factory Mr H will can apples, pears, his farmers with other fruit, also berries and fowl on contract he has facilities to put up any quantity, 5,000 cases the output depending in [illegible] on the state of the King John market. Part of last sale, however, will be shipped for the market of the Upper Provinces. At New Mills, near Bathurst Mr Hogg has for many years been canning lobsters, salmon, mackerel etc., all of which are in high repute throughout Canada. The stock of goods packed at the St John factory will be on a par with that at New Mills, and Mr. Hogg assures us that the St John factory price of his corn, tomatoes and other goods will be at least 20 per cent less than the same can be imported from New York or Boston. Mr Hogg's goods are to be found on the shelves of first class grocers of the city, and from inquiry we learn that they give universal satisfaction to their customers, both in quality and style.—*Sun*

EXTENSIVE CATTLE SHIPMENT TO ENGLAND, VIA HALIFAX.

Messrs M Wood & Son of Sackville, on Monday shipped 100 head of New Brunswick cattle over the Intercolonial to Halifax, where they will take the steamer Scotia, of the Anchor Line, for England. Messrs. Elliott, Williamson and Cunningham, cattle dealers of the Upper Provinces, will ship 280 head of Ontario cattle from Halifax per steamer Sarpedon. One train of 259 head of this lot left Moncton on Monday afternoon, after feeding in stalls that had been specially erected Saturday night. A second train of about 300 head left Campbellton at 9.30 a.m., reaching here at eight, and a third train of about 200 head were at Riviere du Loup Monday, feeding, and have since been forwarded from that point.—*Moncton Times.*

BOGUS BUTTER

It is said a Western agent has been in the city trying to open up a trade with Chicago in what is popularly known as "oleomargarine," an article which is now being sold in great quantities for butter. The proper name for this article, it appears, is "Butterine." We do not suppose there can be any objections offered to the article being sold for what it really is, but to pass it off for butter would be a fraud on the buyer or consumer. It is said the article is used largely in hotels in the United States as a substitute for butter, not, of course, for table use, but in cooking, its cheapness being its chief recommendation. It is to be hoped, if either grocers or hotel keepers in St John propose to give their customers the benefit of this article, that they will do so openly and let the people know what they are getting. The New York *Witness* has the following on the subject: Among the topics of excited discussion this winter in dairymen's conventions has been that of bogus butter. Under this head are classed "renno" "butterine," both of which are manufactured in large quantities, not only for home consumption, but for export. Butterine is what is usually known as "oleomargarine." But, in commercial circles, "oleomargarine" means the oil which is compounded and churned with sour milk to make artificial butter, and the product of this compounding and churning is known in market, at home and abroad, as "butterine." There are no very reliable statistics of the amount of this bogus article of butter manufactured in this country, but, if the most reliable estimates can be depended upon, no less than 20,000,000 pounds have been exported during the last year, besides about 10,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine oil, which has gone chiefly to Germany, where they show extra skill in turning it into "butterine," which they put fresh into the markets of Liverpool, London and Paris, within thirty-six hours after it leaves the manipulator's hands. How much of this stuff has been consumed at home is a matter of mere conjecture as yet. But that a great deal of it has gone into home consumption may be presumed, not only from the fact of those manufacturing and dealing in it, but from the fact that it is so often met in the hotels and restaurants of large cities, where it is unsuspectingly eaten by thousands, and is detected only by the few with educated taste.—*St. John Sun.*

PORK PACKING STATISTICS.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* says it has not yet obtained complete returns from Indianapolis, but, approximating that city's figures, the packing at the six large cities the past winter compares with the preceding year as follows.

	1880-81.	1879-80
Chicago ...	2,781,064	2,525,219
Cincinnati .	522,425	534,559
St Louis . ..	474,159	577,793
Indianapolis ...	415,000	464,021
Milwaukee .	325,729	340,783
Louisville	215,670	231,259
Total	4,734,047	4,673,634

This indicates an increase of about 200,000 at these places. In our first of January estimates our figures for these cities reached 4,820,000, or about 85,000 more than were packed—Indianapolis alone exceeding the estimate. We were especially close in the case of Chicago, which we placed at 2,800 hogs. Chicago shows a decrease of 10.22 lbs. in average net weight of hogs, and a decrease of 3.65 lb in lard, Cincinnati an increase of 1.65 lb in net weight, and 3.28 lbs increase in lard, St. Louis 3.85 lbs decrease in net weight, and 2 lbs increase in lard, Milwaukee 1.45 lbs decrease in net weight, and 5.[illegible] lbs increase in lard, Louisville 6.30 lbs increase in net weight, and 12.42 lbs increase in lard.

PROTECTION IN ENGLAND

The correspondent of the New York *Herald* in Paris cables: "Trade generally continues to be very dull, and the long promised revival is apparently as far off as ever. American competition presses with increasing severity upon the manufacturers, and is taking a great deal of trade from Sheffield and Birmingham. The farmers are sore beset. Mr Chaplin's motion to prohibit the importation of American live cattle was thrown out, and, with the agricultural labourers pressing them from below and American competition meeting them on every hand, it is no exaggeration to say that they are growing desperate. To make matters worse, they have just had a most unfavourable seed time, the weather being cold and broken, and the earth clammy and unkind from recent frost and snow. Another bad harvest would ruin thousands of farmers who are now keeping the roof over their heads by borrowing money on the strength of the chance of having good crops. All over the country people are beginning to question the soundness of Free Trade, or rather of that one sided and jug handled Free Trade under which you admit free the goods of nations which refuse to let you trade with them on equal terms. Five years ago the man who ventured to doubt this doctrine was looked upon as a hopeless if not as an unspeakeakable Tory relic, and Mr. David MacIver, the great shipowner and shipbuilder, who has long represented Birkenhead, was almost hooted in Parliament, when he introduced a resolution favouring reciprocity of tariffs, which, in homelier phrase, means applying the same sauce to gander as applied to goose. Now, however, the necessity of levying countervailing duties, which, by the way, were recommended by the committee of experts on the sugar refining trade some months ago, is not only openly discussed at farmers' clubs and by boards of trade of the great manufacturing counties, but has actually been the subject of informal discussion in the Free Trade Hall at Manchester, and when the reciprocity of tariffs people venture into the temple consecrated to Cobden, Bastiat and Adam Smith, it is a pretty good sign that the movement is taking hold of the country. Before very long this will become one of the *pressing issues of the* hour, and when the advocates of modified Protection get the whip hand of the majority in Parliament—and get it they assuredly will unless there is a miraculous change in the condition of the country—farmers in the Western States will be taught a lesson in political economy which they will not be apt to forget

WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, 5th.—Gen. Rossel, chief engineer of the Canada Pacific Railway, has returned from locating the second hundred miles west, and has instructed the district engineer to deflect the main line some distance east of the terminus a hundred miles, so as to run southwesterly toward Assiniboine, and cross near the rapids of that river. The assistant engineer Tisdale, of the Manitoba and Southwestern Railway, started out this morning with a survey party to locate the line of this road. This is taken as an indication that the work is really to commence.

A letter from Moose Factory, Hudson Bay, dated the 16th February, says that the winter up to date had been the finest ever witnessed by the writer either there or in Canada. There had been since the middle of December scarcely a breath of wind.

Mr A. P. Rogers, chief engineer of the mountain division, of the Canada Pacific Railway, has left for San Francisco whence he will proceed to New Westminster, B C, to arrange the coast terminus of the Canada Pacific. From New Westminster Mr. Rogers will come eastward examining the passes through the mountain, the object of his explorations being to shorten and improve the heretofore projected line of the road on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. Early in May or June he is to meet four engineering parties, who will be occupied during the season under his directions in determining the proper location of the mountain division. From information obtained lately it is thought that the originally projected line may be shortened by about 150 miles.

It is rumoured that a number of the present employees of the official staff of the Canadian Pacific Railway have resigned, having secured positions elsewhere. Henry Tardy, mechanical superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who has been stationed at Selkirk, has resigned, having been offered a better position in Montreal.

A new post office is to be opened after the first of May, at section 9, in the township of range 17 west, to be called Kleton. It is in the neighbourhood of Grand Valley, and will receive regular mail services from that post office.

Messrs. Earle and Brecken, late of the Government Canadian Pacific Railway staff, leave to-morrow via Portage la-prairie for Grand Valley to join the Canadian Pacific Railway Company engineering party in charge of Mr. Barclay.

Work on the new freight shed at Port Douglass is being pushed forward vigorously, Mr Stickney having entrusted the superintendency of its construction to Major Palmer, of Minnesota. That gentleman intends soon having it ready for occupation. The new passenger station will also be started in a few days. It is to be located on the east side of Main street, and to the south of the present station on Point Douglass avenue, a very appropriate site for the purpose. Offices for the superintendent, telegraph operating and train despatching departments will be fitted up in the building.

Three hotel keepers were fined $20 and costs each to-day for selling liquor to Indians. The defence was that the complainant was a half-breed, but the magistrate ruled that the act in force applied only where such parties received treaty money.

THE WAUBUNO CASE.

Toronto, 2nd.—At last winter's Assizes Mrs. Fisher sued the Georgian Bay Navigation Company for $10,000 for the loss of her husband, who was drowned in the wreck of the *Waubuno*, of defendant's line in the Georgian Bay, late in the fall of 1879. The hearing of the case took up eleven days, the object of the plaintiff being to prove that the vessel had cleared from Collingwood in an unseaworthy condition. The very best available counsel appeared in the case on both sides, and at the close the addresses of counsel were the most exhaustive heard in this court for some time. The jury after careful deliberation failed to agree, and before being discharged were found to stand seven for plaintiff and five for defendants. After this trial the defendants appeared in the Superior Court at Osgoode Hall, and moved for a non-suit in the case of Fisher vs the Georgian Bay Company but the motion was denied. Mrs. Fisher then decided to go to suit a second time, so the case was entered in the Assize Court, at present coming before a special jury. Mr B. B. Osler, Q C, of Hamilton (with him Mr Judd) opened the case for the plaintiff on the 22nd of March, Chief Justice Wilson being the presiding Judge. The Navigation Company was represented by Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Q C M P, and Mr Thomas Ferguson Q C. In the main the testimony presented at this second hearing was the same as that offered at the first. The hearing of the testimony consumed eight days, the counsel saving considerable time by reading portions of the evidence taken at the first trial. The evidence was conflicting to the extreme, some witnesses swearing positively that the hull of the vessel was rotten, and others as positively asserting that she was a thorough sea-going boat. Yesterday the evidence being all in, Mr Ferguson, for the defendants, addressed the jury for four hours, reviewing the evidence and seeking to impress his hearers with the injustice of Mrs. Fisher's claim. Mr. Osler followed in a speech of two hours and a half duration, making a strong appeal to the sympathies of the jurymen and pointing out that the plaintiff's allegation that the ship was unseaworthy was fully established in evidence. His lordship began an impartial charge at 9 o'clock this morning and spoke until about half past one this afternoon. Before the jury retired he submitted to them the following questions for consideration:—(1) Was the *Waubuno* at the time she sailed for Collingwood on the morning of the 22nd of November, 1879, unseaworthy or not? (2) If she was not seaworthy did the defendants know it, or had they or their officers any reason to know or believe it? (3) Was the vessel carefully and skilfully managed or not? (4) If she was lost by reason of unseaworthiness or by perils of the sea? (5) Are you of the opinion that there is as much reason to believe that she was lost by storm as by unseaworthiness or mismanagement? (6) Can you say whether the vessel was lost by sea or by striking upon the rocks? (7) If she was unseaworthy in what respect was she? The jury returned to court at 3 o'clock and informed His Lordship that they could not agree. His Lordship said that they should give the matter more consideration, and requested them to retire again. At 7 o'clock they again filed into court, and through their foreman informed His Lordship that an agreement was impossible. The counsel then requested the polling of the jury, which resulted in nine deciding in favour of the plaintiff, and three for the defendants. They were then discharged from custody. The widow, who is young and not unprepossessing, occupied a seat in the court during the greater part of the hearing, in company with several lady friends. She was very much agitated as the jury entered the court for the last time, but did not appear disconcerted when the disagreement was announced. The two trials have cost her already close upon $10,000, but she informed the associated press agent tonight that she is determined to enter upon a third suit, as she is certain she is entitled to the damage she seeks. The existence of the company depended upon the result of this suit, for behind Mrs. Fisher are about eighteen other plaintiffs waiting to advance their claims should a jury ratify hers. The expense to the defendants has been very heavy, and it is probable that they will compromise rather than enter upon another suit.

There were 43 births, 51 marriages and 28 deaths registered at the City Clerk's office last week

—Napanee is to have a glass factory. The capital will be $50,000, $25,000 to be expended in erecting the works, and $25,000 reserve capital to pay expenses until the business is established on a firm and paying basis.—*Kingston Whig*

—The cotton manufacturing company have asked the council for a bonus of $25,000, and the knitting company desire exemption from taxation for 20 years. What the disposition of these cases will be we cannot conjecture. The finance committee will report within a few days. The result is regarded as most important, as it will be either encouraging or discouraging to the different business ventures which are under consideration at the present time. Mr Britton says he has correspondence with some parties in Massachusetts in reference to the establishing here of a pin factory.—*Kingston Whig.*

NEWS ITEMS.

—Two manufactories of Canadian tobacco are about to be established at St Cesaire.

—In few cities are there more than half a dozen railway stations. In London there at least 150.

—The number of Roman Catholics in England is estimated at one million, in Scotland, at 120,000.

—The St John Savings Bank statement for March 1881, were, deposits, $80,454 43, payments $41,280 55.

—The total exports from Hamilton to the United States for the past month amounted to $69,970 72.

The treasurer of a local society has absconded, taking with him about $500 belonging to his employers.

The Ontario cattle dealer whose failure has been announced is Mr. Rees, of Kingston. The bank is said to be secured.

—The match factory that has been idle at Sherbrooke for some years, is again in full work, giving employment to a number of hands.

—On Thursday morning the Police Magistrate of New Orleans fatally stabbed a prominent ward politician named Cosgraves.

—Seven thousand looms are at a stand still in Belfast owing to a strike in the linen factories against 10 per cent. of a reduction.

—The paper wheels on the new cars of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad cost $110 each. Steel ones cost a little more than half as much.

Montreal, 2nd.—Currie & Co., iron and hardware merchants, who lately failed here, have settled with their creditors for 50 cents on the dollar cash, and 10 cents on time.

—Despatches from all over Ontario have been received referring to the cold north winds and blustering weather of Tuesday. In some places it is said to be 17° above zero and snow falling.

—A Washington despatch says it is reported that the President is tired of the Senate deadlock and may terminate it by calling an extra session of Congress, or withdrawing all nominations.

—We understand that very shortly a meeting will be held in Chatham to consider the advisability of establishing a beet sugar manufactory in this locality. Success to the enterprise say we.—*Chatham Planet.*

—There are now in use in New Zealand alone over 5,000 reaping machines, from about 40 to 50 steam ploughs, 30 steam harrows, together with over 1,000 threshing machines, of which 374 are worked *by steam power.*

—The import duties at Kingston received for the month of March amounted to $15,034 23; total value of goods exported $20,431. The duties received show an increase of $1,001 31 over the amount received in March, 1880.

—A joint stock company, composed of Messrs G I Walker, John Mariatt and others, has purchased the Elgin Pork Factory, at Aylmer, Ont, formerly carried on by Jehiel York, and intends to largely increase its capacity.

—At St. Catharines, on Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the residence of Mr Geo Cairns, entirely consuming the building. The use was a substantial stone edifice, costing $2,000. Loss estimated at $4,000.

—A Mrs Canfield, a prominent resident of Louisville, attempted to shoot Daniel Spalding, a clerk in a dry goods store, because he had become engaged to be married to her daughter. The bullet grazed the heads of two lady customers.

—For the month of March the arrival of immigrants was as follows: English, 149; Irish, 174; Scotch, 23; German, 1; Danes, 1; Swiss, 2—total, 350. Twelve passed through to Manitoba and the balance settled in Ontario.

—The number of letters, postal cards, and parcels of merchandise mailed at 50 of the principal cities of the United States, last year, was as follows: Letters, 460,214,388, postal cards, 145,383,160, packages of merchandise, 12,337,568.

—Messrs. Gray, Young & Sparling are now turning out 300 barrels of salt per day in Blyth. Including the Seaforth blocks, they manufacture nearly 700 barrels per day. They are about erecting a saw mill and stave factory for their own use.

—170 emigrants arrived in Montreal on Tuesday. Thirteen remained in the city, twelve intend stopping at Kingston, and the remainder proceed to Ontario and Manitoba. They were all from the United Kingdom and were a well to-do class of farmers.

—In 1871, when the last census was taken, the population of the United Kingdom was set down at 31,629,193, to which total Scotland contributed 3,360,018. It was then shown that the population increased at the rate of 700 daily; that one individual out of 73 was named Smith, one out of 248 Taylor, and one out of every 434, King.

—The season just opening will probably be one of the briskest ever known in Canada in connection with the export cattle trade, and active operations have already commenced. On Tuesday of last week the well known dealer, John Black, of Fergus, shipped for England 600 head of fat cattle, collected in the neighbourhood of Galt, Guelph, Elora and Fergus. Amongst the lot from Fergus was a fine animal weighing 2,500, fattened by Andrew Gerry, of West Garafraxa.

—At the request of Merchants' Association of Baltimore and others, a bill was introduced in the Delaware Legislature yesterday, asking the right of way for a ship canal across the State, anywhere below Appoquinimink Creek. Two charters have already been granted to the Sassafras and the Queenstown routes. Congressman Martin, Governor Hall and other prominent men of Delaware and Maryland are named as incorporators, and the capital stock is set at $10,000,000.

—The Commissioners appointed under Mr Gladstone's Irish Church Disestablishment Act have paid to that body in compensation no less a sum than £11,312,703. To the Archbishop of Armagh, one of the Beresfords, Marquises of Waterford which family have held that see as a pocket borough for years, they have paid £88,442; to the Archbishop of Dublin, one of the Trenches, £93,042; to the Bishop of Derry, one of the Fellows of Exeter and Brasenose, Oxford, £111,367.

—The Revised Version of the New Testament.—It is said that 500,000 copies of this work have been already manufactured in England, and 100,000 in New York, none of which can at present be sold. As soon as a copy of the English edition can be procured, 10,000 copies will be put into type within 24 hours in New York, and 6,000 will be manufactured daily until the demand is satisfied. The volumes, which will contain about 500 pages each, will be sold at the price of 10 cents apiece.

—The Bangor *Whig* says: "There are now over 300,000 salmon eggs at the hatching house on Broad street, 24,000 land locked salmon eggs having arrived Saturday from the Schoodic Salmon Breeding Works at Grand Lake Stream. It is intended to stock Cold Stream Lake at Enfield with the 24,000 just received. Commissioner Stillwell says they will be ready for distribution about the first of May. Mr Stillwell recently presented a gentleman in this city with two or three eggs, which have been successfully hatched out."

—It is expected that by the middle of May ocean going vessels drawing up to 20 feet of water will be able to enter the Lachine Canal from Montreal harbour, and unload in the several deep water basins that are among the recently completed improvements. All that now remains to be done to affect this great advantage and convenience is the completion and placing of the gates for the new lock entrance. A large force of men has been employed all winter in making these gates, and a few weeks will witness their final completion.

A special meeting of the Coldbrook Rolling Mills Company was held at St John on Wednesday, Mr. John Gibb, of Compton, Quebec, was present as representative of the shareholders in the Upper Provinces. By-laws were passed providing that the annual meeting of the company shall be *held on the first* Wednesday in May in every year. A resolution to consider the propriety of bringing the business of the company to a close, and to distribute the assets among the shareholders was talked over, and a motion was finally carried directing the directors to bring before the general meeting in May all books, papers, etc., so that this question can be dealt with.

—It is notified from the War Office that from the date on which battalions of Infantry of the line may be placed under order for service abroad their establishments will be increased by four second lieutenants, those having an establishment of 800 rank and file or upwards being also increased by eight sergeants. From the date on which battalions may be placed under orders to return home vacancies that may occur in them in the ranks of second lieutenant and sergeant will not be filled up pending the reduction of establishment that will be effected on the arrival of the regiment at home.

In the suit of the Direct Cable Company vs the Dominion Telegraph Company, in which the plaintiffs entered action to restrain the defendants from proceeding with a certain arbitration between the two Companies, judgment was delivered by Vice-Chancellor Blake on Wednesday in favour of the former. On the question of the jurisdiction of the court to deal with the question, his lordship held to the general rule that the court retains jurisdiction, unless it is expressly taken away after a recital of all the facts. He thought that if there was no other well founded objection to the plaintiff's case, the suit was one in which they were entitled to the interference of the Court on the question of the cross relief asked for by the defendants. In case the suit was entertained by the Court, His Lordship thought the subject of the request formed no direct answer to the Bill. He decided that the plaintiffs are entitled to the declaration asked for, with costs, against the defendants' company, and the costs of the company's defendants.

The English correspondent of the London *Advertiser* says:—"You will be glad to hear that Dr. Punshon is much better in health and able to resume his secretorial duties at the Mission Hall, Bishopgate street. He lost his son a few months ago—a fine promising young man, 26 years of age, a B.A. of Cambridge. This was a great affliction to the father. However time, the great healer, and divine grace, the greater healer, have brought about a happy change in his health and spirit, and all his old friends in Canada, who heard, through the public journals, of his illness, will now be pleased to hear of his convalescence. Perhaps I ought further to say that the accounts given in various newspapers of his serious illness would convey to the general reader too grave an impression, going much beyond the actual facts. I believe the doctor was present last Tuesday at an important meeting of the English Committee, which is making arrangements for the Ecumenical Methodist Conference, to be held in London next autumn, or fall, as you would say in Canada."