

before the words "thirty per cent." and substitute the following: "or other material not otherwise provided for, including corsets, lace collars, and similar articles made up by the seamstress or tailor; also tarpaulin, plain or coated with oil, paint, tar or other composition, and cotton bags made up by the use of the needle, not otherwise provided for."

26. Under the heading "Furs," after the words "fur skins," and before the word "dressed," insert the words "wholly or partially."

27. Under the heading "Furniture," after the word "mattresses," and before the word "show cases," insert the words "bolsters and pillows."

28. Under the heading "Glass and manufactures of," in the first item, after the words "carboys and demijohns," strike out the words "pressed or moulded and cut glass," and after the words "glass balls" and before the word "thirty," insert the words "and pressed or moulded blowware."

29. Under the heading "India rubber," after the words "other manufactures of," and before the words "twenty-five," insert the words "not otherwise provided for."

30. After heading "Iron and manufactures of," and before the first item, insert the words "wire and iron to be measured by Stubb's Standard gauge."

31. In the item "Stoves and other castings," after the word "castings," and before the words "not elsewhere specified," insert the words "and forgings."

32. In the first item concerning "Wrought iron tubing," after the word "manufactured" and before the word "inches," strike out the words "over two," and substitute therefor the words "one and three-quarter," and after the word "diameter," and before the word "fifteen," insert the words "or over."

33. In the second item concerning "Wrought iron tubing," after the word "plain," and before the word "inches," strike out the word "two," and substitute therefor the words "under one and three-quarter," and after the word "diameter," strike out the words "or under."

34. After the items concerning "Wrought Iron tubing," and before the item "Bedsteads and other iron furniture," insert the heading, "Manufactures of iron or steel or of iron and steel combined."

36. Under the heading "Oil cloth," strike out the words "for floors, table covers, window blinds and scenery," and after the words "painted or printed," and before the word "thirty," insert the words "flocked or coated."

36. Under the heading "Paints and colors," in the items, "white and red lead," after the words "red lead," and before the word "dry," insert the words "and orange mineral."

37. Under the heading "Proprietary medicines," after the word "medicines," strike out all words before the words "in liquid form," and substitute the following in lieu thereof, to wit:—All tinctures, pills, powders, troches or lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, water, essences, oils or medicinal preparations or compositions recommended to the public under any general name or title as specifics for any diseases or affections whatsoever affecting the human or animal bodies, not otherwise provided for.

38. Under the heading "Varnish, not elsewhere specified," after the word "varnish," and before the word "not," insert the words "lacks, japan and collodion."

2. Resolved,—that it is expedient to amend Schedule B, being the list of goods free of duty when imported into Canada by adding thereto the under-mentioned articles, viz:—

Anatomical preparations.

Bees.

Brass, in sheets.

Britannia metal, in pigs and bars.

Celluloid or xylite in sheets.

China clay, natural or ground.

Chloralum or chloride of aluminium.

Coffee, green, except as provided by the Act 42 Vict. chap. 15, section 7.

Iron sand or globules, and dry putty for polishing granite.

Quinine, sulphate of.

Quick silver.

Spelter, in blocks and pigs.

Tea, except as provided by the Act 42 Vict., chap. 15, section 7.

Tin in blocks, pigs, bars and sheets.

Zinc, in blocks, pigs and sheets.

Woods, not further manufactured than sawn or split, African Teak, black heart ebony, Lignumvita, red cedar and satin wood.

Fowls, pure bred, for improvement of stock.

FANCY WOODS.—A circular issued by Mrs. F. Latine & Fils of Paris and Brussels states that in the European markets the past year there has been a considerable falling off in the supplies of wood for cabinet making and ornamental work. The principal English markets have been irregularly supplied, while the continental marts, taken together, have had an evident insufficiency. In walnut only has there been an advanced supply. Mahogany has been very limited in supply, while the demand for this wood, lignum vitae, satinwood, bird-eye maple and rosewood has been large, driving prices up to an extremely high figure. Ebony has been realizing satisfactory prices, and a remunerative business has been done in white-wood. The imports of walnut were considerably in advance of those for the preceding year, and for woods of good size and quality good prices were generally obtained. In Havre the supply of good wood was easily marketed at high rates, while anything approaching mediocrity was difficult to sell except at a marked concession in prices. Good logs have been in demand at Antwerp. The receipts at London, Liverpool and Glasgow were in considerable excess over those of the preceding year. At Hamburg, whither the larger portion of walnut from this side is directed, the imports showed an increase of 76 per cent. The demand has been continual during the year, and early arrivals in good markets can be quickly realized upon.

ANOTHER indication that the lumber of the future is certain to cost the consumer more money than it can be bought for at present is given by a recent purchase of pine land in the Menominee region, where a large tract, five miles from any stream, has been sold within a short time at \$3 per 1,000 feet. This land would not have realized 50 cents per 1,000 feet two years ago. Speculative purchases of pine tracts at points from which Chicago and the customers of Chicago dealers must secure their supply for the next 10 years is becoming a frequent practice now-a-days among capitalists, who think they foresee a very large plum in such ventures. It has already been related that a prominent citizen of Chicago received as his fee in a noted divorce case many years ago a tract of pine land in Michigan, then valued at \$8,000. This land, it is said, has recently been sold at the snug sum of \$420,000, or \$5 per 1,000 feet for the stumpage.

AN Ottawa despatch, 24th ult.: "As there is much speculation concerning the establishment of a steamship line from some point in Hudson Bay to Europe, in connection with the Pacific Railway branch, it is very likely the government will be asked to send an expedition to the bay with a view of deciding if the enterprise can be carried, in which case it is probable the command may be offered to Commander Cheyne."

It is said that the presence of glucose in sugar can be detected in this way: Take a handful of the mixture and drop it into a glass of cold water. Stir it a few minutes and you will note that the cane sugar is entirely dissolved, leaving

the grape sugar undissolved at the bottom of the glass in the form of a white sticky substance not at all unlike starch in looks and quite bitter to the taste. It won't do to use hot water in your test, however, for if you do the whole thing will dissolve.

A WEAK POINT.—One weak point in the management of our national banks is the system which prevails in some States of voting to the Cashier, each year, a lump sum, out of which he is to pay the bank clerks, and take what may be left over as his own compensation. One obvious reason which makes this system undesirable is that under it the clerical work of the bank is likely to be inefficiently done, since the Cashier has the strongest motive for engaging the cheapest men, and working them to the utmost. But a more important objection is that the clerks, under this system, become virtually the servants not of the bank, but of the Cashier; they are employed by him, they may at any moment be discharged by him; it is therefore for their interest to keep in his good will. Anything like independence, or a sense of individual responsibility, is impossible under his system. The Cashier has everything in his own hands. If he chooses to enter into questionable transactions, his subordinates and employees are bound not to be too inquisitive. The Cashier is accordingly free from inspection at either end of his business; his Directors are easy-going gentlemen, who trust him implicitly and who haven't the time to bother themselves about details, and his clerks are judiciously unobtrusive. It is a bad method and a costly one, in the long run.—*Boston Journal*.

CORNERED THEMSELVES.—The Chicago newspapers are telling a good story of J. B. Hobbs, an Eastern man, now a resident of Chicago. "In October last Mr. Hobbs bought and sold 60,000,000 bushels of corn, the largest grain deal ever made or conceived by one man or firm. He signed checks for \$10,000,000 while making this deal. The chief point in this connection is that during October he had some 3,000,000 bushels of corn ready for shipment East. He told the vessel men he would give them all they could do for the rest of the fall, offering them three cents a bushel to carry the corn to Buffalo. Vessel men held off for three and a half cents, and after consulting together peremptorily declined his offer. The decision was terrible. Within an hour the railways learned of it and offered to carry the corn to New York for seven cents, which sum was to include the three cents terminal charges. It was an unprecedented offer, which no man could refuse, and Mr. Hobbs's principals telegraphed in haste for him to accept. The offer was taken, and in a twinkling the vessel men found that the most gigantic game on which the eyes of a salt were ever laid they had kicked from their own grasp. They afterwards came down to three cents, two cents, one and a half cent, one cent, and even offered vessels free, so as to have ballast.

A RECENT publication shows how France has managed to steer through her financial difficulties since the German invasion. The war, it seems, added over \$1,500,000,000 to the public debt; the short but violent reign of the Commune, \$50,000,000; and the German indemnity, \$1,000,000,000. To meet that portion of the enormous burden which had to be discharged at once a loan of \$400,000,000 was thrown upon the market in 1871, and another of \$600,000,000 in 1872. For the first no less than \$1,000,000,000 was tendered, and for the second the almost incredible sum of \$8,600,000,000. To meet the interest of these loans new taxation to the amount on \$140,000,000 per annum was devised. Not only was this extra taxation easily raised, but the revenues of the country have increased so rapidly that every year there has been a surplus, and \$60,000,000 has been remitted.