ONTALIO RAILWAY AID

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to that of the portion for which the parment is made the it also protected ...

a life of radiusy extending from a point is the district of The total mileage wit to exceed My miles. The grant of rack provinces usin martineed by runtuing of the Legislat, to s. these for securing full resume powers and other rights of aver for other raustage and also for securing equal, facility ties for the reveist, transfer, and transportation to, from or over the said rulway of the traffic of other maneeting lines of rulway, and the emporing such conditions as will secure 'he establishing, levying, and collecting equal toils, rates and charges, in respect of the traffic received from, or to be delivered to enkergulustry, and upon and cubject to such other enditions for securing the due application of the grant, the construction of the railway, and otherwise as the Locatescat Governor in Council may require, and no agreement in the promines shall be operative watil ratified by resolution of the Logislature Assembly." The promoters of other lines in course of construction

appeals have not met with success.

CANADIAN AND BRAZILIAN TRADE The ventilation of the proposed new trade between Canada and the Beatile has so far been in a Cormant values are gards practical statistics for the guidance to see this awakening of thought and of generous of our commercial and trading community. The data relative to this subject has been compulsorily held in abryance awaiting the consummation of airange. ments by Mr. Ww. Danter Bestler (the Brazilian Consul-General; who, since October last, has been Vigorously engaged in England and Rio Janeiro conterring with financiers and shipowners for the bringing about of a company to conduct direct service between the two countries. We are enabled on good authority to state that that gentleman's negociations have been successful, and a company has been formed tariff the traffic in the lower class of woollen goods in London (England), whereby a first-class line of steamships will, almost immediately, come into operation, commencing probably between Halifax and kio, and performing a bi-monthly trade. The company's capital is stated at \$500,000, which, together with the respective subsidies of \$50,000 voted by the Canadian and the Pracilian Governments, will enable the service to provide such comfort to passengers and fieighters as, in the past, has not been provided. The consign marketable produce to more distant ports. where, probably, the field for requirements will enhance the value and more than fully repay the consignor for his speculation. On the other hand, we have exceptional transit offered for Brazilian produce imperied into Canada, giving Brazilian exporters facilities for shipment of tropical goods such as sugar, colles, cocos, tobacco, hides, etc., and various articles of farina ladispensible in our markets. The specialties of exports to the Brazile include flour, furniture, coal, codish, dry goods, all descriptions of canned goods (meet and fish), herosens and petroleum oils, pine wood and lumber in every shape for building purposes-In fact, the interchange of commodities are so numerous that a glance at the import and export trade during the past two years between the United States and Brasil at once implies that similar transactions are adapted to Canadian and South American requirements. It is the company's intention to make one of the West India Islands (perhaps Ot. Thomas) a port of call on route-whereby their interests and the public convenience will be further developed. The rates proposed to be exercised by this service will be of such quotations as to render attractions to shippers, and provide opportunity for consignments of missbie articles to receive the attention of consignees at their destination. The necessity of this service between Chanda and the Brazils has long been recognized, and, now that it has arrived at the present estimatory point for practical work, there is every reason to believe that its merits will be fully entertained by the travelling and commercial community, and pitrolately establish such benefits . its promoters and Govern-

ment supporters have so ably organised,

CNESHDED FREE GRADE IN ENG-LAND

The second section is a second second second Maria desiri da de de la compania del la compania de la compania del la compania de la compania dela compania del compania de la compania de Extra former a fine day to the former of the contract of the former of the first the contract of the first the contract of the first the contract of the first the fir - Line (1997年) 1997年(1997年) 1997年) The temper lands we grade with the production of a Trade of the production of the same trade of the sa The segment of event his history is even by the control of the con of Branches and a manager following the first of the firs commence in the test of the respect to the respect to the property of the respect to the state of the state o Existence of the manual progress of flurations of the control of the first of the flural and the first of the flural of the first of th WE Is the court band organise. The large after and an employee of the growing commendation and the Websch or Lembs and Parin, the resay of December the payments that I be computed as computed as computed to the best of the first while they do are to see to good all race . They As Etc. of pager says will last new companies That the Leavenant sovernor a Court . may abe great a great a great brein so may end enough in all come on a far were to use the public with a gross capital of such bonne, sensity, or and tal payment to any minorary this is worse, and to exchange to tell Alady. The capital of the companies from the Senate Ideaday there was lad to be courage to tell Alady. such tarms and conductors as you secure the presentation of the state of health. The internal list aren from £ (400,000 in 1979 to registration of the state of health. The internal list aren from £ (400,000 in 1979 to registration of the state of health.) and with remain a universary it until the time for their first to a up in 18-2. Among the specialties, a mine it is proposed to obtain familia. A statement of the Muchoks as far morth as tirereshers, so as to created the upraneg shall come. The late Mr. Wing't president ing the from £1" 019 to £5 990 000. ereset Outers of rectungs with Sault Ste. Marie. of the Birmingham liberal rawits, is credited with broom, schools, or sacral payment to any company thall be saying that in an works he craid takes at h an agreetion in favor of ex-printy that no Minutes and Amoundly, and shall only be upon and subsect to proper era- possibly withstand the demands. I drife telere tile to be true, but I do not think we abuil not witness the inauguration of the agreemy referred to A few of the reversioners have the reserve to repeak up on the squeet, but they are very few in muniter, and evidentire hedge as truck as practice. I and the follows ary 29, that paper being one of the ablest in this Laouand Titter in the matter of increased subside, it will be stated whether the disease terminal by ecuater :- In several of our large towns working. men are holding meetings to memorialize the Coternforeign prosture. Their deputations are insteaded to graphed the Attorney-Utheral of the Province, by Mr Chamberlain and-lectured! They are told that the extinguishing of a native ladustry here and there may rule a few capitalists and throw a few workingmen out of employment, but that it benefits and in contemplation will be disappointed that their the consumer. Their reply is a manly one. They the receipts for February 1880 set that they do not want any monnt-simal . benefit was bean only be had by the peoperating of their bretaren and by the running of respected employers. They even make bold to remind Minuters that in this entry consumers are also producers, and that the producing consumer, whose work is transferred to the feeling upon a subject which workingmen are thore The Inland Revenue returns for Pebruary last are seet. Ir commetent to understand. It is one thing to seimit articles free of duty; it is another thing to see each articles put into our open markets below prime cost by the aid of a foreign leasty. Our workm-n prefer sense to empty sound. The spell of the superstition of Free Trade, felsely so call d, loves its charm when stero dacta like those recently put for ward by Sir John Brown and Sir Edward Watkin are placed before them. Sir John says that our former customers now supply themselves, and are competitors with us abroad and at home Edward Wathin says that, under the new German made at Batley and other Yorkshire towns "has gone." He also makes this remarkable statement . 4 Hefore the hostile tariffs of the l'nited States in 1474, we carried 199,000 tone of goods between Sheffield and Liverpool, but the amount feil 2* once to 33,000. Facts like these are not to be got over by pretending that the theory of free trade is like Holy Writ, a thing not to be called in question; or, like the Ark of the Covenant, a treasure too great for workingmen to lay profane hands upon, and too sacred to be so much as touched. Nor are facts like these to be got over by the bold but easy assertion that the higher the duties which Freuch, prospects of an increasing trade between the Dominion Germans, Americans, Spaniards, and Portuguess pile and the Brasile is encouraging to all parties interested; up by may of fiscal barricade against the work of their and at once opens up a new thannel for shippers to hands, the worse it must be for the nations which imbose those duties. They see German manufacturers invading Sheffield itself, they see American cotton cloths and carpets on sale in Lancashire shops; they hear that the prosperity of the United States is marvellous and beyond precedent; while, when they look around them in England; they behold collieries port. put down, mills working short time, workingmen's houses in long rows uninhabited, house property and landed property rapidly shrinking in value, and workingmen and capitalists going out together in the same vessels, the former to transfer their labor and the latter their capital so countries which are flourishing under a fiscal system which out-and-out free traders, erroneously so styled, declare to be disastrous to the peoples that adopt it. Noting these things they are loarning to regard the so-called, but free trade as mis-called, an open question and not as a question finally closed, and they are also learning to resent with generous indignation the supercilious speers of the political Dry-as-dusts who lid them accept the thing frontcally termed free trade without question as the one infallible dogma which all men must really and truly believe, or else be branded as heretics and subjected to pedagogie kirching, if not to solemn excommunication. Accomping to recently issued British Board of Trade

returns for January, the total declared value of exports was 17.318.911/, against 16.912.575/ in January, 1880. and 14,496,518 in January, 1879. The total value of the imports for January was 26,742,9621, against 32,-375,207/ in January, 1880, and 26,367,043/ in January, 1879. The buillon and specie account shows that the total import of gold and silver in January was 990, 3431, against 606,4571 in January, 1886, and 3,136,6391 In January, 1879. The total export of gold and silver during the month was 2,051,528/, against 1,412,381/ in 1880, and 1,857,750/ im 1879.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

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terries with Sir Jona Ma rought in relation to the old cases (144 of persons who were taken si ky er a Manituba boundary question. It is understood that to the week for which the report is made) at the the western limit has been agreed to between ranges progress, is given, as well as the number of a number of 29 and 30 instead of 26 and 27. Mr. Norgeray will free of persons taken sick during the week freely not leave Ottawa until the extension bill is passed by the report is made) and the severity of the close the Commons. In the meantime he will interview my The age of the person afflicted will also be given as about which he anticipates no difficulty. The full text recovery of death. An endeavor will to make of the changes required in the bill have been tele- accumulate facts regarding the peculiar featur as (g.

THE following is a statement of the increase of the Castoms returns of a few cities for Pelwaary, 1881, over

PLACE			120	CREASE.
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Ottawa .	_			1.4.7 27

largely in excess of those of February of last year.

THE New York World's Washington correspondent telegraphs a long conversation with Pref. Baird about the Hind charges. The American Professor mys he examined the fish catch statistics for Secretary Evarts and venied the errors designated by Prof. Hind, but did not examine the customs records. He depreciates re-opening the question, as nothing new could be developed, and nalvely says that it would be unprofitable to the United States to balance the Genera and fishery awards, since the American Goverament is now sheed by about \$3,500,000.

A special despatch from Washington to the Boston Herald states that on Tuesday of last week Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, reported a resolution from the House Committee on Foreign Affairs affirming the seriousness of the Hind charges and the need of investigation. The report adds that, as time does not admit of the present Congress pursuing the enquiry, the new President abould prosecute it. It was announced in course of the discussion that Secretary Evarts thinks it undestrable to re-open the award upon the suggestion of the " Canadian Professor." -The discussion, it is said, will be renewed on submitting the final re-

THE total quantity of Bossemer steel ingots produced in the United States in 1880 was 1,203,173 net tons, or 1,074,262 gross tons, against 928,972 net tons In 1879, 732,226 net tons in 1878, and 560,587 net tons in 1877. The increase over 1879 was 274,201 net tons. or 30 per cent.; over 1878 it was 470,947 net tons, or 64 per cent.; over 1877 it was 642,586 net tons or 115 per cent. The production of Bessemer steel ingots in the country from 1872 to 1880 was as follows:-1872. 120,108 net tone; 1873, 170,852 tone; 1874, 191,938 tons; 1875, 375,517 tons; 1876, 825,926 tons; 1877, 560,587 tons; 1878, 737,226 tons; 1879, 928,972 tons 1880, 1,203,173 tons.

Your a return recently published, it appears that the number of British friendly societies or branches not including branches of orders which print their own forms of returns, was in 1878 25,379, of which 12,300 sent in returns. Their members numbered 4,692,175, and their funds amounted to 12,148,6091. Industrial and provident societies numbered 1,030, of which 963 sent in returns. These societies had 479,002 members, with funds amounting to 5,908,469/. Trades unions, numbering 177, sent in 124 returns. The unions had 302,984 members, and funds amounting to 309,223/. There were 987 building societies, of which 830 sent returns. These showed a member- tendent (\$1,500) and Assistant Superintendent (\$1,50) ship numbering 269,400, with a capital of 28,228,153% and contingencies making up the remainder.

Tra ta, we clies, habiteting pomients followed a capital of a they membership for only and the

A recess to a mark or making the continue. the first of the forest property of the first The parties of the thirty state of the con-The configuration that the first of the

> miles. The proposal suct we to n , 17 the St. Paul, the Louisville and .. Aften, the Mobile and Ohi the Masses, k. Texas, the Hannibal and M foseph, the N and New England, and the Memphis or to the

number of cases of each disease coming and our notice of the physician reporting. The form cast a Hos Mr. Novecar has had a final and successful in- this report is made is so arranged that the untilete locality, such as drainage, the aspect of the toral tities and villages, the water supply, the kind of sa and general topographical features of the districts such other points as may influence the subitores dition and health of the inhabitants. (2) in car to the method in which the above information is no obtained, it is stated that forms for reporting erg week will be sent to such physicians as express to linguess to co-operate. The form will be so arrape that each person reporting will be able to keep a conof his report. In order to prevent unnecess; trouble in looking through his private books in the purpose of obtaining the information for the tout, another form will be supplied. It will then, satisfie report, he comparatively easy to enter any day to cases which have been attended. This, it is passed out, will secure accuracy in the report, as there all be no difficulty in entering the casual cases of down which, perhaps, may only come under obsertate once, and of which in many cases no other mad should be kept. In order to obtain informates regarding the topographical and other features of ter various localities, the circulars first issued will be accompanied by a form, the return of which with filled in will give the data required. A rever of the reports received will be issued every two well. stating the diseases which are most prevaicat in the different localities, for which purpose each provise will be divided into districts, and special reports vil be made for each district. It will also be steld whether the number of cases of the discase has the creased or not since the previous reports. Speri attention will be directed to pointing out the existen of contagious and infectious diseases, and such mistmation will be given relative to public health as my be considered of service to all interested in the Copies of the review will be furnished to the Minne of Agriculture, to the secretary or president of red medical society, to the mayors and health offi ers # each city, town or municipality, as well as to an physician reporting. It will not be necessary to vid for the publication of the foringatily reviews when an opidamic prevails in any locality, as a special report regarding the increase or decease in the amount of sickness will be torwarded to all interested person as soon as possible after the receipt of the weekly returns. An annual report will be prepared for the information of the Government, which will contact a digest of all the reports received during the July and disease charte may also be prepared to accompant this report, showing the most prevalent diseases in the different localities. The data contained in the reports will be compared with the meteorological returns # that the influence of the weather may be investigated The remaining part of the statement points out st length the benefits to te be derived from the proposel system of health registration. Accompanying the statements are diagrams showing the variation of the death rate from the mean in the different months of the year in new York and London; also a skrith if a form to be used connected with the work of registration. There is appended an estimate of cost for carrying out the scheme on the basis of reports from 1,000 physicians. It is put down at \$5,000, as follows:-Forms, \$234; envelopes, \$130; binding, \$1:0, rent and furniture, \$200 and \$150 respectively. He Honery, \$250; printing, postage, salaries of Superis-

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