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VOL. I.—NO. 1.

TORONTO, ONT., OCTOBER 15, 1880.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

### INTRODUCTORY.

In bringing before the public a new journal, specially devoted to lumbering interests, and incidentally to milling, manufacturing and mining, as being kindred forms of the development of the national industry, there is little apology needed. As there are special branches in trade, so there are special departments in journalism. The daily paper, morning and evening, rushes forth without regard or respect for any interest, but with an intention well formed to treat all fairly; and the result is a little general information here, a little special pleading there, and a large mass of the general gossip concerning things that occur upon the streets or elsewhere, but have very little practical interest for the business man, no matter what may be the branch in which he is engaged.

It is for this reason that specialists in journalism have in many cases achieved such remarkable success. Not to speak of the religious journals, whose existence depends on the zeal of the sects, there are others, such as the *Bullionist*, the *Scientific American*, the *Grocer*, &c. &c., that represent special interests in trade and science, and they all receive a more or less generous support, from their own class—from those who are interested in the specialties they represent.

Though much attention has been given to the lumbering interests by the press of Canada, yet it is felt that a special organ, which would concentrate the views of those who understand the business, and present them to the public in a way in which they could be fairly discussed, with a full comprehension of the value of the vast interests involved, would not merely serve those who are engaged in the trade, and their employers, but also the country at large. Let it be remembered that the Lumbering interest is the second greatest in Canada—being next to the agricultural. Now, mining, milling and general manufacturing, naturally take a secondary and subservient position, as being dependent on the success and progress of the two great national industries—agriculture and lumbering. In proportion as they prosper, so will be the general prosperity of the country.

It would be out of place in this "Introductory" to enter into details as to the vast resources of Canada as a timber producing country. It has not unfrequently been sneered at as a "wooden country, and the

taunt is neither without foundation, nor is it one to be ashamed of. Canada is indeed a wooden country, but its woods are fast disappearing, and one of the prime elements of its early growth, being ruthlessly destroyed by the old style of management on the part of the government, and the reckless indifference of the people. It will be the duty of the LUMBERMAN to point out the injuries annually inflicted on the wooden wealth of Canada, by reckless tree-felling, and the still more reckless starting of forest fires, whether by sportsmen or settlers. Even in the latter particular, our journal may, by assisting in arousing public opinion, be the means of saving millions of dollars to the country in a single year.

But we are not ignorant of the great responsibility of starting this journal. Devoted as it is to a special class of operators, it must mainly look to them for support. It has not the whole of the reading community to appeal to directly, and hence must depend for success on the earnest and liberal support of those in whose interest it is published. Lumbermen, as a class, are noted for their public spirit and liberality, and we freely trust to their generous support as well as to that of lumber dealers generally. Nothing shall be wanting on our part to make this journal a full and complete record of the lumber business, and all that relates to the trade in Canada. To this end the latest market reports, the contributions of trustworthy correspondents, trade circulars, etc., will be freely used, to give our readers the best, the curliest, and the most reliable information that can be obtained, concerning the important branch of business to which the journal will be especially devoted; while the mining, the milling, and the manufacturing interests will receive attention proportionate to their great claims on the public.

In short, it will be our endeavour to make the LUMBERMAN worthy of its title in every respect; and, while giving special attention to the great staple industry to which it is devoted, it will also furnish a carefully selected amount of general reading that will make it a welcome visitor in every family.

Advertisers, especially those dealing in mill, mining, and lumbering supplies and machinery, will find the LUMBERMAN a very favourable medium of reaching their customers, as it will circulate among these classes, and receive more attention from them than they have the time or inclination to bestow on a general newspaper.

### Watches.

Watches, by reason of their fragile construction, and the variations to which they are liable, can after all only obtain a limited perfection in their performance; therefore, we must not be astonished to find them subject to certain variations. These variations, which are easy to correct, need not prejudice the quality of a watch, as will be proved by the following example. Two watches, we will suppose, have been put to the same time by an excellent regulator. At the end of a month, one of these watches is a quarter of an hour too fast; the other is exactly right to time. To which of these two watches would we give the preference? Perhaps to the one which is exactly right. But in making such a choice, we nevertheless incur the risk of abandoning a good watch for a bad one. The first watch, had we assume, gained 30 seconds a day; and according to this rate, it has gained a quarter of an hour in 30 days. What must be done to make this watch go well? Alter the regulator inside from fast to slow, or get a careful watchmaker to do it for you, thereby altering its daily rate. Let us now admit that the other watch has been affected during a month by irregular going, which has occasioned it sometimes to gain, at other times to lose to a certain extent daily. It may easily occur that at the end of a month this gaining and losing compensate each other, and by this means the watch indicates the exact hour at the time we look at it. Such a watch can never be relied upon. The fact is that a watch which gains in a regular manner or loses in a regular manner is superior to any whose variation is uncertain, and where its variation comes to be familiar, the little companion may vie with the most delicately adjusted ship's chronometer. A skilful watch-maker one day thus reasoned with a customer who complained of his watch. "You complained," said he, "that your watch gains a minute a month. Well, then, you will congratulate yourself when you have heard me. You are aware that in your watch the balance, which is the regulator, makes five oscillations every second, which is 432,000 a day; so that your watch, exposed to all the vicissitudes which heat and cold occasion it, the varying weight of the air, and the shaking to which it is subjected, has not varied more than a minute a month, or two seconds a day. It has only acquired with each vibration of the balance a variation of the two hundred and sixteen thousandth part of a second. Judge then what must be the extreme perfection of the mechanism of this watch!" A watch cannot go for an indefinite period without being repaired or cleaned. At the expiration of a certain time, the oil dries up, dust accumulates, and wear and tear are the inevitable results to the whole machinery, the functions becoming irregular, and frequently ceasing to act altogether. A person possessing a watch of good quality, and desirous of preserving it as such, should have it oiled every two years at least. But care should be taken to confide this oiling or repairing to careful hands; an incapable workman

may do great injury to a watch even of the simplest construction.

### The Earth's Population.

In the new issue (No. 6.) of Behm and Wagner's well-known "Bevölkerung der Erde" there are several points of fresh interest. Since the last issue, about two years ago, the population would seem to have been increased by about 17,000,000, the present population of the earth, according to Behm and Wagner, being 1,456,000,000, as against 1,439,000,000 two years ago. This, however, can not be set down to absolute natural increase, much of the addition being, no doubt, the result of new and more accurate statistics. The new issue has, for example, to take account of several new censuses, some of them in countries where the population has not been accurately counted for many years, if at all. We have, for example the census of Spain in 1877; Portugal, 1878; Greece, 1879; Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1879; New Zealand, 1879; Peru, 1876; Denmark, 1880, besides several smaller places. The total population is divided among the continents as follows: Europe, 315,929,900, or at the ratio of 32.5 per square kilometre; Asia, 834,707,000, or 187 per square kilometre; Africa, 205,579,000, or 6.9 per square kilometre; America, 860,495,500, or 2.5 per square kilometre; Australia and Polynesia, 4,031,000, or 0.4 per square kilometre; the remainder, 82,000, belong to the north polar region, mostly Iceland and Greenland. Although the census of the United States has been taken some months since, and a few of the data cozed out in an irregular fashion, Herr Behm and Wagner have not made any use of the results, wisely preferring to await official statistics. They calculate that the census ought to give a result of at least 47,000,000. The editors have also given a fresh planimetric calculation of the area of Africa, yielding a result of 29,333,300 square kilometres. Of this area about six and a third million are forests and culture land, the same area savannahs and scattered woods, 1,600,000 bush, 4,290,000 steps; and 10,500,000 desert. This last item seems appalling, but it should be remembered that much of this desert may be reclaimable, and that it includes large areas of fertile oases. A new planimetric calculation of the area of South America yields the result of 16,732,123 square kilometres, differing greatly from the sum of the official areas given by the South American governments.

Mr. E. B. Eddy, of Ottawa, Ont., has taken a ten years' lease of the Lovejoy premises in Odgensburg, and will at once transfer them into a match and box factory. While there on Friday he let a contract of the value of \$1,200 to put the buildings into proper shape.

In E. C. Cane's mill, Gravenhurst, on Tuesday, Neil McMillen sawed, on one of Goldie & McCullough's machines, 42,600 of 16-inch shingles, within eleven hours. The shingles were jointed by Archibald McKinnon, and Edward Collis packed 32,900.

## The Autumn Woods.

AND THE HOUSEHOLD ADORNMENTS WHICH THEY PROVIDE—PREPARING FERNS AND MOSSES.

(Philadelphia Times.)

Ferns become every year more popular for purposes of household decoration. Growing or cut, freshly gathered or pressed, the uses to which they are applied are numberless. It is a safe plan to gather them whenever you can get them, but those who can choose their time to do so usually prefer August or early September, since at this time the ferns are in full maturity and have not yet begun to fade.

In going fern hunting it is wise to take a large book, such as an atlas or a music portfolio, along in which to lay the more delicate specimens as soon as they are gathered; the commoner varieties—such as the ordinary bracken bush, the evergreen fern—may be easily taken home to be pressed, by wrapping them in newspaper with a wet fold around the stems to keep them from wilting. Those which are to be dug up, root and all, for transplanting should be placed as carefully as possible in a basket.

At the close of every excursion the ferns which are to be pressed should without loss of time be transferred to the drying paper. Seated at a convenient table the collector begins her work. her pile of ferns at one side of her and her paper at another. Plenty of paper and two flat, smooth boards are the materials required. Books on the subject advise about blotting paper, but strong, soft newspapers, such as the *Times* for instance, make an excellent substitute at far less cost. Number one board is laid down; on this several sheets of paper—the more the better if paper is plentiful—and on them the fern is laid out as nearly as possible in the natural position, any twisting into shapes which the fronds would not have assumed in life being avoided. Over it a single sheet of paper is laid, and while with the right hand the plant is being spread out, with the left the paper is being simultaneously smoothed over it, immediately a few more sheets are laid over it and the process repeated with additional specimens until the pile is sufficiently high; then it is topped with the second board and the bundle deposited with a forty or fifty pound weight on the top of all. Bricks make good weights, and they can be so distributed as to make the pressure bear equally on all parts at once; but any weight—a large stone, for instance—will do very well; or you may put the boards under your trunk. If a great many ferns are to be dried, another set of boards and papers may be used, but one is sufficient for quite a number. Next day the collector must "change her papers." The pile is reversed, and the top board laid down on the table, with a sheet or two of dry paper on the top of it. Then the half-limp, flattened fern is carefully transferred to it, and the process repeated until the whole of yesterday's gatherings are once more in dry sheets, and the weights on top of them again. The damp paper is then laid out in the sun or suspended on a cord in the kitchen or other warm place to dry, and in a short time is ready for use. How often the changing of papers must be repeated, depends upon the number of sheets which are interposed between each plant, the state of the weather, the dryness of the room, or the thickness of the fern leaves themselves; but, as a rule, half a dozen times are sufficient, and, if need be, the last two or three times may have an interval of two or even three days between them. If the plants make the paper bulge out, a sheet or two of stout pasteboard interposed here and there will smooth down their asperities and secure better dried specimens. In any case, a little patience and neat-handedness are necessary to secure choice specimens, and the ferns should not be taken out of press until sure that they are well dried. The best test of their being thoroughly dry is to gently bend back a little bit of the frond. If it is inflexible, then it is better to give it another turn of the drying press. If, on the contrary, it breaks, all the sap has been extracted from it by the combined pressure of the stones and the absorbing power of the paper on either side or the specimen. Then transfer them to a large book and keep them there until ready to use them. Small ferns may be pressed between the leaves of a book by tying a string around the volume to keep it tightly shut, but it is important in such case that the ferns should be dry, and the book must be opened and examined from day to day to avoid injury both to the volume and to the ferns.

As already intimated, any one with a large

supply of pressed ferns has an almost limitless fund upon which to draw for household decoration. Window transparencies and fire screens are made by framing the ferns, artistically grouped, between two sheets of plate-glass. The side-lights to a hall door may be prettily ornamented in the same way, only for this purpose, in order to obstruct the view, it is well to fasten the fern on fine white net. Bright hued flowers, such as pansies, morning glories, scarlet sage, etc., add much to the beauty of such transparencies and may be successfully dried between sheets of cotton wadding placed between wooden boards.

A cluster of ferns pinned on a lace curtain where it falls apart has a very happy effect, and we have seen pretty window cornices made of a garland of ferns and autumn leaves. The maiden-hair fern looks extremely well arranged in a small basket, with a few dried bits of crimson cock's comb or bachelor's buttons. Indeed, the uses to which they may be applied are limited only by the taste and skill of the decorator.

When a fernery is contemplated the ferns should be carefully dug up and transplanted in soil as nearly as possible like that in which they originally grow.

As a rule, ferns require abundant moisture and cool shade, and the exercise of a little ingenuity will soon provide these requirements for even a varied collection. With the help of a few pieces of furnace slag or other fantastic material, a rockery can be erected in the driest city back yard. Sand—not sea, but river sand—should be first strewn over this, and then woods earth should be packed into every crevice where the ferns are to grow.

The newest fern cases have ventilators in the top of the glass, but it is an open question whether these are an advantage in a furnace-heated room.

A very pretty fernery may be made of an old tin tray. Paint it first with waterproof paint, then make a foundation of gravel, charcoal and cinders and some sand, not too much, however. Over this put your woods earth and plant the ferns with sheets of moss, carefully transplanted from the place where the ferns grew, covering the roots. Keep well watered, and you will have a thing of beauty all winter, constantly developing new beauties as tiny ferns and wood plants spring up from the moss.

For decorative purposes moss is scarcely second to ferns, or even flowers. In England it is much used for table decoration, and is gathered in summer and dried for winter use. It is a mistake to think that because moss is green it is of one colour, you will find it of every hue—bronze and emerald, shining, golden and dark purple green. The best way to collect it for decoration is to pull it in large tufts, which should be well shaken after reaching home and spread lightly on newspapers for a day or two, and then again thoroughly shaken, to free them from loose bits and from insects. To keep it for the winter the sprays should be dipped in water, dabbed dry on a cloth, laid flat between two sheets of brown paper and immediately ironed until quite dry. The irons should be of the heat required to smooth linen, but do not prolong the process too much or the moss will become brittle. This process answers for the coarser mosses; more delicate ones should not be ironed, and the "maiden hair" moss should not be placed in water, or the golden extinguishers may wash off. Small, naturally mossy twigs—ivy, oak leaves, acorns, lichens—by occasionally being put out to be refreshed by rain, can be made to last for some time. The last need an occasional rain soaking, as they become brittle and powdery when too dry. The little pypsy kettles that were so fashionable some years ago may be made into pretty centre-pieces by covering sticks and kettle also with moss, as follows: Hold one of the sticks in the left hand, take a tuft of moss sufficient large to wrap around it in the right hand and fold the moss around and over the end of the stick; pass a long piece of fine gardening wire round it, securing the end firmly and pulling it in tight, so that the moss conceals it; wind it round once more and then take a second tuft; let the end neatly overlap the first, and secure it in the same way; continue till the stick is covered, keeping the moss as evenly and tightly rolled as possible. If too shaggy trim it with the scissors. Secure the end of the wire when finished, and if tightly done all will remain firm. The handle of the kettle should be done in the same way before doing the kettle. In covering the latter the upper edge of the tufts should be turned inside, under the tin for holding the flowers, and the first wire tied around close under the top. A very few

flowers, arranged in wet sand, will answer for filling the tin. Flower pots may be covered in the same way; and flat strawberry baskets, thus concealed, and lined with white paper, make very pretty fruit dishes. A plateau of moss for holding dessert dishes is also pretty. A board of the desired size and shape is requisite; the edges may be cut out for the dishes to fit into, or they may stand on it. The moss should be made as smooth and even as possible, and may be of only one of various kinds. The common feather-moss is perhaps the best. If liked, a border of gray lichen may surround it, and outside this a second of small leaves, trailing or ground ivy. Borders of ferns and moss can be made for dishes, and wreaths of periwinkle runners, ivy, holly bright autumn leaves. Ferns can be ironed like the moss and will preserve their colour, but the safest plan is to dry them as directed. Circles or stripes of thin cardboard can be covered with leaves and ferns for surrounding dishes, and single ferns arranged in a pattern of the cloth. Infinite variety can be made by giving time and thought to the matter.

## Porpoise-Shooting.

Porpoise-shooting affords to the Indians of the Passamaquoddy tribe their principal means of support. It is practiced at all seasons of the year, but the fish killed in the Winter are the fattest, and give the largest quantities of oil. The largest-sized porpoises measure about seven feet in length, about the girth five feet, weight 300 pounds and upward, and yield from six to seven gallons of oil. The blubber is about one and one-half inches thick in Summer, and two inches thick in Winter, at which time the creature is in its best condition. The blubber from a large porpoise weighs about 100 pounds. The Indians try out the oil in a very primitive manner, and with very rude but picturesque appliances. The blubber is stripped off, then cut into small pieces, which are placed in a huge iron pot, and melted over a fire. All along the beach were placed, at intervals, curious structures, consisting of two upright pieces of wood surmounted by a cross-piece, from which the pots were hung by chains. Under this cross-piece large stones were piled in a semi-circle, inside of which a fire was made that was allowed to burn fiercely until the stones were at a white heat. The fire was then scattered, and the pots containing the blubber were placed under the stones, and just enough fire under them to insure the melting of the blubber. When melted, the oil was skimmed off into other receptacles, then poured into tin cans of about five gallons capacity, and the process was complete. If the oil is pure it readily brings 90 cents per gallon, but if adulterated with seal, or any other inferior oil, its value is reduced to 65 cents per gallon. A very superior oil is obtained from the jaw of the porpoise. The jaws are hung up in the sun, and the oil as it drips is caught in cans placed for that purpose. The quantity of oil thus produced is small, being only half a pint from each jaw, but a large price is paid for it by watch-makers and others requiring a very fine lubricator. The oil from the blubber gives a very good light, and was for a long time used in all light-houses on the coast. It is also a capital oil for lubricating machinery, never gets sticky, and is unaffected by cold weather. When pure there is no offensive smell, and I know of no oil equal to it for those who are compelled to use their eyes at night. The light is very soft, and when used in a German student's lamp one can work almost as comfortably as by daylight, and the dreaded glare of gas and other artificial lights is completely avoided. If industrious and favoured with ordinary success, an Indian can kill 150 or 200 porpoises a year, and they will average three gallons of oil each. But, unfortunately, the poor Indians are not so industrious, or only so by fits and starts, or as necessity compels them. Their way is usually to accumulate some 15 or 20 gallons of oil, then go off to Eustport, Me., with it for market. Thus much time is lost in loitering about the towns, and in going and returning from the hunting-grounds. Moreover, there are always two Indians to each canoe, and the proceeds of the hunt have to be divided. There is quite a demand for the oil, and, if systematically followed, porpoise-shooting would afford the Indians a comfortable support. The flesh of the porpoise when cooked is not unlike fresh pork, and at one time was much used. The Indians still use it, and it is also in request by the fishermen on the coast, who readily exchange fresh fish for "porpus" meat with the Indians.

## Powerful Ocean Steamships.

(London Times.)

Twenty years ago, the largest steamers known (in this, as in all such comparisons, neglecting the Great Eastern, which was a prodigy of engineering skill), did not reach 350 feet in length, 45 feet in breadth, 3,500 tons in tonnage, or 4,000-horse power indicated. We have, at this moment, before us a list of 50 merchant steamers sailing, in the year 1860, from Southampton and other southern ports, which the largest vessels then frequented, and the list includes but 10 ships of more than 300 feet in length, none of which reached the limits of size and power just given, and the whole of which belonged to two companies, viz., the Royal Mail and the Peninsular and Oriental. At the present moment we have, afloat and at work, the White Star liners, some of them of 445 feet in length, 35 feet in breadth, and nearly 5,000 indicated horse-power; the Inman liners, comprising such ships as the City of Berlin, 488 feet by 44 feet broad, and of about the same steam power; the Orient, of 445 feet by 45 feet, with engines developing 5,600 horse-power; the Arizona, of about the same size, with still greater steam power and speed; and many other splendid vessels but little inferior to any of the foregoing. And these grand steamers—many of which reach the quays of New York with greater punctuality than railway trains reach the London suburbs from Victoria and Charing-cross, and would reach our quays with equal punctuality if they could avoid the abominable sands that bar the Mersey—are the forerunners of still larger and more powerful vessels now taking shape on the banks of the Clyde and elsewhere. The Cunard steel ship, the Servia, now building, by Messrs. Thompson, of Glasgow, is 500 feet by 60 feet, with over 10,000 indicated horse-power, and will, therefore, doubtless possess a speed considerably in advance of that of the very fastest ship at present afloat in the mercantile marine. The Inman steamship City of Rome, building of iron at Barrow, will be still larger, having a length of 546 feet, a breadth of 52 feet, a gross registered tonnage of 8,000, and a steam power nearly equal to that of the Servia. The Guion line is to be increased by ships of almost equal size and power, and the Allan line is building others equal to the finest of the White Star boats. Notwithstanding the number and magnitude of the passenger steamers now running between America and this country the traffic is so great that it has only been possible to secure accommodation by arranging for passage many weeks, and even months, in advance, while the rapidly increasing population and wealth of the United States and of Canada make it certain that the interchange of agricultural produce and manufactured goods between them and ourselves will go on increasing.

## Aeronautics.

The proposed attempt to reach the North Pole by balloon has given an impetus to the science of aeronautics in England. A balloon society has been formed, and, under its auspices, several air ships have been sent up in the vicinity of London. One of them contained Mr. Wright, the aeronaut; Commander Cheyne of the royal navy, who proposes to make an experiment with a balloon in his next Arctic journey; Mr. L. C. Atford of Denver, Colorado, and a newspaper correspondent. In a minute and a quarter from the start they attained the altitude of 1,000 feet, in three minutes 2,000 feet, and in eight minutes 2,350 feet. The object of the travellers was not to go high, but to get over the ground as quickly as possible, and with a gentle breeze they glided along at the rate of thirty miles an hour. In the descent they dropped 1,390 feet in a minute and a quarter. They managed to check their rapid fall before reaching *terra firma*, and landed safely after much bumping on the ground. Of the other balloons, one rose 12,000 feet. The scientific observations of the various aeronauts will be carefully compared, and a report made embodying the results obtained as to the air currents at different heights.

An English journal bewails that the world is threatened with a dearth of lions, that the "king of the forest" is gradually disappearing in his native wilds. But this grave misfortune has encouraged a Frenchman to establish a regular breeding stud of lions at Bona, where lions will be bred and trained for the market. Perhaps the royal east will, in the course of time, become so domesticated that the lion and the lamb may lie down together.

## FACTS AND FANCIES.

JOHN ROUSE spied a jug under a photographer's wagon at an Illinois fair, conjectured that it held whisky, and so drank fatally of sulphuric acid.

THE municipality of Paris levies a duty on almost everything which enters the city; that of London on scarcely anything but coals, which furnish a large revenue.

Two boys quarrelled over a game of marbles at Reading, Pa. One cried "Here's one for your head," and throw a big stone, which broke the other's skull and killed him.

THE newest creations among the peers, Messrs. Lowe and Knatchbull Hngsaw, having opposed the Disturbance bill and other Ministerial measures, both these pillars of the State are indignantly discarded by their former associates.

SOME Chinamen fitted up boats and made a contract with the cannery firms to fish for salmon off British Columbia. The boats drifted empty ashore on the day after, and the Chinamen were never afterwards seen. The white fishermen had murdered them.

THE "fly suffocator," an insect resembling the mosquito, is the latest affliction that has visited the Russian peasantry. Last month, in the Mirgorod district of the Poltava province, 142 head of cattle, 2 horses, 212 sheep, and 173 pigs were killed by it. The flies are said to enter the air passages of the animals and thus suffocate them.

THE following advertisement in the London *Lancet* is scarcely reassuring to the public: "College of Surgeons and Apothecaries. Hall Preliminary Examinations. The dullest and most backward get through. Payments based on results." The prospect of having the "dullest and most backward" hacking away at one is not agreeable.

THE announcement of the formation of ice during the hottest days of last summer in the caves near Zehinval, in the Caucasus, attracted many travellers. It is reported that these caves are filled with ice only during the hottest weather, and that the newly formed ice disappears with the fall of the thermometer. This curious phenomenon greatly puzzles the Caucasians.

"I beg your pardon, sir," said one of the three men who entered Dovey's store at Mercer's Station, Ky., "but will you please hand me the five hundred dollars out of your safe?" and he politely levelled a revolver. "Sorry to disoblige," Dovey replied, "but there isn't a cent there;" and he affably opened the safe for them to see. The robbers made a thorough search, and withdrew.

THE Russian political inquisition, known under the name of "The Third Section of his Majesty's Own Chancellery," had acquired such odium that the Czar, on recently abolishing it, would not permit the Fourth Section to be styled the third one. By special ukase he ordered that the Fourth Section should henceforth be known simply as "His Majesty's Own Chancellery for the Institutions of the Empress Mary."

THE *Antiquary* says that the largest oak in England is that in the parish of Cowthorpe, west riding of Yorkshire. It is hollow, and some forty men could stand within its trunk. It is believed to be about 1,500 years old. The Cowthorpe oak, which stands on the land of Andrew Montague, a great proprietor, is larger than the Greenlands oak at Welbeck. A few years ago the boughs extended sixty feet from the trunk.

A PAIR of lovers at San Francisco could not induce the County Clerk to give them a marriage license, because their ages were only 16 and 15, and their parents objected, being Jewish on one side and Roman Catholic on the other. Therefore the boy and girl gathered a party of their friends as witnesses, joined their own hands, and formally declared themselves husband and wife. The question whether the ceremony was valid is to be tested in court.

BEN ZERCHER was an only son, and his father owned one of the best farms in Belmont County, West Virginia. The old man was past 80. During several years his health had declined, and it was supposed that he would speedily die. Ben was so confident of this that he began to buy stock for the farm, and made other preparations to take possession of the "estate." But the octogenarian suddenly recovered from his illness, and took to courting a neighbour's daughter. This exasperated the impatient heir, and he shot his father dead, recently.

A STRANGE pagan scene was witnessed in the Volkovo Kladbishche, the largest orthodox cemetery of St. Petersburg. From

early morning it was crowded by thousands of men, women, and children. After a solemn requiem by the Metropolitan and clergy, the relatives and friends of the dead treated each other to kutia, or rice boiled with raisins, and drank in memoriam vodkas, or ryo whisky. In half an hour there could be heard not only loud weeping, but singing, swearing, and boisterous laughter.

THE *Saturday Review* says that the number of autumn sojourners in London is increasing every year, and the people who used to live in their back rooms now make no secret of their whereabouts; while as for the male habitués, they may now be found in scores not only among Guardsmen, Government functionaries, or business men, but among those who have no particular tie that binds them to one place more than another, but who are getting sagacious enough to see that they have, on the whole, a better chance of enjoying themselves by maintaining their headquarters in London than by restless fittings to and fro.

A GENTLEMAN in London lately took a bad half sovereign. He asked sundry experts if it might possibly be good, but they were unanimous that it was not; and so he put it away in the corner of his pocket and resigned himself to the loss. But it happened that in the evening he took a cab and drove about to so many places that, feeling for change, he discovered that he had not enough to pay the fare. Forgetting all about the half sovereign being bad, he handed it to the cabman, asked for change, which the man gave him, and then drove off hurriedly. Just then the fare remembered, and, not wishing to "do," the cabby, called out:—"Here! that money is bad!" "It's quite good enough for you!" retorted the man, turning round with a grin. The fare looked at the half crown, and at once suspected that they were bad, as proved to be the case; but the long drive had been enjoyable, and on the whole the cabby hardly got the best of it.

## Buried for Years in a Cavern.

A few days ago Messrs. D. E. Duane, W. H. Enfield, and W. W. Blake were surveying and locating the boundaries of the Chihnahuo mine in the Magdalena mountains, about twenty-five miles west of Socorro, where they made a somewhat startling discovery. In chaiting down the hill from the centre stake to the west-side line they passed nearly over an opening in the rocks that was about three feet long and fourteen inches wide. A small dead tree about fifteen feet in length was let down into the aperture, and immediately disappeared from view. A young pine tree thirty feet long was then chopped down and a ladder hastily improvised therefrom. Carefully let down, it finally found secure foothold, and two of the party descended into the cavern. By the aid of some lighted pine knots they discovered that they were in the centre of a room about thirty feet square. Continuing their explorations, they found natural tunnels leading to two other but smaller chambers. The ceiling of the main room was fully twelve feet from the floor. In one corner of this room were found the bones of a human being. A portion of the rock overhead had fallen in and buried the greater number of the bones, but one of the collar blades and a bone from the forearm were obtained in excellent state of preservation. Pen can not portray the agony which the solitary occupant of this "dead man's cave" must have endured during his last hours. He could scarcely have been a lone prospector lured to his doom years ago by a fatal curiosity, as no sane man would undertake to explore the cave without first sounding its depths. Besides this, the pioneer of the Magdalena, Mr. J. S. Hutchinson, says that, to his knowledge, no prospector has been missed during the last fourteen years. It is thought that the Apaches, having knowledge of this subterranean prison, must have compelled some unfortunate captive to descend into the cave and tauntingly left him to his fate. How well might the inscription over the entrance to the infernal regions, as recorded in Dante's "Inferno,"

Who enters here leaves hope behind,  
be applied to this dismal dungeon. The last chapter of the life of the tenant of this cell would make abundant material for a romance of the border.

ALFONSO makes the Palace hideous by singing "Baby Mine."

THE Czar has become so nervous that a sound of a wash boiler falling down stairs at midnight, will raise him out of bed before it strikes the third stair.

## EMINENT PEOPLE.

DR. TANNER lectured at Lawrence, Mass., and took in only \$275. With his peculiar ideas of gastronomy he ought to live sumptuously on that.

THE Queen of Sweden, who is very ill, has gone to Antwerp to place herself, as her last chance of recovery, in the hands of a celebrated physician.

QUEEN VICTORIA is a poor speaker. She wouldn't draw worth a cent as a lecturer. Her last speech had the effect of dispersing Parliament, to which it was addressed.

THE cruise of Mr. Gladstone, his family and friends, in the Grantully Castle, cost a very large sum of money, the whole of which was defrayed by Mr. Donald Currie, an English merchant, and his partner.

WHEN that baby Princess of Spain grows up and finds how mad everybody was about it, she won't feel greatly flattered. The nearest she can come to it is to wear a Derby hat and bang her hair.

MR. RUFERT KETTLE is about to have greatness unexpectedly thrown upon him, Mr. Gladstone having advised the Queen to grant him knighthood for his tact and energy in preventing many strikes, and his plan of a arbitration boards, which have worked so well in the north of England.

MR. FAUCETT, the British Postmaster-General, has a new plan for facilitating the savings of the poor. A saving child may now get an official strip of paper intended to hold twelve stamps, add a stamp at a time to it as he can save a penny, and, when it is full, take it to the postoffice and get a savings bank receipt for a shilling, the minimum deposit which it will pay the Postoffice Savings Bank to take.

RECENTLY an American traveller saw on a hotel register the name of "Sir A. T. Galt, and fifteen children." The latter were ushered into the dining-room by their governess, and were mostly fine-looking, well-behaved, British boys and girls, in a cynical way, as the people who particularly overdo things. But when it comes to fifteen young Canadian girls, it seems to us that it is rather "crowding the mourners."

ABEDDIN PASHA, Minister of Foreign Affairs, presented himself the other day before the Sultan in such a very seedy coat that his Majesty could not refrain from suggesting to him that it was only decent he should put on his best clothes when he was going to see his sovereign. Abeddin replied humbly that he had put on his very best. Whereupon the Sultan directed one of his secretaries to give an order to the Imperial tailor to rig the Pasha out completely. Abeddin accordingly ordered thirty-five coats, thirty-five waistcoats and the same number of every other garment. Since then the mean attire of the functionaries who have been called to the palace has been quite striking, but none of these imitators have as yet excited the Sultan's commiseration.

AN Englishman who knows the Baroness Burdett Coutts well says her vitality and energy are extraordinary. When she is perfectly well she defeats her age by a dozen years. She is a good horsewoman, and is still fond of exercise, and she walks with an elasticity which many a younger woman might envy. Her capacity for business has long been known; and though her benevolence is boundless, no begging impostor could ever hope to outwit her. She has all the shrewdness of the Charity Organization Society, without the callous cynicism which makes that body nothing more than a system of police. Her knowledge of politics and politicians extends over half a century; and as she can write as well as speak with no little grace and force, a book of her recollections should have greater interest than anything of the kind which has been published for many years.

A LATE number of the London *Truth* contains a statement in reference to William H. Vanderbilt and Meissonier, which is quite characteristic of the prompt, decisive way in which the former acts. While painting Mr. Vanderbilt, Meissonier observed: "There is one picture that I really loved, and unappreciated it is in Germany. It represented General Dossax in the middle of a plain, questioning some peasants. It was fine; it was very fine. Petit sold it to a German, a Dresden man, long before the war, for 30,000 francs. I have done everything to get that picture back to France, to ransom it from its captivity in Germany. Petit offered the owner as much as 100,000

francs for it, but he would not sell. I never think of it without a real pang." "Ah!" said Mr. Vanderbilt, beginning to talk of something else. A few days afterward Meissonier went to dine with Vanderbilt. Upon entering the saloon there was his Dresden picture facing him upon an easel. "I bought it by telegraph for 150,000 francs," quickly remarked Vanderbilt. "It was a simple enough matter, you perceive, to get the picture."

MR. EDISON is among the prophets once more. He has now perfected the Japanese bamboo for the carbon loop, and in four weeks will have his shops and eight miles of street lamps lighted. He has facilities for making 1,000 lamps a day, and a man engaged in canvassing the lower part of New York City for customers. From the figures of the amount of gas and steam power used he calculates to introduce his light at such prices as will send the gas companies into the milk or grocery business. The wires will be laid down in December. "The gas companies," he says, "are fighting hard to keep the city authorities from giving us permission to lay wires, but they are butting against a wall. Their days are numbered." The lights which went out last winter burned a little while and then were only used for experimental purposes. Some of them lasted 900 hours; but others only a few days. They were abandoned and the bamboo fibre substituted. "The chorus of abuse and ridicule which greeted me in January last," he says, "induced me to work without noise." The details are now perfected, and he seems almost as positive of his success as he was eight or ten months ago.

## Wonderful Swimming of a Scotch Girl.

The young lady who has shown this wonderful endurance in water is a Miss Lizzie Gow, who swam from Dunoon to the Loch Lighthouse, and was in the water one hour and fifty-three minutes. She is only 16 years of age, and when it was known that she intended to swim the channel, a gentleman also essayed to accomplish the feat. He swam vigorously for about a mile, when he was forced to take refuge in a boat, completely beunumbed. Before mid-channel was reached Miss Gow's hands were benumbed, and she turned on her back and chafed them a few moments. Helped by the boat, she again proceeded on her way. At this point she was joined by her brother from one of the boats following her, who is a splendid swimmer and diver, but he also had to succumb, after being half an hour in the water. Left alone, she followed the leading boats with indomitable pluck, and gradually neared the shore. The current was now, unfortunately, very strong against her, and her failing strength was unable to fight against the tide, and she made little or no progress. When within fifty yards of the shore she complained of cramp, and her friends advised her to leave the water. She complied, reluctantly, and, after entering the boat, was carefully attended to. After partaking of refreshments and resting an hour she returned to Dunoon, none the worse for her daring swim.

## A Bloody Room-Mate.

It was at the time of a county fair, and the village was crowded.

A man, carrying two round bundles carefully tied up, knocks at the door of an inn and asks for a room. They tell him that the best they can give him is a room with two beds, one of which is already occupied. Under the circumstances he is obliged to accept the vacant bed. The occupant of the other is fast asleep and snoring loudly when he enters the chamber. But he takes him by the shoulder, wakes him up rudely, and asks:

"Are there any rats or mice here?"

"I believe not, sir."

"All the better, for they gnaw everything they can find. Now, I have there," added the newcomer, pointing to the round bundles, "the heads of two persons whom I executed this morning, that I am taking to Paris, and you understand if there were any rats or mice—"

"Heads of persons!" exclaimed the other, turning pale.

Five minutes after, the possessor of those horrible trophies was alone in the chamber, where he slept comfortably until morning.

The bundles were merely two melons.

It is said that profanity has increased fifty per cent. in this country since the telephone came into general use. The boy in the central office is all to blame.

# The Wheat Crop of 1880.

Where It is Grown—Its Extent—Its Amount.

What Shall We do With It?—How Much Will it Bring?

(From the Milwaukee U. S. Miller.)

Within the memory of man now in active business the wheat crop of the United States was no element in the food supply of the world, outside its own borders.

Thirty years ago, American grain or provisions was not a known quantity of Europe, as there were no surplus for export. At that time, Europe, however hungry she might be, fed herself, or starved. The demand from England, which, owing to her small area of land, as compared with her population, has been for a century the great food-consuming country of the world, drew her supplies from the wheat fields of Russia, through the Baltic ports, and from the Mediterranean ports of North Africa.

Each geographical division of the globe: Europe, Asia, Africa, and America fed themselves, or starved. The great wheat fields of to-day were unknown and unexistent.

Now, through the medium of steam transportation, and the settling up of newer regions, the source of supply has been changed and most marvellously increased, while the point of consumption remains nearly the same.

England is still the point to which the surplus food of the world flows for a final market. Europe is the only division of the habitable globe that does not produce enough to eat. Russia, until the past fifteen years, furnished the surplus of wheat required to supply any European deficit. Since then marked changes have occurred in the source of supply, and America, to-day, is furnishing so much of the wheat as to have become prime factor in the trade, furnishing, during the past year, 175,000,000 to 180,000,000 bushels in wheat and flour, of a deficit of 250,000,000 bushels. The balance of the deficit was not furnished, as formerly, by Russia entirely, but from sources even newer than America: India and Australia.

Russia is now the only European country that is counted on for any surplus, and as it is reported that, on failing crops, she can no longer be depended on for any definite supply, it is as well in all calculations to ignore her as a source of supply, although for years to come she will probably furnish a large but quite variable and indefinite quantity of the deficit.

The countries now looked upon as the wheat purveyors of Europe are North America (the United States and Canada), India and Australia, of which America is of paramount importance, as she is able to supply any probable deficit alone.

In the United States only a small section comprises a wheat belt now under cultivation that produces an excess of the requirements of the population. Only nine States, according to the returns of last year, produced an excess for export, viz.: Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin and Nebraska, on the Atlantic slope, and California and Oregon on the Pacific. The adjoining Territories are, however, being rapidly developed, and will this year go to swell largely the increased productions of the States above named.

It will be noticed that the wheat territory is confined to the section north of the Ohio, and west of the Mississippi river, and to the great Pacific slope. The great unsurveyed, and as yet unsettled, areas, in the tract thus imperfectly described, adapted to the raising of wheat, is practically illimitable. Not one-tenth of the land is yet occupied, and if it were all under cultivation, as are the older parts of Minnesota, would produce in one year sufficient to supply twice the quantity the whole world requires. The world's present consumption of wheat is estimated at 2,000,000,000 bu. The present production of the American wheat belt is about 500,000,000 bu. With the undeveloped lands constantly being utilized, the increase in wheat production is likely to far outstrip that in other portions of the globe, and only the interposition of obstacles to the free movement of the wheat to points of consumption can thwart the apparent destiny of this country as the granary of the world for years, if not centuries, to come.

To that lying within the boundaries of the United States is to be added a vast area in

the Dominion of Canada, stretching along the lakes, through the Red River country, and ending in a vast unsettled region, believed to be admirably adapted to the raising of small grains.

The wheat crop of the United States is designated by two generic terms—"spring" and "winter." The spring wheat is grown on the lands north of the parallel of 40 degrees, and mostly in the States and Territories north and west of the foot of Lake Michigan. The spring wheat section comprises the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and the adjoining Territories.

The winter wheat States comprise, on the eastern slope, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and all the States south of the Ohio river, as well as the entire Pacific slope, comprising California and Oregon.

The production, owing to the immense increase in California, Oregon, Missouri, and the States along the Ohio river, has for the past year made winter wheat the prime factor in the trade. It is harvested earlier than spring wheat, and goes into the channels of trade before the spring wheat is garnered.

The rapid opening up and settlement on the Dakota and other northwestern lands, is again increasing the supply of spring wheat, and may ultimately give it the preponderance, as to quantity, which it formerly held.

## THE CROP OF 1880.

The reports throughout the harvest season were, as usual, conflicting, but at the close of this week the wheat of the whole country is garnered, and the reports are nearly unanimous that the crop is bounteous and the quality excellent.

## WINTER WHEAT.

The harvest commenced earlier than usual in the Southern States, and was unexceptionally good both as to quality and quantity,—so good as to force an unusual amount into market during the past month. Michigan reports a crop of 34,000,000 bus. of white winter wheat against 31,000,000 bus. last year. Illinois and Indiana show a much larger acreage and a better yield. On the Pacific coast the increase both in acreage and yield is large. The San Francisco *Journal of Commerce* estimates the crop at 50,000,000 bushels, which is in excess of the crop of last year 20,000,000 bushels, or nearly 40 per cent. Oregon reports a gain of 30 per cent, both in acreage and quantity. It is believed that there is a surplus from export from California and Oregon of not less than 45,000,000 bushels, the San Francisco *Journal of Commerce* estimating the surplus of the State of California alone at 25,550,000 bushels—42,750,000 bushels.

## SPRING WHEAT.

The spring wheat sections have doubtless produced an amount of wheat largely in excess of the bounteous harvest of last year.

In Wisconsin, floods on the rivers and unpropitious weather have, in some parts of the State, nearly destroyed the crop, but the damages have not been in the best wheat-growing sections, and the crop of the whole State it is believed will aggregate as large as last year, although owing to the fact that the southeastern portion of the State has turned largely to winter wheat, the supply of spring wheat may show a slight decrease.

In Minnesota, which leads all others in the production of spring wheat, the crop is all harvested, is of excellent quality, and simply enormous in quantity,—the lowest estimate being 10,000,000 bus. in excess of last year, and the aggregate quantity being estimated at from 38,000,000 to 45,000,000 bus; 40,000,000 bus. is certainly not an extravagant estimate of the yield of that State this year.

Iowa gives only a moderate report, although the acreage has been considerably increased. If she furnishes as many bushels as last year, it will be better than we expect.

Beyond these States away out as far as railroads go, there is nothing but uninterupted reports of great harvests of spring wheat, waiting purchasers and transportation. The area of wheat acreage along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad is estimated at 10,000,000 acres against a known acreage of 6,000,000 acres last year. At the very moderate estimate of 10 bushels to the acre, this would give 100,000,000 bushels of wheat in that region, one-half of which has never entered into any statistical statement before.

Thus having in a general way reviewed the situation we come, in the absence of

figures, which will be accessible to nobody till the wheat is sold and passes into the channels of trade, to the attempt to estimate the volume of the enormous crop that is now gathered.

## THE AMOUNT IN BUSHELS.

The crop of last year, according to the reports based on what has already gone into channels of trade, was 450,000,000 bushels. There is certainly no State in the Union that records a less yield than last year. There is to be added to the product of last year the acknowledged increase in Minnesota of 10,000,000 bushels, in California of 20,000,000 bushels, in Dakota of, say 1,000,000 bushels, in Michigan of 3,000,000 bushels, and that of all the outlying territory along the lines of Western railways which cannot yet be ascertained, except in a general way not reducible to figures.

Assuming the crop of 1879 to be correctly stated at 450,000,000 bushels, there can be no reasonable doubt that that of the present year will exceed 650,000,000 bushels, and is quite likely to reach 800,000,000 bushels. The increased acreage reported by the Agricultural Bureau as sown this year, corroborates our estimate if the yield does not fall below the average for the past ten years.

The question now paramount is, *What shall we do with it?* We may, although no country ever did, use for seed and home consumption 5.5 bushels per capita, which for 50,000,000 of population would dispose of 275,000,000 bushels. This leaves, estimating the crop at 480,000,000 bushels, 205,000,000 bushels surplus. Add to this the visible supply reported last week, of 13,000,000 bushels, and it shows a surplus of 218,000,000 bushels.

Last year, under a most extraordinary demand from Europe, we exported 180,000,000. This is hardly likely to occur during this year. The general harvests in Europe are, instead of being unexceptionally poor, as last year, fairly good, and consequently no demand above ordinary years can be reasonably expected.

The following table shows the exports of wheat and flour, and the price of wheat for the past ten years, also the acreage, yield and products in the United States:

Years.	Average.	Yield per Acre.	Total Product Bush.	Price per Bushel.	Total Value of Product.	Wheat & Flour Exported Bush.
1870	18,000,000	12.4	225,694,700	\$1.23	\$275,694,700	62,874,111
1871	20,948,888	11.5	230,723,400	1.23	283,889,645	62,874,111
1872	20,958,529	11.9	240,000,000	1.15	276,000,000	62,874,111
1873	22,171,678	12.7	281,274,700	1.15	323,465,895	62,874,111
1874	24,877,072	12.3	302,158,000	1.00	302,158,000	62,874,111
1875	26,881,512	11.0	292,158,000	1.00	292,158,000	62,874,111
1876	27,027,521	10.4	280,256,500	1.08	302,599,920	62,874,111
1877	26,577,546	10.9	304,104,116	1.03	313,627,521	62,874,111
1878	32,108,500	12.1	420,122,400	1.11	466,536,864	62,874,111
1879	32,645,899	12.1	428,755,118	1.11	475,918,270	62,874,111

From the above table it will be seen that the average export demand for Europe, adding the extraordinary demand for the past two years, is less than 85,000,000 bushels per annum. It is therefore hardly to be expected that the apparent surplus will find an ultimate market at present prices.

The crop will start from the granaries of the farmers, and after going through the eddies of speculation, and resting in the ponds of local trade, find its level at much lower prices than have ever before been known in this country.

There are, however, counteracting influences which it may be well to consider.

Two sparse supply of the European countries for the past two years has entirely depleted the ordinary reserve. With a revival of business, and a reinforcement of their

purchasing power, which has been so weak for the past two years, they would not only buy what was demanded for immediate consumption, but refill their exhausted granaries. So, at fair prices, the immense surplus of the American wheat crop of 1880 may be disposed of.

It will, however, find its path to a legitimate market through devious ways. Speculation will stand in its way, although ultimately it will force its own channel.

As to the price of the article, that is "a thing no man will find out"—that it ought to be lower than ever before, under the law of supply and demand is certain. Excepting corn, there is no product of the earth in such superabundance as wheat, and, relative to other necessities of life, it must take a much lower range in price than now obtains before it can be consumed.

## PLANTS AND MINERALS.

### OUR MINERAL RESOURCES.

In the next issue of the LUMBERMAN, we propose to follow up the important subject of the mineral resources of Canada, and will refer at some length, to a sketch by Mr. Garret, a well-known Geologist at Ottawa, of the economic minerals, which are to be found in the Ottawa Valley.

### Phosphate Mining in Quebec.

MONTREAL, Oct. 2.—There is a good deal of misstatement going abroad in regard to the transaction between Messrs. Dion Bros., phosphate manufacturers, of Granville, France, and the Local Government. It is asserted in a local journal this evening, that the firm in question has obtained a large amount of phosphate land in this province from the Government. Your correspondent was informed by the Premier this evening that there has not been granted a single acre of the public lands, and what is more, it is not contemplated to grant any. Some time since the head of the firm, who is here, made an offer to the Government to establish extensive works for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, which is used in the reduction of phosphates, to be used as a fertilizer. They stated that seaweed, which was one of the substances necessary, could be easily procured at the Saguenay, and other places in Canada. The Dion firm is largely engaged in the same business in France, and the Government, looking upon the proposal as one of infinite importance to this province, agreed, if Messrs. Dion would carry their proposal into effect within one year, to grant them a bonus of \$4,000 per annum for ten years, on condition of their supplying to the order of the Government up to 2,000 tons per annum for the same period, at \$25 per ton. This is considered a cheap price, as the same kind of fertilizer imported here costs at present \$40 per ton. Mr. Dion agreed to the Government terms, whereupon an order-in-Council was passed granting the bonus, and here the matter rests. No agreement or anything else has been signed, but there is no doubt so advantageous an enterprise as the one in question will be entered upon without delay. It is the Messrs. Dion's intention to purchase mines immediately, and they expect to convert about 50,000 tons annually into manure. Nothing definite yet has been determined upon as to the site of the factory, further than that Montreal is considered the most central point for it. The outlay of money which this enterprise will cost the Messrs. Dion will be enormous, but they expect to meet with a large return. The advantage of the arrangement which the Government has made for the province can be estimated, when it is stated that Mr. Joly offered Mr. Goldring if he would erect such a factory, \$10,000 per annum. The quantity of phosphates to which the Government will be entitled will be distributed to the farmers through the local agricultural societies.

Phosphate mining in Ottawa county is quite brisk. Mr. William McIntosh, agent for the Pickford Fertilizing Company of London, England, is working the High Rock Mine formerly owned by Richie & Co. The mine has been worked for the last two months, and some 900 tons of phosphate have been taken out, and twelve men are constantly employed. Mr. J. McFarlane & Bros. are working the Proston property. They have taken out about 600 tons this season. Messrs. Humphrey and Adams at the Gore of Templeton, have extracted about 600 tons with a small force of men.

A MAN being tormented by corns, kicked his foot through a window, and the pain was instantly gone.

**"THE SULTAN'S EVIL GENIUS."**

THE MAN WHO SWAYED THE DESTINIES OF AN EMPIRE—A THOROUGHLY UNSCRUPULOUS FELLOW—MORE THAN A MATCH FOR THE DIPLOMATS OF EUROPE.

The London correspondent of the New York Sun is personally acquainted with Said Pasha, the now Prime Minister of Turkey, or rather the old minister restored to power. He has nothing good to say of him. Here is the way in which he describes Said's rise to power. "In the early part of last year he was Minister of Justice, and the official world of Constantinople was even then surprised and disgusted at his sudden rise to a position of so much influence. At the commencement of the Russo-Turkish war he had never been heard of. He was then an obscure clerk in a public office, and was brought to the notice of a very powerful personage in those days, Mahmoud Damad Pasha, the Sultan's brother-in-law, and the evil genius of Turkey; for it was owing to the unscrupulous ambition, the jealousy of all rivals, and the overwhelming influence which this thoroughly dishonest man exercised over the mind of his Majesty, that the latter refused to listen to the counsels of wise and patriotic advisers, distrusted all officers, naval or military, in his employ, and confided the fate of his army to such unmitigated scoundrels as Seliman Pasha, Eyor Pasha, and others. Such a man, universally mistrusted and detested by all the better sort of Turks, needed some instrument as thoroughly unscrupulous as himself, and willing to do the dirty work which formed the staple of his political occupation. Such an instrument he found in Said Pasha, and as the use the latter could be turned to was agumented just in the degree in which he was advanced in influence and position, the Sultan was induced, by the advice of his brother-in-law, to promote him with great rapidity." After the treaty of San Stefano the Sultan, in a violent reaction of rage, sent Mahmoud Damad into exile, from which he has never been allowed to return. Said saw the storm coming, prudently turned traitor, denounced his former patron, and was finally made Cabinet Minister. Here are first impressions. "As a rule a Turkish Cabinet Minister is cold, haughty, dignified and reserved, but Said Pasha was exactly the reverse of all this. Instead of a burly man, sitting on a divan, with one leg tucked under him, imperturbably smoking a cigarette, after the manner of a conventional Ottoman functionary, I saw a Parisian looking little creature trot into the room—a creature with a restless, furtive eye, and a quick, uneasy manner, in which extreme cunning seemed blended in equal proportions with abject servility. Had I been the representative of a great power, he could not have been more overwhelmingly civil, or more profoundly distrustful of my intentions. But I no sooner entered into conversation with him than I was struck with the extraordinary intelligence which his ferret-like features displayed. He is a very minute man, with a stoop, and a remarkably soft, gentle voice. He manages after a time to make you forget your first mistrust, and reproach yourself for having done him an injustice. It is only after the wearisome experience of months that you discover he has been from that first interview your bitterest enemy; that the salient points which he took care to dwell upon in your conversation as more particularly meritorious are precisely those which he has specially denounced, and that his only object in keeping you on the most friendly and confidential terms has been to find out new ways of betraying your confidence. When he discovers that you have found him out he becomes invisible; and, as by this time most people have found him out, he sees scarcely any one. When he first became Prime Minister in October, last year, his oily and engaging manner, and his earnest professions of good faith, deluded most of the diplomatic representatives at Constantinople, but one by one they remarked his treachery, and finally, on the arrival of Mr. Goschen, and at the instance of the latter—for he had been forewarned what manner of man Said was—the Sultan dismissed him."

But Said was too clever to be got rid of in this way. He was friends with all the eunuchs, pipe bearers, mollahs, and other riff raff of the palace, and through their influence managed to retain nearly all his old authority. The Sultan, tired of keeping up appearances, at length dismissed Kadei, and restored Said. This was a direct snub to the English Government at the very moment when their naval demonstration had reached its culminating point. The views of this

correspondent on the future prospects of affairs in the East are worthy of attention. "What Said will do now that he is again responsible in the eyes of Europe, remains to be seen. What particular bait he will dangle before the powers, what apple of discord he will throw among them, what new and unexpected device he will hit upon to ward off the impending catastrophe, it is impossible to conjecture. He has proved himself more than a match for such distinguished and tried statesmen as Khairuddin Pasha and Mahmud Nedim Pasha, both of them ex-Grand Viziers, with far more real statesmanship than this pliable adventurer. It is possible he may still pilot Turkey through the storm; but on the face of it his reappointment augurs badly for the success of Mr. Gladstone's policy, for there cannot be a question that Said Pasha is the personification of that passive resistance and that determined hostility to the foreigner which are especially acceptable to the Sultan. He is opposed to all internal reform, for he depends for support on those who fatten by abuses, and, being utterly destitute of anything like a sentiment of patriotism, he would unhesitatingly wreck the ship of State if he thought that the advice that would save it, might be unpalatable to the Sultan, and therefore wrook Said Pasha. This has always been the trouble. No one dares to tell the Sultan the facts. Honest men who endeavour to open his eyes to the dangers by which he is surrounded, and give him advice which is unpalatable, because it implies concession to the foreigners and the introduction of reforms by which his own power would be limited, he distrusts, and finally gets rid of; and there are always to be found plenty of self-seekers who see that the royal road to favour is by confirming him in all his prejudices, exciting his suspicions against the men they fear because they are honest, while they encourage him in his belief that the only true policy is one of determined obstinacy and defiance in so far as the European powers are concerned.

Hence it is that the calculations of those powers are always wrong. Knowing the true state of the case, they suppose that the Sultan knows it too, and they cannot understand an infatuation which impels him to his own destruction. This has been the secret of his passive obstructiveness. The explanation of the recall of Said Pasha to power is that the Sultan wishes to be strengthened in his attitude of resistance, and to believe that the danger is not so great as it is represented to be. Said is quite ready, for his own purposes, to confirm his Majesty in this view, and to give him the advice which he thinks will be most agreeable to him, perfectly regardless whether it is the best under the circumstances.

**The Raisins of the Tay Bridge Girders.**

The work of raising the debris of the Tay Bridge from the bed of the river is now completed. About 6000 tons of iron have been recovered and loaded at Broughty Ferry and Tayport, at a cost, it is reported, of about £10,000 or £12,000. A considerable proportion of this expenditure will be met by the amount derived from the sale of the iron. In each of the twelve fallen piers there were forty-two pillars, making a total of 504, and the actual number recovered is 510, the half-dozen extra columns being those which fell along with the two girders which were blown down during the construction of the bridge. Portions of those two girders, to the weight of about 150 tons, which had been left in the bed of the river, have also been raised. The work of lifting the material was begun at the end of February, and has been continued until the present time. During the spring, however, the work was greatly retarded by reason of the weather, and the actual working time has been only about four months. Mr. Armit, who superintended the work on behalf of Mr. Waddell, the contractor, deserves praise for the vigour with which he has pushed on the operations; and the fact that the work, which was necessarily of a very hazardous character, has been successfully accomplished without accident, is due in great measure to the care which he exercised for the safety of the men under his charge.

Messrs. McAllister & McLean have sold their Pettawawa limits to James McLean & Co. The figure received, we believe, was something over \$150,000, a very handsome and no doubt satisfactory one to the sellers, who purchased the same limits something over a year ago for only 40,000. This sale demonstrates better than anything we have yet heard how the lumber trade is "booming."—Pembroke Observer.

**Gored by an Angry Bull.**

FARMER JOHN MURRAY'S BATTLE FOR LIFE IN HIS STABLE—THE GROANS THAT CALLED MRS. MURRAY TO THE RESCUE OF HER HUSBAND.

John Murray is a farmer living in Walker avenue, near Grand Avenue, Greenville, N. J. His two story-house stands in the avenue, and behind it he pastures his cattle. The animals are housed at night in small sheds, one story in height, in the rear of his house. In his herd is a young short-horn bull. The bull is a wiry animal, but has heretofore never shown an ugly disposition. On Wednesday evening Mr. Murray went out of the house, saying to his wife that he had forgotten to give the animals a drink of water all round. He would do it before he went to bed. He had not been gone long before Mrs. Murray heard groans from the direction of the barn. She ran out of doors and called her husband's name. There was no reply, except another groan, that unmistakably came from the barn. Mrs. Murray hastened to the barn, and as she approached the bull bounded out of the stable and ran into the open lot. She found Mr. Murray lying on the stable floor, with his left hand upon a wound in his left side. He had been pierced by the horns of the bull so that part of his intestines protruded. Mrs. Murray called for help, and her sons came and aided her to carry Mr. Murray to the house. Dr. Wilkerson of Bergen avenue was summoned, and the wound was sewed up. He says that three days at least must elapse before he can announce positively whether Mr. Murray is out of danger.

Mr. Murray was seen yesterday by a reporter for the Sun. His bed was surrounded by sympathizing neighbours. He is in the prime of life, and if an active life and a hardy constitution can avail he seems pretty sure to recover. He willingly related the story of the struggle he had with the bull. He said: "The bull is a young fellow and a smart one, too, but I never knew him to be ugly before. He seemed to be as gentle as a cow. It was my custom to tie him by a rope; one end of the rope was around his horns and the other end was fastened to the manger. When I went into the stable I untied the rope; and led him out peacefully enough. When I attempted to lead him back he hung back and yanked at the rope viciously. I pulled at the rope and threatened and coaxed the bull by turns, and at last got him inside of the stable. When I had got him inside of the stable I was sure that he was in my power, and as he gave a lunge for the door I twitched the rope around his horns as sharply as I could. This seemed to make him mad. He made a dive at me and I jumped to one side. Then I saw that I had my hands full. By this time I was pretty mad myself. So I gave the rope another yank and yelled to the bull to behave himself. I thought that I could frighten him. But the next thing I knew he had pinned me to the side of the stable with his horns. I couldn't catch my breath. His horns were small and sharp, and he jabbed at me viciously. I couldn't get hold of his horns, and there was no weapon within reach. My back was against the stable and his horns were against my abdomen. When he knew that he had me he just lifted his head up and pushed, and I could feel the flesh tear. Then the bull relaxed his hold and I dropped. Again he came for me and began to gore and toss me. I made a great outcry and he darted out of the door. Then my wife came to my aid.

**Whipping for Certain Kinds of Criminals.**

(From the Journal of Commerce.)

On the 15th ult. one of the most brazen-faced ruffians who ever stood up in a British court suddenly wilted and uttered a scream on hearing the terms of the Judge's sentence, and was taken away in a fainting condition. He had no defence. The evidence against him was conclusive. He was sure of conviction and of a severe sentence, and he knew it. But he was not prepared for one part of the punishment prescribed by Mr. Justice Stephens. He screamed and almost fainted, not in view of the twenty years of penal servitude but because the Judge ordered, as a fitting prologue, thirty lashes from a cat-o'-nine tails. This man had robbed and attempted to murder by drugging, and then throwing from a railway carriage, a travelling companion, in whose confidence he had artfully ingratiated himself. It would have ended in murder but for the inability of the assassin to eject his vic-

tim from the car before the train stopped. The ruffian then escaped with his booty, but was followed by the half-stupefied, badly injured man, who staggered on the platform and gave an alarm which led to the capture of his assailant. This strange affair took place in a car (of the London underground line), of which the two men were the only occupants. Mr. Justice Stephens, in passing sentence, said it was "the most cowardly and brutal outrage that had ever been brought under his notice." He marked his sense of horror, as well as made the sentence a wholesome caution to all other like-minded desperadoes, by prefixing the thirty lashes to the twenty years' imprisonment. The prisoner would not have flinched from the incarceration, but he winced terribly under the judgment of the cat, as if he already felt her nine tails raising wales on his bare back.

It is the uniform experience of British Judges that corporal punishment is the most certain known deterrent of cowardly and brutal offences. When any peculiarly abominable crime against the person begins to become common in England, the Judges always check it by ordering a dose of the cat, well laid on, in addition to a long term of imprisonment with hard labour. This is the best known preventive of outrages on women and children. It is the only thing that has put a stop to garrotting. Its success is so marked in the declining frequency of cruel and malicious assaults upon the person in England that the British public almost unanimously approve of it. Only a little minority of those philanthropists whose sympathies for criminals rise in exact proportion to the diabolism of their proteges, continue to protest against the lash as a remedial agent of society. While that agent does so manifestly good a work in England, it will be judiciously conserved there. The theoretical opposition to it in the United States is widespread and intense, as any man finds out to his cost who proposes to reintroduce it in our judicial system. But now and then thinking Americans will brave the consequences, and ask themselves and their neighbours if corporal chastisement, so common among our ancestors as a penalty for minor violations of law, might not be revived, with signal advantage to society, for the punishment of certain specially atrocious crimes.

**GENERAL.**

ALL reports from France and Italy agree that the silk crop in those countries will be more abundant this season than for the past ten years. Advices from different districts in Japan, announces that only about four hundred and fifth thousand cartons will be manufactured this year, and, as a considerable quantity will be required for home use, it is expected that the cards available for exportation will realize very remunerative prices.

At the sale of a herd of a noble stock owner in England, the other day, two young bull calves of the purest bred short-horned family to be found in Britain, and with a pedigree back to the fifteenth generation, were sold to the owner of a Californian ranch for 800 guineas apiece. The owner had his costly purchases conveyed to town in a special wagon, and then had their lives insured at a high premium before starting them on their long westward journey.

A HUGOISTO sketch: He was a newspaper man. He carried a big club in his hand. He walked firmly and determinedly up stairs to the composing room. He had a bad look in his eye. He walked straight up to where the intelligent compositor was eagerly butchering manuscript. He raised his club on high and felled the i. o. to the floor. He clubbed the i. o. into a jelly. He was arrested and tried for murder. He asked for a jury of newspaper men and got it. The jury, without leaving their seats, brought in a verdict of justifiable homicide. Solid.

No Christian grace is likely to be called in to play more frequently than that of Mutual forbearance. If we resent every apparent injustice, demand the avenging of every little wrong, and if all the other persons in the circle of our acquaintance claim the same privilege, what miserable beings we shall be! We need to guard against a critical spirit. Some people carry a microscope fine enough to reveal a million of animalcules in a drop of water, and with these can find countless blemishes in the character and conduct even of the most saintly dwellers on earth. Bear and forbear is a good rule for all.

## AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

**COMPOSTING** is the art of mixing organic matter, such as straw, muck, dead animals, etc., that must undergo decomposition before they become available as plant food, with inorganic matter that will absorb and retain the valuable gases that the organic matter would otherwise let pass into the air and thus be lost. Such a mixture must be kept moist, but not exposed to rains that would wash away the valuable soluble salts. Stable manure and muck make an excellent basis for a compost heap, with which ashes, leached and fresh lime, weeds (not in seed), waste matters, etc., can be mixed.

**LICE ON STOCK.**—A number of letters ask for remedies for lousy stock. Vermin of some kind very frequently infest domestic animals; they are mostly of the louse type; small parasitic animals that must be removed by the application of some insecticide. A number of substances have been used to a greater or less extent, of which a few are mentioned below:—One pound of Tobacco and six ounces of Borax boiled in two quarts of Water, to which Soft Soap enough is added to make a thick paste, has proved a good vermin salve. A mixture of Carbolic Acid and Soft Soap in the proportion of one to four makes a compound easy to apply, and very effective. Shortly after, the parts to which the soap mixture has been applied should be washed with pure water and a non-drying oil rubbed on. Oil of Turpentine and Lard Oil, equal parts, with a little Carbolic Acid, is perhaps the most convenient mixture to make, and effectual in its application. Animals that are affected with vermin need better care and higher feeding in order to overcome the drain that those parasites make upon the system.

**NUTRIMENT IN FRUIT.**—The mind grasps values by comparison. The chemist tells us that an egg weighing an ounce and a half is equivalent in food material to 17 ounces of cherries, or 22 oz. of grapes, 30 oz. of strawberries, 40 oz. of apples, 64 oz. of pears. We thus see that fruits are not very solid food. But we do not think any the less of cherries, apples, and pears, because they are not as concentrated in nutritive elements as the egg. They are no less a part of the best food of the human race, and most persons will continue to eat them.

**PREPARING AND SEEDING GROUND FOR MEADOW.**—The practice of sowing grass and clover alone without any so-called foster crop is becoming general. It is found that the supposed nursing crop has quite a different effect from fostering or encouraging the tender grass, but chiefly robs and destroys it, unless the soil is unusually rich. The more successful practice is to prepare the soil by thorough ploughing—rolling if necessary, and harrowing so as to procure a fine tilth, and sow the seed early in the spring, without any accompanying crop. The preparation of the soil in the spring is completed by a dressing of fine manure, and a thorough harrowing, a shallow ploughing being given if necessary. Harrowing will be sufficient in the majority of cases. After a fine harrowing the seed is sown. A mixture will be found most satisfactory. Mixed crops, as a rule, yield in proportion to the increase of seed. Thus, a usual seeding of Timothy or Clover, or both, will give a

certain quantity of hay; if Orchard-Grass is added, a crop of hay will be taken equal in amount to that expected from the Timothy or Clover, but two or three weeks earlier. A second crop may be taken later, of which the Timothy will furnish the bulk, and the Orchard-Grass will fill up the bottom. If Kentucky Blue Grass is added, or Rhode Island Bent, a later crop will be given, which can be mowed for rowen, or will give the best fall pasture without injury to the roots of the Timothy or Orchard-Grass. The mixture here indicated is one that may be suggested for trial. It has been tried and found successful and desirable in all cases, and deserves a more extended application. The seed has been sown in the following proportions: One bushel of Orchard-Grass, one-half bushel of Kentucky Blue Grass, one-half bushel of Rhode Island Bent, ten pounds of Timothy, and six pounds of Red Clover. The Blue Grass appears later than the others, and fills up the vacant spaces left by the failing clover, which disappears after the second year. The advantage of the mixture is chiefly that a fine thick bottom is produced, which covers and protects the ground between the stools of the coarser grasses, and which furnishes a second crop for hay and a third for pasture. For soiling purposes the mixed seeding is even more useful than for pasturage, as the grass may be cut at any season without danger of injury from a dry spell. These particulars are more pertinent for the spring than the present season, yet if one would avail himself of them he must make preparation now, and not delay.

**GRASSES FOR DECORATION.**—A bouquet or vase of properly dried and tastefully arranged grasses of the more graceful sorts, is a very pleasing decoration for the parlour or sitting-room in winter. The beauty of a grass depends largely upon the delicacy of its flower clusters, and their graceful and orderly arrangement in the panicle or "head." As a type of beauty among the larger grasses, a long feathery plume of the Pampas Grass may be chosen, and indeed it is a very pleasing object when preserved in its original shape and colour. We must here enter a protest against the violation of nature by dyeing the plumes of grasses any colour whatever. They, to our taste, can not be improved upon by being coloured a deep crimson, an unnatural green, unpleasant black, or any other colour. Grasses for their greatest beauty should be gathered just as they are fully in flower, and hung up or spread out to dry in a place that is free from dust. If a grass is gathered after it is beginning to mature its seed, the floral parts will become brittle and soon fall to pieces, and fail to be the objects of beauty that they would be if gathered when just at the opening of the flowers. There are a number of native grasses that are worthy of a place in such a collection. In general, it may be said that any grass that is attractive for its delicacy, grace, and colour while growing in the field, will not be disappointing when it is tastefully arranged in the house.

"This love that makes the world go round." It also makes the young man go round—to the home of his girl about seven nights per week.

Newly coloured autumn leaves are worth fifty cents per hundred pounds to bed street car horses. Think of this as you feel the sad tears rising.

## PERSONAL.

It is a touching piece of self-forgetfulness on the part of Queen Christina to name her baby Mercedes, for her husband's first love. CHRISTINE NILSSON lately refused to sing for a "charity" at Aix-les-Bains, where she has been staying, declaring that charity began at home, and she was there to get rest.

At a recent English wedding the bride's nephew, dressed in a ruby velvet Cavalier suit, acted as page, holding the train; and the thirteen bridesmaids wore mob caps, puffed sleeves, long mittens, and paste buckles.

MADAME BARRAULT, who was lately married to Mr. Andrew Johnson, a relative of the late ex-President of that name, has a right to wear the title of Duchess of Bourbon. She has been for some years a teacher of French in Erie.

MISS FLORA SHARON, who is thought to be a pretty and charming girl, the daughter of the Silver Senator, is to marry Sir Thomas Keith, who, making a yachting tour round the world, passed at San Francisco just long enough to take the prize.

The picture of Madame Gerster-Gardini's baby is described by a bachelor as being very pretty and winsome, which inclines one to believe it remarkably attractive. The child is taken asleep in a wicker carriage, over which is leaning the slender Italian nurse.

The King of Denmark has given the Bernhardt a gold medal surmounted by a crown in Diamonds, and attached to the red-bordered white ribbon of the Order of the Dannebrog—a distinction very rarely granted, and but to two other women—Nilsson and Trebelli.

DR. TANNER crops up in the pages of nearly every English periodical, and will be referred to in every new encyclopedia and thousands of medical works. If he has not got money, he has got, in six weeks, a world-wide reputation as Wellington or Byron in as many years.

THE BARONESS de Hatzfeld, whose divorce, for no other cause than that an ancestress was at one time connected with the stage, is disgraceful alike to her husband and the German court, is not a daughter, as was recently stated, or any blood-relationship whatever, of Madame de Hegemann Lindoucron, the wife of the Danish Minister, but the sister of her first husband, Mr. Charles Moulton, and the daughter of Mrs. Charles Moulton, nee Metz, of Paris.

SIR F. ROBERTS, the conquering hero of Candahar and so-styled "Saviour of Afghanistan," is son of a clergyman of the Established Church in Waterford, Ireland. His brother, Samuel U. Roberts, is one of the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works in Ireland. Sir F. Roberts is a member of the order of Good Templars and a staunch teetotaler. He has a Good Templar ledge attached to every regiment under his command. Sir Garnet Wolseley is also a total abstinence.

The daughter of an official in high life in Vienna recently wore several times a superb dress of dark green material, trimmed with wreaths of leaves in another and lighter shade of green. During the season the beautiful complexion of the young lady underwent a sudden change, and was ruined by a painful and offensive eruption. After a time her physician, baffled by the symptoms, thought of the dress, had it subjected to a chemical examination, and found enough arsenic in the colouring to produce all the mischief, and a great deal more.

DORA YOUNG, a favourite daughter of the Prophet, and one of the heirs of a large portion of his property, was lately to be seen at a Chicago hotel, and is described as a fine looking person, dressed in good taste in black satin and brocade, with costly rings on her shapely hands. Her manners are pleasing, and her conversation interesting. She is attached to the memory of her father, although she is no longer a Mormon, calls the system a dreadful one, and says that the Mormon wives, under their outward semblance of good-will, hate each other with a deadly hatred.

It is understood that Lady Burdett Coutts will be given away, on the occasion of her marriage, by the First Lord of the Admiralty. The grandmother of this lady was a servant in the house of a brother of the old banker, Susan Starke by name. He had her carefully educated, and then married her. Her daughters became Countess of Guilford, Marchioness of Bute, and Lady Burdett. Mr. Coutts' second wife figures in *Vision Grey* as Mrs. Million. A brother of

the Baroness died lately, without a will or any record of his property, and in his room were found two hundred and fifty thousand pounds in Bank-of-England notes.

THE PRINCESS Beatrice is so marked in her attentions to the ex-Empress as to strengthen the popular belief that she was intended for her daughter-in-law. The Princess was the first to meet the imperial lady on her return from Africa, going aboard the ship. Lately the ex-Empress spent a couple of days at Osborne, the Princess crossing over to Portsmouth to escort her. They walked about the grounds in the mornings, and rode with the Queen in the afternoons. It is understood that the ex-Empress makes her future home at Aronaborg, her villa on Lake Constance—a place already full of romantic and unfortunate associations.

AN English earl who, ever since the wedding of the Duchess of Edinburgh, has desired to have in his family a necklace like the one worn by the Empress of Russia on that occasion, but who had been deterred by the simple fact that the Czarina paid nearly a million dollars for hers, happened to mention his wish to Mrs. Mackay, of Bonanza fame, in Paris, and was advised by her to look at diamonds in America. He has obeyed her instruction, and, for the sum of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, is about to become the possessor of a necklace of fifteen magnificent white stones, ranging in size from that of a filbert to one three times as large, and matchless in brilliancy, together with a pair of solitaire ear-rings and a brooch, in which seven large diamonds and sixteen smaller ones imitate one of the earl's heraldic emblems.

## Dangers of the Sea.

The difference between handling a ship so that she escapes a danger and in a way to plunge her headlong upon it was doubly illustrated on her last passage by the Algeria which has just arrived in New York from Liverpool. On her sixth day out the Algeria found herself in a heavy fog on the Banks of Newfoundland. The ship was feeling her way cautiously along, all eyes and ears, so to say, when from over the port bow there sounded a fog bell. It swam some distance off. But Capt. Gill, with as light, ordered a reverse of the engines. The screw flew round, the great ship paused, slowly backed, and none too soon. In a trice there loomed up through the fog a huge three-masted schooner rushing forward under full sail. Had the course of the Algeria been kept, had she failed to retreat at the moment she did, a collision would have been inevitable. The schooner flew on her way straight across the foaming wake of the steamship, and a terrible calamity that might have cost hundreds of lives was happily averted. Very nearly the same thing happened again on the same evening, the dangerous craft that approached the Algeria in this instance being another large steamer. This time the stranger was not seen through the dense mist, but the voices of persons on her decks were heard with startling distinctness, and the escape was apparently as narrow as in the case of the schooner. Eternal vigilance is as clearly the price of safety at sea as it is of liberty everywhere.

## A Small Baby.

The Smyrna, Del., *Times* of last week contains the following: "Our town has a baby that has attracted the attention of the curious—men as well as women. It is a girl babe that came to the household of Mr. John Van Winkle, on Tuesday morning of last week, which weighed a pound and three-quarters, is 12 inches long, and is perfect in every way. Its wrists are about the size of a man's index finger, and a shoe one and a half inches in length will increase its foot, its head is about the size of a ball of wrapping cotton, and its body not larger than a man's wrist. It is queen of the household it doing well, and the physicians have hopes of its being able before long to pass its hair on its forehead and pilot some unfortunate youth to an ice cream saloon.

"Yes," said Mr. Profundity, "it is the silent forces in nature that are the most potent. It is the silent strength of gravity that binds the world together; it is the silent power of light that gives life and beauty to all things; it is the silent stream that is deepest; it is—" "It is the still sower that gets the most swill," Mrs. P. put in, seeing her liege lord had got to the end of his rope of similes. It was kind of her, but it somehow spoiled the effect of his dissertation.

## WOMAN GOSSIP.

## Fashion Notes

PLAIDS will be the rage.  
POLONAISES are very short.  
POLKA-DOTTED hose are fashionable.  
BUSTLES are worn with all street costumes.  
DOTTED fabrics of all kinds are to be worn.  
STRINGS of pearls are braided or coiled in the hair.

Gold and silver tinsel will be exceedingly fashionable.

THE Jersey and Pilgrim suits are both English in origin.

TWILLED all-wool delaine is a very popular fabric this autumn.

THE Derby hat will be very much worn again this autumn.

QUILTED petticoats of satin or farmer's satin will be worn.

OLD FASHIONED neckerchiefs are very popular with the ladies.

POWDERED hair will probably be one of the revivals this winter.

LONG plumes and broad ribbons are the soul of millinery this season.

MANY of the most elegant evening dresses will be made short this winter.

FELT skirts are very handsome this year, and come in all the new shades.

ORIENTAL coloured plaids of mammoth size distinguish many of the new goods.

JOCKEY costumes, consisting of long coat-bisque and plain skirt, are stylish.

BEAD-EMBROIDERED belts are worn with the round waist, so fashionable this year.

HANDKERCHIEF dresses, of woolen fabric, will be exceedingly popular for fall and winter wear.

PLAQUE buttons, in the centre of which is a bunch of grapes or other fruit, are handsome.

JERSEY webbing or stockinet, in all the new colours, is sold by the yard for corsages and sleeves.

CROWN braids and puffs are entirely out of date, the fashionable coiffure being very flat and smooth.

CASHMERE-COLOURED buttons and belt buckles are seen on the Oriental costumes so fashionable at present.

CORDS, both beaded and plain, will be largely used in trimming polonaises and outside wraps this fall.

RICH, stiff, white satin, brocaded in silver or gold, is the appropriate fabric for an elegant wedding dress.

WIDE Josephine belts are worn with almost all costumes. These are sometimes laced in front and at the back.

## Waifs.

"THE sun shines for all," while the moon looks placidly down on a few spooney couples.

WHAT is the difference between a fixed star and a meteor? One is a sun, the other a darter.

WEDDING cards are to be smaller than ever and made as plain, quiet, and genteel as possible.

MARRIED life reaches its acme of happiness when a woman can eat crackers in bed without any complaint from her husband.

It is the dastardly young brother who remarks: "Sister Sal's all the fashion now. She wears a horse-belt round her waist, and I expect she'll soon have a saddle and bridle."

FROM the satisfied expression that often illuminates a lady's face while she is gazing in the mirror, the superstition has grown that mirrors are in the habit of giving women "taffy."

THE astonishment of the lightning when Aja defied it was nothing as compared to the feeling of the young man who makes his best bow to a bevy of young ladies, and bursts a suspender button in the act.

At a recent marriage the bride was a young dawsel who had been a great flirt. When the clergyman asked the usual question, "Who gives this woman away?" a young fellow present exclaimed, "I could, but I won't."

"O, MR. LINGERIE, you've got on your freckled stockings!" exclaimed a sweet child, on the Ocean house piazza, where that gentleman was the centre of an admiring feminine group; "and Cousin Julia says they just match your complexion!"

TODDLERS is a very small man indeed, but he said he never minded it all until his

three boys grew up to be tall, strapping young fellows, and his wife began to cut down their old clothes and cut them over to fit him. And then, he said, he did get mad.

"WHAT do you suppose I'll look like when I get out of this?" indignantly inquired a fashionably-dressed young lady of a conductor of a fearfully overcrowded car the other day. "A good deal like crushed sugar, miss," said the conductor. And the lady stood up and rode four streets further, with the smile of an angel.

## No Bitterness.

THE QUIET WAY IN WHICH TWO OLD GENTLEMEN DISCUSSED POLITICS.

(Petroleum World.)

Grandfather Lickshingle and Deacon Redspinner, two patriachs in this community, were walking down the street together yesterday. It was remarked that two such venerable men were not often seen together, and people raised their hats to them as they passed along and spoke to them reverently.

"There's entirely too much bitterness in this campaign, deacon," said Mr. Lickshingle, "and I regret it exceedingly. Now, when we wuz young men, and took an interest in politics, we had none of this 'ere everlasting cat-baulin'."

"Indeed we hadn't," acquiesced Deacon Redspinner. "Take Jackson's campaign for instance. There wuz a lively interest taken by both parties, but there wuz none of yer bullyraggin' like we see now-a-days."

"That's a fact, deacon," said old Lickshingle, "but, between me and you, I never thought much of Jackson."

"He was a mighty good man, Lickshingle."

"He was small potatoes compared to some men we have now, deacon."

"Who'd ye mean," demanded the deacon.

"Well, there's Garfield," said Lickshingle.

"Garfield be dauged. You know mighty well, Lickshingle, he cou'dn't have been lected hog-riever in a hill town in Jackson's day."

"He's a darn sight better man than Hancock."

"Go slow, Lickshingle, go slow!" said the deacon, somewhat agitated.

"Oh, I know what I'm talkin' about," retorted Lickshingle, as he stubbed the pavement spitefully with his hickory cane.

"Hancock's a stoughton bottle, that's what he is."

"An' what's Garfield? Great guns, what's Garfield? Didn't he lay a Cheap-John sort of a pavement around the capitol and charge the government \$1,000,000 for it?" and the deacon's eyes blazed with indignation.

"See here, deacon! Look at your man Hancock's letter to Sherman. Didn't he try to blow up Washington with glycerine? Say, didn't he? Oh, I read the papers old man, an' know what's going on."

"Hancock's a good an' pure man. Didn't he fight like a bull-dog in the war of the rebellion? Where was Garfield skulkin' in the time of disaster? In Canada, by thunder, in Canada!"

"What wuz Hancock doin' with a stiletto in his boot the night Lincoln was murdered? Answer me that. If Wilkes Booth had failed this Hancock was ready to finish the job. Don't talk to me! Don't talk to me!"

"It's a lie!" howled the deacon, as he whirled around and faced Lickshingle on the street.

"It's as true as holy writ, an' any man's a liar that says so," retorted Lickshingle, too much wrought up to be particular as to his phraseology.

"You're a bald-headed old scoundrel," yelled the deacon.

"You're an old leper, an' I can wipe the ground with you," howled Lickshingle, gripping his cane and advancing.

Friends jumped in and the two furious old men were dragged away in opposite directions. The deacon squirmed around in the arms of his captors, shook his cane at Lickshingle, and hissed:

"Your man Garfield would never have gone into the army if he hadn't been drafted, and he wouldn't then, only he thought he would be able to desert—the onery son of a gun!"

The late Rev. Dr. Symington, not feeling well one Sabbath morning, said to his beadle who was a "character": "Man Robert, I wish you would preach for me the day." "I canna do that," promptly replied Robert, "but I often pray for you."

## Jupiter in Perihelion.

Jupiter reached its perihelion, or nearest point to the sun on Saturday. This is an astronomical event of considerable importance, as it occurs only once in about twelve years. As the planet is some millions of miles nearer the earth than usual, an excellent opportunity is given for the study of its features. Even the smallest telescopes will now show some of the wonders of this great planet and its system of satellites, and, with large telescopes, astronomers hope, within a month or two, to add much to our knowledge of the chief member of the sun's family. Jupiter will remain the leading brilliant in the sky throughout October, shining so brightly that even Sirius must temporarily yield the palm.

There is another reason for the interest that Jupiter's arrival at perihelion excites. More than a year ago some professed scientific person on the Pacific slope wrote a pamphlet on the terrors of the perihelia of the four great planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, which, it was represented, would occur nearly simultaneously, and with these planets in conjunction, fearful results to the earth were predicted. The false alarm was spread by other pretended savants, and, no doubt, awoke the fears, not merely of the ignorant, but of persons who know enough of astronomy to be aware of the gigantic attractions that the planets exert upon one another. Stories of plagues, pestilence, famine, and death were based upon the supposed influence of the perihelia. Mr. Proctor and other astronomers sought to counteract the effect of this by showing, in the first place, that it was not true that the planets named would all be in perihelion together. In fact, Saturn does not reach its perihelion until 1835. Uranus will be in perihelion next spring, but Neptune, will not reach its nearest point to the sun until six or seven years hence. It was also denied by scientific men of high authority that there was any reason to fear evil results to the earth, even though the predicted perihelia should occur very near together. Still, alarm was felt, and no doubt, many persons will be pleased to know that Jupiter, the most powerful of all the planets, has reached the dreaded perihelion point, and is already turning to retrace his steps, without having in any way injured his sister planet, the earth.

That the sun has felt the approach of the great planet, was shown in the prevalence of vast sun spots and outbursts of gaseous matter, is not improbable, and through the reflex action of the sun upon the earth our planet may, even now, feel the same influence in violent atmospheric phenomena. It is difficult to realize the enormous power of the bright speck, Jupiter, shining so quietly in the sky. A recent writer has shown that the power which the sun has to put forth to hold Jupiter in his orbit is equal to the combined strength of 170,000,000 bars of steel, each one a mile in diameter. Jupiter's pull upon the earth, according to the same authority, is equal to the strength of 23,000,000,000 bars of steel, each of them one foot in diameter. So, if the mere power of gravity were all that was required to make Jupiter's approach dangerous to the earth, evidently he is not lacking in the power. But no one need fear that the sisterhood of worlds which acknowledge the dominion of the sun will prove mutually destructive.

## A Musical Cat.

This is time of the year when stories about "musical" cats, mice, etc., are started. The following is the latest: "A cat in Buckfield, Me., has developed an extraordinary discrimination in Music. The playing upon the pianoforte of all pieces, except 'Sweet Affection,' is listened to by her with indifference, if not satisfaction, but the sentimental melody above mentioned falls little short of moving her to tears. Wherever the cat may be when this tune is begun, she at once appears to the household, her face expressing the contention of painful emotions, and by violent rubbing against the persons of the members of the household, accompanied by every indication of distress, she mutely beseeches that the tune may be changed. Singing the song, or even whistling it, equally grates upon her sensitive nerves, and causes her equal pain. The only theory which at all accounts for this singular dislike of the particular tune is that which supposes that the soul of the 'Mary' who is celebrated in the ballad has, in the course of successive transmissions, entered into the cat, and that the memories awakened by the song are too much for it." Next!

## ALL SORTS.

## An Ode to a Lot of Stovepipe.

Informal stuff, your nature well I know,  
So, when I took you down six months ago,  
Each piece I numbered so that I might tell  
Exactly how you'd go together well.  
And now the time for chilly days draws nigh

To put you up again I madly try.  
But all in vain. The joints that then did fit  
Now do not come within an inch of it.  
I got you two-thirds put in place and then  
Crash you go tumbling to the floor again.  
Once more I try. You're rather full of soot,  
And I am getting daubed from head to foot.  
I jam my thumb, but still I persevere,  
One piece goes down again and rakes my ear.  
I grab to catch the piece, another goes,  
And, falling, scrapes the hide all off my nose.  
And then another piece falls with a slam,  
And then the rest goes down and I say  
"Dam."

And then my blood gets boiling and I say,  
By all that's blue, I'll fix you anyway.  
Once more I go to work. By patience great  
I got all but a single section straight.  
And that I am about to place, when oh!  
The chair I stand on tips. Down sit I go;  
While on and round me, with a horrid crash,  
The whole comes down again in one grand smash.  
And then my wife remarks: "I never saw  
A man so clumsy!" I say, "Ho'd your jaw!"  
And for a nman send, while I retire  
To wash myself and swear, to vent my ire.

WHY should a puppy ride in a dogcart?  
WHERE to go when short of money—Go to work.

THE man who died in harness probably forgot to shuffle off his mortal coil.

THE baker's business should be profitable, a good part of his stock is rising while he sleeps.

"HE sleeps where he fell," says a late ballad, which suggests that he must have been drunk.

NIAGARA FALLS are three feet lower than they were fifty years ago, but the hack fare is high.

It is absurd to suppose that a man can speak above his breath, since his mouth is below his nose.

THE law can never make a man honest; it can only make him very uncomfortable when he is dishonest.

AN ingenious locomotive engineer has just patented an improved "spark arrester." Here is another enemy to the course of true love.

DINNER (sniffing)—"Waiter, I really think this fish is not fresh!" Waiter—"Yes sir; can't answer for that sir! I've honly been 'ere a week, sir!"

"WHAT a blessing it is," said a hardworking Irishman, "that night never comes on till late in the day, when a man is tired, and can't work any at all at all."

How time changes! In the good Old Testament days it was considered a miracle for an ass to speak, and now nothing short of a miracle will keep one quiet.

ANOTHER poet comes forward and says: "And I hear the hiss of a scorching kiss." Beats all what a man can hear if he is only mean enough to listen.

ALLUDING to Beecher's estimate that one male house-fly will lay twenty thousand eggs in a season, *The Church Union* thinks "it is a pity a fly couldn't be grafted on a hen."

WHAT is life? In infancy, a battle with colic; in youth, a struggle to keep out mischief; in manhood, a struggle with indigestion; and, in old age, the prelude of a coasted will case.

NOT many miles from New Bedford a small company of coloured brethren decided "to take up a collection." The presiding officer offered to pass the hat himself, and, in order to encourage the others, he put in a ten-cent piece. After the collection, during which every hand had been in the hat, the president approached the table, turned the hat upside down, and not even his own contribution dropped out. He opened his eyes in astonishment, and exclaimed: "Po' goodness, but I've eben less de ten cents I started wid!" The case called for urgent action. The presiding officer demanded the restoration of the ten-cent piece. But nobody came forward. After an impressive pause, a brother remarked, solemnly: "Dar pears to be a great moral lesson roun' heah somewhar."



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TORONTO, ONT., OCTOBER 15, 1880.

We ask the indulgence of our patrons for the want of completeness in the management of the LUMBERMAN this week.

This copy of the LUMBERMAN is sent to several parties on whom our agents have not had the opportunity of calling. We will be pleased to have them all become subscribers, and to receive their subscriptions by return mail.

THE TANBARK TRADE.

This is a large and important industry, which concerns the general public more than would appear without close examination. During the present year, in the provinces of Quebec, and Ontario, as well as in the Maritime Provinces, there has been great briskness in the hemlock bark-trade. The expansion of other leather trade has created a larger demand for tanbark, than usual, for home consumption, and a very large traffic has been going on in the export of this article. It is reported that over eighty thousand cords of hemlock bark have now been sent across the lines from the Provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec, whilst our neighbours are saving their own hemlock forests for future use. Large quantities have also been exported to Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, &c. for Ontario. The result of this is evident, namely: The extinction of our hemlock forests in a very few years, and the consequent closing of tanneries, with increased prices of leather. The question is well worth the attention of the Dominion and local Governments. It has been suggested that an export duty should be placed on bark exported, and that the local Government should impose stumpage dues on hemlock trees cut for the purpose of having its bark exported, and also an export duty on extract of hemlock bark exported.

A New Brunswick paper speaking of the export trade, says: "We would press upon the Local Government the expediency of doubling or trebling the stumpage on bark for export purposes. We would urge this because at the rate at which our hemlock bark is now disappearing, there will soon be none left for our own tanners. But these do not we believe use the extract, the latter which being exported, and fetching something like \$25 per barrel. There are several parties engaged in New Brunswick stripping our forests of the bark, and some of these, we may instance the Shaw Brothers, come over here for bark, with which they supply their tanneries in Maine, while in that state there is yet much hemlock. Of course so long as they are allowed to strip our forests, they will do so, and when they have left nothing over for our own local tanners, they will then turn to what is standing in Maine; they will be able to undersell our tanners in the leather market, because our manufacturers then will have a better to bring hemlock bark from afar, or use the inferior article. We cannot impose an export

duty, but we can treble the stumpage on bark for extract purpose, which is the bark for export.

Another writer says: "It is claimed that hemlock, which will ultimately be of value as a commercial wood, is being destroyed; also by being left where peeled it offers a means of fording forest fires and is, therefore, a source of danger to the more valuable standing timber. While admitting that there is some force in all this, it is well to look at the other side of the question. The objections hang upon contingencies, such as the prospect of our ever being obliged to fall back upon the hemlock for commercial purposes, and the risk of forest fires. On the other hand, we have the positive benefit to a large number of people which the bark industry undoubtedly is."

The Montreal Times remarks: "When the tree is stripped of its bark, it is left to rot in many cases. Of course the traffic in the bark is a source of profit to the shippers, but it may be questionable if it is wise to destroy our hemlock woods in such a wholesale manner, largely for the supply of the foreign markets. A correspondent suggests that an export duty be placed on the bark, which would be calculated to lessen shipments, and create new tanning industries in the province, thus keeping all the profits in the country."

"LOSS ON SQUARE PINE TIMBER."

The Commissioner on Crown Lands for Ontario in his able report for last year, says:—

The following will show the estimated loss to the Province and the Revenue from waste in getting out square pine, from 1868 to 1877, both inclusive:—Total quantity taken from public and private lands during the ten years, 110,250,420 cubic feet; waste, one-fourth of each tree, equal to one-third of the total mentioned, viz.: 39,760,140 cubic feet, or say in round numbers 477 million feet board measure, which may be valued one-half at \$10 per 1,000 feet, and one-half at \$5 per 1,000 feet, representing relatively the prime timber beaten off and the inferior timber from the upper part of the tree, average value say \$7.50 per 1,000 feet, equal to \$3,577,500 loss to the Province for the ten years, or an annual loss in material wealth of \$357,750.00.

The quantity taken from public lands during the ten years is 87,620,135 cubic feet, the waste on which on the basis given being equal to 29,206,711 cubic feet, or 350 million feet board measure subject to crown dues at \$750 per million feet equal to \$262,600 lost to the Revenue during the ten years, or at the rate of \$16,160.00 per annum.

The loss to the country and revenue from timber destroyed by fires which might have been confined to a limited area, and possibly extinguished, before great damage had been done to the forest, had they not been fed by the debris of trees left to rot and dry, is incalculable."

NOVA SCOTIA CROWN LANDS.

The law regulating the prices of Crown Lands in the Province of Nova Scotia, passed 10 April, 1880, is as follows:—

1. The distinction between Crown Lands applied for for lumbering purposes, and Crown Lands applied for for agricultural purposes, are hereby abolished, and the price of all Crown Lands is reduced to forty dollars per hundred acres, and twenty dollars for any quantity of fifty acres or less.

2. The price of Crown Lands which have been improved and occupied for two years and upwards previous to the passing of this Act shall be twenty dollars for each hundred acres, or for each tract of less than one hundred acres, provided such price be paid on or before the first day of May, A. D., 1881.

While boring for water at Beeton Station on the Hamilton & North Western Railway, last week, at the depth of 40 feet an inflammable gas was reached, which took fire at the well's mouth in the evening, as a party was igniting a match to light his pipe. A pipe was placed over the bore, and the gas continued to burn, with a pale bluish light. It is expected that petroleum will be found on digging deeper.

LUMBERING ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

A correspondent of the Muskoka Herald says this is the way they do things on the Pacific Coast (Puget Sound.)

The potato crop once gathered, the ravages of frost and rot are checked by drying, the machine known as the "Plummer Dryer" being the most effective for this purpose. A bushel of potatoes will produce thirteen pounds of the dried article. They are bought in immense quantities to go to the mines and saw-logging camps. No ship leaving that coast is considered "well found" unless they have a quantity on board for the use of the ship's crew. It is said that at present prices, which I have been unable to learn, a good margin is left for both grower and dryer.

Saw-logging in that region is carried on somewhat differently to what it is here. When all orders have been filled, stock lumber is cut pretty much as follows: Butt log, 24 feet; second, 32 feet; then 40 feet, until stopped by knots. The roads are graded 16 feet, with a skid let in across the road every 8 feet. The logs are barked when the sap is up—falling this they are "rosed" on the running side. Four yoke of oxen constitute a team, the hind yoke having a tongue and dog chain. The logs are strung one behind the other, with dogs and chains; one log, however, containing 6,000 feet, being considered a load. The greaser goes ahead of the team, with a swab and can of dog fat oil, and greases the skids. With regard to the wages paid, the chopper, who stands on a spring board while working, receives \$75 a month and board; hook tender, who snips the ends of the logs, drives the hooks and attends to snatch blocks and snubbing lines, gets \$50; sawyer, \$60; barker, \$35; head skidder, \$40; second skidder, \$35; teamster, \$75; swamper, \$40; greaser (a boy), \$20. All payments are made in gold. Land that has less than 200,000 feet to the acre is not considered pine land. A stock was lately cut out of a saw log in the mill at Tacoma, which measured 34x14 inches, and 120 feet long.

The Mail in arguing that additional facilities are required for prospectors obtaining reliable assays of ores, adds that a correspondent had written to Buffalo on the subject, and found that it would be necessary to obtain a consular certificate before minerals could cross the line. American authorities charge a fee of \$16 for an assay and certificate, and our correspondent says they require a statement of the locality in which the mineral was found. Of course such information would be quickly acted upon by American speculators, who already own the bulk of our mining properties. There appears to be a lack of mining authorities qualified and willing to furnish assays, and it would be in the public interest if the Provincial Government would appoint an officer to perform this necessary work for moderate fees.

The 3rd day of November next, has been appointed, as a day of general thanksgiving in the Dominion, for the bountiful harvest, with which the country has been blessed this year.

England vs. Australia.

Outside "the Derby" no such national gathering—estimated at from two hundred and fifty thousand to five hundred thousand—was ever assembled in England as at the great cricket match of England vs. Australia. Kennington Oval, where it took place, is a large space about four times the size of Tompkins square. Around this space, at a hundred feet from its outer circumference, was a solid ring of beholders, dozens deep. The inner rows squatted, the next knelt, the next stood, while the outer fringes formed the highest tier by scaffolding run up impromptu. Then the old and picturesque houses surrounding the oval were ridged and fronted with spectators, as was Rome when Coriolanus marched in. The gate money was five shillings. The receipts were enormous, and were divided between the teams. The colonials were badly beaten. Spofforth, their best man, was prevented playing by a wounded wrist.

Indian Farms in the North-West.

SUCCESSFUL RESULTS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S EXPERIMENTS.

(Saskatchewan Herald.)

The following figures show the progress made in some of the Indian farms and reserves in the west:—

At Fort Walsh there are two reserves—one of Assiniboines, numbering a thousand souls, under Chiefs Man-thet-Stole-the-Cato and Long Robe; and one of Saulteaux, also a thousand strong, and Chiefs Little Child and Pio Pot. On one of these reserves there are fifty and on the other thirty-five acres under crop, chiefly potatoes and barley. The instructors here have no farms of their own to look after, but devote their whole time to teaching the Indians. These Indians also do a good deal for themselves by catching fish in winter.

At Fort Macleod there is a Piegan reserve on which there are about nine hundred of that band. They are settling down to work, having a number of houses up, and from 70 to 80 acres under crop. The cattle to which this band is entitled under the treaty were being given to them. The Rev. Mr. McKay has settled amongst them and established a mission of the Church of England.

The Sarcoes are settled at Blackfoot Crossing, and although few in number are doing well.

At Morleyville, Bow River, there are about six hundred Assiniboines, who have some excellent farms, doing credit to the practical instruction by their missionary, the Rev. Jno. Macdougall, in former years. Cattle were also being given to this band and to the Sarcoes. The quantity of land under cultivation is from sixty to seventy acres.

The supply farm near Fort Calgary is expected to show good results and to fulfil the expectations formed of it. It is under the management of Mr. Wright, and contains two hundred and twenty acres, chiefly under wheat and barley.

Mr. Bruce has charge of another supply farm thirty miles south-west of Fort Macleod, on which he has under cultivation two hundred acres of fine land as is to be found in the North-West. Three miles off, on Pincher Creek, the Government has put up one of the Waterous Company's portable grist mill with which to grind the grain grown in that locality. It will in the end be cheaper than to freight in flour.

Many of the Indians at the south are surrendering some of the cows to which they are entitled and taking agricultural implements in their stead.

On Mr. Delaney's farm, Frog Lake, were planted 100 bushels of potatoes, 14 bushels of wheat, 20 bushels of oats, 30 bushels of barley, an acre of turnips and carrots; and on the reserve, 190 bushels of potatoes, 20 of wheat, 40 of barley, and a quantity of small vegetables.

On Mr. Williams' farm, near Fort Pitt, were planted 58 bushels of potatoes, 5 of wheat, 26 of oats, and 18 of barley; and on the reserve 240 bushels of potatoes, 14 of wheat, 38 of barley, and two acres of turnips and carrots.

We are without the exact figures of the Eagle Hills reserve, but understand that they are about the same, as in Mr. Delaney's district.

In order to prevent explosions of gas on board steam-ships, the Inspector of Mines for South Wales, Great Britain, suggests the employment of two pipes leading from the dock to each surface of coal, one of these pipes to carry down an adequate supply of fresh atmospheric air, and the other, by means of some suitable contrivance, such as a fan, to draw up what gas may accumulate below.

The project of a canal for ships from the Baltic to the North Sea, between the Bay of Kiel and Brunsbuttle, in the estuary of the Elbe, appears likely to prove a success. Its depth throughout is to be 20 feet and 9 inches, its width at the surface of the water 160 feet, and at the bottom 84 feet, the banks thus having a gentle slope. Provision is also to be made, by means of a peculiar system of locks and reservoirs, for increasing the depth of water to some 26 feet, whenever it may be desirable to do so, this depth allowing of the passage through the canal of the heaviest German ironclad afloat, namely, the Konig Wilhelm, a vessel of nearly 10,000 displacement, but drawing only 26 feet. In six this canal will not compare unfavourably with the Suez, the latter being 172 feet wide at the surface of the water, 70 feet at the bottom, and about 26 feet deep.

**OUR QUEBEC LETTER.**

**THE LUMBER BUSINESS IN THE ANCIENT CAPITAL—PRICES CURRENT—CONTRACTS FOR NEWLY TAKEN SHIPMENTS—MINING NEWS—A NEW INDUSTRY.**

QUEBEC, Oct. 11th, 1880.—The principal part of the "Fall Fleet," is now in port, and wharves and booms at the upper end of the harbour are lined with timber vessels taking in the last cargoes which will be shipped from the Ancient Capital during the season of 1880. Lumber merchants are all busy in their offices, or in the town offices which are connected with the former by telephone and telegraph, engaged in superintending the loading and shipment of lumber. When the last vessel of the Quebec timber fleet leaves port this fall, there will be left behind the smallest stock of lumber which has wintered here for many years. Even now there is hardly any stock held in first hands, so that there cannot be any extensive sales to report either at the present, or for some time to come.

If poor Jim Flak were now here, and wanted to go in for one of his usual bold transactions, he would buy up all the remaining stock, and thus control the market. I wonder that some worthy imitator of the great New York operator has not appeared upon the scene here.

It is satisfactory to know that the leading shippers and brokers of Quebec have not only experienced a remunerative business this year, but are looking forward with "great expectations" to the operations of the coming season. I find that the best informed men in the trade are basing their calculations for the year 1881, upon the production of some ten million feet of lumber this winter in the lumbering districts of the Ottawa.

The contracts so far made by the Quebec brokers for next year's shipments are quite encouraging. The following are some of the principal

**PRICES CURRENT:**

Ohio Oak (sold for shipment in 1881) 51 cents per cubic foot; Michigan ditto., 50 cents; Canada ditto., (a good lot for early delivery) 49 cents.

Sales of timber actually in the market would command two cents more than the above prices.

Pine staves have been sold at \$300 per standard mill.

West India staves at \$75 per mill of 1200 pieces.

Michigan Board Pine, 20 inch average, 33 cents; ditto., Red Pine, 55 feet average, 28 cents.

Elm is a drag upon the market, and will not command more than 2 1/2 cents.

Walnut, Black, can be had freely at 30 cents per cubic foot for large girths.

Michigan Pine deals, Firats: \$100 per hundred, standard 1 27 1/2 feet, or 2,750 feet, board measure. Seconda: Usual proportion and price.

All the above quotations have been carefully selected from the most reliable sources.

**SHIPBUILDING.**

There is little or no reason to hope for a revival in the shipbuilding industry of this port, which a few years ago gave employment to so many thousands of our labouring classes. Mr. Baldwin has just laid the keel of a 300-ton vessel, but this will not give constant employment to more than about 100 men.

Mr. Dier, of France, who is now here in the interest of a proposed new line of steamers between this port and France, believes that the French Government will ere long remove the differential duty upon Canadian built ships. This step, he claims, would give rise to a fresh demand for wooden, Quebec built ships. Our business men do not happily pin much faith to this prospect.

**MINING NOTES.**

There has been a dearth of intelligence from the Beauce gold mines during the last two months. With the return of spring 1881, operations will be resumed with renewed activity. A damper has of late been cast upon the prosecution of work in this region by the disputes concerning mining rights, given rise to by recent legislation of the Province of Quebec.

In another part of the Province, the shaft

of a very promising antimony mine is being put in working order.

The Crown Lands Department of the Local Government will sell by auction this week, a number of valuable timber limits in various parts of the Province. The sale will be held in this city. For some months past there has been a constant demand for small mining locations, which the Crown Lands Department is authorized to sell, to the extent of lots of 40 acres. Mica has recently been discovered at a short distance from Joliette, in paying veins, and only needs the skilful application of a small capital to return a lucrative yield.

It may not be generally known, that an English company has secured 400 acres of land in Charlevoix, containing oxide of iron in abundance, which it is their intention to mine, and ship to England for manufacture.

The Local Government has on hand, a scheme for buying phosphates, and distributing them instead of money grants to the various agricultural societies of the Province. This policy will, undoubtedly, by introducing this useful article to the farmers of Quebec, create in the immediate future increased demand for the fertilizer, and thus give an impetus to mining operations. In a future letter, I hope to give more details of the scheme.

**FRENCH CAPITAL.**

The Credit Financier of Paris, France, opens its agency in the city next January. Five millions of dollars in gold will be at once brought into the Province, to be succeeded by as much more as can be judiciously invested in mortgages at 6 per cent. Whether or not it will prove to be, a undoubted blessing to have our land and buildings mortgaged to a foreign power, I leave others to decide.

Thanks to the energy and enterprise of a liberal minded, and leading business man of the ancient Capital, Quebec is shortly to have in its midst, an important branch of a new industry. The Canada Company is the title adopted by the proprietors of the new undertaking, which will engage in distilling liquors and syrups, liquors, acids, perfumes, &c. Some of the products of the new industry, will be upon the market in a few days from present writing.

**STADAONA.**

**PORT HOPE.**

This has become an important shipping port, and is the outlet of the vast region north and north-west by the Midland Railway. Our correspondent sends the following statement of shipment to Oswego, for the season up to Oct. 8th, viz: Lumber 62 million feet, pine; value from \$3 to \$16 per M. Barley, 350,000 bu. Iron, ore, 1,200 tons, sent to Fairhaven. Square timber, 500,000 c. feet, rafted for Quebec. In addition to the above, over one and a-half million feet was exported from Port Hope one day this week.

Midland Railway rates to Port Hope for Lumber from Midland, Victoria Harbor, Sturgeon Bay, Waubesaene and Orillia, \$1.75 per M., and from Peterboro' and Lindsay, \$1.15.

**NOVA SCOTIA.**

Our correspondent at Parrboro', a thriving place in Nova Scotia, writes:—"Our prospects here for this season, and first of next, are very good, boards and scantling bringing a good price in the English market at present. Short lumber, such as laths, pickets, and shingles, are in good demand in the United States, at fairly good prices, but the heavy duties against us there prevent us from doing much of any business that way. Next year's prospects, after the Spring sales, are not very encouraging, as there are heavy stocks being put in this winter.

We copy the following items connected with that section:

Messrs. Young & Son, of Parrboro'—late of Calais, Me.—do the largest lumbering business in the county. They have mills at River Hebert, Apple River, Moose River, and Halfway River; the latter is a steam mill. Most of their lumber is shipped from this port. During the present year, this firm has sent several ship loads to French ports. Amos Lawrence, Esq., of Southampton, also exports a large quantity of lumber from here, and Messrs. Tucker and Adams, of the same place, engage quite extensively in this trade. Lumber is now sent from

River Phillip, via the I. O. R., to Spring Hill, and thence over the S. H. & P. R. R. for shipment. Add to this the coal brought over this road for home consumption and export, and it is not difficult to see that labourers find plenty of employment during the summer.

Shipbuilding, once the principal industry of this place, has been languishing for some time, and seems to have fairly died out.

NEW STEAM MILL—Messrs. T. de W. H., of Port Greenville, and J. Anis, of Queen's Co., N.S., have a steam mill in course of erection at Diligent River, about six miles "down shore."

The large tannery, of Messrs. Upham and McCabe, east of the railway station, will soon be completed.

**GRAVENHURST.**

As a manufacturing and shipping point for sawn lumber, Gravenhurst occupies an important position, being the outlet by railway of the lumber from the Muskoka lakes and tributaries. Considerable trade is also done in tanbark, both for home consumption and export. Large quantities of supplies are going out to that region by the Northern Railway, and as many as fifty horses may be frequently seen in a drove, on the way to the lumber camps in the neighbourhood.

**OTTAWA.**

The value of sawn lumber exported from Ottawa during the months of May, June, July, Aug. and Sep., 1877, is given at \$359,026; in 1878 at \$686,671; in 1879 at \$313,211. During the year 1880, for May, June, July and August, the value exported is \$100,320. When September returns come to be added, it is expected that the increase over the five months of last year will be in the vicinity of half a million dollars.

**TRAFFIC RETURNS.**

The traffic receipts of the Midland railway for the week ending October 7th, 1880 were:—Passengers and mails, \$2,673.82; freight, \$3,468.03; total, \$11,141.75. For the corresponding week of 1879:—Passengers and mail, \$3,000.39; freight, \$7,306.17; total, \$10,306.56. Increase for week, \$835.29. Aggregate from 1st January, \$268,918.68; increase over 1879, \$71,057.14.

The receipts of the Great Western Railway in the week ending on the 8th inst., and the corresponding week last year were as follows:—Passengers, \$50,450.41; freight and live stock, \$69,935.47; mails and sundries, \$2,956.63; total, \$123,332.51; corresponding week of last year, \$102,504.49; increase, \$20,838.02.

Receipts of the Whitty, Port Perry and Lindsay railroad in the week ending October 9th were as follows:—Passengers, \$694.75; freight, \$2,169.73; mails and sundries, \$63.20; total, \$2,927.68, against \$2,003.25 in the corresponding week last year, being an increase of \$924.43. Total traffic in current year, \$67,921.41, against \$53,033.36 last year, being an increase of \$14,891.05.

**Glass Mill-Stones.**

The outcome of this successful experiment, we learn from the *Potters Gazette* was the invention, by the Messrs. Thorn, of the glass mill-stones now made by them, and used in Germany with much satisfaction. Respecting their special merits, we learn, on the same authority, that they grind more easily, and do not heat the flour as much, as is the case with the French burr-stone. In grinding grist they run perfectly cool.

In making these stones the glass is cast in blocks of suitable size and shape, joined with cement in the same way as the French burrs, dressed and furrow cut with picks and pointed hammers. It is suggested that the substitution of diamond dressing machines would give better results.

Without going into the technical points respecting the comparative merits of the old and new mill-stones, which are given at some length, but which would only be appreciated by practical millers, we note simply our contemporary's opinion that, in the event of the success of certain experiments now making on a larger and more important scale than any previous ones, "this discovery will be entitled to rank as one of the most valuable of recent years as regards the milling industry."

An enterprising sign painter says he would pay liberally for the brush that the "signs of the times" are painted with.

**MARINE AND FISHERIES.**

**Our Salmon Fisheries.**

Professor H. Y. Hind has written a letter to the *Forest and Stream*, in which he adverts to the climate question in reference to the late appearance of salmon in our river. It is season, also to "biennial spawners," also to the habit of salmon seeking other rivers than their native streams for sanitary purposes, and to the development of the hook on the male salmon in his spawning year only. He writes to Mr. Mowat, overseer of Fisheries, and asks to be informed through the columns of the *Miramichi Advance* for reliable information about the catch of salmon in the Bay of Chaleur "forty years ago." He further says:—I wish to know whether any record or tradition exists respecting the salmon catch in the years 1832, 1835; and 1836, 1841, 1842 and 1852. In fact the record of any particularly good, or any particularly poor year, will be thankfully received. I have prepared a notice of the salmon catch and character of the seasons in certain rivers in Scotland for about one hundred years, and I wish to ascertain whether the experience in New Brunswick bears out certain remarkable relations I have found to exist between extremes of heat and cold in the appearance of certain anadromous fish particularly the salmon.

I should be glad if Mr. Mowat would also state whether he has ever taken or seen large male salmon late in the season without the hook being developed largely on the lower jaw; also, whether he has ever seen or heard of large male salmon, having milt well developed, without the hook on the lower jaw. I should also like to ask him whether he has ever seen any nests of the salmon which he supposes were made in the spring of the year. I have seen such nests at the headwaters of the North West branch of the South West Miramichi. I saw them with transparent eggs in them on the 24th of July, 1864, when I was making the Geological Survey of the Province.

The *Advance* says:—Professor Hind is writing on the Fisheries with a view of having the subject better understood than it now is, not only by the people, but also by the Department at Ottawa, whose knowledge and modes are both susceptible of improvement.

**Suicides among Russian Officers.**

The number of cases of suicide among the Russian officers in Tashkend, in Asiatic Russia, is increasing to an alarming extent. According to official returns, no fewer than six officers perished by their own hands in one week. Cases of suicide are notoriously common in the Russian army generally, and especially among the troops quartered on the frontier stations. The pay of the Russian officers is small, his promotion is slow, plenty is everywhere the rule, and drunkenness is common. Except in St. Petersburg and Moscow, no inducement whatsoever is held out to officers to interest themselves in their profession; and even in the above-named towns originality of thought is so discouraged that no officer would venture to express an opinion on any military subject at variance with the views held at headquarters. So little is there to interest, occupy, or amuse that only a Russian could suppose the existence led by the officers of the army in country quarters. But if life in a Russian provincial town is dull and colorless, in Tashkend it is a thousand times worse. Often no post arrives for a whole month; there are no amusements; and consequently the unfortunate officer is driven to spend his time in smoking, drinking, card playing and low intrigues. The result of all this is that a Russian paper rarely appears without announcing the death of an officer who has committed suicide at that post.

The enormous charges of the British pension list are attracting more than usual attention in the House of Commons. It is stated that in less than a century the descendant of Lord St. Vincent and Lord Rodney have received \$1,000,000 each. For nearly two hundred years the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg have drawn a nice income from that grateful country. The Duke of Marlborough enjoy a perpetual pension of \$25,000 a year. The Duke of Wellington was given \$3,500,000 by Parliament to support the dignity of his dukedom, and a pension of \$10,000 a year for two generations. They are among some of the larger grants. The smaller ones are numberless, and many of them the rewards of mere favouritism.

## Question of Higher Education.

There are few subjects which, in our time, have been worn more thoroughly threadbare than that of education. Unless it be for the behoof of what has been aptly called the "everlasting rising generation," this matter might be allowed to rest. Accepted theories have not been so thoroughly worked as to warrant, one would think, the demand just yet for the trial of new ones—as a matter of fact, we know that there are a great many old-fashioned Conservative sort of folk who are disposed to let well-enough alone,—and even where they see defects, to rather bear the ills they have than to fly to those they know not of. But this is scarcely the spirit of the age. "Progress" is the watchword of the time. Whether it be backward or forward, or up or down, there must be movement; better to go anywhere than to stand still, and—as the inevitable consequence is supposed to be—be run over. Higher education must not be an exception to this rule. In the general mobilization of everything else this must not, of all things, remain immobile.

Time was when the distinction between a liberal and a professional education was pretty clear. That sort of intellectual training which aimed simply at the full and harmonious development of the faculties of the student was never confounded with that which is specially designed to fit a man for earning his bread. Indeed, it was thought that the farther the "pot-boiling," or as the Germans call it, the "bread-and-butter" idea was kept from the mind of the student engaged in the pursuit of a liberal education, and the more thoroughly he was trained to love study for its own sake, and for the sake of the consciousness of freedom and strength which it imported, the better. Then it was no objection to Latin or Greek that, in all probability, the person learning them would make very little direct use of them after he left College; or to logic, metaphysics, and the higher mathematics, that he was not likely to adopt a profession which would call these branches of knowledge directly into requisition. Then, if the precocious and impatient youngster objected to the lessons which he was required to learn, that he did not see the use of them, it was deemed sufficient answer that what he knew not then he would know in after years. And it must be admitted that, in this way, some excellent scholars were made, and—which is still more important—some excellent characters were formed.

But, it appears, a more excellent theory has been discovered, and all this is to be changed, or to give place to something better. Latin and Greek if they are not to be altogether discarded are at least to be relegated to the region of the options. Metaphysics is to give place to the physical sciences. In a word, what has heretofore been grouped under the general head of liberal studies, if they are to be retained at all, are to have a subordinate position assigned to them, and education is to be made, in the more materialistic and matter-of-fact sense of the terms, "practical and useful." In the process of effecting this change, an entirely new method of instruction is to be called into requisition. The "object-lesson" is to perform a conspicuous part. Not only are the academy and the Porch to be used as heretofore, but the "grove" and even places less congenial to the feelings of the student are to be brought into prominence as places of instruction. The editor of the *Popular Science Monthly* who is a leader in this reform, or rather, perhaps, this agitation for reform, suggests some measures which probably will appear to many to seem rather radical and even startling innovations. We may mention a few of these.

As a first instalment of what he would like to see introduced into our institutions of learning, he thinks great good both immediate and prospective would result if, for example, the college buildings of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, were catagorized as object-lessons; and if after this was mastered, the water-supply and sewage system of the town were treated in the same way. After perfecting themselves in these preliminary lessons, he would have the students to systematically extend their studies to the schoolhouse, the poorhouse, and the gaol, with a view to understanding the scientific principles involved in their hygienic and sanitary conditions and arrangements. Of course he would not have them to end there, but, as we may take for granted, extend their investigations to everything else, either immediately or remotely connected with human welfare. If an object-lesson should be made of the water supply, why not of the food supply? What people eat is

quite as important as what they drink. To investigate, with sufficient thoroughness to be of any value to the student in after life, all the sources from which the commissariat of a single city is supplied, opens a pretty wide field, furnishing material for several object-lessons. Then, while man continues to be a clothes-wearing animal, and especially while he continues to be so largely dependent upon clothes, both for his respectability and comfort, there does not seem to be any good reason why the "science of clothes" should not receive its full share of attention.

It may be an evidence of weakness on our part, but we confess, the vastness of the curriculum suggested by Prof. Youmans, in the article referred to, rather appalls us. To say nothing of the mistaken notion of education, which, as we conceive, underlies the whole of this theory, if the mind is to be made a catch-all, which is to be crammed with all sorts of "practical" knowledge, which a gross materialistic utilitarianism may judge to be "useful," and if this be the proper work of schools and colleges, one can scarcely see where the school-days of the coming generation are to end. In fact, if the work is to be done thoroughly, it appears to stretch out, popularly speaking, almost to infinity. Besides, when one thinks of it, to say nothing of the grotesque situations which it suggests, the carrying out of this comprehensive course of instruction would, as it appears to us, be attended with considerable inconvenience.

Think of Dr. McCaul, with his noble staff of co-labourers, for example, leading a few hundred students in a subterranean exploration of the city of Toronto, in order to induct them into the scientific mysteries involved in the sewage system of our good city,—or taking them down for a month to Governor Green's Castle to form a scientific and practical acquaintance with its dietetic hygienic, sanitary, and disciplinary arrangements, and then to have every other institution existing among us subjected to the same process. We hope our educational authorities will make haste slowly in adopting so radical a programme.

## Love's Young Dream.

One of the most romantic affairs ever before heard of in this section of the country, says a correspondent at Marion, Ind., first took place here about two weeks ago, and which terminated last night. The substance of the case is as follows: About three miles in the country lives a well-to-do farmer named Fauster, who has in his family a daughter named Sarah D., aged just 14, who is small in stature for her age, and is merely a child. Another old farmer named Pritchett is a close neighbour, who has a son just 13 years of age, who is dubbed Morton. About two weeks ago these two children planned an elopement, and succeeded in leaving their paternal roof safely. After leaving their homes they walked to Wabash, a distance of twenty miles, where they took the train for White Pigeon, Mich. After arriving there they were united in marriage by the proper persons. The pair then roamed over several towns in the state on their wedding trip, until their finances became short, when they returned home last week and told their respective parents of their adventure. The father of the girl became indignant and brought the girl to the town last Saturday, before Squire Timothy, where a warrant was issued charging Morton Pritchett's father with abduction. The case was tried yesterday, when he was acquitted, the girl acknowledging she persuaded the youth to elope with her, and furnished part of the money, the cost of the whole trip being \$10.25. While on the trip and after they were married neither occupied the same bed, and no change of clothing was taken along for the occasion. After the trial each returned to their respective homes, where they still remain. The father of the girl will immediately institute proceedings to have the marriage set aside, the plea to be that she was not old enough. The affair has caused considerable interest, and every one who is acquainted with the particulars has taken an interest in the case. During the trial several funny incidents were told by each, which the jammed court room relished with pleasure. The end is not yet, as bad blood is brewing between the two parents.

The senior Greek professor, in his lecture to the juniors the other day, speaking of the marriage of Venus and Vulcan, remarked that "the handsomest woman generally marry the homeliest men," adding grimly; "There's encouragement for a good many of you."

## The Use and Abuse of Fiction.

What was said in a former article on the use and the abuse of the theatre, is equally true of the use and abuse of fiction. Indeed there are but different forms of the same thing. What dramatic representation is to the eye, works of fiction are to the imagination. Both are ideal representations of truth, and all that can be said either for or against the one may be said with equal truthfulness for or against the other. From a very early age, mankind have been in the habit of clothing their thoughts, and embodying the truths which they would impart to each other, in the form of fables, allegories, parables, and other forms of ideal representations. Indeed, in the early ages of the world, when books were few, or did not exist at all, the bulk of the wit and wisdom that had been preserved from the past, as well as that which was the product of contemporary genius, was wrapped up in such forms as these. The stories which were told at the fire-side; the songs that were sung, and the ballads and "Sageas," which were recited on their festive occasions, were of this sort. Even philosophy and religion were taught in this way. And not a little of the most precious truth that we possess to-day has found its way to us in fictitious forms. Every one knows that the relics of the Hebrew prophets, which came down to our time, abound in three poetic creations. Even the Divine Teacher himself did not shrink from using the parable as an instrument of instruction, and as a means of preserving the truth in the memory of his hearers.

In view of these facts it is worse than useless to assail fiction as such.—Like every other sort of literature, beyond question much of it is bad, and of this we may take occasion to say something at another time. But in saying this, we are only affirming of fiction what may be affirmed, with equal truthfulness, of every other sort of writing. Even into the very best histories the fictitious element enters largely. And this is true of not a few of the biographies which are most widely circulated, and that have the largest number of readers. It is this element, supplied by the imagination of the author, which makes the events, and personages which a writer describes live in the mind of the reader; it is this which gives vividness and reality to a narrative which unenlivened by it would be so hopelessly dull and stupid, that it would not only be drudgery to read it, but it would make no distinct or lasting impression on the mind of the reader. Take all that is imaginary, dramatic, and practical, from the writing of Macaulay and what would the residuum be worth? Why even the Sabbath-school libraries, furnished by the churches of Christendom, and read by children, are very largely stories which are purely the creations of the imagination. The reason of this is, as the caterers for these libraries tell us, that experience has convinced them, that this is the only sort of books that they can get the bulk of the children and young people to read.

We cannot say that we are altogether pleased with this. One of the abuses of fiction we judge to be the putting it in exciting forms, and in large quantities, into the hands of children or very young persons. There are other faculties which ought to be developed before the imagination. And where the habit is formed early of reading fiction to the exclusion of works which appeal more directly to the understanding and judgment, and call for the exercise of the memory, they induce a careless and hurried mode of reading, which permanently unfits the mind for the sober pursuit of knowledge. Besides, to many young persons, especially to girls of a nervous and excitable temperament, such reading begun early and pursued intemperately, as it is almost sure to be—unless prevented by outside restraint—by keeping the brain in an abnormal and unhealthy state of excitement at a time when quietness is a most essential condition of healthy development—leads to the most disastrous consequences, both physical and mental. Every intelligent physician of large practice, especially such as have made nervous and mental disease a special study, would bear testimony to the truth of this observation. Fiction is to the mind what sweetmeats, relishes and stimulants are to the palate,—taken in limited quantities, along with plainer and less exciting food, it may do good; adopted as a diet to live on, it can only work mischief. A literary friend, a hard student, being asked what he had been reading lately, replied, in our hearing, "I have spent the last few days reading

novels. I like occasionally to spend a few days in this way; I find it has an effect upon the mind very much like that which a little good whiskey has upon the body." We have never forgotten the comparison, or the impression which it conveyed, that whatever advantage might be derived from this sort of reading, especially by nervous and excitable young people, was secured at the risk of some evil; and that it ought not to be indulged in therefore without careful limitation and self-restraint.

## Some Turkish Intrigues.

Perhaps the most striking fact to a stranger in the little interest Turkish women seem to inspire among the gallant population of Constantinople. But such strangers are, perhaps, unaware of the danger of a word, or even a look; a prolonged gaze into the carriage of *grande dame* *Turque* may provoke the ire of an attendant eunuch, and cause him to valet right and left the heavy whip with which he is often provided; but the greatest danger lies in the treacherous encouragement of the *grande dame* herself. Some years ago M. B., a young Frenchman of this town, became enamored of one of these veiled Junos, whose soft glance seemed to reveal a reciprocal passion. Day after day he awaited her carriage at a corner of the principal thoroughfare, and, day after day the bewitching eyes drew him irresistibly to his door. Still, no words were exchanged. M. B.—became more and more infatuated, and in spite of the warnings of his friends he determined to carry on the intrigue to the end, whatever that might be. Patiently he bided his time and his opportunity, nor were they long in presenting themselves. He was rewarded one day by seeing a tiny jeweled hand drop a billet from the carriage window, which fluttered all unnoticed to his feet. Seizing the paper, the enraptured Frenchman hurriedly deciphered the few words therein inscribed. The lady proposed a meeting for that same evening in the obscure corner of a large cemetery. M. B., who had patiently borne the quizzing of his friends, now informed them of the progress of his adventure. He was again warned against pursuing it further; but he laughed at the idea of danger, and, accompanied by a friend, repaired to the rendezvous at the appointed hour. He was presently accosted by a rabble servant, exceedingly well dressed, who politely invited him to follow. The two friends turned into a deserted street and arrived at a small door which led through a covered yard to a second entrance. This their guide unlocked, and made a sign for M. B.'s friend to retire. All was silence and darkness around; the servant's black eyes seemed to gleam with malice; and, moved by an undefined fear, the friend again implored M. B. to return. "B h!" roared this gentleman, "it's too late; besides, what is there to fear when things are managed so easily?" The door closed upon the audacious Frenchman, but the fears of his friends were prophetic—he was never seen by them again. Many attempts were made to learn his fate, and large bribes were freely given for this object. A hint was received that he had been conveyed beyond the frontier, but all traces of him were lost, and no further clue was ever obtained as to his disappearance. One or two such adventures are enough to damp the ardor of the boldest Lovelaces, and, unfortunately, other examples have not been wanting.—*Temple Bar.*

Rest is never so sweet as after a long struggle; strength is never so strong as through trial; joy is a more blessed thing after sorrow; and the fair dawning of many days could never come if we had no night.

A NORTH Carolina man planned to frighten his wife by a sham attempt at suicide. He was to very gently hang himself, and a friend was to cut him down; but the friend was not prompt, and the plotter was choked to death.

"Do you want to kill the child?" exclaimed a gentleman as he saw a boy tip the baby out of its carriage on the walk. "No, not quite," replied the boy; "but if I can get him to bawl loud enough, mother will take care of him while I go and wade in the ditch with Johnnie Eraser!"

DR. HASTINGS, of Boston, in speaking of religious joy, and of singing as being the natural expression of that joy, remarked that some congregations had so little of it that they had to hire people to do their singing. "Why," says he "I would as soon think of hiring a man to eat my breakfast."

## Anecdotes of Sharks.

HOW HENRY FOLLOWED A DYING SAILOR—A SEVENTY-FOOT FISH—A NARROW ESCAPE.

Some twenty-five years ago, when the writer was returning from China to England, a mesamate of his, a young midshipman, hailing from Belfast, was taken ill of dysentery. The poor young fellow battled long with the fell disease, but though he possessed a vigorous constitution, and as brave a heart as any man I ever knew, he could not shake it off. During the last ten days of his illness it had been remarked that a huge shark followed the ship continuously; the ill-omened creature was first seen over the counter, on the same side of the ship where was the cabin in which young H—lay dying, and indeed just below it. Every one saw it; and officers and men had only to lean over the rail, and look long enough, and a dim, shadowy form could be seen moving stealthily deep down in the calm sea. Sometimes it disappeared for hours; and a hope was expressed that it had taken itself off. "But no," said one of the quartermasters, an ancient mariner, who had passed fifty years at sea, "the shark would not leave until it got what it had come for;" and the old salt jerked his head on one side to denote what he meant. The shark became the subject of daily discourse, both in the fore-castle and on the quarter-deck, and its appearances were regularly chronicled. Sometimes it rose near the surface, and then sank low down, and looked more horrible in the deep stillness of the unfathomable sea. All this time the weather remained very calm, and we had scarcely any wind, though at night it sometimes freshened, only to die away in the morning.

At length H—died, after much suffering and a brave struggle against a hard fate. Within a few hours of his death this fine young fellow was buried with all the tokens of respect we could command.

That morning the shark was seen at his accustomed place under the counter, but at the funeral he was seen no more, and no one on board the ship, either forward or aft, could after this gainsay the observation of the old quartermaster: "I told you sir, he knew there was a dying man aboard us. You'll see no more of him; he's got what he wanted."

Entertaining this view it is not surprising that sailors regard the capture of a shark as an act of retributive justice; for even though the victim that has fallen into their hands may not have feasted on a live or dead seaman—which is extremely unlikely, as they never miss a chance of devouring human flesh—they look upon him as the representative of his race, and "serve him out" accordingly.

For several days some sharks had followed a ship off the Brazil coast, and, notwithstanding every effort the crew could not succeed in catching one. At length a shark suddenly made a snatch at the bait, and was soon plunging and lashing his tail in a most furious manner, as he found that he had got more than he bargained for. It was evident that he had taken the hook, and was so far secured, but still he was but half caught, as soon appeared. The men on deck "clapped on" to the line and very soon the creature was alongside, but he plunged and lashed about so furiously that it was found impossible to land him on the deck until he had somewhat exhausted his immense strength. To assist in effecting this the mate proposed to harpoon him, and in the absence of a proper instrument took the boat-hook, to which he attached a line. After a few attempts the mate succeeded in plunging the boat-hook in the fore part of the back, when the shark by a prodigious effort succeeded in snapping the line, and freeing himself from the hook, made off with the boat-hook sticking like a flagstaff out of his back. He remained in sight some little time, evidently feeling very uneasy, and then disappeared; but whether he succeeded in discouraging himself from this unwonted appendage could not be ascertained.

The shark is so voracious that in pursuing its prey it will leap out of the water, and it also feeds on its own species. It has been said that on cutting open sharks smaller ones have been found inside; for this I cannot vouch from personal observation, though I have seen a very miscellaneous collection of articles extracted from the stomach, such as towels, tooth-brushes, shoes, hair newspapers and a rope's end. The shark will devour anything, and may be regarded as the scavenger of the sea, thus performing the same office as the vulture on land.

The shark produces its young from a sort of egg, the shell of which is brown, and re-

sembles leather; the egg is of oblong shape, with tendrils curling from its corners. When the term of hatching is fulfilled, the end of the case is pushed out by the young shark, which measures seven or eight inches in length. The flesh is seldom eaten, even by sailors whose fare for months has been salt meat; the flavour is unpalatable, and the texture tough and fibrous. The Icelanders use the fat, which can be kept for a long time, in place of lard, and eat it with the prepared fish. The liver affords a good deal of oil, and in Greenland the skin is used for the construction of canoes. Shark's teeth are frequently dug up in fossil remains, and specimens have been found of which the enormous portion was four and a half inches in length, from whence a geologist has calculated that the shark which owned this tooth must have exceeded seventy feet in length.

In the year 1831 an American ship, named the *Olympus*, anchored off the island of Bourbon, in the Indian Ocean, and some of the sailors obtained permission to go ashore and enjoy a walk after the day's work. Night was coming on, and the quartermaster on duty, tempted to indulge in a bath by the tranquillity of the scene and the delicious coolness of the water, undressed and jumped overboard from the gangway. The quartermaster was a good swimmer, and was soon some distance from the ship, oblivious of danger. But the cook, a negro, who was sitting in the main-chains cooling himself after his hot day's duty, chanced to spy the fin of a shark which was swimming near the surface of the water on the other side of the ship to that on which his shipmate was disappearing himself. His first impulse, after making sure what it was (for so large was the size he thought it must be a plank), was to call out and warn him of his danger, but it seemed he wisely determined not to do so lest the news might paralyze him with terror. So he quickly warned some of the sailors, and in little more than two minutes a small dingy suspended at the davits was lowered into the water, and the crew were pulling with might and main toward their comrade. Whether it was that only now the shark caught sight of the man in the water, or the noise of the boat attracted his attention in that direction, the huge fish turned and made toward the quartermaster, who, still unconscious of the fearful danger menacing him, continued to swim away with redoubled energy, as the quick click of the rowlocks warned him of the approach of his shipmates. Retrospect would now have been misplaced, as unless he was rescued within a few seconds, all would be over with him.

"Williams," shouted out the cockswain, "there are sharks near you; be quick—got into the boat, as you value your life."

Apprehending at length the full horror of his position, the quartermaster turned to the little boat, where alone was safety, a dingy being a powerful swimmer, was soon almost alongside. But the shark was upon him. "Quick! quick!" shouted his shipmates, while the bowman, glancing over his shoulder, throw in his oar, and, quick as thought, jumped up, boat-hook in hand, to try and help the struggling seaman.

"Way enough," shouted the cockswain, as the boat, impelled by stout arms, shot shot almost over the quartermaster, who, after a final effort, extended his arms to seize the gunwale of the boat, while two of the crew leaned over the side in order to help him out. But the shark was not to be thus easily balked of its anticipated prey, and as it was near enough to make its venture, darted half out of the water, exposing its prodigious length, and turned over on its side, opening its cavernous jaws. At that moment, when all appeared lost, the bowman, exerting all his strength (and it so happened that he was the most powerful man in the ship), plunged the boat-hook right into the mouth of the animal, which writhing in agony, fell back into the water, and snapped the weapon in two. Turning upon the boat in its fury, it lashed it with its tail with such terrible force that it staved it forward. The sailors had just time to draw in their shipmate, when they they became aware of the new danger menacing all of them. The boat began to fill, when deliverance came from another quarter. Their cries for help (which, owing to the calmness of the evening, were audible a great distance) attracted the attention of the crew of a schooner anchored near the land, who quickly launched their long-boat, and made toward them.

The shark, lashing the water with fury and pain, appeared determined to exact revenge, and remained near the spot, awaiting its prey; but it was again balked, for just as the little dingy was settling fast by

the head, the friendly long-boat arrived upon the scene. The crew, with Williams, were taken out of the sinking craft, and were soon on their way back to the ship, rejoicing that they escaped from a terrible death.

## Greek Symbolism.

The decay of pagan belief was not, as Hegel imagines, due to the fact that Hellenic art was anthropomorphic. The gods ceased to be gods not merely because they became too like men, but because they became too like anything definite. If the ibis on the amulet or the owl on the terra cotta represents a more vital belief in the gods than does the Venus of Milo or the Giustiniani Minerva, it is not because the idea of divinity is more compatible with an ugly bird than with a beautiful woman, but because whereas the beautiful woman, exquisitely wrought by a consummate sculptor, occupied the mind of the artist and of the beholder with the idea of her beauty, to the exclusion of all else, the rudely-engraved ibis or the badly-worked owl, on the other hand, served merely as a symbol, as the recaller of an idea; the mind did not pause in contemplation of the bird, but wandered off in search of the god; the goggle eyes of the owl and the beak of the ibis were soon forgotten in the contemplation of the vague, over-transmuted visions of phenomena of sky and light, of semi-human and semi-bestial shapes, of confused, half-embodied forces; in short, of the supernatural. But the human shape did most mischief to the supernatural merely because the human shape was the most absolute, the most distinct of all shapes; a god might be symbolized as a beast, but he could only be portrayed as a man; and if the portrait was correct, then the god was a man, and nothing more. Even the most fantastic among pagan supernatural creatures, those strange monsters who longest kept their original dual nature—the centaurs, satyrs, and tritons—became beneath the chisel of the artist mere aberrations from the normal, rare and curious types like certain fair-booth phenomena, but perfectly intelligible and rational; the very Chimera, she who was to give her name to every sort of unintelligible fancy, became, in the bas-reliefs of the story of Bellerophon, a mere singular mixture between a lion and a dog, and a bird—a cross-breed which happens not to be possible, but which an ancient might well have conceived as adorning some distant zoological collection. How much more rationalized were not the divinities in whom only a peculiar shape of the eye, a certain structure of the leg, or a definite fashion of wearing the hair, remained of their former nature? Learned men, indeed, tell us that we need only to glance at Hera to see that she is at bottom a cow; at Apollo, to recognize that he is but a stag in human shape; or at Zeus, to recognize that he is, in point of fact, a lion. Yet it remains true that we need only walk down the nearest street to meet 10 ordinary men and women who look more like various animals than do any antique divinities, and who can yet never be said to be in really cows, stags, or lions. The same applies to the violent efforts which are constantly being made to show in the Greek and Latin poets a distinct recollection of the cosmic nature of the gods, constructing the very human movements, looks, and dress of the divinities into meteorological phenomena, as has been done even by Mr. Ruskin in his "Queen of the Air," despite his artist's sense, which should have warned him that no artistic figure, like Homer's divinities, can possibly be at the same time a woman and a whirlwind.

## She Snubbed Them

A plainly dressed little lady from San Francisco recently appeared at a California watering place and was snubbed by all the ladies. She went home for her best dresses and all her diamonds. After her trunks arrived she went to breakfast in a magnificent morning dress made by Worth, profusely ornamented with diamonds, and her two little children were dressed in the height of fashion. Everybody seemed anxious to make amends for past slights, but she was extremely distant to one and all. She cut them in this way for a week, then packed up her nine Saratoga trunks and sent them home, and resumed her plain and comfortable vacation clothes.

A man was carrying two pounds of powder and a fuse in a cigar box, at Gibraltar, Pa. The end of the fuse protruded, and a practical joker was at hand to light it. The explosion killed the boy.

## SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

ONE kind of paper is made in China from the paper mulberry tree bark, and another kind from a mixture of that bark and wheat straw.

The Syoran and Orenborg Railway bridge across the River Volga, Russia, which is just finished, cost \$6,000,000. Where the bridge is built the river is more than a mile wide. The 14 piers which support the girders are 100 feet above the main level of the water, and the girders are 384 feet long and 20 feet wide.

The date of the earliest eclipse of the sun, recorded in the annals of the Chinese, when "on the first day of the last month of Autumn the sun and moon did not meet harmoniously in Fang," or in that part of the heavens defined by two stars in the constellation of the Scorpion, has been determined by Prof. Von Oppolzer, of Vienna, to have been the morning of Oct. 22, 2137 B.C.

M. LORTZEL has called the attention of the French Academy of Sciences to a heretofore unnoticed, but an apparently very ancient, station of the stone age. It is situated near Hanawob, a place not far from Tyro in Syria. A very large number of rudely formed flints, as well as a great many fragments of bones and teeth, are there found in a kind of conglomerate or osseous-broccia.

The wool crop of the world has increased five times since 1830, when it was about 320,000,000 pounds in weight. In 1878—the latest year for which there are complete figures—Europe produced 740,000,000, River Plate 240,000,000, United States 208,000,000, Australia 350,000,000 and South Africa 48,000,000 pounds, making a total of 1,686,000,000 pounds. Great Britain and France consume each about the same quantity of wool—350,000,000 a year. Germany consumes about 165,000,000 pounds; United States, 250,000,000 pounds, and Russia, Austria, and other countries, 400,000,000 pounds.

There are, or have lately been, on exhibition in Glasgow, Scotland, samples of leather prepared with chrome, and without the use of any tanning whatever. It is claimed that the chrome process, invented and patented by a Dr. Heizerling, is not only cheaper and more expeditious than the usual methods of tanning, but that it produces a leather "stronger, more durable, more pliant, and less pervious to moisture." The chrome-tanned leather exhibited was made into belting, harness, boots, and other articles; and it may be well to suggest that our leather manufacturers should scrutinize what may be learned regarding the results, and if the report is favourable it will go hard with our inventors, but they will better the improvement.

## An Edison Romance.

Mr. Edison as the hero of a romance now publishing in a Paris paper, is shown sitting in the workshop at his elegant mansion, wrapped in a black velvet dressing gown with tassels of violet silk. Resting beside him on a velvet cushion is the left hand and arm, just severed from her body, of a beautiful young woman; and near him a powerful electric battery. On the delicate wrist of the young woman's arm is a gold enamel vial, and on her finger a sapphire ring, the hand holding a dainty pearl gray glove. As the story is entitled "The New Eve," it is supposed that Edison is about to create a woman with the arm instead of a rib as a "starter." One of the incidents represents Edison sitting on a bank smoking a choice cigar and watching two trains armed with a new brake of his, designed to stop them instantaneously and without a shock. The engineers becoming excited bangle at the brakes, bringing about a collision in which several hundred are killed. At this, the gifted inventor, throwing away his cigar, impatiently remarks, "Clumsy! stupid!" It is plain that very little is really known about Edison in this country.

## A Disappointed Debtor.

The train had started off. A young man rushed breathless in. "Got left, did you?" "Well, ain't I here?" he responded. Then one said he could go across the bridge and catch it, and another told him when the next train would go, and made various suggestions. The chap looked at the disappearing train a few seconds, when somebody asked, "Where were you going?" Then the wicked fellow said, "Oh, I wasn't going in it, but there was a fellow in the train to whom I promised to pay a bill."

The Solid South.

It is said that there is a skeleton in every house. The idea is that there is something in the history of every family that it keeps as carefully concealed as possible, and which it would like to have forgotten. There are such things in nations, as well as in families. The thing that most patriotic Americans would like to have concealed and forgotten, is the thing indicated by the word which stands at the head of this article. That "solid south" is the most ugly fact in the current history of the great American Republic. The import of that fact, being interpreted, is that the unity of the nation is essentially a thing of the past. The South cares no more for the Democrats than it does for the Republicans; it most cordially hates and despises both the one and the other of these. It gives its influence in favour of the former in preference to the latter, simply because such an alliance is the only means by which it can secure its ascendancy in the nation, and be once more in a position to redress what it believes to be its wrongs, and to revenge itself upon the hated Yankee. No person can travel in the South without perceiving that a feeling of bitterness against the North, deep and intense, everywhere prevails; and that feeling will never be appeased until all that was done by the war is undone by legislation.

The "solid South" means, too, the systematic suppression of the negro vote. Everybody knows, that knows anything about the feeling which prevails among this class of American citizens, that however much they may respect their old masters and their families, they do not trust them. They know too well how deep rooted and strong this aversion is to the very idea of negro equality with them in anything! especially at the polls and before the courts; and they have sagacity enough to perceive that if the white people of the south cannot reduce them again to bondage, they will do all in their power to make their liberty as little worth to them as possible. They know, too, that the party at the north that did all that they could do to fasten their bonds upon them forever, will in the event of its getting into power, do anything that the south may ask them to do, to reduce them again to virtual, if not actual slavery. The negroes know all this, and would not, therefore, if left to themselves to vote as they pleased, cast one vote in a thousand for the Democratic party. In many parts of the south these coloured voters are largely in the ascendancy so far as numbers are concerned; and in spite of this fact the south will remain solid. This fact speaks for itself; comment is unnecessary.

It follows then that democratic government—the term is used in its proper grammatical, not in its party sense—is a failure, at least so far as the south is concerned. The "solid South" proves beyond a doubt that the government is not to be carried on in accordance with the will of the whole people, but according to a part, and that so far as numbers are concerned, the smallest part. It may, indeed, be said that this is as it should be; that the negroes are not fit for self-government; and that the will of the superior class, the class that owns the greater part of the property, and represents the greater part of the intelligence, are the people that should govern. Into the discussion of that question we enter not. Everyone, however, will see that if there be any force in this argument, it is against the form of government which exists in the United States, and only tends to strengthen our position. Besides, all that is said of the ignorance and incapacity for self-government of the negroes is equally true of a large proportion of the enormous foreign element, especially in the great cities of the north. There is no argument that can be validly employed in favour of the suppression of the negro vote in the south that would not be equally valid in favour of the disfranchisement of an immense number of voters at the north.

We do not wonder, in view of these facts, that the American people do not like to have so much said about the "solid South." The northern Democrat, for reasons made sufficiently apparent in this article, is ashamed of it, and would rather, if he could, get on without it; and the Republican feels mortified by the fact that the very means which he has devised as a make-weight against the South, is not only neutralized, but turned against him.

The time that a boy begins to think his mother doesn't know enough to select his clothing for him is a dangerous period in his history.

A Millionaire Criminal.

(London Telegraph.)

Not every criminal who incurs the banishment to Siberia is on that account to be compassionated, if we may believe the accounts of Mr. Jughauzeff's sojourn in exile, recently published by a St. Petersburg journal. This eminent malefactor, known throughout Russia by the significant soubriquet of "The Stealer of Millions," has contrived to retain possession of the enormous fortune he acquired by high-class swindling. When condemned to deportation, he travelled to Krasnojarsk, the town selected for his penal residence by the imperial authorities, in princely style, attended by a suite of servants, carriages and horses, and it would appear that he is to become the leader of fashion in that Siberian city. Tailors, perfumers and tobacconists advertise their wares under his name; he has been elected a member of the leading club, and is about to contract an alliance with a young lady belonging to one of the first families of Krasnojarsk. His dinner parties are attended by the chief official personages and local nobilities; ladies of the best society flock to his evening receptions, and accept the splendid presents with which he judiciously courts their favour and social countenance. It is proposed by a committee of Krasnojarsk "Lions" to present him, upon his wedding day, with a wreath of laurel, oak leaves, and roses. Altogether, for a convicted misdemeanant, undergoing sentence of banishment, he appears to be leading an uncommonly pleasant life. Not so the thousands of his dupes who, having trusted their fortunes to his keeping, suffered total ruin at his hands.

If you can say nothing good of any one, say nothing at all, for in friendship as in love we are often happier in our ignorance than in our knowledge.

MARKET REPORTS

CANADIAN LUMBERMAN OFFICE.

Toronto, 14th Oct., 1880.

The stock of lumber on hand in this city at present is low, on account of the recent strike on the Northern Railway. The demand for cars for exports and local traffic, far exceeds the supply. As the season of navigation draws to a close, dealers are anxious to get their lumber away, fearing that rates will rise, which at present may be quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.50 to Oswego. The latest reports from Oswego indicate that a large stock is on hand there. Sales for the past month have been slow, but the feeling is that prices will improve as the season draws to a close, and sales will be more brisk. The shingle market, both in Oswego and Canada, is lively—the demand exceeding the supply. A number of mills have shut down, as their stock has been cut up. From present appearances, a larger stock will be got out, during the coming winter—the men have gone to the woods earlier, and in greater numbers than usual. A brisk trade all over Western Canada, is anticipated this season. All the railroads are running at their full capacity.

YARD RATES.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price per unit, and Unit. Includes Mill colls, Shipping colls, Drcsing inch, Flooring, Joisting and scantling, Mill run sidings, Pickings, Clear and pickings, Lath, Shingles No. 1 and 2.

LONDON, ONT.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price per unit, and Unit. Includes Common Lumber, Stock boards, Clear in, Bill stuff, Lath, Shingles No. 2.

Our correspondent says, manufacturers of bill stuff from Georgian Bay and Lake Shore, met in London on the 7th inst, and decided to raise prices, \$1 per M.

OTTAWA.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price per unit, and Unit. Includes 12 in. stocks, good, 10 in. S. culls, good, 10 in. S. culls, 10 in. S. culls, Strips, good, Sidings, Lath, Deals, Deals, Deals, Cull deals.

To Montreal, \$1.15; Quebec, \$2; Burlington, \$2; Whitehall, \$1.25; Albany, \$3.50; New York, \$4.

BUFFALO.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price per unit, and Unit. Includes Uppers, Common, Culls, Assorted lumber in car lots or boat loads, 3 uppers 1 inch, Do. 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 in., Do. 2 in., Do. 2 1/2 and 4 in. special, Pickings 1 inch, 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 in., 2, 3, and 4 in. special, Shelving, Cutting up, Sidings, Common stocks, Box, all thicknesses, 18 in XXX shingles, 18 inch clear butts, Lath.

We quote wholesale prices of hardwood lumber, delivered on cars or boat:

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price per unit, and Unit. Includes Walnut 1/2 inch clear, 1/2 inch, 1st and 2nds, 3/4 inch, 1st and 2nds, 1 inch, 1st and 2nds, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, and 2 inch, 2 1/2 inch and thicker, culls, 1 inch, 1 1/2 inch, White ash, Ohio 1st and fine 2nds, Whitewood, 1 inch, 3/4 inch, 1/2 inch, 1st and 2nds, 1 1/2 inch, 1 3/4 inch, 2 inch, 1st and 2nds, Maple, White oak, Ohio, Cherry, 1st and thicker, Batternut, Hickory, best Ohio.

CHICAGO.

YARD RATES.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price per unit, and Unit. Includes First and second clear, 1 @ 1 1/2 in., First and 2d clear, 2 in., Third clear, 1 1/2 @ 2 in., Third clear, 1 inch, 1st and 2d clear dressed siding, 1st com. dressed siding, Second common, Flooring, 1st com. dressed, Flooring, 2d com. dressed, Flooring, 3d com. dressed, Box bds, A, 18 in. and up, Box bds, B, 14 in. and up, Box boards, O, A stock boards, B stock bds, C stock bds, Common stock boards, Cull boards, Fencing, No. 1, Fencing, No. 2, Common boards, Dimension stuff, Dimension stuff, Small timber, Round posts, cedar, Pickets, dressed and headed, flat, Pickets, do., square, Pickets, rough, Clear shingles, Extra "A" shingles, Standar. "A" dry shingles, Sladed "A" shingle, No. 1 shingles, Cedar shingles, Lath, dry.

OSWEGO, N. Y.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price per unit, and Unit. Includes Three uppers, Pickings, Pine, common, Common, Culls, Mill run lots, Sidings, 1 1/2 inch, Mill run, 1x10, 13 to 16 feet, Selected, shippers, Mill run, 1 and 1 1/2 in. strips, Culls, selected, 1x6 selected, for clapboards, Shingles, XXX, 18-in. pine, XXX, 18-in. cedar, Lath.

DETROIT.

Yard rates, Oct. 9, were as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price per unit, and Unit. Includes Uppers, all thicknesses, Selects, Five common, thick, No. 1 common stock, 1x12, Common shippers, 1x12, Flooring, select, common, Roofing, matched, Siding, clear, A select, B common, Ceiling, select, common, Shipping culls, Mill cull boards, Dimension or bill stuff to 16 feet, 18 to 24 feet, longer than 24 feet, Shingles, clear, 18 inch, 6 inch clear, 18 inch, Lath.

ALBANY.

FREIGHTS.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price per unit, and Unit. Includes To New York @ M. feet, To Bridgeport, To New Haven, To Providence, To Pawtucket, To Norwalk, To Hartford, To Middletown, To New London, To Philadelphia.

Quotations at the yards are as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price per unit, and Unit. Includes Pine, clear, @ M., Pine, fourths, Pine, select, Pine, good box, Pine, common box, Pine, 10 in. plank, each, Pine, 10 in. plank, culls, Pine boards, 10 in., Pine, 10 in. boards, culls, each, Pine, 10 in. boards, 16 ft. @ M., Pine, 12 in. boards, 16 ft., Pine 12 in. boards, 13 ft., Pine, 1 1/2 in. siding, select, Pine, 1 1/2 in. siding common, Pine, 1 in. siding, selected, Pine, 1 in. siding, common, Spruce boards, each, Spruce, plank, 1 1/2 in., each, Spruce, plank, 2 in., each, Spruce, wall strips, each, Hemlock, boards, each, Hemlock, joint, 4x6, each, Hemlock, wall strips, 2x4, Black walnut, good, @ M., Black walnut, @ in., Black walnut, 2 in., Sycamore, 1 in., Sycamore, @ in., White wood, 1 inch and thicker, White wood, @ inch, Ash, good, Ash, second quality, Cherry, good, Cherry, common, Oak, good, Oak, second quality, Basswood, Hickory, Maple, Canada, Maple, American, Chestnut, Shingles, shaved, pine, m., Shingles, extra, sawed, pine, Shingles, clear, sawed, pine, Shingles, cedar, mixed, Shingles, hemlock, Lath, hemlock, Lath, spruce.

CLEVELAND, ROUGH LUMBER.

Table listing lumber prices for Cleveland, including items like Uppers, thick, inch, Box, thick, inch, etc.

DRESSED LUMBER.

Table listing dressed lumber prices, including Flooring and drop siding clear, box, select com, etc.

PETROLEUM.

From Petrolia, this week, the crude oil market is reported firm at \$2.05 in tank. Refined is quoted at 25 cents in car load lots...

An Ottawa gentleman has in his possession a fine specimen of silver ore, found about forty miles from that city. He intends shortly taking steps to open up the mine.

FOR SALE, IN THE BEAUTIFUL town of Orillia, a very commodious brick house with out buildings and garden. Terms moderate. Apply to Editor of LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

MACKENZIE BROTHERS, Brokers and general Produce-Provision Commission Merchants, 24 Water Street, Saint John, N. B. Highest References provided. Consignments solicited. Correspondence respectfully requested. Returns promptly made.

DOMINION HOUSE, BRACEBRIDGE.

A good house in every respect. Free bus to and from the wharf. Terms, \$1 per day. R. GILCHRIST, Proprietor.

ORILLIA HOUSE, ORILLIA.

New and Commodious Brick Building; best north of Toronto; splendid sample rooms; centrally located; free bus. JOHN KELLY, Proprietor.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL, FORT HOPE.

Is noted for its superior home-like comforts—a well kept table, equalling the best hotels in Toronto, and large, well-furnished rooms. Good sample rooms on ground floor. Walton Street, Fort Hope. Wm. Mackie, Proprietor.

ALLANDALE JUNCTION HOTEL.

Travellers by Northern Railway have 15 to 20 minutes by all trains, for refreshments. Solid meals. Tea and coffee at counter. Fine brands of liquors and choice cigars. E. S. MEENING Proprietor.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, BRACEBRIDGE.

JOHN HIGGINS, Proprietor. The proprietor (late of Georgetown,) having lately taken possession of the above hotel, will endeavor to make it one of the best houses in the District of Muskoka. Tourists and hunting parties will receive every possible attention. Free bus to and from the steamboat wharf. Terms, one dollar per day.

FRASER'S HOTEL, GRAVENHURST, ONT.

HENRY FRASER, proprietor (successor to Douglass Brown.) Mr. Fraser having purchased and thoroughly renovated and refitted this well established hotel, so long and popularly kept and owned by Douglass Brown, in the village of Gravenhurst, is now in a position to attend to the wants of the travelling and general public. Parties en route to the Muskoka District, will find "Fraser's" a comfortable stopping place. The Bar and Larder are well furnished. Convenient Sample Rooms for Commercial Men. Good Stabling and attentive hostler. Free bus to and from trains and steamboats.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.

THE RUSSELL HOTEL CO., Proprietors. WILLIS RUSSELL, Pres., Quebec.

This hotel, which is unrivalled for size, style and locality in Quebec, is open throughout the year for pleasure and business travel.

HOTEL OTTAWA,

No. 21 North Side King Square.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

E. COSMAN, Proprietor.

Terms, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day.

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OTTAWA,

JAS. A. GOUIN, Proprietor.

Favorite Resort of the Leading Public men of the Dominion attending the annual Sessions of Parliament.

Ministers of the Crown, Senators, Members of Parliament, Public Officials, as well as those having business with the various Departments of the Government. It is also the headquarters of those having dealings with the princely Lumber Manufacturers in the great Pine Valley, of which Ottawa is the acknowledged centre.

The Russell House being central, almost abutting on the magnificent PARLIAMENT and DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS—the pride of the Country—is thus conveniently situated for those visiting the City on public business. But the location is also everything that could be desired alike for the man of business and the man of pleasure. A few minutes walk brings the guest of the Hotel within reach, not only of all the principal business resorts, but also of the most splendid Mountain and Valley Scenery that can be seen anywhere, as also of the two almost unrivalled Waterfalls—the Chaudiere and Rideau—and of the extensive Manufacturing Establishments and Depots of the leading Lumbermen. But, besides the beautiful scenery, which it may be mentioned, includes the magnificent Ottawa and two of its grand tributaries—the Rideau and the Gatineau—there are in the immediate neighborhood, beautiful Lakes and apparently never-ending woods, which afford opportunities for the finest Fishing and Shooting that can be obtained on the Continent.

THE RUSSELL HOUSE affords excellent accommodation for 300 guests; its table is abundantly supplied with Viands of the choicest description, in season, and nothing is left undone to make every visitor feel comfortable "at home."

Omnibuses meet the Arrival of every Train and Boat.

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For FURNITURE, PIANOS, ORGANS, etc., the best and most ornamental Castors in the market. They greatly improve the tone of musical instruments. RHEUMATISM, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS cured by insulating beds with them. Sold by Hardware dealers. Agents wanted.

ADDRESS FOR CIRCULARS: GLASS BALL CASTOR CO'Y, 64, 66 & 68 REBECCA ST., HAMILTON, ONT. 1-3m

IN PRESS—TO BE PUBLISHED IN JANUARY, 1881. LOVELL'S Gazetteer of British North America.

Containing the latest and most authentic description of over 7,500 Cities, Towns and Villages in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia and the North-West Territories, and other general information, drawn from official sources, as to the names, locality, extent, etc., of over 1,800 Lakes and Rivers; a TABLE of Routes, showing the proximity of the Railroad Stations, and Sea Lake and River Ports, to the Cities, Towns, Villages, etc., in the several Provinces, (this Table will be found invaluable); and a neat Coloured Map of the Dominion of Canada. Edited by P. A. CROSBY, assisted by a corps of Writers. Subscribers' names respectfully solicited. Agents wanted. PRICE \$5—Payable on Delivery. JOHN LOVELL & SON, Publishers. Montreal, August, 1880.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HEREOFORER existing between GEO. BANGOUGH and WM. DINGMAN, as Machinery Brokers, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts will be settled, and the business carried on by Geo. Bangough under the name and style of Wm. Dingman & Co.

Witness: ED. E. KING. GEO. BANGOUGH, WM. DINGMAN.

MACHINERY

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LARGE TIMBER LIMITS

SPANISH RIVER, DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

belonging to his estate, together with the steam saw mill, and other property necessary for a large lumber business.

The timber license to be sold consist of part of the township of Sprague, on the Serpent River, and the townships of Selter, May, Hiram, Merrit, Baldwin and Shakespear, on the Spanish River. These limits are well watered by the Spanish River, which can be driven at all seasons in from three to fourteen days. Supplies can be distributed from the river, which is navigable for 25 miles from the mouth. The quality of pine is well known as being very choice.

The mill property on Alder Island, near the mouth of the Spanish River, is a Post Office on the regular steamboat route from Collingwood. There are two steam mills in working order—capacity two million feet per month; scoring booming for 1,000,000 logs; piling ground for five millions; floating on water; vessels can load to any depth. Drying house, store, with chance of good store business, manager's and labourer's houses, store-house, carpenter's shop, blacksmith's shop, Gas lathe for doing repairs.

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Farm, 1,200 acres, on river, 140 cleared and a meadow, two large barns and implements for farming. The above property will be sold en bloc. A party is at Spanish River Mills to show the limit to intending purchasers.

Address A. E. RICHARDS, Executor, Brockville.



PUBLIC NOTICE.

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THOS. H. JOHNSON, Assistant Commissioner, Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, 13th Oct., 1880.

TIMBER LIMITS

SAW MILL FOR SALE!

The following timber limits, held by the Montreal Lumber Company, in the Province of Quebec, are hereby offered for sale, viz:

Table listing timber limits and their areas, including Maskinonge No. 1 east, Maskinonge No. 2 east, etc.

With the Maskinonge limits there is a saw mill run by water and steam power, in perfect running order, with dwelling house, office and stables, and about ten acres of land at the village of Maskinonge bridge, and a piling ground of about ten acres at the mouth of the river.

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The whole property is most conveniently situated for the shipment of lumber to the American market. For further particulars apply to

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## FINDING FRANKLIN.

## Extracts from the Account of Schwatka's Search.

## Thrilling Story of His Sledge Journey Over Arctic Snows.

DEPOT ISLAND, NORTH HUDSON'S BAY, }  
August 1, 1880.

It is just two years since Lieut. Schwatka's Franklin search party landed at Camp Daly, on the adjacent mainland, and during this period its experience has been, I believe, sufficiently varied and novel to make an interesting chapter in Arctic history. We had been informed in New York that a Netchilik Esquimaux had given Captain Thomas F. Barry, when second officer of the whaler Glacier, then wintering in Repulse Bay, a spoon which proved to have been the property of Sir John Franklin; that subsequently when Barry, while second mate of the A. Haughton, was writing in his logbook he overheard the native who had given him the spoon in conversation with another Netchilik say that the spoon came from a cairn where there were many such articles, besides books, similar to the one that Barry was writing in at the time; that Barry then questioned them, procuring a reiteration of the statement, and that the books were probably still there, as Inuits had no use for them, and would not disturb them. They also expressed their willingness to guide a party of white men to the cairn. A chart was shown and explained to them, and they pointed out King William Land as the country where the cairn could be found. The natural inference was that the books that they saw in a cairn with silverware and other articles from the Erebus and Terror were probably the records of Franklin's expedition, and the information seemed sufficiently direct and reliable to warrant the organization of the Franklin search party of 1878, 1879, and 1880. It took some time after reaching Hudson's Bay to sift these statements and find them wholly devoid of truth. But gradually they all fell to the ground, piece by piece, until nothing was left but the bare fact that he had a Franklin spoon in his possession when he reached the United States at the conclusion of his voyage in the Glacier, in the year 1873.

## AN INTERESTING SPECTACLE.

We witnessed a most peculiar and interesting spectacle on the 8th, in what appeared to be a frozen waterfall, about twenty-five feet in height, where a branch seemed to flow into the Lorrillard from the west. At a distance it looked like a mountain torrent which had been arrested in its progress by some mighty hand and transformed into stone. Its ripples of crystal gleamed in the sun, and sparkled as if studded with myriads of gems. As of enjoying its varied beauties for a moment I climbed to the top of the bank to make a closer inspection of it. Tracing its course for a short distance from the shore I found a shallow brook which had frozen in a level place at the top of the hill, forcing the water to the right and left until it spread in a thin sheet over the face of the rock for the space of about fifty feet in breadth. Successive layers of ice were formed and this novel and beautiful effect produced. The first few days of our journey were excessively fatiguing. The sleds were heavy, and we often had to put on our harness to help the dogs over a ridge or through a deep drift. We had not yet become hardened, and consequently experienced much difficulty from blistered feet and chafing, but as we got rid of our superfluous flesh these petty troubles became less annoying and we did not so easily become fatigued from walking.

## THE OLD MAN'S STORY OF WHITE MEN.

From Kiunlikpatok, the old Oookookik, we learned at the interview that he only once before saw white men alive. That was when he was a little boy. He is now 65 or 70. He was fishing on Back's River when they came along in a boat and shook hands with him. There were ten men. The leader was called "Tosard-roak," which Joo says from the sound he thinks means Lieut. Back. The next white man he saw was dead in a bunk of a big ship which was frozen in the ice near an island about five miles west of Grand Point, on Adelaide Peninsula. They had to walk out about three miles on smooth ice to reach the ship. He said that his son, who was present, a man about 35 years old, was then about like a child he pointed out, that is, probably 7 or

8 years old. About this time he saw the tracks of white men on the main land. When we first saw them there were four and afterwards only three. This was when the spring snows were falling. When his people saw the ship so long without any one around they used to go on board and steal pieces of wood and iron. They did not know how to get inside by the doors, and cut a hole in the side of the ship on a level with the ice, so that when the ice broke up during the following summer, the ship filled and sunk. No tracks were seen in the salt water ice or on the ship, which also was covered with snow, but they saw scrapings and sweepings alongside, which seemed to have been brushed off by people who had been living on board. They found some red cans of fresh meat, with plenty of what looked like tallow mixed with it. A great many had been opened, and four were still unopened. They saw no bread. They found plenty of knives, forks, spoons, pans, cups and plates on board, and afterwards found a few such things on shore after the vessel had gone down. They also saw books on board, and left them there. They only took knives, forks, spoons and pans; the other things they had no use for. He never saw or heard of the white men's cairn on Adelaide Peninsula.

## THE LOST EXPLORERS.

Ahlangyah pointed out the eastern coast of Washington Bay as the spot where she, in company with her husband and two other men with their wives, had seen ten white men dragging a sledge with a boat on it many years ago. There was another Inuit with them, who did not go near the white men. The sledge was on the ice and a wide crack separated them from the white men at the interview. The women went on shore and the men awaited the white people on the track on the ice. Five of the white men put up a tent on the shore and five remained with the boat on the ice. The Inuits put up a tent not far from the white men and they stayed together here five days. During this time the Inuits killed a number of seals on the ice and gave them to the white men. They gave her husband a chopping knife. He was the one who had the most intercourse with the white crew. The knife is now broken and worn out. She has not seen it for a long time. At the end of five days they all started for Adelaide Peninsula, fearing that the ice, which was very rotten, might not let them across. They started at night, because then, the sun being low, the ice would be a little frozen. The white men followed, dragging their heavy sledge and boat, and could not cross the rotten ice as fast as the Inuits, who halted and waited for them at Gladman's Point. The Inuits could not cross to the mainland; the ice was too rotten, and they remained in King William Land all summer. They never saw the white men again, though they waited at Gladman Point fishing in the neighbouring lake, going back and forth between the shore and lakes nearly all summer, and then went to the eastern shore, near Matty Island. Some of the white men were very thin, and their mouths were dry and hard and black. They had no fur clothing on. When asked if she remembered what names any of the white men were called she said one of them was called "Algoocar" and another "Too'ooob." The latter seemed to be the chief, and it was he who gave the chopping knife to her husband. (Agloocar and Too'ooob are both common Esquimaux names, and it is probable that the names she heard the white men called resembled these in sound, and thus impressed themselves upon her mind. Another one was called "Dok-took" (doctor). "Too'ooob" was a little older than the others and had a large black beard mixed with gray. He was bigger than any of the others—"a big, broad man." "Agloocar" was smaller and had a brown beard about four or five inches below his chin (motioning with her hand). "Dok-took" was a short man with a big stomach and red beard, about the same length as "Agloocar's." All three were spectacles, not snow goggles, but as the interpreters said, all the same seko (ice).

## DEAD BODIES IN A TENT.

The following spring when there was little snow on the ground, she saw a tent standing on the shore at the head of Terror Bay. There were dead bodies in the tent and outside were some covered over with sand. There was no flesh on them—nothing but the bones and clothes. There was a great many; she had forgotten how many. Indeed, Inuits have little idea of numbers beyond "ten." She saw nothing to indicate any of the party she met before. The bones had the cords or sinews still attached to

them. One of the bodies had the flesh on, but this one's stomach was gone. There was one or two graves outside. They did not open the graves at this time; saw a great many things lying around. They were knives, forks, spoons, watches, many books, clothing, blankets, and such things. The books were not taken notice of. This was the same party of Esquimaux who had met the white men the year before, and they were the first who saw the tent and graves. They had been in King William Land ever since they saw the white men until they found the tent place.

## Drinks in Every Style.

An English physician, Dr. Shorthouse, has been making an interesting series of observations on the manner in which various drinks act on different parts of the cerebro-spinal system which preside over locomotion. He says, according to *The British Medical Journal*, that "if a man partake of too large a quantity of good sound wine or malt liquor he usually staggers about from side to side, his gait is very unsteady, and if he come to grief and to mother earth he generally falls on one side or the other. If he take too much whisky, especially that abomination which goes by the name of Irish whisky, he is almost certain to be seized with an irresistible impulse to fall forward on his face. If he get drunk on cider or perry, the latter more especially, he is certain to fall down suddenly on his back, and apparently without any previous warning. He once saw a number of men, who had made too merry at a harvest feast, all fall down upon their backs, get up again, and fall down again in the same manner. He had never witnessed anything of the kind before, and was not a little amazed as well as amused. The farmer, who was a very shrewd Herefordshire man, told him that that was the effect invariably produced by perry, of which his men had that day partaken liberally. He has since that time seen several isolated cases which have corroborated the farmer's version of the action of an overdose of perry or cider." Dr. Shorthouse's researches, unhappily, have not been conducted with sufficient precision, nor have they extended over a sufficiently wide field. American investigators could have informed him that not only do different drinks affect men in various ways, but the effects differ according to the quantity of beverage imbibed. Thus, while four fingers of the whisky peculiar to cheap saloons will cause the subject violently to invert other people, a dose of fourteen fingers will lead him peacefully to invert himself. The gin of similar resorts, which is not distinguishable from the ordinary turpentine of commerce, produces pedal entanglements and precipitation upon the bridge of the nose, a fact observed by the palmist, who made allusion to the relations of the feet to the gin. The rum of these places invariably induces pedestrian exercise upon the car, the white Medford variety leading the subject invariably to walk off upon his left ear, while old Jamaica as invariably inspires his right ear with locomotive powers. The brandy of these resorts is as instantaneous and overwhelming in its effects as a thunderbolt, and the victim who partakes of it at once sinks down on every portion of himself simultaneously. As for the wines, their action is quite different. Instead of flooring the subject, they impel him to wander over the face of the earth and never sit or fall down, though his path be strewn with banana-peels and his long string-pieces of docks. Altogether, Dr. Shorthouse can find a far more fertile field for investigation in these United States than is open to him in England, even without making inquiry into the more abstruse and complicated beverages of the great west, like the far-famed shepherd's delight of Nevada, one drink of which fascinating fluid moves the assimilator to steal his own sheep and hide them in the remote sage-brush from his own pursuit.

As the accounts from the terrible wreck of the steamer City of Vera Cruz come in more fully, they become highly exciting and interesting. A seaman, named [redacted], who swam ashore on the Florida coast, after having been seven hours in the water, has given a brief but very graphic account of his experiences, which recalls the most horrible passages of marino novels. No such wreck has occurred on the American coast since the loss of the Evening Star in 1866.

Mr. ARCHIBALD FORBES can claim the new South African medal and clasp, as he conveyed the news of the victory at Ulundi to Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Bartle Frere.

## DOMESTIC RECIPES.

**TO CLEAN ZINC.**—Put on the zinc a little sulphuric acid and rub over with a cloth so that every part is wet. Afterward wash off with clear water, and then the zinc will be bright and clear.

**SUGAR COOKIES.**—One cup of butter, three eggs, one cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of baking powder sifted into flour, enough flour to roll out thin. Flavour with lemon, vanilla, or nutmeg.

**GINGER SNAPS.**—One cup of molasses, one cup of shortening, one cup of brown sugar, one tablespoonful of soda, one-half cup of boiling water, two tablespoonfuls of ginger. Mix stiff and bake in a quick oven.

**CLOVE CAKE.**—One cup of sugar, one of molasses, one of milk, one of lard, one of raisins, one teaspoonful of cloves, one of cinnamon, two of baking powder, two eggs: flour to thicken about as ginger-bread.

**MOUNTAIN CAKE.**—One pound of flour, one of sugar, one-half of butter, one cup of sweet milk, six eggs; beat whites separately, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake as jelly cake, with icing instead of jelly.

**CHILI SAUCE.**—One dozen fair-sized onions, twenty-four ripe tomatoes, four teaspoonfuls of salt, eight of sugar, three of ground cloves, four of cinnamon, two of ginger, one of ground black pepper, two of mustard, two and one-half cups of vinegar. Chop tomatoes and onions fine, add spices; boil two and a half hours. Add vinegar, hot, after the ingredients have boiled one hour.

**PICKLED PEACHES.**—Take fine free-stone peaches, rub with a woollen cloth to remove the down, and put into a brine made of one-half cup of salt to a gallon of water—it should be cold—and let stand nine days. Then wipe them dry, pick in a jar, and cover with cold vinegar (spiced if you choose). When wanted for table halve them, removing the stone, and sprinkle with sugar. I think them very nice.

**TOMATO CATSUP.**—Scald and run through a sieve half a bushel of tomatoes. Add three tablespoonfuls of salt, one tablespoonful of red pepper and one of black pepper, three tablespoonfuls of mustard, two of clove, one of allspice, one pint of vinegar, two green peppers and two onions chopped fine. Put cloves, allspice, peppers and onions in a muslin bag; put all in a kettle and simmer four hours, or until as thick as desired.

**CIDER JELLY FOR THE SICK.**—One pint of clear sweet cider, one package of Cox's gelatine, two pounds of white sugar, one pint of cold water, one quart of boiling water, juice of two lemons and the grated rind of one. The gelatine must be soaked in the cold water one hour. To this add the sugar, pour over it the boiling water, stir until dissolved, pour in the cider, strain through a flannel bag, wet your glasses or molds in cold water, pour in the jelly, and set away to cool; make several hours before wanted for use. This also makes a very nice dessert for persons in health.

**CANNING TOMATOES.**—Fifteen years' experience in canning tomatoes has taught me a few things which, perhaps, the ladies of the Rural would like to know. First,—the tomatoes should not be over-ripe; they should be firm enough to pass with a sharp knife, and should not remain off the vines overnight before being used. Do not scald them to get the puring off, as that alone will help to start fermentation. I always select for canning those that are yet green near the stem. Boil until heated thoroughly through; turn into any good self-sealing glass (I prefer the little Mason); screw down the lid as tightly as you possibly can immediately, and if, when cold, you can tighten it more, do so. Set in your cellar and keep from the light, and your tomatoes will come out as fresh in January as when put in.

**TO COLOUR BUTTER.**—The bought colouring matter that I have used for several winters, I have always mixed in with the cream just before churning. The past spring when complaining to a friend that while we had beautiful golden butter, our buttermilk was so yellow that we did not care to drink it or use it for cooking purposes, she asked why we mixed it with the cream at all? Why not colour the salt? I must confess I had never thought of this before, but since I have tried it, I see no reason for returning to my old method. The deepness of colour of the salt must depend upon the lack of colour in the butter. Thoroughly incorporate it with the butter—it does not show the colour at once—let stand overnight and, in the morning, just work it through before packing or making into prints.

**Bee Notes for October.**

From the American Agriculturist.

**THE HONEY CROP.**—The yield of honey from Basswood and other sources, in this section, has not equalled our expectations. During the last days of June the supply of honey, from basswood, promised to be abundant, but it was very suddenly and unexpectedly cut short. Reports from all parts of the United States indicate a small crop. We judge it to be less than one-half of the usual average; many report an entire failure. In our own apiaries we secure over 15,000 pounds from 176 colonies. Thus far we have taken from three selected swarms as follows: July 10th, No. 1, 77½ lbs., No. 2, 66½ lbs., No. 3, 83½ lbs.; July 13th, No. 1, 41 lbs., No. 2, 41 lbs., No. 3, 55 lbs.; July 19th, No. 1, 12 lbs., No. 2, 18 lbs., No. 3, 18 lbs. After the last date given we removed the swarms, with others, to where Buckwheat, Golden Rod, and Eupatorium are found in greater abundance than around the summer stands nearer home.

**FALL PASTURAGE.**—The subject of fall pasturage is of considerable importance, as, with a fair yield of honey at this season, breeding will be continued, and thus one of the essentials for successful wintering is secured. It will therefore be found profitable to study the sources from which a yield may be expected. In many sections buckwheat is the chief dependence for late honey. In other localities, like our own in the Mohawk Valley, Melilot or Sweet Clover, is of great importance. But more generally, we think that the supply will be gathered chiefly from Golden Rod and Eupatorium. These wild plants can be found upon rough, waste land, in nearly all parts of the country.

**FALL MANAGEMENT.**—If surplus boxes have not been moved as directed last month, it should be attended to at once. If swarms have been supplied with extra combs for extracting, they should be removed and packed safely away for use another season. The value of these combs, as well as those taken from piece boxes, cannot be over-estimated, consequently great care should be taken to preserve them. Mice and rats should be carefully excluded. If disturbed by the destructive moth, the removed combs should be smoked with brimstone.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

**HANGING AND STANDING FRAMES.**

“Do you not crush more bees, and are you not more liable to kill the queen with the Quinby standing frame, than with the hanging frame?”—We consider the standing frame quite as desirable, yet we, as well as others, in answering such questions, should not lose sight of the fact, that every bee-keeper becomes more familiar with whatever style of hive he adopts, and, naturally, can handle it better than any other, until he acquires a large experience.

**OPENING HIVES.**—“How often should a beginner open his hives?”—Just as often as practical operations requires him to do so.

**BEES IN A GARRET.**—A correspondent in N. J. comes with the old question of the desirability of keeping bees in a garret. This story of arranging bees in a room in a garret where they will not swarm, and where the owner can go and cut out cards of honey for family use, at any time, is a very old one, and the immense swarm of bees

somewhere in the rocks, where bees pour forth in masses, and honey may be found by the ton. As regards keeping bees in an attic or upper room, or even upon a roof they may be so kept, if some practical hive is properly arranged in such a location. There are even some advantages derived, where but few hives are kept. But all things taken into consideration, it is preferable to have the bees placed somewhere near the ground.

**Cradles.**

The following wise suggestion is from the Herald of Health. Fortunately for children, cradles are seen more and more rarely in all families, and we are decidedly of the opinion that those soothing machines, once so popular, will soon have only a historic interest, like the spinning wheel. Still there are here and there mothers who advocate the cradle, and for such we have a word of advice. In the first place the rocking motion to which the child is subjected causes an unnatural circulation of the blood in the brain, which tends in the end to produce a state of unnatural excitability. Now if this takes place several times a day, and these motions of the cradle are carried to excess with restless and wakeful children, it is clear to our mind that the effects can only be injurious, especially when we remember the fact that children once accustomed to it are often treated with it for years. Cases are not rare of serious injury to the circulation of the brain, from violent rocking given to the infants when intrusted to nurses or ignorant children. It is not difficult with a little patience to treat an infant so that as soon as the time for sleeping approaches, he will go to sleep in his little bed without any artificial aid. If the beginning has been made, and if the mother has not been softened by the disagreeable crying of the child to rock it to sleep in the cradle or in her arms, it will be found after a few days, how quickly the child likes to go to sleep alone without the aid of any popular remedies of mothers. Many mothers will not believe this true until they have tried it and learned from experience. Although the child may cry at first, it soon learns to go to sleep quietly, and the mother has the additional advantage of gaining valuable time for rest from her domestic duties. Why does a healthy baby need rocking, more than a bird a colt, or a calf?

**Talk Over What You Read.**

Nearly forty years' experience as a teacher has shown how little I know of a subject until I begin to explain it or teach it. Let any young person try the experiment of giving in conversation, briefly and connectively and in the simplest language, the chief points of any book or article he has read, and he will at once see what I mean. The gaps that are likely to appear in the knowledge that he felt was his own will no doubt be very surprising. I know of no training superior to this in utilizing one's reading, in strengthening the memory and in forming habits of clear, connected statement. It will doubtless teach other things than these I have mentioned, which the persons who honestly make the experiment will find out for themselves. Children who read can be encouraged to give, in a familiar way, the interesting parts of the books they have read with great advantage to all concerned. More than one youth I know has laid the foundation of intellectual tastes in a New England family, where hearty encouragement was given to children and adults in their attempts to sketch the lectures they had heard the evening previous. The same thing was done with books.

A MAN asleep at the top of a telegraph pole was a recent spectacle in Boston. He was a drunken repairer, who had grown drowsy at his work. A great crowd gathered, but nothing was done to arouse him, and he finally awoke in safety.

DR. DE VRY, of the Hague, has been made Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire by the Queen for his services in the introduction of the cinchona-tree into India, and in the manufacture of quinine there; and Dr James Prescott Youle has received the Albert Medal from the Society of Arts for establishing, after most laborious research, the true relation between heat, electricity, and mechanical work, thus affording the engineer a sure guide in the application to science and industrial pursuits.

**Telegraph Blunders.**

A gentleman who had gone to the country to find a summer location for his family telegraphed to his wife, “Home to-night.” The wires rendered this into “Come to-night,” and so the wife posted into the country at once, while her husband was making his way in a contrary direction.

Not long since a message came to the principal of a business house in the city from his travelling agent, who had reached Philadelphia—“Am at Continental II use. Send some hash by mail.” The agent did not intend to reflect on the food at the hotel, but wanted “cash” sent by mail.

An affectionate uncle was informed by telegraph: “Mary is to be buried on Wednesday. Come sure.” Mary, who lived in Chicago, was his favourite niece, and, as he had not heard of her illness, the sad intelligence gave him a severe shock. He dressed himself in deep mourning, and made a hurried journey to the West to find a jovial party at Mary's wedding. The wires had arranged for her to be “buried” instead of “married.”

Probably the worst blunder ever made was one that occurred in the case of a St. Louis merchant, who, while in New York, received a telegram informing him that his wife was ill. He sent a message to his family doctor, asking the nature of the sickness and if there was any danger, and received promptly the answer: “No danger. Your wife has had a child. If we can keep her from having another to-night she will do well.” The mystification of the agitated husband was not removed until a second inquiry revealed the fact that this independent lady had had a “chill.”

**A Terrible Punishment.**

Porto Mo, Italy, can boast of a lady Abbess and reverend coadjutors whose Spartan discipline goes even beyond that of AN-NINO's renowned Mother Browning, “who whipped two female pretences to death and hid them in a coal-hole.” A lay servant having been detected in stealing some bread, my Lady Abbess and two senior nuns held an impromptu tribunal and condemned her “to undergo the torments of purgatory.” Most of us probably have entertained but vague notions as the nature of those torments, and will therefore learn with the more interest what are an Abbess's ideas on the point. The reverend Mother and Sisters having conveyed the delinquent to a cell where there was a stove, tied her hands securely, and then held her face to the hot metal until her eyes had lost their sight and her face was one huge blister. Some of the nuns, however, thought this discipline somewhat too stringent, and, possibly on the principle that “a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind,” and with the reflection that there was no saying but that the Lady Abbess might “go for” them next, communicated with the authorities, who have placed these severe disciplinarians in jail pending a trial.

**A Grand Trade.**

An old Glasgow bookseller used to give a humorous account of what was in his days an almost daily occurrence:—“Indeed,” he would say, “it's but a poor trade the selling of stationery. A muckle stupid simph comes into the shop, and says, ‘G o s a b. w. bee's worth o' paper.’ ‘Is is post yo want?’ ‘Oh, yes.’ ‘Bless me, man, dae yo want short or lang?’ ‘Ah, no; I lit tak this ane, for it's biggest.’ Well, yo wad think ane was done wi' the fallow after a' that fash, and ma r nor five or ten minutes lost: but no—he's at yo yet. ‘Mend that pen,’ he says, handing out an auld stump to yo that nabeody almsat could men; and when yo has den that, he follows it wi' ‘Lit a wee drap ink in that bottle.’ Ye pit some in in his bottle a' for laething, and syne he shoves out his great horny hand, an' says, ‘I'll thank yo for a wafer.’ Now only think o' the fa-licerie, sic a loss o' time, forbye the ink and the wafer for naething! Yo'll see that the stationery trade's a grand trade.”

THE natives of the O'kney Islands are said to enjoy good health and to live long. For these blessings they are indebted entirely to the bracing climate and to their own healthy outdoor occupations. A young woman from one of these islands was asked lately whether her people were generally long lived. With unconscious naivete she replied, “Yes, they live to a great age; there's no doctor on the island.”

**GENERAL.**

PHYSIC.—A witty old physician being asked by a beautiful girl what good all his doctor stuff did people, answered: “Why you see, my dear, by my pills, and powders, and blisters I distract the patient's attention, while nature cuts in and cures the disease before he knows it.”

It has been estimated that of the horses in the world Austria has 1,367,000; Hungary, 2,179,000; France, about 3,000,000; Russia, 2,147,000; Germany, 3,352,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 2,255,000; Turkey, about 1,000,000; the United States, 9,604,000; the Argentine Republic, 4,000,000; Canada, 2,634,000; Uruguay, 1,600,000.

The Fiji Islanders who, up to six years ago, when England adopted them were cannibals, and indulged in fricasseed traders, with cold missionary on the sideboard, have become so civilized that they wear clean shirts on Sunday, sing hymns, eat yams and beefsteak like any orthodox Christian. What with coconut, coconut fibre, cotton, sugar and coffee to export, and a luxuriant soil to grow all these products in, the colony ought to have a grand future.

THE oldest infantry regiment in the Austrian army celebrated, on the 21st of last month, the 250th anniversary of its enrollment. It bears the name of “Prince George of Saxony, No. 11,” and was raised in Bohemia in 1630, during the “Thirty Years' War.” The regiment is at present quartered in Herzegovina. The day was celebrated by a grand bacquet given by the officers, while the soldiers had a sort of historical masquerade, illustrating the career of the regiment.

On Saturday night Carter, the negro minstrel, who was performing in one of the big Bowery variety theatres, provoked long and loud applause with his newest song. “I was in Washington the other day,” said he, “and I met an old politician there who asked me how things were in New York. I told him that a Pennsylvania man is in a peculiar fix there. He asked how that was, and I said that the man I referred to is on the Island, and is going to be sent up for four years in November.”

AFTER the execution of Monseclou in Paris the other day for the murder of the little girl, Lucie Dou, his remains were conveyed to the anatomical theatre, and subjected to a singular experiment. Dr. Sappey injected under the cutaneous tissue of the head some fresh-drawn blood from the carotid of a living dog. The result was startling, for the colour returned to the cheeks, there was a perceptible nervous tremour, while the lips slightly moved. The same treatment applied to the body produced no effect.

THE champion jack of all-trades belongs to England, and lives near Chichester. He has served as seaman in the four quarters of the globe, and acted as steward, sailmaker, cook, mate, and navigator. He now hangs out his sign as “Prof. Pullinger, contractor, inventor, fisherman, builder, carpenter, joiner, sawyer, undertaker, turner, cooper, painter, glazier, sign painter, wooden pump-maker, paper hanger, bell hanger, and builder, clock case, locksmith, umbrella repairer, china and glass mender, netknitter, wireworker, grocer, baker, farmer, taxidermist, copying clerk, letter writer, accountant, surveyor, engineer, land measurer, house agent, vestry clerk, assistant overseer, clerk to the Selsay Sparrow Club, clerk to the Selsay police, assessor and collector of land tax and property and income tax, and collector of church and highway rates.”

A STRIKING acoustic effect has been produced at the Covent Garden Theatre concerts, London, by locating one of the bands in the front seats of the top gallery, while the other two perform on the temporary orchestral stand erected for the promenade concerts. The instruments during the realization of this novel idea were drums and bugles to the extent of over a hundred performers, and the players, under the direction of a inventive Frenchman replied to each other from floor and gallery in a kind of ancient antiphonal call and recall, with all the vehemence of military lungs and arms, going it hard at brass and goatskin. The rapid and almost startling transitions from half stillness to thunder were very strange, and as the sound rolled and reverberated along the roof, and up and down the ample building, such a clatter and uproar was produced has been rarely equalled. The effect was remarkable, and the critics say the thing was sublime.



NEW ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1879 \$23,761,342 **ETNA LIFE** INVESTMENT RECEIVED, 1879 \$1,856,710.  
RATES PER CENT, 7.51

That the above is a most satisfactory and profitable rate of interest will be conceded by all. But the careful attention paid to this, as to every other department, by the Directors of the **ETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, will be more apparent when viewed in the light of the following figures, found in the latest published reports of 3 American, 3 British, and 3 Canadian Life Insurance Companies:—

NAME	ASSETS	INTEREST	RATE
Equitable, New York	\$84,195,328	\$1,950,050	5.70
Union Mutual	6,874,342	344,091	5.01
New York Life	24,880,577	9,081,237	5.27
London and Lancashire	851,730	37,285	4.38
Belton, of London	2,879,410	109,720	4.61
Standard, of Edinburgh	25,539,688	1,150,463	4.51
Canada Life	3,070,988	129,504	4.20
Sun Mutual, Montreal	819,178	31,774	3.88
Mutual, Hamilton	88,068	4,081	5.36

Average \$12,146,797 \$644,486 5.35  
**ETNA LIFE**, \$23,761,342 \$1,856,710 7.51  
5.55 per cent upon \$23,761,342 is only \$1,371,181

Upwards of \$250,000 was therefore realized in 1879 by the **ETNA'S** management from its \$23,761,342 over and above the average of the nine Companies. This is a point of great importance to persons desiring to insure their lives on the "WITH PROFITS" plan. All the profits in the **ETNA'S** Mutual Department belong to the Policyholders. Resulting, as above shown, a more profitable rate of interest on its funds, and also transacting its large business at a great saving in general expenses, compared with others, this Company is able to offer the public more favorable rates, as may be seen from the following examples. The three endowment columns show the premiums at 40 years of age:

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	Endowments, with Profits, at Death, or the end of			Death only, without Profits.		
	10 YRS.	15 YRS.	20 YRS.	AGE 20.	AGE 40.	AGE 60.
Canada Life	\$110.40	\$68.80	\$50.80	\$18.15	\$25.97	\$34.30
Ontario, Montreal	107.70	66.00	53.40	19.20	26.30	35.60
Confederation	104.85	65.70	50.05	13.08	23.94	32.75
Mutual, Hamilton	104.50	63.40	51.70	16.90	24.80	33.90
Sun, of Montreal	103.90	62.40	51.78	.....	.....	.....
Equitable of New York	104.90	62.40	51.78	.....	.....	.....
Union Mutual	104.90	62.40	51.78	.....	.....	.....
London & Lancashire	104.85	62.92	51.98	13.86	25.85	33.98
Star	.....	70.64	52.80	22.58	30.40	37.31
Standard	.....	.....	51.97	20.97	30.15	35.95
Average Premium	106.35	66.41	51.80	19.51	26.68	34.98
<b>ETNA LIFE</b>	97.43	64.45	48.77	17.30	24.97	31.98
<b>ANNUAL DIFFERENCE</b>	8.92	4.95	2.72	2.21	1.71	2.90

Besides this important difference in the rates (which is of itself a large dividend—"a bird in the hand") the **ETNA** makes a liberal cash dividend every year in reduction of the above profit rates, making in most cases a very much larger difference than here shown. **WM. H. ORR, Manager.**

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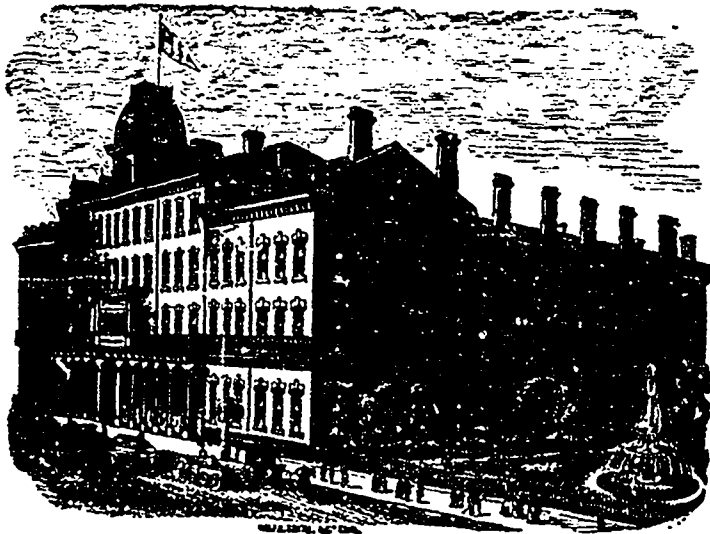
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