

gagee, provided his distress is made before removal of the goods by the mortgagee. In making the distress, however, care must be taken to distrain only such goods as are not exempt from seizure under the Act, provided the tenancy was created after the first of October, 1887. For a list of exemptions reference may be had to sections two to seven of chapter 64 of the revised statutes of Ontario, 1887.

A tenant who desires to claim the benefit of the exemption to which he is entitled under the Act, must give up possession of the premises forthwith, or be ready and offer to do so. In case the landlord desires to seize the exempted goods, he shall, after default has been made in the payment of rent, and before or at the time of seizure, serve the tenant with a notice which shall inform him what amount is claimed for rent in arrear, and that in default of payment, if he gives up possession of the premises to the landlord after service of the notice, he will be entitled to claim exemption for such of his goods and chattels as are exempt from seizure under execution; but that if he neither pays the rent nor gives up possession, his goods and chattels will be liable to seizure, and will be sold to pay the rent in arrear and costs. The notice may be in form given in section 30 of chapter 143 R. S. O., 1887. In case the tenant does not forthwith, after the service of such notice, give up possession of the premises, all his goods and chattels may be seized and sold, or sufficient to satisfy the rent in arrear.

Should the chattel mortgagee, before distress by the landlord, seize and remove the goods covered by his mortgage, he will by this means obtain priority over the landlord, as the Act 11., Geo. II. cap 19, does not apply, as against a mortgagee, to allow the landlord to follow the goods so removed.

#### GYPSUM IN CAPE BRETON.

We learn that gypsum proves plentiful in Cape Breton, where it is expected to be a great source of wealth, as it has already proved in Hants County, Nova Scotia, near Windsor. The island, we are told, abounds in deposits of varying qualities of excellence. The Bras d'Or lakes have immense areas of gypsum, and some of the richest and best is found in the vicinity of Baddeck. These have been worked for some time, but now a more systematic plan is being followed to develop the business of quarrying and shipping. A correspondent of the *Halifax Herald* says that at St. Ann's, some eight miles from Baddeck, are situated the works of the "Victoria gypsum mining and manufacturing company, limited." An inexhaustible quantity of the best quality, it is claimed, lies here ready and accessible. W. F. McCurdy, who had considerable experience in plaster quarrying in Cape Breton previously, has been engaged for more than a year in opening up this deposit, and preparing for a large business. A line of narrow gauge railway has been constructed from the quarry at St. Ann's, nearly two miles to the point of shipment at Big Harbor. All along the route of this railway, says the account, is an almost continuous deposit of plaster, though no openings have yet been made except at the terminus of the line. A wharf has been built, twenty-five feet above tide level, affording facilities for shipment. A cargo of plaster had been shipped a week or two ago to Philadelphia, which has given the greatest satisfaction. Four or five other large shipments are to be made this season, and next year the work

of excavating and shipping the plaster will be vigorously pushed. The successful prosecution of this industry is expected to be of great benefit to Victoria county, affording profitable labor to a large number of workmen.

The *Herald* describes the difference between lime and gypsum or plaster. The base is the same in each—limestone. In the former mineral the limestone is chemically combined with carbonic acid and water, making what the chemist calls carbonate of lime. Plaster, on the other hand, is limestone and sulphuric acid with 26 per cent. of water, making it sulphate of lime. In the process of burning the limestone the carbonic acid is driven off by the heat, and the lime of commerce is left; it is impossible to separate the lime and sulphuric acid in the case of the plaster. There is a fortune for the chemist who finds out how to do so profitably. The process of manufacturing plaster is to grind it to a consistency like flour, and then subject the powder to heat in pots, when the moisture is driven off and the plaster, ready for its various uses, remains. Raw gypsum is admitted into the United States free of duty; and the commercial term in the United States for gypsum is "plaster," as, indeed, it is in various parts of Canada.

#### OUR WINNIPEG LETTER.

This is the opening day of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, but will be taken up with the receiving of exhibits and placing them in position. Yesterday and to-day the trains brought in enormous crowds of people, and during the present week Winnipeg will probably have a larger influx of visitors than it has had for some years. The greater number of the hotels in the city are already being taxed to the utmost to accommodate their guests, and the citizens' committee, charged with the duty of arranging for the lodging and the general comfort of the visitors, has its hands full. At the Exhibition grounds the scene is a busy one. Live stock and exhibits of all kinds are pouring in, while the workmen are busy putting the finishing touches to the different buildings. What was but a bare stretch of prairie a few weeks ago is now a high-walled enclosure of eighty acres in extent, with a recreation ground and speeding course unexcelled in Canada. Cattle and horse stables have been constructed after the most improved plan, a handsome main building is erected, though hardly large enough for the requirements; agricultural and horticultural halls and all that goes towards making a first-class fair, are provided. The management thought ample provision had been made for all classes of exhibits, but for the past week the cry has been "more space." As this was somewhat expected, additions will doubtless have to be made to many of the buildings next year. The competition in live stock promises to be keen and it already excites much comment. It may be said that the only thing needed now to make the Exhibition a complete success is a continuance of fine weather.

Toronto is not alone in grappling with the street railway problem, though with her it has practically been solved. Winnipeg has been threatened with an electric system for the past year, but we are little better off than when the agitation first commenced. All we have is a little road running from the outskirts of the city to a park on the Red River some three miles south of the town. All the tenders for a complete electric system throughout the city have been rejected, and now the council has decided to call for new tenders, with what results we shall see. The franchise is certainly

a valuable one, and the city's terms are not too exacting. This should be the means of inviting the attention of capitalists to invest their money in a growing city like Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Sept. 28, 1891.

#### BRITISH TEXTILE MARKETS.

A season of quietude has arrived, according to recent advices from textile centres in the United Kingdom. The following reports are contributed by correspondents in the cities mentioned to the *Glasgow Herald* of 18th September:

**MANCHESTER DRY GOODS.**—A varied display of light fancy goods is now being made for the autumn season, included amongst them being an enormous quantity of laces, which, although spoken of as unfashionable, have been stocked by the wholesale houses wherever a taking effect could be obtained. Sequins are to the front amongst the millinery laces. The goods are known to some as paillettes. 14-inch chiffons are used, both for scarfs and as trimming for the bottom of ladies' dresses. Plain and embroidered chiffons have been in request, and the stocks in hand earlier in the season have been reduced. The supply of certain classes of goods, in view of the character of the demand, is considered by no means excessive. In other branches of the lace trade, however, the demand is not of such a satisfactory character, especially in the low end, which has been quiet for some time. The demand for plushes has scarcely been adequate this season either in the millinery or trimming branches. A change is anticipated shortly from which merchants hope to benefit. As far as manufacturers are concerned the outlook is not so satisfactory. It is more difficult now than was the case twelve months ago to transact a good home trade on a remunerative basis. The demand has diminished at a far greater rate than the supply, which has only been curtailed in cases where the principal outlet was in the United States.

**BRADFORD WOOL, &c.**—The wool market yesterday was extremely flabby in consequence of the fall in prices at the London sales. Although really fine wools, which are comparatively scarce, maintain their price with much firmness, there is a want of confidence in values that has a most depressing effect upon the tone of this market. The bulk of the wool affected by the drop is, it is true, not suitable for our trade, but the effect of the fall is widespread, and touches almost all descriptions of either Colonial or English. There is more inquiry for mohair and alpacas, but at exceedingly low prices. Yarn merchants have very little to offer, and in view of the weaker condition of the wool market are bidding less money in some cases. Manufacturers are pretty well engaged, and there are more coating looms running. The home trade has been growing in bulk, but it is feared that the fall in raw material may defer the placing of new orders, which are much needed.

**NOTTINGHAM LACE AND HOSIERY.**—There has been no great number of buyers in the market this week, and makers are in many cases complaining that trade is worse rather than better. That is a little exaggeration, however, but the orders are certainly only very moderate. Fine bobbin nets continue to be called for for embroidery purposes, but the demand for nets generally is by no means large. In silk nets trade is also dull. In veilings there is a slight improvement. The curtain branch is fairly busy, and it would seem that the flowing styles are once more coming into favor, and the