion fishery laws, in drifting for salmon on the Bay of Chaleurs. It was contended by the plaintiff that the drifting, having taken place more than three miles from the shore, was beyond the jurisdiction of the Dominion. The court, however, holds that under the Imperial Statute 14 and 15 Vic., Cap. 63, regulating the boundary between old Canada and New Brunswick, the whole of the Bay of Chaleurs is within the present boundaries of the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, and consequently within the Dominion of Canada, and subject to the operation of The Fisheries' Act, 31 Vic., C. 60.

It was further contended that the offence, not having been committed within the view of the defendant, the seizure was not justified under the terms of the Act. What took place was that defendant heard plaintiff allege his intention of going out to drift for salmon, and saw him after his return with one fish—a shad—and a net such as that ordinarily used in drifting for salmon—both boat and net bearing evidence of recent use. The court holds that the term "on view," made use of in the statute, is not restricted to seeing the net in the water in the very act of drifting. If the party "on view" sees what, if testified to by him, would be sufficient to convict of the offence charged, that is sufficient for the purposes of the Act. This, it was held, had occurred in the present case; consequently the decision which had, by the Supreme Court of New Brunswick been given in the plaintiff's favor, was reversed. It would appear that the act in question was done for the express purpose of testing these points. If so, the experiment, though an expensive one, has done public service in having it definitely settled who really has authority in such matters.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. S. G. asks, "Does the telephone affect the system of telegraphy, and in what way? does it in any way take the place of telegraphy, and what was the extent of the change before 1st July 1881." In reply we have to say that if W. S. G. means to ask whether the introduction of the telephone supersedes the telegraph, we know of some instances in which, for short distances, such as those between a factory and its office, or between different branches of the same bank or other establishment in the same city, it is used with advantage instead of the telegraph. We understand it to be found both cheaper and more convenient, in such cases as we have described than communicating by the Morse telegraph or by messenger. As to the extent of the change from telegraphy to telephony generally, at or before the 1st of July—which we take to be the meaning of our correspondent—we have no positive data. The telephone is growing in favor, but we do not think it appreciably affects the business of the telegraph, which, in Canada at all events, is larger now than ever before.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—It is not an over pressure of steam that bursts most boilers, although that is the reason which occurs to the average mind when they hear of an explosion. More are allowed to explode through carelessness in various directions, more still through faulty construction, most of all, perhaps, through want of water. In the Prussian States, data have been preserved of the number of boiler explosions during a number of years, the causes of their bursting and the destruction of life caused thereby. The following table appears in the *Allgemeine Versicherungs Presse*:—

| Year. | Want of Water. | Over Pressure. | Bad Material. | Weakly built fire places. | Not in constant use. | Boiler Stone. | Carelessness. | Unknown. | Total. | Lives Lost. |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------|--------|-------------|
| 1864..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 14 |
| 1865..... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 15 | 21 |
| 1866..... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 13 |
| 1867..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 12 |
| 1868..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 7 |
| 1869..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 35 |
| 1870..... | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 19 | 12 |
| 1871..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 16 |
| 1872..... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 16 | 31 |
| 1873..... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 16 | 16 |
| 1874..... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 21 |
| 1875..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 12 | — |
| 1876..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 36 |
| 1877..... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 19 |
| 1878..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 8 |
| Total.... | 45 | 12 | 11 | 27 | 40 | 8 | 16 | 30 | 180 | 264 |

Out of the twelve or thirteen explosions which took place each year, there were only about one-sixth in which the causes were not apparent. In almost one-fourth of the cases, want of water occasioned the disaster; 21 per cent. of the explosions came about because the boiler had not been in constant use; 14 per cent. arose from weak construction of the flues, or fire pipes, over 6 per cent because of bad material, and 7 per cent. from over pressure. Scale, or boiler stone is blamed in one case out of twenty-four, but twice as many are attributed to carelessness in the above list. We have also seen a table, compiled by the Boiler Insurance Company of Manchester, which gives the causes of 33 explosions taking place in Great Britain during 1880. These were corrosion of plates, 8; want of water, 7; over pressure, 6; weak construction, 4; bad material, 1; deposit, 1; carelessness, 1; the rest unknown. This experience is, in the main, confirmatory of the other. Manufacturers and their engineers may, with advantage, pay some heed to the lessons of these tables.

—It is a good sign of the times, as demonstrating that the efforts to afford women a better chance in a broader industrial sphere, to learn, as we do, that all the prize designs sent in to a New York firm for original wall paper patterns, were by women. Messrs. Warren, Fuller & Co., large manufacturers of paper hangings, were induced by the example of L. Prang & Co., of Boston, to offer four prizes for fresh and original patterns. Fifty designs were sent in mostly from professional designers, many of whose designs, considered simply from a technical point of view, were of a very high order of merit. Nevertheless, the judges, who were themselves

practical designers, awarded the palm to the designs of four women. One of them a professional decorator, the other three amateurs. The works of the male artists were adaptations of old styles and ideas; those of the female ones showed distinctively freshness of idea, delicacy of feeling, sympathy with nature, and the latter qualities won.

—Various rumors have been rife of late with regard to the sale of the Quebec, Montreal, & Occidental Railway, by the Quebec Provincial Government. The latest story, based it is said on good authority, is, that a good offer has been made by the new French Credit Mobilier, the president of which company is now on his way out. Another to the effect that the Dominion Government has been using its influence with the Pacific R.R. Syndicate to induce the latter to buy the road and make it their Eastern outlet. In this connection it may not be amiss to note that the traffic receipts of the road continue to increase. The receipts for the three months ending Oct 1st, exceeded those of the corresponding period last year by some \$90,000.

—The Beaver line of steamers, comprising the steamers Lake Nepigon, Lake Huron, Lake Manitoba, Lake Winnipeg and Lake Champlain, which were engaged during the Summer months in the trade between Liverpool and Montreal will during the forthcoming winter months be run regularly in the Liverpool and New York trade, to be managed in New York by Messrs. Seager Brothers.

—Immigrants arriving in Canada during September numbered 8,203 as against 6,907 in the same month last year. The number remaining in Ontario was 1,679; Quebec, 14; Manitoba 61; while 6,290 went to the States. The nationality of those who remained was follows:—English 743; Irish 493; Scotch 188; German 130; Scandinavian 31; American 180.

LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.

That is not a bad rule, recommended to grocers or their customers by a trade paper in a city across the lakes: "Count, weigh or measure everything you buy." It is another way of advising people to get what they pay for; but to believe that we do get what we pay for now-a-days is a very fanciful anticipation of the Millerite Millennium pictured by Holmes' lines:

"When, what we pay for that we drink
From real grape and coffee-bean."

"Be sure you get what you pay for," would do as a motto for the paper on Life Insurance Contracts, read by Mr. J. T. Moore, Insurance Adjuster and Inspector, before the Institute of Accountants and Adjusters last week. The paper possesses decided interest, for it is tolerably certain that there are many people among us who have insured their lives, but who yet do not know to what extent or under what circumstances their insurances hold good. If such persons can be induc-