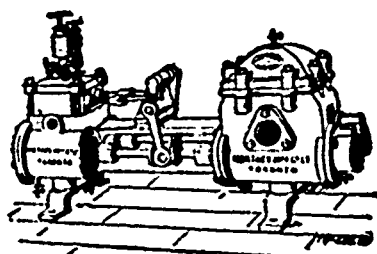


DUPLEX AND SINGLE STEAM AND POWER PUMPS.



Regular Duplex Pump.

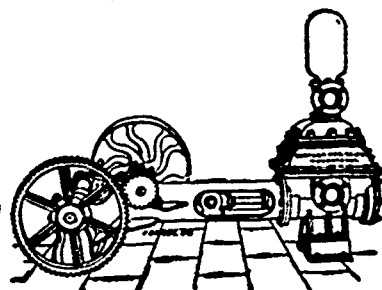
Hydraulic Presses

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

Northey Mfg. Co., Ltd.,

TORONTO.

LAURIE ENGINE CO., Montreal, Sole Agents Quebec Province.



Single Power Pump.

cottons, laces, embroideries, velvets and velveteens are increased from 30 to 35 per cent; and on dress goods to 25 per cent. Cloths and readymade clothing will pay 35 per cent ad valorem, instead of 30 per cent and 5 cents per pound as heretofore.

The principal increases are in spirits, tobacco and cigars, and jewellery, both in the tariff and excise duties. Spirits are increased 15 cents per gallon. All foreign raw leaf tobacco will pay 14 cents per pound in addition to excise duties. The excise on cigarettes has been increased from \$1.50 to \$3 per 1000 on all weighing less than 3 pounds per 1000, and from \$6 to \$8 on all above that weight. The duties on cigars and cigarettes has been increased \$1 per pound, and on snuff and manufactured tobacco 10 cents per pound.

All through the tariff there is an effort to replace specific duties by ad valorem wherever it is possible, and the desire to give Great Britain a preferential trade over the United States is evidenced by the introduction of a resolution that on all goods coming from countries which, in the opinion of the Governor-in-council, treat Canadian products with fairness, there shall at once be allowed a rebate of one-eighth of the duty established by the revised tariff, and after July 1st, 1898, the rebate is to be increased to one quarter of the duty. These reductions, however, are not to apply to spirits, ales, beers, tobacco or sugar.

ENGLISH LUMBER NOTES.

The latest advices from the English lumber markets indicate that trade is improving. The recent auction sales have been well attended, and, as a rule, good prices have been obtained for desirable stock. There is good news regarding the yellow pine situation. The latest offerings went off well, especially of lumber, which shows a shortage of 9,781 loads in London, as compared with the sup-

ply at this time in 1896. There were 92,149 pieces of deals and 57,259 of boards on hand March 31, 1897, while in 1896 there were 41,400 pieces of deals, and 74,317 pieces of boards. It is said that all of the badly manufactured stock has been gotten rid of, and it is hoped that hereafter arrivals will conform to high standards, for there will always be a demand for well manufactured stock at good prices. Liverpool reports a good opening for yellow pine timber, and the other markets that use yellow pine report a similar situation. In hardwoods there is a disposition, as a rule, to buy only sparingly. Fair prices are easily secured for good lumber, although the expected arrival of considerable stuff sold some time ago to arrive, seems to have excited a strong bearish influence on the recent public sales. There is a fair demand for quartered oak, especially in London, but Liverpool seems to have a larger stock in proportion to demand than the metropolis. This is principally true in regard to logs, which are reported to be in not very active demand, while the supply is sufficient. Plain sawed oak is selling in moderate quantity, but prices rule low.

A FEW SIMPLE TESTS.

For the benefit of those, whether investors or prospectors who intend visiting the British Columbia gold fields, we give the following simple tests which will show whether an ore carries any precious metals. Afterwards samples of the rock should be assayed to ascertain the amount of value per ton:

Gold—Powder; roast if sulphurets are present; grind very fine and wash in pan or spoon; examine with lens; yellow particles not soluble in nitric acid. The color of pure gold is bright yellow, tinged with red. Gold may be distinguished from all other metals or alloys by the following simple traits: It is yellow, malleable, not acted upon by nitric acid.

Silver—Pure silver is the brightest of metals of a beautiful white color and rich lustre.

Chloride of silver—If suspected, in a pulp harshly rub a bright and wet copper cartridge thereon. If a chloride or chloride bromide of silver, it will whiten the copper. Graphite will thus whiten copper or gold, but

can be rubbed off.

Copper—After roasting the pulp, intimately mix and well knead with a like quantity of salt, and candle grease, or any other fat, and cast into the fire, when the characteristic colors—first blue, then green—will appear. This test is better made at night.

Galena—Black zinc blend is often mistaken for galena. The two may be distinguished by the infallible sign; the powder of galena is black; that of blende, brown or yellow.

COST OF SAVINGS BANKS.

English advices say that this is the first year in which the Post Office Savings banks have shown a deficiency, but it will certainly not be the last if things remain as they are. Of course, if the loss were incurred in connection with the proper work of the banks, which is that of encouraging thrift among, and affording facilities for saving to, the poorer classes of the community, much could be said in favor of meeting it without complaint. But the extension of the limits of deposits has brought to the banks a very different class of customers—people who are able to put past considerable amounts of money, who are quite in a position to deal with ordinary banks, and who only use the Savings banks because of the higher rate of interest to be obtained from them. And that the nation should be taxed for their benefit is altogether unreasonable. Either, then, the limit of deposits in the Savings banks should be lowered or the rate of interest on the larger deposits should be reduced, or both those measures should be taken.

Captain Hall of the Le Roi believes the gold in the ores in Roseland wholly free, and that with proper machinery 75 per cent can be saved on the plates. He thinks ore running \$6 per ton can be more economically run than ore running \$10. He would use Cornish rolls instead of stamps, as he thinks the roll a world more completely free the gold, and recommends the Le Roi to erect a 200 ton milling plant. He thinks the Le Roi company has already broken down 35,000 tons of ore suitable to run through a mill. In the opinion of experienced men these tests have practically ensured the future of Roseland as a mining camp.