

## QUEBEC TOWNS.

Levis .....	1881.	1871.
Nicolet .....	7,597	.....
Sorel .....	3,764	2,797
St. Hyacinthe .....	5,792	5,636
Longueuil .....	5,321	3,746
St. John's .....	2,355	2,083
Chicoutimi .....	4,314	3,022
Berthier .....	1,937	1,393
Joliette .....	2,156	1,433
Lachine .....	3,268	3,047
St. Jerome .....	2,406	1,696
Aylmer .....	2,032	1,159
Fraserville .....	1,762	1,650
	2,291	1,541

## THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION IN ATLANTA.

We referred last week to this exhibition and to the presence in Montreal of Mr. Root, the agent sent to Canada to solicit exhibits. That gentleman has met with fair encouragement, and has succeeded in interesting some of our merchants and manufacturers in the objects of the proposed great show in Atlanta, Georgia, during the three closing months of this year. When the name, "The International Cotton Exposition" was chosen, a fair for illustrating the cotton industry was intended, but nothing more. Soon, however, it was concluded to admit other textiles; and afterwards, so great was the demand for space from other industries that the title "General Industrial Exhibition" was added. The entries already made include the following kinds of business: clothing, boots and shoes, carriages, clocks, watches, optical instruments, sewing machines, agricultural implements and machinery, jewelry, laces, confectionery, chemicals and druggists' sundries, food products and canned goods, flour, pianos and organs, machines for all purposes, and steam engines. Some of the largest manufacturers of Britain and the continent have promised their co-operation, while as an example of what the Americans propose, we may say that the Willimantic and others among the large mills of New England propose to have 100 female operatives on the fair ground demonstrating the various processes of cotton manufacture after the raw cotton is picked on the spot.

Mr. Root, who has visited Toronto as well as Montreal, has gone from the latter city to Ottawa to have an interview with some members of the Cabinet, having already, we understand, obtained the promise of Lieut. Gov. Robinson and some other dignitaries to be present during the show. The proposal has been made that the Dominion Government should make a selection of articles which might be exhibited at the Toronto, Montreal and Halifax exhibitions and then shipped from the last named city to Atlanta by water, by way of Savannah. If they could be despatched via the much-talked-of new Brazil line of steamers, all the better.

Five years have passed since the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and Canadian cotton manufacture has made great strides since that time. In other directions, too, our industries have grown, so that if we took pride in

exhibiting then, we are the better able to exhibit now. The main question is, with our manufacturers, doubtless, "will it pay?"; for all outlay and all glory is not a satisfactory total, no profit being included. It is doubtful whether it would, directly, if viewed simply as a question of transporting merchandise to the States for sale. But if this show turns out to be what is expected, and there are visitors from the West Indies, Mexico, Central America and Brazil, the possibilities of our forming relations with these visitors is at least worth considering, and the international value of such a gathering is a subject for our government to consider. As to the sale of exhibits on the spot, it remains to be seen whether the authorities of the show will be able to get from the Washington government permission to have their wares assessed for duty in proportion to their actual value after being "shop-worn" by long exhibiting. It will be remembered that, at Philadelphia, purchasers of several thousands of dollars worth of our exhibits at 75c. in the dollar, at the close of the Centennial had to pay duty on one hundred cents.

Low rates of railway fare have been named for the occasion, round trip tickets from Chicago for \$15 and from Cincinnati or Louisville for \$9 for example.

## MANUFACTURERS' NOTES

Paper pulp made from sawdust is to be sent to England from Welland, Ont. It will be tried at a English factory, and the paper sold as an experiment. If successful, several capitalists will start a factory at that place.

At the annual meeting of the Hamilton Forging Company, held last week, the following officers were elected: President, Mr. James Walker Secretary and Manager, Mr. T. D. Beddoe; Directors Messrs. D Moore, E. Gurney, and Geo. Roach.

New pans and a new furnace are being placed in Mr. Kidd's salt block at Dublin, Ont.

The fruit drying business has been begun at Kingsville, in the county of Essex, by Dr. King.

Among the manufacturing industries of St. John New Brunswick, the nail-makers hold no mean place. E. R. Moore & Co's nail and spike manufactory has 22 machines, employs 43 hands and can turn out 22 kegs per day of nails and railway spikes, besides nails for Bermuda onion boxes. Pender's horse-nail factory has four machines, driven by steam, and employs thirteen hands at machines and forges. S. R. Foster & Son's well known nail and tack works make nearly 260 different varieties of nails, tacks and brads, employs 30 machines and about 40 hands.

A report of the Guelph Board of Trade shows a list of industrial establishments in that city which includes 7 carriage factories, 5 foundries, 3 machine and engine shops, 3 boiler shops, 3 sewing machine shops, 2 agricultural implement factories, 2 organ ditto 1 piano do. 1 cabinet do. 5 flouring mills, 1 oatmeal mill, 2 marble factories, 2 breweries, 2 malt kilns, 1 sash and door factory, 2 cigar do. 2 pump do. 1

broom do. 7 tin and copper factories, cooperages, &c. 1 skate, sad iron and apple-parer factory, 1 axle do. 1 carpet do. 1 woollen do. 1 malleable iron do. 1 spring do. 1 horse rake teeth do.

A factory building, 100 feet by 21, is being erected in Hamilton for the Canada Whip Company, to be ready for occupation by September.

A by-law providing for a loan to Creelman Bros., of Georgetown, for the purpose of erecting a knitting machine factory there, was voted on the other day, resulting 100 for and 19 against. This firm proposed to remove their knitting works to Guelph for a consideration of \$10,000.

Montreal Cotton Company stock sold by auction a day or two since at 170, at Mr. Arnton's saleroom. This is, in the opinion of prominent brokers, a higher price than could have been obtained for it on the Exchange.

The Doon flax mills, of the Messrs. Perine, are rapidly becoming extensive. There are now one hundred and twenty hands employed.

A ninety horse power Thomson & Williams engine and steel rollers are to be placed in the big mill at Seaforth, which will then grind flour by the new patent process.

LION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Canadian business of this company has already assumed such proportions as to elicit from the head office very complimentary acknowledgments of the energy displayed by Mr. Stancliffe. A quite unexpected aggregate of policies has been secured, we are told, and appointments made which promise a considerable and steady increase from Canada. The agency for Ontario has been placed in the hands of Messrs. James E. and Alfred W. Smith, whose offices will be on Wellington street and King street. A board of directors for Ontario has been selected, consisting of the following well-known gentlemen: Lieut.-Gov. Robinson, Hon. Wm. Cayley, and Messrs. John Fiske, P. Hughes and W. B. Searth. One very desirable feature has been secured, by placing the sole management of the Canadian Branch of the Company's business in Canadian hands. All applications for insurance can thus be dealt with without reference to Great Britain, and the deposits made at Ottawa by the Company is for the exclusive protection of policy-holders in the Dominion. We learn that out of the authorized capital of £1,000,000 sterling, £4,860,000 has been subscribed, and \$920,000 paid up in cash. Also, that the Company's shares of £2 each are quoted in London at £2 5s. to £2 10s. The general manager of the Company, Mr. Chas. Beddall, is, if we do not mistake, a brother of Mr. E. F. Beddall, formerly of Messrs. Routh & Beddall, fire insurance agents in Montreal.

—We observe in a recent issue of a London journal the advertisement of a new loan company, which in one line offers to pay 5 and 5½ per cent. interest for money left with it on deposit, and in the next line offers to lend money on real estate and other security at six per cent. Query: where does the profit of such a company come in, after paying agents' commission, cost