

Mr. J. Woodman's mill at Spur's Cove... We have not the slightest...

Mr. Bunhill, of Messrs Barnhill & Murray, stated... that their mill at the Falls will be running shortly...

Mr. C. Hamilton & Co's mill, Straight Shore, is preparing to start when logs arrive... Mr. Charles Hamilton said that as they cut for the American market...

Mr. R. A. Gregory will start his mill in Carleton... about a fortnight. He has a contract for the season's...

Mr. C. A. Salter's mill, Carleton, is undergoing extensive repairs... a rotary feed in connection with the...

Mr. S. H. Clark, Carleton, will start as soon as possible... as soon as logs arrive. Mr. G. H. Clark was of the opinion...

Among the products of Canada now engaging the attention of capitalists in England is copper ore...

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. The Canada Gazette, of Saturday, contains the following: Mr. Wm. J. Taylor, of Sheffield, to be a Census Commissioner...

Table with 3 columns: Produce of other countries, Total, and another column. Rows include Total dutiable goods, Free goods, and Grand total entered for consumption.

Monthly statement of goods exported from the Dominion of Canada (exclusive of British Columbia) for February, 1881:—

Table with 3 columns: Produce of Canada, Produce of other countries, Total. Rows include Produce of the mine, Produce of the fisheries, Produce of the forest, Agricultural products, Manufactures, Miscellaneous articles, and Grand total.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE AT GENOA.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne (travelling as Lady de Sandridge) arrived at Genoa on Saturday last, and witnessed from the windows of the Royal Palace, Via Balbi, on Sunday afternoon the beautiful procession of the "Return from the Crusades," which was to have taken place during the Carnival...

RAW FURS AND SKINS.

The demand for all kinds of raw furs and skins during the past month has been very active, and has only been restricted by the light stocks on hand. Transactions would have been very heavy had the stocks been at all adequate...

—The Cape Pit, St. Lawrence, is still on fire. —The Montreal Great Exhibition this year will commence on September 14th.

—Mr. J. Gerald, Collector of Inland Revenue, Brantford has been appointed Collector of Inland Revenue for London, and Mr. Thomas Alexander, of London, has been appointed Collector for Brantford.

—The elevator storage capacity of the port of Buffalo for the coming season will amount to 9,000,000 bushels. The mammoth elevator Niagara, holding 1,000,000 is included in this estimate...

—A Collingwood despatch says the steam barge Isaac Vay and barge Severn, reported to have gone to pieces, and were a total loss, on the rocks at Bygoness, where these craft last fall went ashore...

—M. Henri Desqueres has conceived the good idea of submitting hypotheses regarding the nature of ozone to the test furnished by the magnetic properties of that substance. He finds that ozone is considerably more magnetic than it would be if it resulted simply from the mechanical condensation...

—The receipts at the Halifax Custom House in March amounted to \$151,282, an increase compared with the receipts for the same month of last year of \$47,337. The receipts for the quarter ending the 31st of March were \$242,129, an increase over receipts during the corresponding period of last year of \$46,930.

—Professor Brugsch has published an elaborate report upon the opening up of two of the pyramids at the boundary of the Libyan desert, near Bahkara. At the close of 1880 the entrances to the sepulchral chambers of the three pyramids were laid bare...

—The production of anthracite pig iron in 1880 showed a large increase over 1879. Comparative figures for the two years are as follows: Production in 1879, 1,273,024 net tons; in 1880, 1,807,651 tons; increase in 1880, 534,627 tons.

—Monsieur St. Paul Lias, a French agent, who is in Athens under the auspices of the Geographical Society of Paris, has completed his explorations, and may be expected back this month. The London and China Telegraph understands that he intends forming a Société Anonyme, for the purpose of planting and other operations in Athens.

—St. Catharines 31st.—Owing to the continued severity of the weather, the water will not be drawn out of the canal until April 9th, one week later than the date previously announced. A considerable number of men are now engaged in making repairs to the tow-path and general superstructure...

—The material of some of those remarkable structures called vitrified forts found in France and other countries of Europe has been examined by M. Daubrée. He does not think that the same plan of making them was invariably pursued, but he is inclined to believe that the fire was applied within the walls so as to secure a natural draught, which may also have been assisted by a current of forced air.

—The Hamilton Custom House business for March was the largest ever transacted here except for February, 1879, when goods were crowded through in anticipation of the tariff, while manufacturing interests here reached a point of prosperity never before attained. The business at the Custom House shows that trade generally is in the same flourishing condition.

—A remarkable nugget of platinum, found on land near Plattburgh, New York, has been described by Mr. Collier. It was found to be composed entirely of native platinum and chromite disseminated through it, the chromite being 54 per cent by weight, and the platinum 46 per cent.

—A Hartford (Conn) concern is manufacturing a railroad station indicator. An ornamental box contains a roll of letters, canvas or other material, giving a list of the stations in their order, and over the opening where they are exhibited is printed, "The next station is." By successively turning the roll of canvas the stations appear in due order, and at each change by a clever contrivance a shrill whistle is blown for the moment, thus attracting the attention of all persons in the car.

—Mr. A. F. Bandelier has recently been conducting a series of investigations, under the auspices of the Archaeological Institute of America, into the past and present life of the Indians of New Mexico. Besides much of interest to the anthropologist and student of language, Mr. Bandelier made one curious and novel discovery. In two places, stone enclosures were found outside the pueblos, or collection of huts, containing life sized images of the puma, cut out of solid rock.

—Swiss engineers have employed the principle found so useful in coal mines, of drawing up empty cars by the superior weight of loaded cars descending the incline, on a passenger railway at Brienz. From the landing at that place to the plain at the top of the Falls of the Geisbach the road is furnished with two coaches attached to an endless steel rope. In place of an engine to drive this cable, a tank is attached to each coach, to be filled with water at the top and emptied at the bottom, thus ascending empty and descending loaded.

—The office seeker is not, as some would have us believe, peculiarly an American institution. He is as numerous and pertinacious in Europe as he is in the United States. Since the appointments to the civil service of Great Britain ceased to be the perquisite of

the nobility and of the Ministers the rush for admission has become very great and is constantly increasing. To obtain a place under the government is said to be the ambition of every French bourgeois, while in Germany and Italy every holding is the most popular of employments. But in European countries, where every field of labour is crowded and expansion has well nigh reached its limit, the office seeker has an excuse which his American colleague cannot offer.

—It is sometimes useful to know how to impart a finely ground surface to glass, suitable, say, for a focusing screen. Finely ground sand or river mud—or what is better still, the sediment from a grindstone—is well stirred up in a bowl of water, and after a few minutes the upper half of the liquid is wanted off. The decanted liquid contains all the finer particles, and those, after subsiding, are collected in a watch glass. The sheet of glass is laid on a damp cloth spread upon a table, and the watch glass and mud used as a muller, the convex side of the watch glass supplying a good hold for the fingers. In a quarter of an hour a satin like polish will be obtained, admirably adapted for focusing. A rinse with water will show if the grinding has been uniform.

—A clever application of the property which selenium possesses of allowing its conductivity by the access of light has just been devised for regulating the heat of the "muffle" furnace employed in baking stained glass. The selenium is so arranged in the focus of a parabolic reflector placed at some distance from the muffle that a telescope pointed towards the furnace is in a line with it. In circuit with the selenium is a thermopile and an electric bell; but this bell cannot give any alarm until the resistance of the selenium is lowered by the access of light. When the muffle reaches a cherry red heat, its light is conveyed by the telescope to the selenium; its resistance is altered and the bell rings. By a system of levers, the fuel is so diverted from the furnace that the baking process comes to an end.

—A foreign newspaper says: "Krupp is now staying at St. Petersburg to arrange for a contract for 3,000,000 roubles, or about £400,000, for the construction of cannon for Russia. On this point there has been a furious discussion in the papers, many affirming that the order ought to be given to native firms. To establish the Abovich Steel Works at St. Petersburg £1,000,000 was stunk some years ago, and orders for guns have been repeatedly given to the concern since. But the guns cost twice or three times the amount paid to Krupp, and are very considerably inferior to his. Hence Russia, in spite of her desires, must continue to give her contracts to Krupp for the present. Krupp's visit to St. Petersburg has been taken advantage of by several Finnish railways to give him large orders for steel rails."

—In the Local Legislature the Government have introduced a bill, which will on doubt pass, empowering the Lt. Governor in Council to issue debentures in such form as he may approve, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, and expressed to be for the bridge service of Nova Scotia. The said debentures shall not exceed \$392,000. The interest on the debentures to be issued shall be payable half yearly and the principle thereof shall be payable by such annual instalments as shall enable the whole to be paid within twenty years from the date of issue of the said debentures. The moneys to be realized from the sale of said debentures shall be placed to the credit of the several counties of the province in the accounts of the provincial cashier, and as accounts shall be kept with each county of the amount which may, from time to time, be paid out of such fund for each county.

—A meeting of the board of directors of the Northern and North-Western Railway was held on Wednesday at the offices of the company, Toronto, the president, Hon. Frank Smith in the chair. The annual report was read, showing the gross earnings for the last eighteen months to have been \$18,302,000, and expenditure \$11,222,933. The report was adopted. The gauge of the road will be altered in three divisions, commencing with the first one at the beginning of May next, and will be completed about the first of July. The report of the board at the death of Mr. Gamble was expressed by Mr. Campbell: 1, and a new code of by laws was adopted. A special meeting of the board Mr. John Langton was appointed auditor for the Northern Railway. The lease with the Hamilton and North-Western was confirmed. The following board of directors were elected: Hon. Frank Smith, Major Greg, William Thompson, N. Barnhart, F. W. Cumberland, William Leblond, William Ford, John Rigby, U. J. Campbell, John Fisher, and J. L. Blake.

—The celebrated paleontologist and botanist, Professor Goepfert, of the Breslau University, lately made a journey through Rhineland by the Bergisch Märkische Railway, and from some cause or other the train in which he travelled stopped for a while outside the station at Elberfeld. Looking through the window he perceived not far from the carriage some dark blocks of stone, which had been recently uncovered by navvies working there, and, believing that he saw something remarkable, he was on the point of leaving his carriage when the train moved on. He, however, afterwards secured the stones which had attracted his attention at Elberfeld and caused some of them to be sent to Breslau and some to Bonn, on examination it was discovered that they contained a fossil tree of the Arucarites family, which belongs to the Coniferae, and has never yet been detected below the coal measures. The rock which enclosed it belongs to the Upper Devonian of Elberfeld, from which place it will now bear the name of Arucarites Elberfeldensis, thus showing that a flora of terrestrial plants must have existed even before the huge bog came into existence, to each of which we now owe a seam of coal in our coal measures.

—The investigations of the genus men have led to the discovery of some queer developments in the manufacturing of New York and adjoining cities. The largest single industry in New York is that of custom made clothes. The making of paper patterns employs hundreds of hands, and ten large houses being engaged in it, use tons of paper. There are factories for making dried blood, the dumplings that milliners used to show dresses on, theatrical armour and Jews' haps. The use of adulterating substances is getting to be general. "Castile soap" is made of grease and terra alba, or white earth, and which earth is used largely in candy making. Glucose, which is corn starch, is used heavily by the sugar refiners. There is a firm engaged in making honey and honey comb. The honey comb is made by machinery of paraffine wax, and is an exact imitation of the regular thing, except that the bees fashion their cells of wax only 1-125th of an inch wide, while human artificers have not yet become so deft. The cells are filled with glucose, which is the sweet syrup of common corn, and looks and tastes like honey. The cells, once filled, are closed by smearing a hot iron plate over the wax tops, and the product is sold as the "best clover honey." It is in great demand, and out-sells the regular honey. Gallons and gallons of the best tomato catsup are made from the tomato skin, which are purchased from the great tomato canning establishments.