

may cost a little more to the consumer, the fact is more than counterbalanced by the satisfaction of the buyer, and by the fact that such goods go further under the management of the housewife than do cheap goods. And the dealer in fine goods is not slow to educate his customers to the fact that high-priced goods are cheaper in the end than low-priced ones. It does not take much argument to show that a pound of pure pepper is worth much more to the consumer than a pound of cheap trash. In canned goods especially it is important to handle only a good quality, and such can be sold at profitable prices. Nothing disgusts a customer more quickly than to cut a can of some article, say salmon, and find it scarcely fit to be eaten, let alone its repulsive appearance. Not only is the grocer apt to lose a customer by selling such stuff, but he injures the trade in canned salmon at the same time."

The great firm of English brewers, Messrs. Bass, Ratcliff & Gretton, Burton-on-Trent, give to their employes an annual picnic, and this year Liverpool was the destination of the party. There were thirteen special trains sent by the Midland and Cheshire Lines Railways to the Central Station, and 6,500 of the employes and their families were landed by ten minutes past ten. Ever member of the party had given to him or her a single ticket, which admitted to each and every one of the minor trips, of which full particulars were given on the programme. They included trips to New Brighton, Eastham, Llandudno, the Isle of Man, Birkenhead and other places. In the afternoon there was a dinner at the Union Hotel, where the heads of the departments and the railway representatives sat down to a capital meal. Mr. Andrew T. Smith (Liverpool manager) presided, and Mr. Henry W. Smith (Manchester manager) occupied the vice-chair.

Small white California beans are offered at 3c. per pound f. o. b. on the coast, while Maryland pack green lima beans and succotash are quoted at 90c. per dozen in the primary market.

Competition between canners of corned beef continues very keen in New York. The *Bulletin* says: One canner is selling 2-lb. cans at \$1.65 per dozen. Baltimore reports liberal sales of canned tomatoes last week at 75c. per dozen for 3-lb., and 55c. for 3-lb. f. o. b. country.

California apricots are quoted in the London market at 65 to 70 shillings per hundred weight, and new evaporated apples at 45 to 55 shillings.

Shipments of Cheshire salt from England, during the month of July, amounted to 62,205 tons white and 6,502 tons rock. The total is 12,072 tons short of that of the corresponding month last year.

A syndicate of English capitalists is said to be busy in purchasing medicinal springs and spas in Hungary. The Hungarian spring, the only one in the country producing lithia water, has recently been purchased.

The *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter* has the following about crude cotton seed oil: The demand for off crude has been very slack during the week; only a retail business has been in progress, as buyers are only taking such lots as current wants may require. An offer of 28c. was made for 200 brls. new crude Texas oil for September delivery. This, however, was declined, as the owners can do better by shipping their oil direct to Chicago.

It was reported, says the *N. Y. Bulletin* of the 1st, that exporters have recently purchased

about 10,000 cases of gallon canned apples in the N. Y. market. A late London letter states that old gallons are being cleared out there at 13 to 14s. per case, whilst new to arrive, for November delivery, have been offering at 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. The latter prices are equivalent to about \$2.57½ to 2.82½ United States currency.

According to latest mail advices the public sales of salmon, partly "without reserve," at Liverpool, somewhat interfere with the free disposal of the article at private sale in the English market, but importers maintain a tolerably firm attitude.

"I don't want any castor oil," said a sick little Boston boy, petulantly.

"Why, Horace," expostulated his mother, "don't you know that castor oil is made from beans?" and the little boy, whose faith in his mother is perfect, took the dose, and feebly asked for more.—*The Independent*.

MANUFACTURERS' NOTES.

Application is made for the incorporation of the Canada Coal Company, Limited, whose headquarters will be in Nova Scotia at Joggins, Cumberland Co. Capital \$50,000 in \$10 shares. Applicants—R. Cruikshank and Hon. John Boyd, St. John; Robert G. Leckie, C. E., Londonderry; David McPherson, and Samuel M. Brookfield, Halifax. The first or provisional directors of the said company are to be R. Cruikshank, John Boyd, Robert G. Leckie, David McPherson and Samuel M. Brookfield.

Now that so many accidents from drowning are taking place at the watering places, especial interest attaches to the sort of thing that is shown by the Goodyear Rubber Co. on King street, near Yonge. It consists of a bathing suit, apparently of serge, in the breast and back of which is an air chamber, made of rubber. This extends around the body under the arms; it can be filled with air by a rubber tube hanging at the neck, and when inflated makes an admirable life preserver. The garment containing this simple and ingenious device is known as the Neptune Life-Saving Bathing Suit, and ought to have a big sale.

A manufacturer of Art Wire Iron Work, in Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Ont., in an article commenting on the use of ornamental iron work in Europe, says: "The scarcity of wood, the superior regard prevailing there for durability, caused the use of iron for structural and ornamental purposes there centuries ago. The high degree of art shown in the workmanship is also a result of the centuries of art education the artisans have had, merely through their surroundings, as every large European city has an art gallery, and these art galleries are thronged Sundays and holidays by the working men and their families. This unconscious education in art makes itself plainly manifest in their work, all of which, of every kind, possesses a certain artistic grace." Mr. Barnum, as is to be expected, speaks highly of the Yankee mechanic. He says: "The Yankee is rapidly absorbing the good ideas to be gained from the experience of his brother in the Old World; not only does he eagerly seize upon the new ideas he can gain there, but with characteristic ingenuity he improves upon them."

It would seem as though the conditions under which coal is burnt for the generation of steam are sufficiently uniform to admit of a standard practice, as to boiler furnaces and methods of firing. Nevertheless, it is a fact that no unanimity of opinion exists as to the proper pro-

portions of furnaces, depth of fire, methods of manipulation, rate of combustion, etc., even for the same kind of coal to be burned under similar boilers. One man will insist upon a large grate, a thick and slow fire and a low rate of combustion; another is sure that better results will be obtained with a small grate and a quicker rate of combustion. One will wish a shallow furnace; another insists upon a considerable distance between the boiler and the grate. One claims that a high grade of coal justifies its greater price in the results produced, while another claims that greater economy will result from the use of a cheaper grade of fuel. Upon almost every dimension, proportion or method connected with the operation of a steam boiler, radical differences of opinion exist; and one will find apparently successful precedents for any of a dozen ways and earnest recommendations for as many more. We shall be pleased to hear from our readers on this subject.—*Coal Trade Journal*.

It is stated that many large steel works in Solingen, Prussia, and vicinity, have been closed for a short time only on account of lack of orders. It is averred that this dulness in trade is a result of the McKinley bill. The *Cologne Gazette* announces authoritatively the closing of the Savona iron works at Genoa, and also the dismissal of many workmen by the Bochum Bar Steel Company, which is interested in the general works to the extent of 300,000,000 marks. The journal quoted credits this closing to the action of the McKinley bill.

The Harbor Commissioners at Derry, Ireland, having introduced steam cranes on the quays for the discharge of coal and other cargoes, the ordinary quay men have boycotted the laborers engaged at the steam cranes.

The United States Corporation Bureau, of Chicago, reports the weekly list of new, completed corporations in the United States for the week ending August 21, 1891, and their capital, as follows: Total corporations, 258. Total capitalization, \$70,494,580, distributed as follows:

Mercantile and manufacturing Cos., 107	\$20,250,000
Banks (not national) and investment Cos., 19	1,403,000
National banks (to August 18), 4	215,000
Gold, silver and other mining and smelting Cos., 17	9,192,500
Coal and iron Cos., 3	1,625,000
Light, heat, power and transportation Cos., 16	24,585,250
Building and loan associations, 4	4,250,000
Irrigation, 1	2,000
Miscellaneous, 87	8,971,830

INSURANCE NOTES.

The fire which destroyed the town-hall of Seaforth is believed to have been incendiary. The inquest so finding, the town offers a reward of \$300 for the discovery of the culprit. The loss is \$4,000, and the insurance \$1,500. A most disastrous feature of this fire is that it destroyed important parts of the town's fire-fighting apparatus, namely, the hose and hose-reels, leaving the town almost helpless in case of another fire. But the friendly thing was done by the towns of Clinton and Mitchell. The latter place loaned 500 feet of new rubber hose out of its entire stock of 1,200 feet. Probably a new fire hall will be built, with detached hose-tower. It was at once determined to lay in 1,500 feet of new fire hose, and one-third of this was delivered last week.

A serious forest fire broke out on the 19th ult. in the south of France between Mander-