

"The place is sweet and clean," I venture.

"Ought to be. Two thousand men come and go, directly or indirectly working on the place." The cattle were as characteristic of their countries as men are. The States cattle ranked first—fine, broad-backed beeves these, weighing a good 20 to 30 per cent. heavier than even the Canadians. These ranked next. Argentines were scraggy beasts comparatively. "Lot of our beef should go into the country—not fit for London trade. Going to have a railroad direct in the yards soon, when we will be able to take more second-rate cattle, and so increase our business." The superintendent talked as though the city of London owned the whole business.

A huge wall surrounds this market. Inside it you would think you were in a country farm of monstrous proportions. It is so sweet and clean.

The cattle run-ways ran out from the frontage of the market into deep water. From the end of the jetty we could just see the Greenwich hospital, and coming round the bend of the stream was the "Ormiston" in tow.

"Is she direct?"

"Yes. Stopped at Tilbury to discharge cheese; that's all. All the South American cattle ships come direct to our jetties, and some of the Canadian and States boats. But the bigger liners discharge at Tilbury on to our own lighters—we have three vessels plying from Tilbury, bringing cattle from there."

MEDICAL VALUE OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

The medicinal value of fruit and vegetables is well known. Elderberries are said to be almost a specific for dropsy. Tomatoes stimulate the action of the liver, as well as lemons and other acid fruits. Blackberries, black currants, and red raspberries are excellent correctives of bowel troubles, such as diarrhoea and dysentery. Celery is a nerve vegetable, and its action upon the nervous system will greatly ameliorate, if not cure, nervous disorders. Onions, when eaten raw, are a simple tonic for persons suffering from insomnia, and have a stimulating effect upon the circulatory system, thus promoting digestion. If cooked, and given to children as often as once a week, the bairns will be kept free from intestinal parasites.

GOOD ROADS.

The tax which the United States pays, by reason of bad roads, is to-day the biggest factor in the industrial depression from which our people are suffering, says Prof. J. A. Holmes, of North Carolina. "It is as real a tax as any man ever paid. It is the largest tax we pay."

"In his opinion, dirt roads are the most expensive roads that can be used. Macadam roads, properly constructed, are the most satisfactory and the cheapest roads yet discovered.

"Trained labor and competent engineering supervision are as important in building public roads as they are in the building of railroads, or any other special business.

"Convicts make cheap and satisfactory road builders, and every short term convict in North Carolina ought to be at work on the public roads of the state.

"Hills and mud-holes, both of which are avoidable, are the two most expensive features about the dirt roads.

"All road work should be done with a view to its permanency. A poorly-built macadam road is largely a waste of time and money.

"Good roads are expensive, but in the long run they are far cheaper than bad roads.

"The bad roads in North Carolina to-day cost her people in labor and money but little less than \$10,000,000 a year, and yet over two-thirds of the counties in the state will refuse to levy a small pittance of a tax for good roads which would help throw off this terrible burden."

A SUGGESTION AS TO CHINA.

The despatch which comes from Singapore, under date of 26th instant, giving Lord Charles Beresford's expressed views on the Chinese question, is of interest. Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, who, it will be remembered, is en route to China as the representative of the British Associated Chambers of Commerce, made a speech in Singapore, before the Chamber of Commerce, and the Straits Settlement Association, he urged that commercial treaties between Great Britain, Germany, the United States and Japan would insure peace.

He declared that the waterways of China should be developed under the protection of military police, and then railroads would follow. In conclusion, Lord Charles urged Great Britain to take a firmer and more definite attitude in regard to China.

"Charlie Beresford" is the idol of a large portion of the British populace, who regard him as being in pluck, in public spirit, and in his ideas about sturdy national policy, and self-respect, the ideal of what an Englishman should be. We may look, it is to be hoped, for some fruit from his journey to the East.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINES.

J. M. Mackay, the bonanza king of California, passed through Winnipeg a few days since, and was caught for a brief interview by a reporter, who wanted to know what the millionaire thought of the Kootenay mines. The reply was partly commendatory, partly reminiscent. He said: "Well, some of my friends have invested largely in the Rossland district, and I dare say I am interested in the success of my friends' enterprise. There is any amount of gold and silver in those mountains. The mining industry will never cease, not even for a thousand and one years. British Columbia is a very rich district, as rich as any, I believe, in the whole world. A few years ago I was strolling with friends in Virginia City, Nevada. My friends were looking down a smoking cavity in the ground, whose bottom was soon lost in the darkness, at the mouth of which a windlass was slowly grinding. When I came up to them I said, casually, 'Out of that hole I took \$150,000,000 in bullion.' It was one of the famous Bonanza mines, and was a 'kidney' or 'pocket' of crude ore, about as high as the steeple of Trinity Church, New York, and in area as large as the city hall park of your city.

"Your Western province has a great future," continued Mr. Mackay, "but I do not know of any laws in mining the application of which would lead to the discovery of other bodies of ore like the one I mentioned. Nature had in a prodigal mood buried this 'kidney' in the Nevadas, and perhaps she may not have been less niggardly in British Columbia. But there is no law in mining but the pick," said in conclusion, one of the world's best authorities.

A despatch from Rossland, dated Monday last, says that notwithstanding the closing down of the mines on Labor Day, the ore shipments for the week were very heavy. Leroi, 2,277 tons; War Eagle, 1,233; Iron Mask, 66. At the present rate of production the Leroi could pay a dividend of \$100,000 a month; 285 men are employed by it, and the monthly pay roll is \$26,000. Victory, Triumph and Velvet companies will combine to construct a six-mile waggon road to the Red Mountain

Railway. Victory has made a trial shipment to the Trail smelter. Silver Bell is to be reorganized with 2,000,000, 25-cent shares, and \$1,000,000 in the treasury. The contract for continuation of the shaft will be let at once.

FRUIT AUCTION SALES.

There was a sale at the Montreal Fruit Auction Company's room on Monday last. There was just one car of California, all pears, for account of Montreal Fruit Exchange, agents of the Earl Company; 412 boxes brought \$2.25 to \$2.05; 48 at \$2.30 to \$2.25; 17 boxes at \$3.10. In the report of sale on September 15th, a car of pears for the same account was quoted at \$2.30 to \$2.25. The actual figures were \$2.25 for a large part of the car, and 10 boxes for one line at \$2.30; 104 at \$2.15. The number of this car was CFX. 10387. In Canadian fruit some good lines were disposed of at prices showing an increase. Pears, \$6.10 to \$2 per barrel; basket pears, extra fancy, sold up to 75c.; other lines much lower; apples, \$2.25 to \$1.10; plums, 43c. to 35c.; grapes 13c. to 11c. Total packages, 800.

"The 'Middle-of-the-Road' Populists are in the field thus early with a Presidential ticket—Wharton Barker and Ignatius Donnelly. Platform, gold for teeth-plugging only; the printing press and green ink as the main source of unlimited money. An ice pack for the head is useful in such complaints."—N.Y. World.

THERE is a paragraph in the Ottawa Journal saying that Rev. Father Guay, of Gracefield, has shipped to Ottawa five tons of amber colored mica to be exported to the United States for electrical purposes. Parties in Hull and Gracefield, owning a mine in the township of Northfield, last Friday shipped one ton of the same mineral to Mr. Guertin. The latter shipment ranges in value all the way from \$250 to \$2,500 per ton it is said. Father Guay's mine in Bouchette has employed 40 men for the past three months, and is said to be the richest mine on the Gatineau. The shaft is 43 feet deep. The other mine employs 12 men.

—Wall street has no monopoly of shrewd speculative talent if this story from Maryville (Mo.), be truthfully told. A stranger went into a livery stable there to hire a horse for eighteen days. All the horses were in use, and the proprietor told the applicant to wait a few minutes while he should go and buy one. He disappeared from the stable, but returned a few minutes later with a horse which he had purchased on the street for \$7, and supplied his patron with just what he wanted, receiving \$15 in advance for the use of the animal for the stipulated time; and both were happy.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Sept. 28th, 1898.

Stocks.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Closing Prices.		Average, 16 1/2.
				Sellers.	Buyers.	
Montreal	245	243 1/2	38	250	243 1/2	236
Ontario						97 1/2
Molson's xd.....	203	202 1/2	65		198	195
Toronto				260	242 1/2	232 1/2
Jac. Cartier.....			1	110		110
Merchants	179	178 1/2	40	180	177 1/2	184 1/2
Commerce	143	144	45	146	144	137
Union						101 1/2
M. Telegraph ...	175	175*	102	180	175	175
R. & O. Nav.	102 1/2	101 1/2	275	102 1/2	101	97
Street Railway..	279	278	200	278	277 1/2	224 1/2
Gas do. New	37 1/2	37 1/4	175	37 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/2
C.P.R.	194 1/2	193 1/2	325	195	193 1/2	191 1/2
Land Grant bds.	86 1/2	85 1/2	2125	85 1/2	85 1/2	76 1/2
N.W. Land pfd.	55	55	25	55	53 1/2	52
Bell Telephone	175	172 1/2	119	180	175	171 1/2
do. new stock	170	170	5			
Mont. 4% stock						

*CO days flat.