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2 " LIC MUHOLIS, GENERAL MANAGER, TORONTO.

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department " National Industries," In at year for the unrostricted use of those who to place their views on interesting by: . teforo their brothren in the trade. bother in the nature of an advertisement aill be printed in this department.

The publisher will be obliged to all who will adia wait in stemp of necessir late occurrences, not each well be printed in their appropriate

INDUSTRIAL WORLD OFFICE Drawer 1010, Ottawa, Out. til buriness letters, inquiries and udter-

unients, to be addressed to FREDERIC NICHOLLS. INDUSTRIAL WORLD OFFICE. TORONTO, Unt.

THE TRADE QUESTION IN AUSTRALIA. The proximity of Canada to a great

untion of fitty millions, with a thoroughs going Protectionist policy, has created ircumstances which are unique and exother British colony whatever. In our ; unciples, may fairly admit the force of different financial needs, rong a frontier of three thousand miles. colory of high Protection? To this segoing tack" on Protection. lly answers "no," though we still hear unuite a theory to which they have however this particular question, resting to Canada only, may be answered, Protectioniat United States lying along then border, and they can consider the 1. do question apart from those poculiar complications which we have to deal with Further, these colonies have the trace open than Canada to Protect onist influences, and have been more vigstrely influenced by the Free grade recept and example of the Mother tountry And yet there as well as here, Protection is making headway, though the correspondence of the London uncertain. The idea of this Commisthe most pronounced of all the Austra- may be adopted, even if a complete securing any large portion of the com- there will be, doubtless, among many her large number of boet root factories han of onles in favour of Free Trade, I tatiff cannot be agreed upon. The fol- merce to which our expertant give I people, a serious question of its success, I Let no one, therefore, say Canada is

At that date an Intercolonial Conterence, lowing paragraph we give in the corress occusion, the less of canal tolls to, her on so large scale, for this factory is, it assembled at sidner, had just concluded pondent's own words its labours. This was in continuation of a Conference held towards the close some arrangement as to border Customs neighbouring colony, has imposed proalong the coast, the two systems reapectively can be administered without conflict with each other. In the interior, however, long-extended boundary lines sunning through sparsely settled districts complicate matters very much, and the revenue laws of one colony are onsily defeated by adventurers having the near territory of another for their base of operations. Some fidea of the situation may be lad by imagining the Province of Quelies, for instance, to have adopted a policy of Protection, with Free Trade as the law of the land in Ontario and Now Brunswick. Other important topics were, however, introduced at the Helliourne Conference, and All elitorial communications to be ad- it was received to adjourn and invite colonies not there represented to take part. At the Sydney Conference all the Austeilien colonies ware ropresented, and many and various subjects were discussed. An agreement was arrived at as to an Australian Cou.t of Appeal, the execution of warrants for the arrest of offenders, for the apprehension in any colony of men deserting their wives and children in another, and for anticipating by tologram the effect of such warrants. On other subjects unanimity was not obtained, and the Times' correspondent care that at the head of all disputable reptional, and really unlike those of any points was that of the future. Australian tariff. It is seen plainly enough, he to there are exceptional circumstances continues, that there can be no Federaof such importance that even staunch tion without a Customs Union; and also ates of Free Trade, on general the different colonies have such those practical reasons which have are so variously circumstanced, and drawn us in the opposition direction. have developed such different lines of the problem may be put thus :- (liven, | fiscal policy, that it does not seem postation of fifty millions, active, ener- sible at present to agree upon any comartic, and enterprising, with another of mon tatiff. The chief difficulty, howmy tour or five millions touching it over, it is said, lies with the Protectionist policy of Victoria, a statement which at possible for the latter to carry out a coming from a Free Trade source, at while the former holds determinedly to effect that the people of that colony are Protection the common sense of the coun- Protection proved a failure with them, as some assert, there would have been her' from some who feel themselves no great difficulty in persuading this iligal to defend at all costs and colony to join the rest of the group in framing a comparatively Free Trade dread) committed themselves. But, fariff. But the fact that there is a great difficulty, and the statement as to where it lies, speaks volumes, and gives us to i has no application to the case of the understand that at least one Australian A stirlian colonies. They have no colony, that one being the most progressive of them all, has adopted Protection as its permanent policy. The conference was asked to go to work with the tails of New South Wales as a asking that their tariff be taken for a was carried in favour of a Joint Commission of all the colonies, except West Australia, to consider and construct a common taria. The Commission, it is

"All colonial politicians perfectly unders stand that the limitsh thororoment wished of last year at Multourne, at which only three colonies were represented, and the adopt a Pree Trade policy. Unfortunately, primary object of which was to come to we cannot have the two things together We could probably get federation protty some arrangement as to border Customs dulckly if we could surrender Free Trade; between the Governments of New South Wales is quite unwilling to South Wales, Victoria, and Bouth adopt that course, and in taking that stand Australia. The practical meaning of sets a varying degree of sympathy from the the term "border Customs" in other colonies. Mr. Berry (Chief Secretary of Victorial stidionies, the pretended enthu-Australia may require a word of explana- starm about Pree Trade in Sydney. He tion. New South Wales allows com- argues that there is not such a thing as an parative Free Trade, while Victoria, the absolutely Free Trade tariff among any of us, that consequently Protection is not a tective duties, for the avowed pur see question of principle, but only a matter of more or less. To this it has been replied of developing home manufactures. In that the whole of the New South Wales Sydney and Melbourne, or anywhere tarift has been constructed with a view to revenue, and that any protection it may involve is incidental and underigned, while that of Victoria is delibers by framed on the principle of protection in mative industing a bounty to the shipners tries. Under those circumstances, a complete Customs union must for the present be

These few lines of intermation, coming from a Free Trade source, and through Free Trade channels entirely, may conyer to us even at this distance, a fair idea of how the trade queetlon stands with our antipodoen kindred. It is something to know that Victoria resointely "holds the fort" for Protection, while New South Wales, taking a stand for Free Trade, gets what is called " a varying degree of sympathy from the other colonies." Thus we principal colobles of the group appear as champions of the two systems respectively; and much interest attaches to the result of the attuggle. Let it be remembered, meanwhile, that the Free Trade party have on their side all the weight of influence -governmental, financial, commercial, literary and social-that can be brought to bear from the Mother Country. The Protectionist appeal to the popular car will have to be strong and effective indeed to prevail against such odds. We firmly believe that it will prevail, however; and, further, that the example of Canada will not be wholly without influence, even on the other side of the

THE CANAL QUESTION. Our neighbours across the line are considerably exercised over the canal question. The important entargement ment, to the people of Hal fax, than the manufactures and sells the product of \$1 of the Welland and the improvements on other capals have caused no small magnificent Sugar Reflucry. Magnificent torics of beet root sugar besides-all commotion in the State of New York, is a term, perhaps, that may be thought productive of large profits and immense About a year ago the New York Herald too grandlicement to apply to a sugar advantages to her people. The consumpt ent. A special commissioner sioner is the word now-a days-to policy of even comparative Free Trade, once disposes of recent rumours to the Canada to report upon what was being not only the whole population of our mous product of refined augus. It would done. He did his work well. His Had letters attracted considerable attention, been for a long period hopefully looking of tracing out her large expert sale, and and upon them were based many name. forward to its completion and successful would doubtless, by of great advantage paper articles, urging the necessity of collegeling the State canals, it they were and in actual working order, it may be ed in the direction of our large emblish. to enter late competition with those of well said, to be truly magnificent in its ment to make themselves practically ac-Canada as routes for the conveying of grain to the seaboard. In the American Protectionist of the present week there mainling a water front and dockage that her refined sugar. What makes the appears an article on the subject, from which we call some extracts. "The and where the imported raw sugar of sugar industry the more remarkable is that New York State Legislature," says the East and West Indies, Brazil, Cules and she is surrounded by the extensive sugar Protectionist, "liss at last inaugurated a movement for free canals, and we may expect that the people will seen bepermitted by their political attorneys to basis, but to this the Victorians objected, | vote upon the necessary amendment to the Constitution. It was high time. basis instead. Ultimately, a resolution The Canadians are determined to give us no rest, and to bid any amount for the grain trade of our great North outward treight, as several of the sugar West. Last week a deputation from the ships are now availing of, in deal freights are not informed particularly, but are Montreal Board of Trade called upon to England, and other increasing railway of the same extent. On this autijout said, will probably be formed, but the Ministers of Finance and Agricul- products, brought close to the factory, plies the Spanish, Italian and Sicilian " At some laformation of recent data whether Victoria will be a party to it is ture to suggest the removal of all tolls and lastly, we trust it will be magnificent markets of the Mediterranean, and peron through freight passing through the in its perfected product of the various haps the larger markets of Portugal, all The letter reterred to is dated sion is due to an impression that it St. Lawrence and Welland canals. This grades of refined sugars, and above all, large consumers of refined sugar. Thus, the tist of January last, and it is worth may be possible for the other colonies | suggestion, it is said, was received with | by-and-bye, magnificent in its dividend | Belgium, with like population as to toting that it comes from Sydney, the to units, even if Victoria does not, and much favour, and we may well believe to its enterprising shareholders. In so numbers as the Dominion of Canada,

Government would be trifling compared we are rightly informed, perfected in with the gains of her merchants. We every particular, in full staff and machinmust express some surprise, however, at ery for the output or 5.600 barrels of the attitude of the New York Commer- refined sugars per diem, and it is, we ceal Bulletin on this question. Our co- believed a recognized fact in such cases, tectned contemporary, shough it boast that, for profitable working, the largest uny other way than by payown water lines of communication, Therefore it were better to lose our trade at once.' This suggestion the Commercial Bulletin - respectfully recommends to the consideration of the large majority in the New York Produce Mxchange, who have voted for the abuildon of the canal tolls.' The majority so respectfully addressed is likely to faugh very disrespectfully at this unexpected modification of Greeley's advice: 'Go to Canada!" Evidently our neighbours are beginning to realize the fact that Canada as a rival, in somo respects at any rate, is not "to be specred at." When they abrogated the Reciprocity Treaty, they fundly hoped that they would coerce us into political unuexation, but they found out that Capadians have no desire to consummate such a union; and when we adopted a policy of protecting our own industries, they came to the conclusion that it is not the intention of this country sby longer to be a hower of wood and driver of water to the United States.

THE SUGAR QUESTION IN NOVA SCOTIA.

facture, but we humbly think it may be well allowable in this particular, when yet she finds profitable sale for her enercity, but also of our whole Province, has I be interesting, indeed, had we the means working. As it now stands, perfected, proportions and machinery. Magnificent, also, in its admirable situation, commay well claim no superior in the world. British Isles can be sanded, at all seasons, and in all tides, in a sate dock- and England. To whom, therefore ago for the vessels bringing and landing does sho export her sugar? When it, almost into the very melting pans of the factory, and thus command the very large product of refined cane augus? lowest possible freight terms, and, more especially so, when the ships bringing production? That she does so, and that such cargo can be offered a fair chance of In increasing proportion, is as evident as capital of New South Wales, which is that at any rate a partial Customs union it. Should the Dominion succoed in large an adventure in a new business, has 41 refluctics of came sugar, besides

of representing the commercial interests product attainable should be manufacof this great port, is opposed to f.co tured. It therefore, secomes an imcanals. The argument deserves a pass- portant consideration-in fact, one on ing notice and may be summed up as which the profitable working of the follows -- The Caradians should be factory, in a great measure depends. allowed to monopolize our grain trade where can a favountile market be found if they can afford to be so liberal as to for its large product, when working to provide a free water way for the export lie greatest extent? As far as Nova of our products, for if on our side we Scotia is concerned, we know that a very should make our canals free, and it small proportion of refined sugar, has were found that the Canadian route was heretofore been used, in comparison still offering superior advantages, we with the annual import of Muscova-a could not preserve our trade in sugars and molasses; but as in Europe, and now in the United States, doubtless this will all be changed in a very aliost on all freight passing on our time. Our people will, from moderate prices, especially in the lower grades of refined sugar, soon be educated up to use refined augar altogether, and thus the consumpt will be largely increased from month to month-in fact soon take the place of raw or Muscovado sugars altogother. We must, however, bear in mind that the whole estimated consumpt of sugars, of all kinds, including maple, is estimated at 28 to 30 lbs. per head, for 4,000,000 people, the whole estimated Dominion population. As we before remarked, our refibery must be kept in full operation, it best results are to be looked for. An opening must, therefore, be found for a considerable excess of production, berond our local requirements, or even or Dominion concumption, until as we before remarked, our people are larger consumers. We night, therefore, feel some doubt as to the future of this industry, had we not the experience of other countries, largely engaged in the same industry, for our en ouragement and guidance. Let us, for fusiance, look to that bee bive of industrial productions-Belgium; this thriving kingdom is but a little in advance, in population. of the Dominion of Canada, as it is We transfer in its entirety to our stated at 5,113,080 against our rising columns the following article from the 4,000,000. Yet here, in Belgium, the Halifax New Ers, ontitled "Our Sugar sugar refining industry is, proportionate. Refinery": There is, probably, no object ly, the largest in Europe, and we may of greater laterest, at the present mo- well to amazed when we find belginm successful working of our new and cano sugar relineries, and 170 manufac. of sugar and treache in Relegion to ame to those more immediately interestqualited with her efforts in so successfally disposing of so large a product of action of this little kingdom in this refineries of France, Holland Germany docs she find prontable sale for her to say nothing of her beet mot that the sun shines. On this point we inclined to think Belgium largely sup-

etc, and just let us for a moment con- directed to pay particular attention to sider the difference in our favour in our all entries of goods, machiners, mer geographical situation. Here we are chardise, etc., made by these suspected within twelve or fifteen days sail of the parties. The painful experience of integer is and a restal and so manufacture could be had than advantage of the consumer it is integer in the simple text, and we sincerely considered the simple text and show manufacture could be had than advantage of the consumer. It is a simple text and show manufacture could be had than advantage of the consumer. It is a simple text and show manufacture could be had than advantage of the consumer. It is a simple text and show manufacture could be had than advantage of the consumer. It is a simple text and show manufacture could be had than advantage of the consumer. It is a simple text and show manufacture could be had than advantage of the consumer. It is a simple text and show manufacture could be had than advantage of the consumer. possible cost, freight and charges, into -as we have before remarked—the very same trat dulent practices. melting paneof our refinery, and with smallest port charges to the vessels; bringing it, probably, of any Atlantic port in Lurope of America Belgium on the contrary, is a long voyage to and from any cane augar producing country, and must procure her cane augar for manufacture at a great disadvantage compared to Hallfax, and yet we see. with all these disadranteges, Belgium keeps 41 cane sugar refineries in active operation. Our 1-unory directors may well, therefore, take courage and not be easily discomfited at any present seeming difficulties in their way, a bright prospect is before hem of a problable and extensive business, and we will hope to see, ore long, a large export of refined sugar added to our trade lists

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

THE oxcess of United States exports overexports for the same period amounted in value to \$243,445,899. For the twelve mouths ending 31st of March, 1880, they amounted to \$194,471,869.

along advertisement in the Montreal ing and likely to die. One more effort Hereld " Further Effects of the National Policy," such "further effects" being to be made. It is hoped, if this succeed, the increase of the accommodation of to put the enterprise on a sound basis one of the largest involture establishments of the Province.

The canal toll reductions by the Canadian Government continues to attract attention on the other side of the line The New York Daily Indicator says :-"If the Canadian Government reduces the tolls on its canals about 67 per cent. as proposed, it will probably force the abrogation of tolls on the Erie canal, and the railroads will then have to carry fair will be either fairly launched or grain from the west to the scaboard at pretty low rates."

Bare the Reilway Age, a journal published in Chicago and devoted to railway interests -- "As soon as the Canadian Pacific Railway came into the hands of private capital a material reduction upon the tariff rates charged by the Government managers was made, which illustrates the fact that Government management of railways is not necessarily better for the public than individual ownership. Indeed private capital and enterprice are far more likely to make these works successful than political appointees can be."

A recent return shows that at the close of the year 1880 there were in the United during that year 33,155,991 messages were sent. The miles of wire were about 300,-000 This does not include the lines used exclusively for railroad business. The 36,970; Austria-Hungary, 30,403; Australia, 26,842; Great Britain, 23,156, British India, 18,200; Turkey, 17,085, and Italy, 15,861

A autum just published shows the volumes most consulted in the Astor Library, New York, during the year 1880. The readers numbered -- English Literature, 13,042; United States History, 11,071; Classical Literature, 7,451; American Literature, 6,179; British History, 5,420; Heraldry and Genealogy, 4,997; Medicine and Surgery, 4,966; Chemistry and Physics, 4,572; Encyclopedias, 4,466; French Literature, 4,415 Philology and Linguistics, 4,095; Fine Atts, 4,061, Theology, 3,917; French Mistory, 3,443; Jurisprudence, 3,365; 1,005 German Literature, 3,191.

Austican newspapers are informing those interested that they would do well to be on their guard connected with the perpetration of frauds on the Customs revenue of Canada. The St. Louis Age of Steel says:-"A black list has been printed by the Canadian Customs officials, copies of which have been sent | their heavenly home is when she holets to avery Collector in the Dominion, all her colours, spreads her acres of oneThe det contains the names of exporters. Buffalo at the rate of thirty miles an of goods from the United States who heur, with 100,000 bushe's of wheat in have at any time presented involves her hold."

overloing it-too sanguine of results, under value. The Collectors are

THE New York Bulleting Laverpool correspondent writes -- Special and authoritative returns, which have, dur- of the firm or Hamelin & Assising the month of March, been collected Laclante, P.O. for the following thems throughout the iron and engineering under date April 24th, 1881 branches of the country as to the could his paper mill started, and is mining establishment, New Britain Connectiont his paper mill started, and is mining and my stough had a harge of the Ticker tion and prospects of trade, are of anything but a satisfactory character. The mand revival which have appeared to have taken place a few months back has not been continued, and has been confirmed only in some exceptional or special departments, and there is generally an increasing feeling of depression. The time to keep up with the demand result of the returns, in fact, is to show that the iron and engineering trades of the Kingdom are in 1881 in really no better position than they were in 1880. Of course all branches of trade have not suffered to the same extent, and one very marked exception has been the iron shipbuilding and marine engineerfor the year ending 31st of March, 1881, ing trade, which has been in striking contrast with every other branch of industry."

THE Chicago Journal of Commerce says All advices from New York are to the It is interesting to read at the head of effect that the World's Fair is languishto encourage the railroads to subscribe is But the time to produce an exhibition on a grand scale is now considered too short, even if the money were all subscribed. And there is still much necessary delay to be encountered. The gentlemen having charge of the enterprise claim that if there be a failure the failure is not theirs. A meeting to take place this week is considered to be the turning point in the life of the project If that meeting be not satisfactory the stopped altogother. Some arc, however, still ranguine of auccess. Others are indignant at the lukewarmness shown by those who would receive the greatest benefit from the proposed location. These latter diagnisted parties are determined to make no further effort to secure subscriptions, until their people come to the front and at once take their share of the heat and burden of the enterprise."

According to a bulletin just leaved by the United biates Census Office the number and capacity of the blast furbaces, rolling mills, steel works, forges and blomaries in the United States at the close of the census year, May 31st. 1866, was as follows -- Blast furnace establishments, 490; completed blast States 170,103 miles of telegraph line, and furnaces, 681; rolling mill establishments, 324; single puddling furnaces, each double furnace counting as two single fernaces, 4,319; rotary puddling furnace (Sellers') 1; Danks' puddling other countries having the greatest length | furnances, 19; hammers in rolling mills, of lines are are as follows: Russia, 56- 239, heating furnaces, 2,105; trains of 170 miles; Germany, 41,431; France, rolls in iron rolling mills, 1,206; nail machines, 3,775; steel works, 73; Bessemer steel converters, 24, open hearth steel furnaces, 37; pot holes for crucible steel, 2,691; trains of rolls in steel works, 136; hammers in steel works, 219; forges and blomaries, 118; forge and blomary fires, 495; Slemens' rotator, 1, hammers in forges and blomaries, 141; daily capacity of blast furnaces in not tone, 9,218, daily capacity of rolling mills in net tons, 16,430; daily capacity of Bossemer steel converters in net tons, 4,467; daily capacity of open hearth steel furnaces in net tone, 827, daily capacity of crucible steel works in net tons, 445; daily capacity of forges and blomaries in net tons, 526. The whole number of catablishments in 1880 was

> Notice has been given of application for the re-incorporation of the Superior Loan Company of Ontario, with head office at Loudon The capital stock is \$2,000,000 in \$50 shares

A monster schooner has just been built at Toledo, Ohio. The Blade states -- The old sallors my that the finest sight they expect to see abort of

NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.

This sugar can be landed at the smallest months should have a salutary effect going on in your neighbourhood, and we will months should have a salutary effect two which must be accompanied by the writer - name as a gnar inter of g = 4 toth 1.

steady day and hight to meet the de-

Mesers, Fish & Iroland are enlarging and improving their flom and grist the factory to be nickel plated, in additionally, also making improvements in the factory to be nickel plated, in addition to a great quantity of lighter goods their ww mills.

Mesers Mattison & Chapman are cunning their door and sash factors over-

Mesars, Hamelin & Ayers are working overtime to fill contracts for summer goods, of which they manutacutive services office are nearly ready for supposent them, they are should be enlarge their. The works are visited by a great many tweeds.

They are should be higher, which people, and as the prosence of so many with the workmen the goods, of which they manufacture tweeds will make a three set woolfen mill. This firm claims the largest local trade in the Dominion

F. R Bannerman, of Montreal, is building an extensive rope and cordage factory here.

Earl Brothers' grinding and eawing milis are kept busy.

There are fitteen dwelling houses, two hurches and one hotel in course of crection in this town

Lachute has water power, within half a mile of the railroad, aggregating at its lowest abb ten thousand horse power, with only about one thousand horse power utilized at present, a rare chance for cotton mills, also manufactories of farming implements. The balance of enter power is held by J. C. Wilson, Mesere Fish & Ireland, first dam, from 10 to 12 feet head, Mesers, Hamelin & Ayers, second dam, 11 to 12 feet head, with two privileges further down stresm of 10 feet head each and Earl Brothers, 2 feet head.

The Q M. O & O. R R passes through the entire length of this town. There has been a survey made to run a railway from this place to St. Andrews, a distance of five miles, and connect with the Ottawa river at Carillon

We are glad to learn that the interest We are glad to learn that the interest and preservers. There are 25 factories in in this subject is growing Another that State, which pack over 7,000,000 meeting of citizens was held in the cans annually. The price per can was board room of the Sastern Townships Bank on Tuesday, when Mr. Cantile, of Cantile, Ewan & Co., of Montreal, gave very full and interesting information as to the number of mills in operation in the Dominion; the comparison of apindles running in the United States and Ca sada, and other details of live interest. We draw attention to the preliminary circular issued by the committee, inviting the citizens to meet on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 6th May, at 2 o'clock p.m., in the City Hall, and we hope that sufficient interest will be then manifested to start the company with a good subscription. "The gods help those who help themtelves."—Sherbrooke Gazette.

A Mr. W. G. Beach is at present in New Glasgow establishing a company for the purpose of starting a glass manufactory in that enterprising town, company is to have a capital of \$100,000, nearly all of which has been subscribed in New Glasgow. Mr. Beach proposes to start the industry during the present summer. He says he needs no epocial protection. There is only one manufactory of glass in Canada, and that is situ-ated in Hamilton. The advantages of New Clasgow can be easily understood when it is known that the coal is the most important factor, and, while \$5 or \$0 a ton is the price paid in Hamilton, in New Glasgow it can be obtained for this purpose at less than \$1. Tableware, glasses, decenters, lamp chimneys and such fancy ware is the kind of glass to be manufactured. 3240,000 worth of this ware was imported into Canadwirem the United States last year. It is to be hoped that the new enterprise will prove auccessful. In the meantime what about the Halifax Cotton Mills? Is it credit. able to this city to allow such an enterprize to be strangled at its inception for want of encouragement?-Haldas Recorder

We cannot too warmly commend the enterprise of the Quebec boot and shoe manufacturers, as well as their apparent determination to preserve for the ancient capital the preeminence which, by their unalded exertions and perseverance, they have won for it in this important branch We notice, among the latest signs of progress among them, that Mr. Bresse is about to sold an extension of 40 feet, as well as another storey, to his Indies. At present the sugar is sent to already immense establishment. This is Greenock from Jamai a and other islands, a healthy indication and shows conclu- and there refined and then .ent here. sively to what satisfactory dimensions the boot and shoe business has grown in fax-and we understand they will be it Quebec and what an important role it is circumstances are favourable destined to play in the ladustrial future help to well open up the trac of this city. In point of fact, as we stand, this country and the West Indies, and it is our leading industry per excellence such a trade would not easy ultimately It is our leading industry per excellence and has unquestionably come to the

gett enterprising, self made men, alto. Indies and our sugar refinence was gether independent of the shavers of bt one beat, and our importing process Peter street. No better gamantee of the another

J. C. Wilson, or Montreal, has just not department of P. & F. Corbins hardware and previously had charge of the Tuckes clearly proves that the average price of Manufacturing Company, of Boston, for Between two and three a long time tone of iron castings are now lying at the factory to be nickel plated, in addifor silver piating, etc. The builders' hardware turned out is of very superior design, and the company aronow turning out every description of this class of goods in bress, and will give its attention to lines of from hardware in a short time The Goo key locks for the St. John post visitors interferes with the workmen the manager has been obliged to post up a notice about the works to the effect that in future visitors will not be allowed in the building further than the office -Moncton Times.

We hope that the Corn Canning Fac tory, of which we spoke last work, will not turn out one of those enterprises whose promise is never fulfilled whose promise is never luminor. The terms solvents in the destruction of the skating rink, where 106.463,915 pounds of sugar—94 per the company proposed to establish it, was cent of it reflued in the United Statethe company proposed to establish it, was an untoward accident, but we think they could find some other place to suit them If the company start the factory they will require 25 acres of corn-the average yield per acro is 2,000 cans, or 3,000 lbs., or in all, 50,000 came, or 75,000 lbs. acre, or \$1,500 for the 25 acres. corn would have to be cut when full and in the milk, and delivered in the husk at the factory the same morning it was gathered. Those who supplied the corn. for as cured bay, and cattle have been kept in good condition through the winter on liusks alone. Canning com is carmust be profitable to both the producers 21 cents per can in the interior, and 3 cents in the vicinity of l'ortland. What is to hinder more than one corn canning factory to be established here? Fredericton and its vicinity, on both sides of the river, any quantity of corn and tomatoes could be raised. Everyone with a patch of ground could do something to raise corn and tomatoes for cantiling factories. It pays to do so claewhere, and there is no reason under the sun why it should not do so here. that hinders is a want of public spirit, in those who have the capital, but who are afraid to vonture it, even in enterprises that can be shown to be perfectly safe, and certainly remunerative - Fredericton Naniime Farmer,

THE SUGAR QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Moneton Times .

Sin,-I have seen the Toronto Globe o the 13th and read the article, "The burden of the Sugar Trade," replying to your leader of the 2nd-"The Sugar Trade of Canada as affected by the Na-tional Policy" I see that the Globs, in "That the N. P. has given us cheaper sugar, an expenditure of \$2,300,000 at home instead of a foreign country, a marketable, work for our vossels, work for our rallways, work for our unemployed capital, home market for our coal, and generally a healthy condition of a great variety of industries." As the logic of facts is irresistible, it can early be proved that the assertions of the Globe are unfounded and that your statements very different views on the sugar question, and in an article on the complaints respecting the tariff in 1874, said -There is more reason for what was urged regarding augus by the grecers, who last week pressed their views with clearness and cogency, and it may be that the Finance Minister will see his way to act on the auggestions of the deputation Yet it must not be forgotten that there was much to be said for the arrangement proposed regarding augar-for the trifling difference would probably have led to a direct trade with the West augar refineries were established in Hallhelp to well open up the trade between

The question is, which consider the following it me with what is going on in your neighbourhood, and we will be a vehicle common to all legitimate common to the without coronication, which must be accompanied to the writers owing a sugarantee of societable.

LACHITE INDUSTRIES

We are indebted to Mr. T. H. Ares, of the fill makers and thought and pattern in skers and plating definition. The mischage of the broaders are working extra but to prove that the N.P. so not be following it me pattern that belief been taken charge of the broaders and plating and plating.

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price of granulated sugar in lan an \$9 50 . In 1877, \$10 66 , In 1874 \$ c. : HIGGE WAS lower in 1879 and 1880 (E. two first years of the N P tariff; thun | any of the three preceding years it. last years of the old tariff), and let the Globe tike the price of raw augar in how York in any month under the old tare in 1876, '77 and '78, and compare it with the price of refined in Canada at the same time, as contrasted with the praof raw and refined augur in Canada under the present tariff in 1879 and 80, and 1 will be found that the consumers have obtained their sugar-and of much betw quality-for less money than they won! have had to pay had the old tariff been continued. It is true that the revenue on augar has been leasened, but it is true not because the tatiff has been reduced but because the duly is now collected on raw augar instead of refined augar as for merly under the old tariff. (2) "An expenditure of \$2,300,000 at

home instead of in a foreign country

tann) \$6,186,226-in hard cash-to

We paid in 1878 (the last year of the old

and Great Britain—only 6 per cent of i coming from countries of growth I 1880 (the first complete fiscal year under the NP tailft) we paid only \$3 294,15. -1 in cash and 3 in the experted production of Canada-fish, lumber, etc They propose to pay 3 cents per can or for 116,847,050 pounds. Sugar-about 2 cents per lb, which would be \$60 per 70 per cent. being raw augar from the West Indies and other countries of growth, and about 30 per cent. refined sugar from United States and Great Britain. The Globe cannot deny with truth but that this is a blessed change to would have the privilege of hauling away the country The difference-upwardthe husks and the col. Corn husks make of 21 millions of dollars going into the excellent food for cattle, and go half as pockets of our own people instead of the pockets of firvigners-who are neither interested in the Dominion nor contribute to its revenue. I would here remark the tied on to a great extent in Maine, and it lower the form in which the raw product comes to us the better—the Juice of the cane being the earilost form of ma iterial, the nearer it comes in to the point of its progress towards a consumable product the more work there will be to do as home, and the less there will have been done abroad What is this the Globe says in this con nection? - Of course there has been substituted for the trade in Scotch refined augar, a trade in Wost India raw sugar, and it follows that a mar ket has been found for a few cargoes of Canadian produce in the West Indies But in respect of every ton of British sugar which has been displaced by raw sugar, the rates of freight of Canad an produce to England have been increased enough to make up for the loss of freight on the voyage to Canada. The small market for Canadian fish and lumber in the West Indies gained for us by the N.P. has then, been provided at the expense of the Canadian farmer." This is he very opposite of the facts of the case but I will allow a master mind to reply Sir Leonard Tilley, in his able budget speech last session, speaking on this very subject, said: "The vessels that brough that sugar into the port of Montrealbecause it was confined to Montres during the last year-and brought the tional Policy" I see that the Globs, in coal necessary to refine it, amounted to the most extraordinary manner, denies 62,000 tons. What effect had that upon the correctness of your conclusions — the general industries of the country' It had this effect, that while it gave a large increase of revenue to the port of Montreal, it gave a largely increased valuable foreign trade, a market for pro-duce, much of which is otherwise un-it did more. The fact that these 62,000 tons of shipping were at that port led to the shipment from it of a large quantity of grain and of foreign products from the United States, because there was the tonnage and freight at a reduced rate The competition of those 62,000 tens did diminish very materially freight at Montreal last summer and in August and are correct. The Globe at one time held September, and every 10 cents saved on a united of flour was so much more of the products of Canada left in the Canadian farmers pockets. And every half cent reduction in the freight of a bushel of wheat went into the farmer's pockets as did also of cheese. And so with all similar reductions in freights, of beconpork and other products if by the operation of this tariff we attracted last rear to that port 62,000 tons of sulpping that otherwise would not have been seen within it, I believe that indirectly the whole Dominion, and especially the West, experienced from it a great and decided advantage liut during the present year this advantage will be extend ed to the lower Provinces, and with our sugar refineries in operation in Halifax and Moncton, what will be the result There will be a large increase of trade between those I rovinces and the Domin ion generally, and the West Indica When our vessels going to the West and has unquestionably come to the scure us changer sugar, but would in other front most conveniently to supply the place of our defunct shipbullding trade, You see that the Globe, then, frankly while those engaged in it are all ener-

indust reflection of freights and larger sports from the lower provinces and n 1874 the Globe held the very same could in other ways directly and inreetly enrich us"

Work for our workmen " yesheestly and indirectly the business of year have been named ogar renoing gives employment to retal thousand people. Mr Workman Montreal stated in the House of Comons that 30 000 were so employed-ininding fishermen and lumbermen

(4) Work for our railways. The P given to our own ships, ports, and always the advantage, and the Interabout Hailway will yearly get from 40 are thousand tone of freight, which, ader the old tariff entered Canada by war of the United States ports and United states rallways

15) "Home market for our Coal." Every ton of sugar refined in Canada roires the getting and the transport iters a ton of coal. Should we do a up business in exporting refined sugar and there is nothing to prevent this mit a fair drawback—the auger refinora cont of Nova Scotla coal No hard coal mm the United States is needed. p. And lastly.) "And generally shall you condition of all our laduatries."

Truly, every sensible man in the Dom aton will agree with you . "That If the National Policy has been so markedly teneticial to the country in its effects upon sugar, then it is a fair deduction that a similar boneficial result, though maybap not so readily traceable, has been anned with respect to other articles which Canada consumes and is capable of producing to advantage

I am, yours falthfully, GRORDE GORDON DUSTAN. Bowlede, Halifax, N.S., April 19, 1881

KOVA SCOTIA COAL TRADE

Our people look forward to a season d more than usual activity in the coal As we announced some weeks aço, large contracta were entered into in Canada last winter by the agents of mme of our largest collleries for the These contracts are oming summer. larger than for any provious year, which moving to the operation of the NP. the required tonnage for these extensive abluments to the St. Lawrence will afford our Nova Scotian vessels a paying and lucrative trade. Our ports, perhaps more than ever before, will be niled with flects engaged in the coal trade. This fact in itself is much. It will contribute largely to the business of our merchants and our people generally These coal contracts gave our colliers constant employment for the past few The usual quantities required or general shipment in the run of the waren, in addition, will enrie work for the entire season at every colliery in the county The "hum" in every department of not only fire coal trade, but of ceneral business, will be unmistakable. Were we still under the rule of a jug hadded "free trade, the people of Cape liteton, instead of looking forward to creat activity in the coal trade, would this season, as before, have their mines sorking on less than half time, their parts comparatively destitute of shipmar, toule everywhere stagment, and the whole Island dopressed and discontented instead of which we can expect, as is videnced by the sales already made, to hipping waiting their turn at the loadof piers, trade everywhere revived, and s second thrill of content and comfort mong the people. Such is the prospect of the summer of 1881. Our hope is that it will be more than realised. ther feature of the coal trade that is on the increase in the calling of such large unmbers of bunker steamers as are exsected this summer - North Sydney

THE AMERICAN COAL TRADE.

(New York Mining Record.)

the aggregate shipments of anthracite real for the work ending April 16, were ***me 400,000 tone, against 600,000 tone, 'ur the same week fast year. The total niput up to the same time was 6,747,732 tons, against 5,078,407 tons up to the date in 1880, showing an of 1,669,265 tone. The mines were worked during the past week on full lime It is understood, however, that he "three days system " will be resumed remediately. In bituminous coals the reduct continues to increase, and we and the Clearfield region some 300,000 ions shoul of their competiture of the umberland region In the Western tates the output is steady and large, and probably will continue to grow, place in prices, as noted below, but so business has slackened up a little slight as to indicate satisfactory steadle he past week There was, however, a and line of orders buoked previously, and dealers have been able to give more itention to these, and so have been acts out of mischief." The week in-

the benefit of greater employ- and this year is no exception. The pounds on board cars at the ovens, at last week's rates. Plantation Cevion to more than six and one-balf billions of ment be our own years besides. If, middle of the month will find everybols -

proximated for what coal has conged for carry adjunctia, while near by frunchanged. A large business was done hasds during the past week. We have cargos would command even better in rice, the prices being unusually low heard of little "cutting" in commiss rates. Imports for the week include Saltpetre declined a shilling and was intenture of Quebec. This is speaking slone, but the aggregate of all the business done does not make this c indiscres 1.305 tone Wallsend per beliffswert. The advanced several shillings owing to the tion " of any effect upon the general terms on the subject, when it said market. There yet continues to be an upon the rotal trade of the city, keeping and arch a finde would not only sunconverted few who believe there up prices at rates for beyond the necessity will be a "slump" in prices before the of the case — Com Herald. not believe emything of the sort? are satisfied that the lowest prices of the

A meeting of the miners and shippers of coal for the western market was held on the 14th inst, and the following tig-

ures were agreed upon - For Buffalo, fob Grate and egg. \$5.05 gross ton, store and chestnut \$5 30 gross ton

For Buffalo, the Bridges and Salamanca On cars, grate and egg, gross ton, \$4.75; on cars, stove and chestnut gross ton, \$5, on cars, No 4, gross ton.

For Erle, water shipments, fo b. take the actual difference in freight between Erio and Ruffalo, so as to make Buffalo, plus the freights therefrom, the

For shipment to Lake Ontsrio ports, vin . Oswego, Fair Haven, Sodus Point and Charlotte, prices to be (50) fifty cents less, grossions, tuan Buffalo, fo b prices, with the understanding that, for coal shipped through the Welland Canal for western points, the prices to same destination are to be equalized with Buffalo In other words, that the cost to purchaser is to be the same as if shipped from Buffalo

For Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit -Prices to be: For grate and egg, \$6; for stove and nut, \$6 25 on care, gross ton For Chicago.—Prices to be. For grate and egg, \$7, for store and nut, \$7 25 on cars gross ton

For all other points west of Buffalo . Prices to be Buffale car prices, with schodule freight added

For Rochester -Prices to be For state and egg, \$450, stove and nut, \$4.60 per gross ton, on cars For Syracuse.-Prices to be For grate

And ege, \$4.25; stove and nut, \$4.50 per gross ton, on cars

For all other interior points.—Prior were made by aub-committee duly an pointed as per Circular Book No 2.

For Interior points on Seneca Lake Except where already fixed by circular prices to be the same as for Geneva, and for points on Beneca Lake, to be the same as Cayuga, except to such points as are fixed by circular, and that there be no shipping prices at Watkins or Ithaca.

The following resolutions were adopted, vis. -- Resolved. That it is the decision of

this meeting that bereafter, and until this action is rescinded, there shall be no bidding for municipal coal, or for coal for pubile institutions, except upon the basis of current prices established by this Roard from month to month; in other words, no coal shall be sold at less than current circular prices at the time of de-The above is not intended to include lump coal for furnace use; and it is requested that a copy of this resolu tion be enclosed with circular, and sent by all abippers to their customers.

"Resolved, That horoafter, and until otherwise ordered, bids for public and municipal coal shall have added to regular price a rate of cartage and expense for delivery, to be determined by the Local Coal Board, and, where there is no local board, the cirtage to be not less than twenty-five (25) cents per net ton.

"Resolved, That it be understood that all prices, as fixed, he taken and understood as being on the basis of cash, on or before the 13th of the month following all one collieries in full blast until the shipment of coal, and in case of any deferred payment, interest at the rate of not loss than 6 per cent. per annum, shall in all cases be added

" Resolved That the above prices take effect Monday, April 25, 1881 "Adjourned to meet at Tifft House Buffalo, Thursday, May 26, at ten o'clock,

Pittaburgh, Coal,-Waters unusually awollen within the past wor have prenented rare facilities for running coal which have been industriously embraced by the operators. About 4,000,000 bushels (183,844 tons) have been shipped. This high water makes the prosecution of mining, leading and descending entirely practicable on the Monongahela In this way, the lower markets are pretty well stocked-up nearly to the usual upting supplies, or are likely to be fully no before the freshet subsides. It will require but a very few days after the river falls below four feet to effect complete repairs on the dame, every needful preparation having been made by the company for that purpose. At present, about 800,000 bushels of coal are taken daily from the tutara and loaded on board the return boats and barges-a process that has been some time going steadily for-ward, by which fresh shipments are kept in readiness, to depart whenever oppor-

ness in the trade Acpt out of mischief." The week in for consumption 50,000 tons a work, tion Austrian best sugar and refined are complete. It will be seen that this where they have been residing for some indiag and prior to May 1st (moving There is no fluctation in prices, which close and desire. Numerous parcels of entails a future heavy addition to the years, and intoed going into farming in the generally dult in the coal trade, remain at \$1.65 to \$1.75 per ton of 2.000 Kast In lia coline at auction sold chiefly public debt, which, by 1890, will amount Province of Quebec.

dest we do—the agricultumities of the pass into the country for the pass in the country for the pass that had been all the country for the pass that the pass of the pass in the country for the pass in the country for the pass in the pass of the pass in the pass of the p 2015 fone Nanaimo per Belvidere, and active Pepper was easier Cockin ginger local combination continues its grip

BRITISH CATTLE AND SHEEP MARKETS

The following is the report for the week ending Thursday, 11th April, 1881 London, Monday, 11th April 1881—Cattle at market, 1,010, sheep at market, 1,3780 Best boef, 61d to 74d per lle. infortor and secondary, and to find per the Best mutton, 81-1 to 814 per the inferior and secondary, 61d to 8d per the Cattle -Fresh supplies moderate , demand slow and prices ag dust the sellers. Sheepl'ens were frecly supplied, trude dull Liverpool, Monday, April 11th 1881-Cattle at market, 1,588, sheep at market, 3,384 Boof, 6d to 8d per lb , mutten, 8d to 10d per lb Cattle—Supplies larger, prices for both cattle and shoop reduced Glasgow, Thursday, 14th April, 1881—Cattle at market, 1,640, sheep at market, 2,307 Best beef. 74d per ib inferior and secondary, 64d to 7d per ill Best mutton, 10d to 10td per lb , inferior and secondary, 84d to 9td per lb. Supplies of fat cattle in Edinburgh were considerably larger this week, while in Glasgow the gross number doubled that of the previous week. The mild change in the weather, and the generally heavier imports, with lowering prices from all the principal English markets, have caused trade to be much quieter here this week. In Edinburgh the south country buyers took a considerable pro-portion, but Wakefield and Leeds marketa were unusually dull, and buyers came to Glasgow determined to have them at less money. It being heliday week in England may partly account for the further deprovation, at the same time every market, both in Scotland and England, has been much more heavily supplied with fat cattle. Prices may be, therefore, quoted quite id a stone all over lewer. with a dull and unastinfactory finish Supplies of sheep were considerably larger in Elinburgh, and about the same as last week in Glasgow. The mutton trade continues fairly good, especially for everything of prime quality, while the www.days.of genial weather has likewise ended to lessen the supply. Lambs, if sond quality, and from 52 to 56 the., live weight, sell readily and weil. Pigs and veal calves have maintained last week's prices. Foreign supplies this week have een larger, comprising 50 cattle and 12 sheep from Jutland, the first shipment of the season, which made fair prices; 90 cattle from New York, 160 from Boston. both lots being fairly good, and averaged about £23 los each, or from 8s to 8s 3d per stone, also 100 Canadian cattle from Nova Scotla, somewhat rough, which averaged £17 each. The aupplies of States cattle to the Clyde for the next week are exceedingly heavy, the Lake Champlein having already discharged 280, while the Greeten is likewise due with 260, this number being more than the weekly requirements of the port demand Store stock, with the alightly favourable turn in the weather, has kept more inquired after. There is a good sale for all classes of store slicep, while Irish cattle offered this week in Edinburgh were also more readily sold. Best hemo ted beef current top, 9s., secondary, 7s 6d to 8d. inferior, 6s 9d to 7s per stone Best mutton, 101d, secondary, od, clipped, 81d to 9d per ib. Fat

lambs, if good quality, from 46s to 56s. THE BRITISH ORAIN TRADE

Liverpool, April 29 .- The leading grain circular says. The grain trade has been quieter. Prices, however, are generally Business is apparently still greatly restricted by the difficulty which millers experience in selling flour in the face of foreign competition. Cargoes off coast sell slowly at a slade easier prices. Cargoes for shipment are also lower. There has been a fair inquiry on spot and in the neighbourhood for wheat at alightly under Tucsday's prices. Corn was dull and 4d lower. The attendance at to-day's market was thin Wheat, with only a restricted consumptive demand, at a decline of 1d to 2d Flour of all kinds is slow Winter was weaker American mixed corn is in liberal supply, with comparatively little request. Prices recoded del Sound corn was scarce and advanced

LONDON GROCERY MARKET

London, April 29 - Mincing Lane matkets still lack animation, but several leading articles show some tendency to improvement. The reduction in England in the rate of discount, having been expected, had no effect. A large quantity tunity offers. Some changes have taken of low brown sugar was bought, partly place in prices, as noted below, but so for speculation at about 6d per cwt. over for speculation at about 6d per cwt, over the prices ruling before. The eastern read in the trade moves forward enced by the short Cuba crop, the very riskly and firmly. The demand is moderate stock in the United Kingdom, briskly and firmly. The demand is moderate stock in the United Kingdon, strong and without abstement, taking and the steady increase in the consump-

ment to our own vessels besides If, middle of the month will and everyboth the new quarters and anxious settled in their to a quarters and anxious settled in their torics and anxious settled in the thort crop

SCARCITY OF POTATOES

" There can now be little doubt," says the Montreal Garctle, "that our farmers will be able to dispose of their surplus potato crop, as the American demand appears to be steadily increasing. Last week the sulpment of potatoes from this city to bouthern and Western points in the United States amounted to 36 car loads, containing about 16,000 bushels, against 9,000 bushels for week provious Denlers are shipping extensively to Cincinnati and Detroit, while several New York buyers are quietly picking up all available lots. It is now pretty clear that, between this and the new crop, le ie now pretty clear there will be a scarcity in the United States, and we expect to see higher Wo would, novertheless, edvise our farmers to meet the present demand with alacrity, as it will not be long before new Scuthern potatoes will be placed on the American markets

BEET ROOT SUGAR

In Europe the manufacture of sugar from the augar best has been auccessfully accomplished, both Beigium and France producing more than one-half of the home consumption. Though long before suggested and tried in Germany, the beet sugar manufacture is purely French in its economical origin. The continental system of the first Napoleon raised colonial produce to a fabuleus price. At six tranca per pound colonial sugar was within the reach of few. The high price ed many to cast about for means of producing augar at home, and a great stimulas was given to this research by the magnificent premium of a million of france offered by the Emperor to the successful discoverer of a permanent source of supply from plants of native growth. Of the namy plants tried, the best proved the most promising; but it required twenty years of struggles and failures to place the new industry on an inde-pendent basis. Twenty years more enabled it to compete successfully with cotonial sugar, and to pay an equal tax into the French exchanger 10-day the total produce of this kind of sugar on the continent of Europe has reached the enormone quantity of \$60,000,000 pound which France produces about one-listfin her four hundred manufactories. In this country the attempt to make sugar from boet has not yet proved successful. In Illinois, Wisconsin, and Californ a the manufacture has not proved profitable, and has been largely abandoned. Experiments however have been made with eorghum, yielding the most satisfactory results, and from this plant it is hoped to obtain the production of this valuable att. ic. U. S. Sconomiet.

THE DEBT OF FRANCE

France lives in a very princety fashion. Her revenues are larger than those of any other nation; so are her annual ex-She also has the largest penditures. public debt in the world. She is at proent carrying on a very coully system of Internal improvements without making corresponding retrenchments in other directions. She still keeps up her standing army of 470,000 men, co-ting her, last year, \$113,506,800. It may be said that the Government with one hand also growing larger A milliard of francethe national debt of the United States. S veral obligations not included in the four classes of rentes enter into this sum. The rantes alone foot up, including the new loan, \$4,172,407,296. The fate of interest paid varies from 3 to 5 per cent., and the total annual interest payment on rentes of all classes is \$165.680.939 The burden of this debt upon the population of France la about \$130 per capita, the annual interest charge is not far from \$4 pe capita. The new loan of \$200,000.-900 is issueed to carry on the great scheme of buying and building railways and improving navigable rivers and harbours, which was submitted to the French Chambers by M. De Freyeinet in Janmary, 1878, and definitely voted upon in July, 1879 It was proposed to raise and expend the enormous sum of \$1,000,000.-000 in this way-\$700,000,000 on rail and \$109,000,000 on harbours. This expenditure is to be divided among the 12 budgets from 1878 to 1890 \$75,000,000 was expended; in 1886 about \$60,000,000; during the present year \$90,000,000 will be spent, and next year. when the system will be in full opera tion, the round sum of \$100,000,000 will be reached, and that figure will be maintained yearly thereafter until the work is

world, they do not complain, and no other people responds so resultly and cheerfully to fresh demands from the State Her average anomal expenditure per capita for Government purposes is 51407 in France, against \$6 13 in the United States; yet no protests were heard against increasing this charge by festing new bonds to the amount of \$200,000,000. The loan was a thoroughly popular measure, and the chief anxiety betrayed by the French people was to get a share of it. The perfect confidence of the French peasantry in the financial honour and stability of the republic is shown by the extent to which they appear as subscribers to the Uovernment obligations. In 1879 there were 4,380. 933 holders of reptes among the French people The number increases with every fresh issue, and will soon be nearly equal to the number of owners of the soil, which is now divided among 5,500,-000 frecholders. At the same time the number and amount of savings banks deposits is annually increasing. In 1872 there were 56 depositors in sayings banks to every 1,000 inhabitants, and the average deposit was 144f. per capita of the population. In 1877 the number of depositors had risen to 78 per 1,000. and the average deposit to 231f. per capita. France has wisely ceased adding to her permanent debt. The new loan is divided into 172 series, one or more of which will be redeemed annually at a sate which will extinguish the whole in 72 years. Whether France as a pation will profit by this loan and the others which are to follow it depends, of course, upon the use made of the money She has a fortile soil and an industrious population. It would no doubt be poathle to expend a billion of dollars in public works within her borders in such a way as to bring in a direct return on the investment through saving in the investment transportation and the Increase of her feroign trade. But this prosupposes an almost ideally perfect administration and undiminished production. In respect to the latter condition there is grave reason to fear that it will not be realized. The phylloxers has cruelly tavaged the vineyards of France every acasem for several year. Her slik in-dustry also is afflicted with a plague, and the crop shows wide fluctuations in recent years, varying from a third to a balf of the round one hundred million france' worth of raw silk which she producod thirty years ago. Other deficient harvests have for five years kept the figure of her experts of domestic products below the large total reached in the favourable year of 1875, while her imports for home consumption have pretty steadily decreased. Under these circumstances, foreign critics will naturally suggest that the state would show more wisdom in attempting to augment the gross production of the soil than in apending millions to build railways, dig canals, and deepen siver channels.

ENGLISH CAPITAL

The question is cometimes asked-bow much money have lightlish capitalists in-vested and at interest? The London Bankers' Magazine undertakes to answer the question, and gives an estimate of the total holdings of British money leaders Loaned to the British Government, \$3,750,000,000; loaned to the colonies and to foreign countries, \$3,750,000,000, home rallways are down for \$3,600,600,-000, and foreign companies for \$1,000,-000,000; Indian Government and railway stocks foot up \$900,000,000. Other securities of all kinds held by British burses among the people the money investors, including canals, docks, ship-it collects from them with the other, but ping, land, financial, fron, coal, mining, if this is so, the people are growing rich manufacturing and industrial companies at the expense of the State, for it is cer-l —in short, commercial joint stock comtain that the public debt is constantly panies of all kinds-bring up the grand total to £3,485,000,000, or \$17,326, 40.-\$200,000,000—was added to it by the re-mission of rentes on March 17 This national debt. The average interest is brings the grand total up to \$5.421.800. said to be 41 per cent, and to aggregate 700, or more than two and one-half times \$885,000,000 annually. That is about the national debt of the United States. \$23 per annum per individual in the British Islands, and about \$10 of that is paid from foreign sources. Thirty-two million pounds of this interest money is disbursed in January. £15,050,000 in Februar,: £12,050,000 in March, £19-000,000 in April, £6,000,000 in May, and £3,060,000 in June, and practically similar payments are made during the fast half of the year. The heaping up of the payments in certain seasons of the year exists there, and the tendency is to disturb the money market unnece and undesirably Excluding the Metro-politan Board of Works loan, the French long, and loans partly held abroad, there was paid up on new joint stock schemes in London during January and February no less than £9,750,000, and March (to the 18th), £1,130,000 The total amount of the face of the new shares leaved in wars, \$20,000,000 on navigable streams. January was £9,000,000, in February. £5,000,000, and in March (to the 18th). £4,250,000 So the ball seems to be gaining headway rather than losing it There signice might have turned the head of Crawns, and have fairly turned the heads of many Londoners

A large number of French Canadians returned to Montreal on Saturday from

YERY UNLIKELY.

that the principles of a feet interchange of commodities between mattons can be ashiened into a formula for the excation et illimitable wealth she kinowabout to change her tactics, and return to the system under which her intant industries were developed. For good and sufficient reasons this might be wise conduct on the part of England, and then, again, to reasons equally good and suincicut, the change would be exceedingly unwise. It would be wise in relation to her agricultural interests. It would not middle of the first of July But the present cumbersome system than of want of consultation and to state that, decrease materially her imports of so much will depend upon many con- which there was none more puzzling on on the occasion of the negotiation of the toreign grain and provisions, because her importations of these commodities are a necessity, and a tariff would only of prices. raise the price to be paid for food by her industrial, commercial and privileged classes But this increase of price would benefit the English farmer, and he could possibly may his rents from the additional income received. But, when you go beyond the products of the soil, it would be hard to say what article of foreign production England could tax without aiming a direct blow at the principal sources of her national wealth England furnishes comparatively little of the raw material of which her manufactured articles are produced. She draws something from her own sheep husbandry, something from her mines, and a little from other sources; but all over the world English ships are engaged in bringing to England the raw material from which the busy fingers of her artizans are to produce the fabrics that form the main sources of her national wealth. To tax this raw material by the imposition of an import duty would he to preclude the possibility of its being returned in its manufactured form on terms that would enable the English manufacturer to compete at an advantage with foreign rivals. The great English nation has always shown too much worldly wisdom to be guilty of any such inlatake. The blunders of England are mainly political and diplomatic blunders. In finance she is "far seeing as the race most celebrated for its acquisttiveness, and where she is guilty of an economic mistake she makes sure that it shall only result in the aggrandizement of one class of her own people at the expense of another class. No "biarsted" foreigner shall say that he has profited by English lack of judgment—It is very unlikely that England will adopt a protective system, or deviate, in any respect, from the policy which she has pursued during recent years It has grown to be a superstition in that country that the repeal of the corn laws was a wise and progressive act. If it was a blunder. Englishmen are not made of such flexfblo material that they will admit the error for the benefit of a class so lightly considered as the farmers, and we are likely to hear considerably more of the Cobden Club before we see a long list of English custom houses, ports of entry, and collectors of duty on imports.

PROSPECTS OF THE WHEAT CRCP.

(New York Chronicle.) The prospects of the wheat crop of the United States for the runing season are involved an "eme doubt, through the possible operation of events that had little or no relation to the two or three great crops which have been gathered in the seasons last passed. In the first which, he said, formed the basis of nine-place, the winser of 1880-81 was unusu-tenths of the transactions of the country. ally severe and prolonged, coming on early and hanging on late; and more stances can hardly fall to have an important relation to the yield of wheat for the next season; in some cases improving, while in others diminishing, the prospect; and there is, therefore, a good deal of anxious inquiry, even thus early, regarding the matter Of the present condition, the accounts coming in are very contradictory, and derived, as they mostly are, from partial and local observations, are not very reliable. Winter wheat is, no doubt, rather backward in growth from the effects of the severe winter and late spring, but seems hardy and now comes forward rapidly, especially in the northern latitudes. In the middle latitudes, where there was less snow, it was to some extent winter killed. The acreage has been extended on new lands, but the comparatively low prices current last autumn undoubtedly restricted the sowing, more or loss, is the older sections where winter wheat is grewn. Therefore no very important increase in the acreage onn he expected. As regards ancing wheat, the whole year from the gethering of the last crop to the present time, has undoubtedly been un-propitions. It is usual to do the plough-ing of lands for spring wheat in the autumn; there is little time for this work in the spring: and as soon as the snow disappears the sowing is made upon the lands pleughed in the previous autumn. The winter came on so suddenly and

see any present prospect of a total wire. Die to different trades, and in use in countries, ewhereby C leaded interests devenment is able to give its distinction of last season. On the different localities, present dimension are deeply affected, without so he cases of emergency, not only in other hand, it would not be said, in view a substitution of a uniform wistern with solitation. Is there are ground for such to day, but from hour to have determined to the cases of Charries is in tions?)

I come several point come hints that length of the torigoing facts, to count too suicity of the torigoing facts, to count too suicity which the average Billish states man does an implication? Has the imposite too should be desirable to obtain any continued during the last forty years exert that the real season. It is probable to that the real season. It is probable to the index of the course to consider the success that there are not pretty tell stocks of that the principles of a feet interchange belonger to do not the success that the principles of a feet interchange between the success that the principles of a feet interchange between the success that the principles of a feet interchange between the success that the principles of a feet interchange between the success that the principles of a feet interchange between the success that the principles of a feet interchange is a substitution of a uniform system with the analysis of an implication? Has the impossible to desirable to obtain any continuent during the last forty years exercise that the reasonable report to do not be successed to desirable to obtain any continuent during the last forty years exercise that the course of the close that the reasonable report to do not be successed to desirable to obtain any continuent during the last forty years exercise that the course of the close that the reasonable report to do not be employed to desirable to obtain any continuent during the last forty years exercise that the impossion of the success that the course of the close the course of the course the success that the course of the course have not been high enough to estimate; that the trade with countries that used freaties with the United States on more deliseries, and the accumulations of the metric system increased more rapidly than one occasion and the readness deliveres, and the accumulations of the metric system increased more rapidly than one second and the reactions above that with countries that ded not use it, that solvents that solvents who had been considered in his accordance with France and the solvents of the season has delived testined that on universe a shild. Spidman suniclent evidence that we are the responding of the Eric Canal. The probabilities are, therefore, that unless sures as he would be learning the metric system, the merchants in the total was three times at long icarring in the enjoyment at the present time of the present asstem of weights and measures all the beautiful to be derived from sures as he would be learning the metric. We had occasion and the readings above as some of the readings with France and the second surface of the readings and measurements. stock we shall have very heavy supplies of wheat upon our market from the so much will depend upon many conditions yet to be developed that it would be ldle to attempt to forecast the course There is no longer any doubt expressed of the export demand for our wheat, at moderate prices, continuing on a very large scale. At the beginning of a very large scale. At the beginning of the crop year now drawing to a close, it was appreliended that the better yield in Great Britain and the west of Europe would cause a material curtailment of the demands upon us buch has not proved to be the case. For nine months ending April 1, being three-fourths of the fiscal year cading July 1, the exports of wheat (including flour reduced to wheat) reached the large aggregate of 145,608, 000 bushels, sgainst 139.862,000 bushels for the corresponding period of the provious fiscal year, which had greatly exceeded all former years Thus, In the face of better crops in Great Britain and the West of Europe, our exports of wheat and wheat flour increased. It is true a lower range of prices has provailed, and the aggregate values for niue months of this year are about 166 million dollars, sgainst 174 million dolfara last year : in other words, nearly six million bushels more wheat have been sold for eight million dollars less money But if this fact has any significance, it is in demonstrating that at moderate prices we can sell our wheat in quantities that a few years since would have been deemed impossible

> THE DECIMAL SYSTEM IN ENG-LAND-THE DIFFICULTIES OF ITS INTRODUCTION.

(New York Indicator) The advicability of adopting the deci-

mal system of coinage, weights and measures has again been under discussion in the English House of Commons, but without any action being taken with a view to its introduction. The subject came up through a resolution offered by Mr. A. Dilke, to the effect that the adoption of the system ought not to be delayed. The motion was lost, and even an amendment which suggested the reference of the matter to a committee to make further inquiry was defeated by a large majority. The plan suggested by large majority. The plan suggested by Mr Dilke made but little, if any, departure from the plane recommended on previous occasions when the subject has leen before Parliament. It contemplated the retention of the pound sterling as the unit in the coinage, the florin as the tenth and the farthing as the 1,000th of the pound, instead of the 900th part as at present. It was admitted that the great difficulty would occur with the copper currency. A punny would become the 250th part of a pound, instead of the 240th. Ir. Gladstone said he never objected to the introduction of the decimal system, per ar, but he had always objected to the alteration of the penny, which, he said, formed the basis of nineand ignorance of the common people are principal factors to be considered, and as little vielence as practicable should be dene to established customs. New names should be avoided as much as possible. The naming of the two-shilling piece introduced at a recent period into the English coinage a "florin," was a mistake that had much to do with its unpopularity. The same remark is applica-ble to the more recent introduction into grain measure of the "cental." difficult for an American, need to the simplicity of the decimal method to approclate the terribly cumbersome system in vogue in England, but let any American merchant try to calculate the cost of say 10 tons 12 hundredweight 3 quarters and 191 pounds of any com-medity, at £11 16s. 10id per hundred-10id per hundredweight, and he will probably gain a faint idea of the mental west and tear endured by the trading public in Great Editain in

th ordinary transctions of business under the present system. No doubt the change in the coinage would be an excerdingly difficult one to make, yet many other countries have accomplished it. France, the United States, Canada, Belgium, Italy, Holland and Russia have all adapted it with more or less complete-The difficulties should not be 2044. insurmountable in Great Britals. The change is capable of being made gradu-ally, and a step in that direction might The winter came on so studying and a step in that direction might of Imperial or International treation, intact his projected association would be severed plant year. It is, however, in where Colonial interests are directly or likely to interfere in matters which and the application of the system to weights indirectly involved, an endeavour should the field to the extent desired, and the application of the system to weights in interfere in matters which are interfered in matters which are which are interfered in matters which are interfered in matters which are which are interfered in matters are which are interfered in matters which are which are interfered in matters which are which are interfered in matters. The which ends in the application of the system to consider a matter of case of the property and received in the application of the system to consider which are interfered in matters. The which ends in the property is an area of the interfered in the property and a matter of the property and a matter of the property and a matter of

positing further west, and new issues are two proposed. Our the timest character or the superior states with torough ated, and still less will it be a sale crop prospects shall be so unpromising system, the merchants in the torsien as to Induce termers to hold back the old trade had textified that business was not infrequently lost through the mability of the emment nearly thirty years ago by foreigners to cope with the dim utiles of a Nova Scotian statesman on the ground which there was none more puzzing on on the occasion of the negotiation of the the face of the earth. One of the neminist reciprocity treaty, not only was the bers taking part in the debate said it Governor General of Canada appointed an House of Lords, and to discatablish the negotiate the treaty, but his first act was Church of England, than to latroduce to invite the Maratime Provinces through the decimal avateur! He also pointed their Lieutenant flovernors to send repreout that the change would involve enormous expense and inconvenience, that, in 1860, cylden, a was given to the effect that no fewer than 50,000,000 separate Nora Scotia on the other hand refused to weights and measures existed in the country; that this number had, no doubt, since been doubled. The cost of replacing all these weights and measures would probably be between £5.000,000 and £0,000,000 That, however, would only be a mere fraction of the total expense. Every machine would have to be altered, as well as the thousands of mechanical contrivences whose construction was based upon the present system of measurement Immense sums the tenor of the discussion it would seem as if the proposed change was a work of such stupendous magnitude and difficulty as to deter entrance upon it, and that the idea had better be abandoned as hopeless. And yet this plan of decimal gradation in weights and measures is the absence of representative institutions, no only rational one, because it is in accordance with the universally adopted decimal notation. If thereughly carried out, the facilities it would afford in every department of life are scarcely calculable For one thing, it is not too much to say that one-half the time now spent in learning arithmetic would no saved, to say nothing of the saving of time in the calculations necessary in all branches

TRADE THROUGH CANADA.

of business

(Montreal Shareholder.) The Harbour Commissioners and the Deminion Government have done a good thing in removing the greater part of the tells from the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals. The reduction is rather a sweeping one, as our readers will have seen by the daily papers. We stand now a fair chance of competing for the trade of the great West. An Eng-lish writer has recently said that "Canada can never do the carrying trade of the West because trade always seeks the most direct routes." Our English friend is correct (as he always is) in his logic, but entirely astray as to facts. With a knowledge of the facts his argument would read thus "Canada must always do the carrying trade of the west because trade always seeks the most direct routes," and Lot only the western arade, but the south-western also, as any one who examines a globe map of the which, he said, formed the basis of nine-tenths of the transactions of the country. Evidently if the decimal system is coin-age is ever introduced into England the penny must be the basis, as being lately the wheat growing sections of the ithe penny must be the basis, as being is through Canada; much more them, the North-West have suffered from floods the coin of the people. In such an integrate west and south-west. But although English writers and map makers beyond all precedent. These circum- novation as that proposed, the prejudices generally are ignorant of this fact. though English writers and nap makers generally are ignorant of this fact, Canadians are not, and the Harbour Commissioners of this city and the Government of the Dominion have shown by their recent action in the matter of canal tolls that they also are alive to the enormous advantages we pessess.

> THE COLONIAL TRADE DELE-DATES.

> > (Y utreel Journal of Commerce.)

We are at last in possession of the resolutions five in number, which were arreed to after conference held at the Westminster, Palace Hotel, London, by the delegates from the various dependencies of the British Crown. We are not aware whether the delegates were all present, but certainly the resolutions will cause a great deal of disappointment to those of our people, if, indeed, there are any such, as may have anticipated any beneficial result from the conference, For our own part, as we intimated mere than a month ago, we felt convinced that no such result would easte, and we are therefore not disappointed. Fortunately the country will not be put to any ex-pense in connection with the late con-ferences, the gentlemen who took part in them having been in England on ether business. The first resolution expresses the opinion that hereafter "in all matters of Imperial or International treaties.

to a charge made against the Imperial on the occasion of the negotiation of the would be easier to do away with the Ambassador Extraordinary, expressly to sentatives to Washington with whom he could consult. Now it mawick sent the late Lieutenant Governor Chandler, while comply with Lord Elgin's request, and was consequently unrepresented. The was consequently unrepresented. second resolution expresses the opinion that it is desirable to form an association in London, " to be called the British and Colonial Union, for the consideration and furtherance of intercolonial trade and trade between the Colonies and Great Britain " We concess that we view this proposition with alarm. The resolution was adopted by delegates, fourteen in number, four of whom were taken from would have to be expended by every London, and two each from Canada, dealer in printing and advertising, so as to educate his customers to the new system. Dealers would take advantage of the change, and the poor would undoubtedly be made to suffer by it. From should be referred for advice to the Canadian Government, which is now and is likely to be represented in London. As regards India, it is very fully represented already in the covernment, there being a Secretary of State for India having a seat in the Cabinet. In the better representative could be devised. If we ere not mistaken, more than one of the Australian Colonies has a representative in London as Cauada has The West India Colonies are numerous, and it might be difficult to get them to act together, but the principal ones have always had persons in London specially charged to look after their affairs are not aware whether the South African Colonies are represented in London, and we doubt the possibility just at present of any harmonious action between the Cape and Natal The third resolution is intended to provide for the future government of the projected association, which is by means of an elected council. two-thirds of which "shall be nominated by the commercial bodies of the Colonies and India, the Union appointing the remainder" The nominated members must almost necessarily reside in London, so that the commercial bodies would really be confined in their choice to the members of the Union living in London. It ought to be noted that "In the repre sentation on the council of the several Colonies and India, their staple industries as well as their import and export trades ought to be taken auto consideration." The fourth resolution has for its object the appointment of a deputation to wait on the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and for India, to urgo upon Her Majesty's Government either the enlargement of the powers of the Royal Commission, or the appointment of another wwith the view to taking evidence on the subject of the trade and commercial tariffs existing and in force between Great Britain This is the very point that it was expected the conference would deal with, and it would seem that it is to be relegated to a "Kordig Essence" is capable of production of the state of the stat Boyal Commission What the object is ing light without licat. of taking evidence as to the existing tariffs we own that we are unable to conceive Nothing is more easy than to accortain what the commercial tariffs are at the present time, and the evidence which it is proposed to procure would be simply the spinious of such persons as might offer themselves for examination to a committee sitting in London. The pro-position is simply absurd. The fifth resolution is an expression of opinion in favour of a scheme that the English Chambers of Commerce and Brards of Trade have been urging for years, and which is a Minister for Commerce and Agriculture in addition to the President of the Board of Trade, which is the title of the Minister specially charged with commercial questions. Nothing is more improbable than the oreation of a new Imperial department, such as is contemplated by the resolution. We are not of opinion that it is desirable in the interest of the colonies that there should be any Imperial interference with the action of our l'arliament and Government, but if a case could be made out there would be no difficulty whatever in confiding to the existing board of trade effect is obtained with a small consumitate discharge of any new duties that it tion of gas. Each fire is supplied commight be desirable to impose on it. The plets with assestor fuel, elbow, council resolutions which have emanated from or, nose piece, etc., and being portain the conference have fully convinced us the fire is easily adjusted to any grate that this projected association would be They are made in two sizes, the smaller

SPIRIT OF THE COMMERCIAL incides unfit for cultivation built, as populated to the substitution of the central formulating with the free formulating with the free formulating with the free formulating with the free formulation is that it implies that the present communicating with the free formulation is that it implies that the present communicating with the free formulation is that it implies that the present contemplated would not have been the substitution of the central formulation and the free formulation was proposed. But the atmost endies a public of the Imperial Government is to contemplated would not have been the substitution of the central formulation with the free formulation with the free formulation in the formulation with the free formulation with the free formulation in the formulation with the free formulation with the cases of emergency, not out in . . to day, but from hour to Lucy 1. the empire, the Secretary of State 1, 12 mal Union' as is contemplated to to self appointed delegates, who have to be committed themselve to vi ac. we feel amured will never be san . by the Pa. isment of Canada

THE TELEGRAPH MONOPOLY

The telegraph monopoly, page known as the Post Office, is proving a any proof were needed, that no tone in ment can be trusted. Tory, Conwin tive, Liberal, or Radical, are all alik when the law gives them, or teads then to believe that it has given them unlimited powers as traders The wa called post office having made a baand improvident largain with the telegraph companies is determined t burk invention and earn an evil reputa tien as to the champion of everlasting stagnation. The impertinent inventors of the telephone have been made awar of this in a court of law, and are now made even more bitterly aware of it in their subsequent negotiations with the Covernment.

In the first place they are told they must be taxed, and this is a communication they can hardly be astonished at Nearly every living thing in this conn try is taxed except vermin-the child in the cradle, the dying man in his bei The only thing practically exempt is the corpse in its comm. However sluggisi Hovernment may be, the tagatherer is superhumanly active A Government that once taxed the light. heaven can see no injustice in taxing a telephone wire. In the second place the Impertinent inventors are told that their radius must be limited.

Because the Government wasted to millions of public monor in 1866, to Telephone Compan. may carry the wires to Styke-Pogis and no further The cock-adoodle-do policy is ondepartment of Government necessitate! a money gratibing policy in anoth-if this Government, that Government. any Government had bought the warcompanies half of the kingdom would have been dying of thirst, and if they had bought the stagecoach intorailways would never have been built or if built, would have been allowed to further than Hampstoad or Camberwell London Punch.

A NEW ILLUMINATING FLUID

Highly interesting experiments with a newly discovered mineral essence took place a few evenings ago at the labors tory of the eminent Parisian analytical chemist, M. Wuertz, in the presence of several members of the Academie de-Sciences. Having filled the lamp with the liquid in question, and ignised the wick, M. Cordig, the discoverer of the essence, tossed the lighted lamp up against the ceiling, besprinkling the in standors as well as himself with the flaming fluid, which, however, to the astonishment of all present, provided utiorly devoid of heat or burning capacity He then seaked his pocket bandkerchies in the essence, and set it on fire; the es ence burnt itself out, but the chief remained uniajured, as did his his after a subjection to a similar tria! Then MM. Wuerts, Dumas and Friedel plusged their hands into a pan filled with the burning liquid, withdrawing them with fingers all alight, like so many thick jets of gas. They experienced an sensation of heat whatever upon the skin surface thus apparently in a state of active combustion. Other experiments All that is a present known of its special physical characteristics seems to be that it is a thin and colourless oil, evaporating with great rapidity Its discoverer proposes to adapt it to general domestic use for lighting purposes, its chief recommenda-tion being absolute harmlessness, for it is altegether incapable of exploding, and may be poured while burning upon the most delicate textile fabrics without the least risk of igniting the substance -London Telegraph

At the annual meeting on Monday of tur stockholders of the Bank of New Brnuswick, the old board of directors were to elected. The bank declared a dividend of four per cent, from the lat of April at which time the profits amounted to \$34

A device for warrning bedrooms, office etc. by gas, has been brought out to Messrs. Billing & Co., High Holborn. London, in the form of a new portable gas fire, intended to take the place of the ordinary coal fire baskets, but is madshallower, so that it is said a really good effect is obtained with a small consum!"

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DRUGS.	17 a r 20	Scotch Whiskes, ats	8 00 # 7 00 8 50 # 7 54
· lum · rag · Allighter	17 # 18 IN	Claret Prin	350 2100
witer toll	10 # 40 3 (0) # 4 (0)	Bagilib Alesigin, perclus	175
rem Turtar Iron Saltu Hirot Lorgood, halk	35 4 37	Chamingue, qts. "	11.00 @ 2 8.20
dire Madras	15 # 15 85 # 1 (6)	Holland Gin	16 8 20
Table And	5 Au # 11 12 12 12 11 12 11 11	The statement of assignees solidated Bank for April,	
Fisher Tudide	300 4 320	bilities have decreased al	
ria licarb, per keg srtarie Arad Thim	37 # 4 m	A Halifax, N.S., degratch Stane, of the London firm	esys Edmund of Addison &
T Photos	375 # 410	Same who have contracted !	

PETROLEUM. helsed Delivered in Turonte.

Ver load, per Imperial

to 10 barrels

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Toroxto April 4th, 1881

thoroughly opened, and inchess is its some what returded in consequence

strengthened stocks generally, and the appearance has been a very busy thanket has been said a tive throughout the week. Hank of Montreal sold to-day season, but the market is about over the week. Dominion is up 2) in b d, Federal, 2. night. Hamilton, 4. Imperial, 6. Marchants, floor 2. For Molsons to 4 is offered. Stan-first on

Building & Loan has advanced 11 in bid Canada Permanent, 1 Perminion, 12. Frochold, 2 Hamilton Provident, 2 Froehold, 2 Hamilton Provident, 3 Huron & Erie, 1 National, 3 People's, 4 Union, 1 Western Canada, 2 Lon-

don & Canadian is offered I lower London Loan has declined 2 in bid London Ioan has declined 2 in bid superior class of goods turned out.

Ontario Loan & Insurance Companies Prices unaltered, but will undoubtedly remain stationary with the exception of have to be advanced if the hands' wages Confederation Life, which has advanced are increased. Payments are improvto 219 Consumers that is offered 4 ing lower Dominion Telegraph, 1 higher. L.

Montreal Telegraph is offered 3} lower

Gaocaura-Coffee-There has been and prices remain unchanged The season being about over, there is no d-mand to base quotations on Fruit-Valencies are in fair demand, and prices Stocks low and demand quiet. Byrups quiet; no change in values since last week Rice is mosting with brick in quiry at quotations. Spices unchanged, demand light. Sugars are firmer, prices having a decidedly hardened tendency and have advanced fully to all round Teas have been in good demand Japan and greens having advanced from 2 to 3 cents in New York gives the market dealers are buylog frosly in anticipation of a still further advance. The same stocks in China, according to latest advices, being very small. It is pretty generally conceded on all sides that the prospect of a good demand, the tendency will be for some time towards bigber values Tobaccoa unchanged

HARDWARE-Trade has been very brisk. our dealers having all they can attend to great coergy and activity in extending Montroal; while the latter are compelled to lay in heavy stocks dur-ing the summer in order to carry them over the winter the former can lay down goods here quite as chesp, and need only purchase as they require, in consequence of being able to have their order-filied at all times via New York. Sholf hardware can be sold here cheaper than in Montreel. Nalls can be sold as cheap as they can be laid down in Mon-Our travellers are being sent east of this, and the result is certainly not likely to be to the advantage of Montreal merchants Hervest tools are being sold in large quantitier There is no demand for Causda plate Iron in in

Demand amali

PETROLEUM-There is no demand for netroleum at this season of the Tear Crude is offered at l'etrolia at Si 60 per barrel

Daton - Market continues active. No change in prices to report since last

Values lower to sell, but country bolders indispesed to accept the situatrospects for incoming elip indi cate a return to prices current only in

Hipra and Szixs-Beyond an advance of ic in price of hites there is no change to notice. The demand is good and stocks are very light. Call skins quiet. The supply is plentiful, but not more than finds ready sale. Sheep skins-Little doing, prices merely numinal Tallon in good demand, prices steady

LEATHER-A moderately fair trade has been done, but no progress has been made towards the resumption of that activity which would restore to the market that degree of confidence necessary for the successful prese utlen of mercantile flow of inquiry for all grades, best tan- of these respects should remember that nages receiving the preference. Prices this is a great drawback, and they should are firmer in consequence of the advance work, bank to overcome it. Besides are firmer in consequence of the advance work band to overcome it. in hides. Slaughter sole is in moderate there common acquired to committee tropuest. Harness leather meets with others which must not be omitted. good demand. Upper leather—only among these we place a good address in prime tanuages are suitable. In maseir acroing customers, which is just as imshrep skins the demand has fallen off, portant in this line of business as in any good demand and the upward movement in prices is other that can be named. Of course, alghirs checked Buff, pebble and there must be thorough familiarity with splits are in only very moderate re- all the details of the business, and when

address a number of meetings throughout the country on the subject of cattle ruleing, during the next month. The first was held to-day at litidgetown, Annapolis somewhat casier again this past week, grocery store. But besides the ordinary. The ordinard at present is for super knowledge required in order to be adde

tion extra at \$6 per 102, holders general, to conduct a business there are another by uslang higher prices. Whent continues class of qualifications which open a very year quiet, the demand desire restricted wide field for study and observation. A

Provisions - The market has been very Brocks-The very satisfactory snows quiet the peat week, the only sharpe to log made by the Bank of Montrea, has note lang a decline in the price of

at 16%, an advance of 15 since fact week and is not likely to last beyond a fort-

Hours and Souss-The demand is limlikely something will have to be con-coded to them. The wages are higher here already than in Lendon, Hamilton, Hochester, Montreal, and other cities, but, on the other hand, there is a very

Liguona-There is still but little doing, owing to licenses not having yet been granted. Some shipments of branvery little movement duting the week, dy have been made to the States. Prices remain unchanged

CATTLE-There is but very little deing. Good cattle are scarcer. Two car loads were sold to-day; one brought Valencias are in lair semand, and prices in ayrapatily with outside markets are in lair semand. Muscatels are in brisk demand, and are supplying the place of Valencias to a large extent, owing to the high price of the latter. They can be bought in round lots at \$1.30.001.35, and in amail at \$1.40.001.50. Here box Molasses—Prices unchanged. Niocks low and demand quiet. Syruas worth So per cost, dressed. worth \$8 per cwt. dressed

A GROCER'S EDUCATION

It is a familiar axiom that a person a education is never completed. Whether the knowledge obtained at school be of the simplest kind, as is mostly the case where one has to begin early to earn a here an exceedingly buoyant tone, and living, or whether one has the chance of dealers are buying freely in anticipation spending some years in study, a very large part of uducation comes afterward remark will app'y to the blacks, the not alone from books, but by observation English markets being very strong, and of men and things and contact with facts in the regular course of one's business. The school of life, indeed, furnishes as genuine opportunities for education prices have touched bottom, and with as are found in those schools specially established for study. In both cases much depends upon the pupil, and while in the class room a boy may learn much or little, according as he is dilligent or Inattentive, in the larger school of the world a man may become wise or remain The Toronto merchants are displaying ignorant, according as he profits by or great energy and activity in extending neglects the open tunities for gaining their business, and the merchants of knowledge which exist on every a de-Montreal are being rapidly driven out of It is a great mistake to suppose either

this market, excepting, perhaps, for that the business of a grocer demands heavy hardware. The merchants here less education to ensure proficiently, or have many advantages over those in that it furnishes a more limited field for further improvement than other branches of business life. Too great a distinc-tion is made between different cailings, as to the amount of knowled.c required to excel in them. A man sho spends his life in some scientific pursuit is thought to possess a great deal more knowledge than the man who, from morning till night, is merely selling goods, and yet, really, the two may be very much on a par, only the things they have studied are quite different. The latter may know nothing of science, but he has learned an infulte number of other facts, as valuable in their way as the more showy education of the other. Ho becomes a shrowd man of business, a practical authority on money matters. he knows how to make the best investment of his capital, he is familiar with all the forms of business; he acquires a thorough acquaintance with humou nature, and is an expert with regard to the goods in which he deals. All this knowledge is the product of an immense cation and experience consumption slow, with manufacturers and may fairly be set size by size buying from hand to mouth. Stocks the attainment of the professional buying from hand to mouth. Stocks the attainment of the professional buying from hand to mouth. It is true that a lad may begin unt of anal his career behind the counter with a very small stock of qualifications, but this is not saying that he has all the requisites for the business, for his education is only commenced, and he has to be constantly learning and improving himself for several years before he can take rank as a competent merchant. A

man to make a success in the gracery trade ought to have at least the common sequirements necessary in any other I'nnt business. He ought to be quick at figures and should understand bookkeeping. He ought to be a good, plain, rapid writer, and he should te sufficiently master of English to be able to express himself in writing clearly and accurately. Many persons have not these qualifications, but young Spanish sole has had a steady men especially who are deficient in any Slaughter sole is in moderate there common acquirements there are A Halian A 2, degree only and when a splits are in only very moderate re- all the details of the business and when the splits are in only very moderate re- all the details of the business and when the splits are in only very moderate we consider the infinite variety of a split of the split to understand how any one can think Propper-The flour market has ruled that it takes little knowledge to tun a

The weather during the past week lass name at quotations, that are firmly her buye and sells. He must know a been a lightful and business, generally, held, with the hid to prive for round great deal about their production and has been active. Naviention has not yet lots. Peas fineer at 7:0070, as to qualdifferent kinds, in order to be able to handle them understandingly. Unless he is a good judge of the articles he canint hops to be very successful to his business. He is not only to know what he is buying but what best suits his customers, and how by his knowledge of kinds and qualities to ensure that his patrons shall be served regularly without disappointment. Kveryone who ited on account of the backwardness of bears these facts in mind must see the dar I has advanced 13 in bid and Omario the staton, sorting up supplies not being great amount of knowledge necessary to inche and Savings Companies—much asked for yet. The hands are inside a competent groceryman, and how Building & Islands are advanced it in bid asking an advance in wages, and it is little it is to be wondered at that mea fail who go into the business knowing little about it. It requires, of course, a great deal of administrative power and Buancial ability to conduct a business so as to respail the profit it is capable of bringing, and this power only comes by practical education. Few persons outside of the business are aware of the long patient training in the school of experione that is necessary before a man can manage a large establishment with auccess, and therefore few persons can give such a man credit for the knowledge and ability he actually pussesses. But while there are numbers of men who by their success show that they have devoted much bard work and study to perfect themselves in a knowledge of their business, it is true that there are large numbers who have not this knowledge. and therefore are only making indifferent progress. We believe that the publica-tion of trade papers has done much good in educating merchants to a understanding on this point, both by the facts that have been directly taught and the many cases in which attention has been called to subjects not thought of before. To be successful in a business demanda good management on so many points that there is always something to be learned and something to be impreved upon, and no man can expect to prosper who does not study constantly to avoid errory correct faults, and make everything conduce to profit.-Averican

THE REVENUE.

The following is a comparative statement of the revenue of Canada for the menths of April, 1880, and April, 1881:--

Curtoine\$1,152,258 \$1,457,436 381.312 386 261 440,863 \$1,969,009 \$2,284,560 1 969 098

theresee for April 1841 \$315.461

A company has been formul at Belleville for the purchase and management of a diliting park

A recent investigation discloses that Uroton Lake, the source of New York city's water supply, receives the refuse of barn yards, pig pens and slaughter bouses.

The shipment of horses from Montreal to the United States, in the minth of April, aggregated 1,211, of the gross value of \$127,000, and for the first three months of this year the number was 3,697, costing \$355,000.

The strike of laborers on the Grand Trunk continues. The men have receded from their demand for \$1.25, and offer to take \$1 15, with 15 cents per hour for over time. Four of the strikers were arrested for latimidating men at work, but were discharged after a severe lecture by the Magistrate. The demands of the brakemen have been accorded to.

THE WOOL HOUSE.

Winans & co.,

18 Church Street, Toronto

Recognized as Manufecturer's Handovarters

All grades of foreign and domestic

WOOL.

Beam Cotton Warps, every variety, at will prices.

All record-hand woollen machinery in (whada on our books. Ad dress of sellers given free. on appli-cation.



SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL.

DR SIEMENS GAS AND COKE 1400

At the Roy of Deblin Secrety, recently, d. No emule a communication on Dibumune new ger and coloune. The nother pointed out the objections to the common; but of heating rooms by means of coal in on open grate. This system is, perhaps, the first constitut that could be employed, as a very large person of the teel is distilled up the time mononumed. It has about the offsetten the found, as to the lighting of the reads. of most seconds vitaling the atmoappere of our cities. Already the vitiation of the atmosphere of Lordon has become a most serious difficults. Dr. Siemens proposal is to burn coke with is at once overcome. He substitutes for the bars at the bottom of the ordinary grate a plate of iron attached to a copper plate at the back To the copper plate is attached an arrangement for conveying heated air to the front of the grate, where it implinges upon a row of gas jets This arrangement is highly efficacious, and has the effect of withdrawing travless heat from the back of the grate and making the frent correspondingly bot The author found that with a moderate expenditure of gas an excellent smokeless fire is maintained at a cost slightly exceeding that of the common cost fire, but if much gas be consumed the fire becomes costly. He pointed out that the true solution of the problem of de-mestic heating is in the direction indicated by Dr. Stemens, but that we must obtain gas specially manufactured for heating purposes. Such gas could be procured and supplied to the public at a cost much less than that of Humbating gas. A company in Berlin has proposed to supply a heating gas at about 7d per 1,060 feet. With such gas and Anthracites as the solid fuel, Dr Siemens' grate would be almost perfect

THE MANUFACTURE OF SODA FROM SALT This is a topic which has engaged attention in Goderich to some extent in former years, but nothing definite or taugible has ever been done, so far as we have been able to learn. A recent aumber of the Lumbermen's Gazette, published in Bay City, furnishes some interesting statistics as to the magnitude and importance of the industry, and suggests the inquiry, can such a manufactory not be established here and tuado a paring concern? We believe there is no such establishment in either Canadaor the United States, which seems a strange fact when the huge proportions of the trade in the various sodas is considered. Sods, or more correctly, car-bonate of sodium, occupies the chief place among the leading chemical manufactures, from its own importance, and on account of its influence in other great chomical industries, such as glass in k. ing, soap making, bleaching, etc. Its chief source of supply is in its manu'acture from common salt. The process was invented by Leblanc, and was first made known in 1794. It is regarded as one of the most valuable discoveries in the whole tange of scientific manufactures. The process now used is substantially the same as Leblanc's, and it has become one of the most important chemical manufactures in the world. The object of the sods process is to separate the sodium of the salt, and unite it with oxygen to form caustic sods, or, what is more commonly done, to unite the sodium with both oxygen and carbonic acid, to form carbonate of sodium. A l'ennsylvania company, near l'itta-burg, manufacture soula from the mineral cryolite, which is a double finoride of sodium and aluminum. In addition lighting of a match or the spark from a to what is found there, they import from bulacco pipe will still be as dangerous as 8,000 to 10,000 tons a year. Haif a mil-ion dollars is invested in the works and they employ 500 men. The various our mnes, so as to prevent breaches of it effects the audivision thoroughly, value of ever \$2,000,000 a year. Dr. Garrigues, Michigan State Sait Inspector, in advocating the erection of works in the Seginaw Valley, gives figures showing the imports into the United States from 1871 to 1878, of bicarbonate of sods, sal sods, and sods ash, every pound of which he says is made from The imports of blearbonate in 1878 were 3,902,514 pounds, representing \$96,244; lu 1871 the imports of carbonate, including sal soda and soda ash, were 171,548,933, and the value \$2,628,063 but in 1878 this had increased to 233, 343,440 pounds, and \$3,385,569. total imports of the carbonate for the right years were 1,574,147,483 pounds, valued at \$20,000,208. The importance of the trade in Canada is shown by the Trade and Navigation Returns for the tiscal year ending June 30, 1880 In that year there were entered for home consumption 2,032 056 pounds of bicarbonate of sode, valued at \$41,292 Aduly of 20 per cent, on this paid \$8,258 imports of nitrate of sods, sods ash, suds caustic, sal sods, and silicate of sods, on which there is no duty, amounted in the same year to 14 557,891 pounds, valued at \$277,439. These articles are all made from common sait, and could be manufactured a liction advantage here than in the United States, on account of the superior purity and strength of our brine At present this immense supply, both for the Deminion and the States, is drawn mainly from English markets, but the question might fairly be asked, why connot Canada supply at least its own domend and, possibly, compete for the from the surface. In thus noticing the American merket? That the question introduction and probable success of the is not an emply one, is shown by the electric light for mining purposes, we available for the amailest apartment.

years, and we think such an industry must not be expected from it, and that it might fairly claim and secrets the pro- would be in the highest degree reprehenfective tariffequal foother in imilactures, sible and dangerous for the managers of CLIVATIC CONDITIONS APPECE. matter would prove interesting to the the rough ventilation of the working and public and we should be glad to ald such other places, and seeing that the special in any way possible. Will some of our and other rules were certical out with the experiences of the past which the interest of the continent of North eithernworts aft manufactures speak on greatest streetness. By such means only America show it is based on with their the matter, -toll rat Six.

HOHITNO OF MINES BY LITTLE Cochie hight IRICHA.

the acid of gas, thus the smoke duffently Scotch colliery owners, and the result, we need scarcely say, is looked forward to with a great deal of interest, capecially by those connected with the coal trade Its successful application will affect several trades, for no safety lamps, wicks, oil, and several other materials will be required; but at the same time it is not to be supposed that the success of the electric light in our mines must necessarily lead to the entire prevention of mining explosions. Such could only be even justially effected with respect to mines where no bleating was allowed, but where powder was used there would always be the same dauger of the flash coming in contact with the accumulated gas and exploding it. But lamps, there be no question, have led to many serious disasters, either from being long comment. At length she was defective, open, or being surrounded with able to not about with the aid of the tine particles of coal dust, which it has been found is capable of igniting. Safety lamps, too, are frequently opened by the miners for several purposes, our this source of danger would be done away with by theadoption of the electric light. And then there is the dauger arising from the rockiessness of many miners. who, undeterred by past calamities, will indulge in smoking in their working places, in spite of the heavy penn ty which they have to pay if discovered We point out these things to show that too much should not be expected of the electric light in the event of its being successful in doing away with lamps in our mines. If no other influences are used we shall, in all probability, hear of comparatively few explosions on the same scale we have had to record for many years past, whilst the advantages to the inmers will be considerable. In coal mines in particular a man will be able to see the straight line in which to work the point of least resistance, and in many in-tances will be able to bring down 50 per cent more coul than he did when he had to depend upon the din light of the safety lamp, whilst the filter will also be able to do bla work with much greater rapidity and cleanliness, so that there will be a marked increase in the production of coal in a given time Coal will thus be brought to the surface at a much lower rate than at present, whilst the position of the miner will be improved by the increased get Such will be the benefits resulting from the auccessful application of the electric light in our coal mines. But in connection with it there are also dangers that will have to he avoided-that is, to great confidence that it is a specific against every thing in the shape of danger that may arise from almost any known cause. I has been said that many miners provided with a saftey lamp consider that they are armed against every possible dange known in mining operations, so that it is quite likely they will come to the con-clusion that the electric light having clusion that two orders, they can appeared the safety-lamp, they can almost anything. But with it dare almost anything. But electricity will not prevent explosive gas from accumulating in a mine, so that the tobacco pipe will still be as dangerous as manufactures from cryolite have a market | the rules that could in any way lead to and the system may be familially reprenocident, it injury caused by negligence or recklessness can be so designated from which radiate the main limbs, Then there should be no neglect of the which again bear branches, from which in turn shoot the twige. Taking duction of a new element capable of giv-ing in reased security to the miners, but propent instruce was a bichromatic bat-one that cannot be looked upon as a ter and a list in h coil, the conductors, safeguard against all the incidents that positive and negative, were led from the occur in a mile and lead to accidents of two poles, each to an accumulating but a more or less serious character. Where containing divided appetatus, which is blasting is carried on and gas is given off there will be same danger as formerly, so that the ventilation should be maintained to its highest point. Even in mines where little or no gas is given off, the ventilation should be kept up so that the working places should be kept in a healthy condition Subterranean works can only be made really healthy by diluting the Injurious gases in a sufficient mass of atmospheric air, the active and continuous current of which draws thom tuto the open air. Besides carburetted hydrogen or fire-damp there are other gases in mines, which if not diluted with a strong stream of pure air from above cause many dangerous maladies, with which workmen are often attacked after passing a certain time in an atmosphere charged with them. In milnes, too, there are escapes of sases judgeding carbonic acid, proto-carburetted bydroacu, either pure or mixed, miasmas, und in lesser quantities aulphuretted bydrogen, carbonic oxide, sulphurous acid, mercurial or aftenical vanours in the mines of those motale; and all of those require to be

consiliration it his received in past also wish to point out that too much A consideration and discussion of the tuines to telax in the slightest degree the on safety be assured to those regarded in America show it to have been after the mining operations, even with the innexceptional season, it is none the loss

A PUZZEE FOR THE DO YOUS

throw the Louisville Courses Joursal 1

third chied, a beby of one year. The lady in question is the wire of Mr. Harry Isaacs, the cigar maker, who lives on Market street, near Wennel At the time of the a-cident Mrs. Issuer was unmare ried, and was then Miss l'anime Coblens. The needle was encountered in the carpet and penetrated her feet the full length. A physicien we called in immediately, but the needle could not be found, although it was known to be in the foot Bhe auft red great pain, and for four months was unable to leave her ted During that period turce physicians made frequent attempts to extract the needle, and the knife was used extenerely, however, without success Cotlens was quite fleshy before the ac cident, but fell off greatly from her long confinement. At length she was crutches, but she continued to suffer from the needle. The pain decreased gradually from the time she was a le to get shout, and she regained her former fleshine a Pinady she felt the needle only at periods, when there was a change in the weather. The move-ment of the needle seemed to be up-ward, and the point was not starlonary, but moved with the needle. About five years upo she was mair od to Mr. Harry Isaacs Three children are the fruits of their union, the your gest of which is a lasy named Arthur, who is about a year old. The pain which troubled the mother left her even before the birth of her child, and the total dis spreamor of the puls she was wont to teel was a subject of remarkable pleasure to her On Monday a week ago her beby, who had since its birth minitesion a kindly disposition, was very restless and cried uncessis gly sile atget. The cause of the child's all uent was not di-covera eduatii the following morains, when in giving it a toth, the mother discover od something black protraining through the skin of the childs thigh caught hold of it, and frightened when she found thing of a resisting substance. however, us d'a little force, and soon extracted the dark object. Imagine her surprise when she found it was a needle black and corrodol. The eye broke off to her hand while executaing it. The reco-lection of the needle, which caused her much palo, came vividis before the mother, and she felt keenly for the child The remembrance of but telled from pain also forced steelf on the mother, and the connexion of the two secretias a clue as to how the needle wine to be in the child's trigh. The mother says it would be almost imposible for the child to bave taken up the needle without her finding it out, as the hild would have made it known in piteous crims as it did when the needle worked out

A SUBDIVISION OF THE ELEC-TRIC LIGHT

[London Times, April 12.]

A very faxeulous and simple method seuted by a tree with its trunk or stem sald to be capable of effecting eighteen divisions of the main current, although only one wire was used in the experiment, that being sufficient to illustrate the principle. This angle wire was car-ried from each of the two accumulation boxes to a dividing box, and from this box again eight pairs of wires could have been led to eight other boxes for the further auddivision of the current, but fish pairs were considered sufficient. These five pairs of wires were laid to the other toxes, one pair to each, where the current was further aubilivided. From these boyes it was stated that no fewer than twenty-eight circuits could have been formed had the battery power been sufficient, but no it was not wires forme ing him circuits only were used these nine circuits twenty-seven vacuum tubes represented so many lights-three dividus ils eles doldw—sipolic does do ed from the one battery. The orcusts were detached one by one witnest laterfeeling with the lights on the remainder. The details of the invention are of an exceedingly simple character. No far as rendered even comparatively non-injuri-ous by a constant supply of fresh air monstrated that the electric current from the author. In thus noticing the could be silvided, redivided, and again subdivided so as to render the light

RAILWAY MATTERS.

gratifying to r floct that Manitoba and the Causdian North-West have lach as free as usual from interrupted communis cation. They have suffered it is true, The little seaside roads done a by the frequent suspensions of fallnuy A most extraordinary natural accident toulie in Wisconsin and Illinois, or one tricity, appear tikely to be realized at a and one for the discussion of physicians are much earlier period than we anticipated came to light a few days ago, in which a restensive scale by one of our largest years ago works out to the thigh of her largest years ago works out to the thigh of her largest which was keenly tell by the discussion. any until from the older provinces being the Brooklyn, Bath and tones to jude od when we say that on the taixing of this (the first) serious snow blockade south of St. Paul no less than 162 sacks of mail matter for Manitol came to \$205.507,000, but their dividents der, hand in a single batch. The per oil dur- the last year amounted to only \$150. ing which the most formidable interruptions took place was in the months of February and April, and varied in length from eight days to one or two. In no case was the rallway between Winnipeg and the boundary blocked; and only once or twice was there delay to trains between the boundary and Glyndon, the point where the Northern Pacific crosses at right angles the line of the St Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Company. There was more frequent trouble between Glyndon and St. Paul, but the most serious obstruction of all was invariably between St. Paul and Chicago About forty-five miles north of Chicago tie drifts were in some places deeper than the Leight of the care, and in others even the telegraph poles were covered ue completely. The loss on freights and in ole ring the tracks, as well as by the locking up of an immense quantity of rolling atock, has been something enormous, as all it was possible for the railway authorities to do was to clear the main line, many an unfortunate train of freight cars being left snowed up for weeks on the sidings in Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconstn and Illinois, the expense of operating the roads since Christmas has been upprecoded that although but a blocks? d ntel; nlthough bid blocks," in. flicting not only serious loss upon the railway companies, but hardship rallway companies, but hardship and privation among the settlers, were not previously unknown. It should be well understood that the northern pertions of Minnosota and Dakota, the United States territory contiguous to the Canadian p area-lons, have been generally free from disaster, like the favoured region north of the boundary line, but the experience of settlem in the northern districts has been most piciable. In lows, many of the people are accustomed to depend for fuel upon the soft coal of the locality as fald down for them by the rallways The roads being everywhere blocked, the supply naturally gave out, The roads being everywhere t . the extreme inconvenience and danger of all concerned. West of Fort Dodge the farmers offered \$1 per bushel for corn to burn, while hundreds of bushels lay us picked in their own fields, covered with snow that lay in drifts as high as the corn stalks. The same distress prevalled in south ern Dakota. Near Britt, a small town on the Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, the farmers had to burn their household furniture in order to keep their families alive, and even califact organs were not exempted from the h locaust. In other localities in Dakota, the people were obliged to burn their houses, two or three families would move into a single dwelling, and use up the abandoned houses for fuel In any villages where there were lumber yards, the farmers came in and cleated out every board, in most cases undertaking to pay when able to do so. The dealers of subdividing the electric light has just offe and no opposition, knowing it would been effected by Mr. J. Banting Regera, by useless in face of the controlling mergency. The possible recurrence of enterprise and capital It is estimated the interruption by snow of the railway that in the incredibly short space is traffic of the North-Western States furblehos yet another present reason for the early completion of the Canada Pacific as, with the diff-rence of climatic conditions existing, it is not likely to frequently happen that both routes will be simultaneously obstructed by snow. Throughout the prairie region on Canadian territory, there is reason to believe that the railways are reasonably safe from trouble of that kind The snew is always so fine and dry flight the wind kerps the tra k clear, provided the road bolts grated a feet or two above the level of the sarface of the country, and if due care be tak n to cut down all outlinguous bushes and wells that might serve as the nucleus of a drift to the intending settler. It is all import-

> The pooling arrangement of the Central Vermont and South Rastern Railways has been perfected and signed by the President of the same are resuspective effect, coming to operation from the lat of April

ant to feel assured that chinatic con-

diti he and past expert nee of settlement

in the Canadlan North-West justify tho

positive belief that a really incon-

venient snowfall is not within the

probabilities, but that an almost absolute

cortainty of uninterrupted ra Iway opera

tion throughout the year may be safely

depends on -Nonctary Times.

The town of Dartmouth agreed to vote \$4,000 per annum for twenty coars to any government or company that would build a railway of singht miles, convocting Darrmouth water-ide with the Intercolonial.

The augregate traffic receipts of the advantage in p Canada Central lisitway for the fourteen uniform action

weeks ending the 14th or Al I w \$1250 t, against \$71,00 for the ponding period last year Western inlinay operated now ar-162! last year.

New York is to be in Indeed men at atates in which railway enterprise active, no less than 62 corporation . . . ling been organized during the largest number in the satisfies i projects, however are for conquetive short lines

York did a wonderful business live . Tho New York & Manhattan Bea lee

According to the report of it N York State Engineer, the ream role . In that state represent an investment the fast year amounted to only Sign. 000 of 2 per cent ; while the horse ta wave, with an investment of \$42 ware paid in dividends \$3,460,000, or 5 72 1. cent.

The report of the State France of New York shows that the capital ato . of the railways of that State amount to \$437,000,000 , the divident paid in 1880 were \$18,050,000, a Cividen 4 average of only about 4 per cout Mei new railroad companies were incorpe ated than in any previous two months in the history of the State

The traffic receipts of the tire: Wise ern Railway of Canada for the week ouding April 27th, 1841, were --

l'assengers Freight and live stock Muits and sundries -21 Total Corresponding week last year Increase .

The Chesapeake & Ohio is takin apld strides toward the destiny its pi jectors had in view. In a short time will have rail connection with the weand will enter the field as a trunk line the seaboard. It has secured at traffic managers and will make a stron fight for through business. That it capable of development into one of the leading avenues of trade is indispi Able.

Under the new milroad asse bill the taxable value of railread pre-erty in Tennessee will be increased from \$16,000,000 to \$50,000,000. It probab is not claimed that the actual i there property in general has increased methan three fold in Tennessee within few years, but the legislature seems think that " watering ' rallway proper for purposes of assessment solely in good thing

An agreement between the Cont. Vermont and South-Bast on railways pool receipts was signed at St. Albans's the president of each company on Ap-27 It takes effect from April 1st. T immediate effect will be the shelltion local scalpers, necessitated by the oppos tion which formerly prevailed, and U saving to the company of large sums of money spent in competition for business It is said that a reduction will be mad in the rates to the public.

Railway consolidations are not always an uninized cvil, at least so the stoch holders of the Georgia milimad though when their shares advanced in a few dayfrom 130 to 152 on account of the leaof the road to the Georgia Central interes -au increase in value of \$924,090 on ti-\$1,200,000 of capital stock, and it claimed now that the stock is worth 17 A somewhat similar move in the case of the New Haven & Northampton received sent the stock from 37 to 100

Mexico is undergoing a wonderf: transformation at the hands of America neven months \$68,000,000 has been in vested in railways and mining ente prises from the United States, and ve it is said that the openials organs and some of the Movican Journals continto ulter warnings against the fullux of Americans. This is strangely short sighted policy, and events will shortly prove its unwisdem

A Grand Trunk meeting was held t London on Thursday bir Henry Tyle Chairman, considered that the carefully prepared statistics of the compare showed conclusively frantisfactory postion. The report was unanimously adopted. The Beard of Directors, supported by the proprietors, came to the resolution that so long as the theat Western is bound by the agreement which it proposes to make with the Wabash and St. Louis and Pacific it is better for the Grand Trunk, in its ow interests, to decline to consider at arrangement for fusion with the Great Western

A convention of the milroad con missioners of the fifteen states haven. such officers is proposed by the commissioners of Alabama and Kentucky for the purpose of devising a statute for railway regulation applicable to all the states, and to consider other sautters Such a convention ought to be held as least every year. There is no class of men who need to understand all the intricacies of the railway problem me " fully than state tailway commissioners and yet from the method of their seletion many of them are painfully ignorant of the whole subject. A comparison of views and facts ought to he of greek advantage in promoting intelligent as i

MINING NEWS.

PART MINES OF LAKE STA

construction is expected to be one sector & a trade a much could have been employed, the romany were unable to obtain same of a new what to contact the , on the sixth level, downward, or saire, and thus ease the timesor to the firsh shatt. Very little is her le h made toward getting And found in such rich quality . That a portion of the mine is ers were out the water , how that here last bast one mine McKeller lebind mine is looking showing near the waters edge. The to tru the water Mr. C G. ter of Charge, is the leading spirit anti fiiflet e i with energy. The Thunder Join Company a minu is owned by a govapulation, Hosara, A. B. Meeker in members of the company. December work has been aus A let have it be expected, that active sent one will be resumed in the spring A buston Silver Mine is improving In the seventh level a small active failve silver has just been od in a tine looking vein in the A Locat. in Moning Review

VIIV MINING VENTURES FAIL

mak flail, or the mining department the Dinver Tichane, gives some of the some why no many so culled and enterprises full, the lastences ed being well known in the mining · be of northern Colorado. Eastern on a careful perusal. A mine in Clear cost county is owned by Englishmen. e se principal office is in London From h a good raine, it has paid no aridends to the stockholders. For the just year it cont first \$4,000 less to run its Lendon office than to run the mine, working 33 to 40 men. This year, if things run smoothly, it is expected that i's fendon office will get considerably end of the milite in matters of exorthon And yet the auffering share. iders as the country innt good for In l'ark county there is a estain mine which has produced a very arge sum of money, and. Hightly operied, would be a large producer to-day If was sold to an eastern company. ther returned with large bills of exsee, but no dividends. At last, after long trial, the thing was shut down and 11 to lessees. A single man by bls own sour is making over \$600 net profit an mouth out of these workings, which e used to just expenses of the company

MINERAL WEALTH OF NOVA

800114 hat Neva S rotin is one of the most des rable countries in the world for min-"ods and Northumberland Strafts. unerous discoveries have also shown ist in many localities in the interior of the Province the mineral strata is abunby und that lodes which begin in the the mity of Yarmouth continuo at interes through the whole length of the "unity, from south-west to north-east 4 table gold quarts has been discovered the extensive district lying south of * tompolis Valley, and several mines: el that metal have been successfully " and for some time in Hallfex and Center Counties. Silver is found beature, legioning in Cumberland inty extend through Picton, where at h litten Mines, the vein is remarkably stak and, crossing the Strait of Canen, time through the Island of Cape teton where they terminate in the Syd-" Mines, the most extensive in the "forms. There are indications of from tion, the shores or Digler, Annapolis d hings Counties, although not much kn whof the quality or extent of the " or is abundant, and, by analysis Brive year ogo a smelting furnace

"o creeted there, when a quantity of

the power wars was also cast there. After

" " sun taken hold of by a company on the United States; they expended

" "nog for almut five years, operations

stepped and the place deserted he tre for a number of years, the works

were finally abundoned altogether At south of the Ominica litter Nictaux, in Colchestes County, some place was this mining camp of German-y are ago the Landonderrs Mining Com- sen, the most northern and remote of County from ore is found in great aboutmanufacture of the metal, it being found in the vicinity of such valuable and extensive coal fields. Indeed coal and this new find in the tar north. In 1871, ciel the current and pumps not being from are here in surfaposition with one another, and often inter-stratified. Besides these, copper, bismuth and other this North Shore that will raluable mornia are found in the at con, mine of the present time, and skill to bring out the hidden wealth of that part of our Porvince From the The shate is down about 70 feet foregoing it is evident that coal and from will soon be on a level with the sur- | which lie at the foundation of the findustrial and commental prosperity of dour I was not sink on the velo, as that mother country," are found in close proximity to each other in Lova Scotia; and almost any amount of capital may be The work will be profitably employed in their further development.

AMONG THE GOLD FIELDS OF NOVA SCOTIA

Mesors Henry A. Foster, Isidah S. Einery and Win. L. Johnson left Bangor on Friday, March 25th, on a trip to the gold fields of Nova Scotta morning after the arrival of the party in Hallfax, they crossed to Dartmouth and rem is widening include. The Jara then drove seven miles to Montague, with be required, and if reports are where they found themselves in the heart then drove seven miles to Montague, mere will be a large amount of of the mining country. Montague is districts of the Province and is a fair topresentative of the various comps The Rose and Symonds are the leading mines of the place. The Rose is down ever 150 feet and the vein at that dopth Is about 2 feet wide. The mine is supplied with steam holating works and steam pumps and is vigorously worked The stamp mill and shall house is all one building and therefore the ore does not have to be moved far after being ruled testors may perhaps learn something from the mine. The Symonds is worken a careful perusal. A mine in Clear of to a fare depth and is also supplied with steam hoisting works and a stamp mill in same building as the shaft house. The full a portion of the time is engaged. on custom work for other mines in the vicinity. The Symands is owned by business men of Hallfax. A visit to these east-ru gold fields is ux cedlingly interesting. Any one who has not seen for himself the big nuggets of gold atleking out of the quartz down in the depths of a mine or on the ore dump cannot conceive the sensation experienced by a trip to Montague. The mineral possibilities of the country seem very great There is a large amount of autiforous quartz and it is of high grade. The mining has, however, been of the crudest fashion The custom is to follow down on a rein wherever it may go and, after some depth is resched, the place is generally abandoned. In a great number of the mines the miners work by tribute. The country has been gutted to quite a large extent, and the surface ore removed wille that in the lower levels is left un-Hundreds of these shallow prospect plts are found in every direction. The party passed some time in Halifax and devoted the time to seeing the sights and making the acquaintance of mining men. They visited the De-parment of Mines and obtained much valuable information, and then called at perations cannot be disputed. At the museum and examined the collection ventar distances, all along the Atlanof rainerals. One very handsome augcost of the Province, the mineral
sing cock may be found, continuing
ment for \$1,400 was on exhibition. The recently formed Miners' Association were in aesslon and some of the party attended by Invitation. One of the party took a trip to the Waverly district. five rolles distant from Montague, and went down the American Hill Mine owned by Mr. McClure. The party were greatly pleased with what they had seen. and returned to Maine fully convinced that the gold mines of Nova Scotia have a great tuture before them. During the trip Mr. Foster purchased a valuable c'aim at Montague, and a magnificent collection of free gold brought tack by Small quantities in Bear River. Coal W J. Webb of this city. - Name Mining

MINING, PAST AND PRESENT (Vale Inland Septimel.) Within the last few weeks quite a number of " old time " miners have put in an appearence at Yale, returning to the old stamping ground, preparatory to commencing business here or vicinity, unless with At Morne River, in Amapolis, attracted further up the Carlino road e in Landon, it was found to be It is certainly amosing if not instructive to sit quietly down in the cool of the evening and listen to the stones related by minera of early day experience in way work. Should any "strike" of im-British Columbia. Were we to give portance take place it is quite likely that reportorial accounts persons of no know- a siampedo will be made for the new ledge of the pioneers or their adventures "diggins." This feeling of desire to "try would be inclined to dispute the correct- in k" again is not confined to white men, ness of the narratives. objection might be mised to "standard in the minux districts and others are authority," therefore we purpose to only waiting it encouraging accounts to

ter a first more money, and the works mining camp of Cletinancen, three united anyth my worth while form up

field, provisions reaction a fatulous thing and for about the tweetleth tiquarters. Suddenly, on their terurn march At length the Frazer Elter was reached, was fast filling in the river. 'The men crowded into the canoos till they were filled to the edge; three wretched infacts could find no room, they were left on the shore to their fate, their comrules pushed away. Two or three days later the three custaways were found frozen summer saw fewer miners at the Congo, are workable ores" and this summer saw fewer still; but if to-morrow another strike were to be made 500 miles to the north of this reinote Congo hundreds would rust to it, caring little whether their bones were left to mark the long forest trail. The miner has over got his dream of an El Dorado fresh and senguine No dissater, no repeated failure, will discourage him. His golden paradise is atways wway up 'in some balf-inaccessible spet in a wilderness of mountains. Nothing daunts him in this wild search of his Monatains, rivers, canyons, are the enemies he is constantly wreating with Nature has locked her tressures of gold wonderful inlieur, this delving into the bowels of rock and shingle, this turning and twisting of river channel, and aluicing and dredging and bladlug, going on in these strange out of the way places, the thought occurs, if but the tenth part of this toll were expended by those men in the reginary avocations of life, they would all be rich or comfortable. The miner cannot settle clown-at least for a long time—the life has a strauge fas.inatell you that he lost in one night at fare, or 'poker,' more than would suffice to have kept him decently for years; he will tell you that he has frequently to put two deliars into the ground in order to dig one dollar out of it, and yet he cannot give up the wild, free life. He is emphatically a queer genius; and, no matter what his country, his characteris-tice are the same. It would be imposalbie to discipline him, yet I think that, were he amenable to even a semblance of restraint and command, 40,040 miners m ght conquer a continent. His knowledge of words is peculiar; he has a thousand phrases of his own which it would be needless to follow him into. Don't of the valley, between the wooden houses and the rushing creek of Germanson. I the course of a few days had the henour of becoming acqualated, either personally or by reputation, with Doe English, Dancing Bill, Black Jack, Dirty Faced Pete, Ned Walsh, Rufus Sylvester, and several others among the leading 'boys' of the northern mining country. I found them men who under the rough garb of mountain miners had a large and varied experience in wild life and adventuregenerous, free hearted fellows, too, who in the race for gold had not thrown off as dead weight half as much of human kludness as many of their brothers who, the Thompson river, Caribos, and other have it that good Mining Camps wor. prospects are look operations. Already its a number of workmen have left the milway employ-ment and gone up the line, with the intestion of devoting some time to mining this senson, and should they "get broke they propose falling back upon the raill'erlians less for many Chinamen are already engaged

DEEP MINING

12 HIDS the many factor of icon, but the relation of a valley from the question is often asked way silver penetrated to a depth of 1,050 yards, and the sinkings alone have reached 82 whose steep sides the forest had been mines usually grow richer es they go the sinkings alone have reached 82 whose steep sides the forest had been mines usually grow richer es they go the sinkings alone have reached 82 whose steep sides the forest had been mines usually grow richer es they go the sinkings alone have reached 82 whose steep sides the forest had been mines usually grow richer es they go the sinkings alone have reached 82 whose steep sides to be one season is expected to be one of the first and been season is expected to be one of the first and the miterior expected to be one of the first and the first and factor of some same that the first and the first and factor of white the same first the first and the to Londonderry, they are cosmits as filling and there men were at work with pick especially veins of sulfation of sand to the arms and the many time and the top of veins, Rose Bridge lit, at Wigan, and the Moss operation, there were successfully and there men were at work with pick especially veins of sulfation less through the fatige lit, at wigan, and the Moss operation, there were successfully such as the veins of sulfation of successfully such as the complete and shoved in the varied toil of gold assays were made that only gave three or law in the country part of the country part o the period of a few what to contect the produced in the world he listed of the history of the manage in the owner of the country—extend to a depth of the country—extend to a depth of the world he listed of the what to contect the produced in the world he listed of the history of a few what to contect the produced in the world he listed of the history of a few what to contect the produced in the world he listed the history of a few what to make the best the history of a few what to make the history of a few what the manage feet had been the history of a few what the manage feet had been the history of a few what the manage feet had been the history of a few what the manage feet had been the history of a few what the manage feet had been the history of a few what the manage feet had been the history of a few what the manage feet had been the history of a few what the manage feet had been the history of a few what the manage feet had been the history of a few what the manage feet had been the history of a few what the manage feet had been the history of a few what the manage feet had been the history of a few what the manage feet had been the history of a few what the manage feet had been the history of a few what the manage feet had been the history of a few when the manage feet had been the history of a few when the manage feet had been the history of a few when the manage feet had been the history of a few when the manage feet had been the history of a few when the manage feet had been the history of a few when the manage feet had been the history of a few when the manage feet had been the history of a few when the manage feet had been the history of a few when the manage feet had been the history of a few when the manage feet had been the history of a few when the manage feet had been the history of a few when the manage feet had been the history of a few when the manage feet had been the history of a few when the manage feet had been the history of a few when the manage feet had been the history of a few when other creeks on the western continent that he expected it, for they came from dation also in Cape lite ton. The latter A roving march and attract the giltering the excavations in a Colorado shaft Island offers the greatest facility for the pobless, the news had apread. From alaudoned some abstract versage. The manufactures of the model is to form the first and out. Montana, from Idaho, from California, water had pacify filled the shaft, and old Oregon and Cariboo, men had flocked to miners in the vicinity said the silver disappeared if the mine was left exposed, 1,200 min-ra forced their way through Ho then sent for samples obtained after almost incredible hardships to the new further excavation, and both of these gavo much higher returns. It seems shakes that prey upon the miner flocked silver sulphate, distolyed, and drained shakes that prey upon the miner flocked silver sulphate, distolyed, and drained sway. After the tremendous planing price, il or and pork sold at six and soven likely that under the influence of air and in to reap the harvest; some struck the away. After the tremendous pissions in to reap the harvest; some struck the away. After the tremendous pissions ordered dust, but the majority lost every- down the surface of Major has undergone and the silver from glacial action, many of the silver in their fixes became 'doud broke;' little bearing veins must have been worn down was known of the severity of the season to a great depth. We might then expect and many protra ted the time of their the richer portions of the vein to be exdeparture for more southern winter posed for it the increase first found was confirm aft added testent greatest depths the mines the winter broke; horses and muter must be rich indeed. If we allow, in-perished miserably along the forest trail, stead, that air and water, acting for thousands of years, have removed the a few canoes were obtained, but the ice silver, we can easily see why the first 200 feet may be poor in silver. That the infines do grow richer in silver as they descend seems to be borne out by assays personally made. Old patrons bring in samples assaying both higher and better, When prospectors first came with samples of Mains ores, not one was of value unstiff on the inhospitable shore. The next less as an indication; now three in five

THE DELPEST COAL PIT IS

BRUTAIN After six years of patient toll, involving a desper descent into the bowels of the earth than has been reached by any similar effort, the Ashton Moss Colliery Company have within the past few days, schloved the object of their desire namely, the proving of valuable coal hals upon an inworked part of Ashton Moss. Brief accounts of the operations cenducted by the company have from time to time appeared in our columns. and silver in deep caverns, as though the circumstances being notable not she would keep them from the daring only from the prospect in view, but aims men who atrive to rob her. But she latt-tly from the extraordinary depth to counct cave them. When one sees this which the shaft had been carried. The company consists of Eacl of Stamford and Warrington, Mr. Henjumin Whit-worth, J.P., Mr. John Greenwood (Manchester), Mr. Joseph Walker (Manchoster), and Mr James Wyllie (Lon-don). In 1874 the company commenced sinking operations with the view of du le ing the four feet mine which was being worked in other parts of the coal field. At a depth of 450 yants the mine was proved, and several headings were driven tion for him; he will tell you that for by was of teating the bef. which, however, was found to be noted sufficient thickness to be workable. The proprietors did not build their hopes upon this mine, and, nothing de-pairing, unde pre parations for sinking a shall 230 vanis deeper - in all 700 yards. This depth, greater than that of the Adley Des Pit, having been reached, and not having overtaken any coal of a workable character, the engineers, not, it will be imagined, without some neighbors, directed that borings should be taken. Accordingly, boring operations were begun, the results of which were such that orders were given to sink fatther. The consummation of all this latuur, perseverance and expense was witnessed last Saturday, when, just six years after prevaricate, sir! thundered a British the ground was first broken, the workers Columbia judge to a witness from the touched the Great Mine, a seem of confines, Den's prevariente, siet 'Can't six feet thick, and Iring at a depth of Ever since I got a kick in the mouth including the seam itself. The seam is from a mule that knocked my teeth out, believed to be a continuation without prevariente a good deal. In the bottom any intervening fault of the mines which are at present being worked on the east side of Manchester. At a depth of 650 pitched my tent for a short time, and in panis lies the Roger Mine, four feet thick, and below this are supposed to exist several workable accuse of cal, including the Black Mine and the Cannel Mine, both of which are got at Adition. The coal is a license his cost, with coking properties, and is most valuable for position (being so near the large centres of population), available quantitive, and excellence. The field that can he worked by the company is about 2,000 acres in extent, extending from Guidel Bridge to Droyladen on one side, and on the other from Fairfield to Ashton would shall is now being sunk, being on a more civilized course, start for the indeed but 200 yants short of the first same race too." Recent accounts from sluft, and when working operations have fairly begun—which is expected to be in six months—the mines are calcuup for mining lated to yield from 1,500 to 2,000 tons per day, and plant is being put down with that view. In the sinking operations the miners have encountered ac fewer than sixty seams or strata of coal, cannel, or slinic, varylog from three inches to more than two feet in thickness, but none until now of a workable character. The temperature takes at a depth of 860 yards was 78° Fahr. The Great Mine-the one which has just liven proved-has been worked from the outcrop to within a distance of 2,000 the states is they expended authority." therefore we purpose to only waiting for encouraging accounts to about 1,000 yants by the Dukinged and St. Louis at \$3.27. The annual best of the capital in making improve— commence with a few extracts from Capt. pack up and in on the way. We are tool and Caunel Country, after itse election then took place with the follow-includence in the manager through sup
only animal street on the stockholders, having lost. W. F. littler's "Wild North Land," page promised reliable correspondence from and dip. The first manual pit pierces ing result. President, B. F. Jones; Viceonly and the stockholders, having lost at \$3.27. The annual continued to the stockholders and St. Louis at \$3.27. The annual continued to the commence with a few extracts from Capt. pack up and in on the way. We are continued to a line of the stockholders, having lost the followincludence in the manager through sup
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about 250 vanis. In comparison with other pots, the Ashton Moss Pit, as sony built two lair blast future for all toines on the most northern and remote of Professor to E. Avery less given this palrendy stated in the deepest in English manufacture of the format for all toines on the American continent (subject considerable attention. He surgificant for the surging and borings have noers for the Ashton Moss Colllery Company are Mesers d, and P Higson, of Manchester, Mr John Grenwood, jun, is the resident engineer and superintendent, and Mr. R. Liddell is also engi-Mr. James Stantield, of Auhton, is the contractor -Collery Guardian.

> Though the presence of gold in pyrites has long been known, says the Pall Meil Clarette, the cost of extracting has, notif lately, rendered the operation unprofitable. An important discovery has been made which solves the difficulty. The process weich is of French origin, has yet to be tried on a large scale; but up to this time the experiments that have been made are said to show a return of between one-half and three-quarters of an ounce of gold from each ton of pyrites treateri

> Bonanzas in gold and aliver mining are exceptions to the rule. Mines which have for generations yielded great profits have been, usually, those in which the ore was of a reliable and but fairly rich character. When the public hegin to comprehend the sure returns consequent upon legitimate mining they will not hesitato to invest. Let it be generally believed that the risks of gold and silver extraction are, after all, less than those of ordinary business, and a greater amount of capital will find its way late it.

> That there are several out crops of coal at Cariboo, at a distance of three or four miles from the town of Picton, has long been known, but what quantity of coal lies beneath the surface is as yet undiscovered. A number of energetic people of that locality have finally determined to take the matter in band, and have organized themselves, with the assistance of town friends, into a company, to prospect and search thoroughly The task will be properly a couted, and the quantity of cont at Caribou finally ascertained - Standard

> The North Shore Viner of March 22 reports that In the Duncan mine at the 7th level, they have struck native sliver 48 feet east of the shaft. The lead apthe shaft at this depth and it it continues they will put in one of the steam delite and prosecute this part of the work more repidly The 3rd diamond drift hole is 24 feet porth of the silver, and as this hold found native solver about to fe t further in it is untural to suppose that it continnce that illetance at least. The 11th level in 20 feet shows a strong vein heavily charged with zine blende and mundic which yield a little silver by anacy. The 4th hole is 904 feet from surface and attill in vein

Prof. James Orton save that aliver is usually found with lead one and native copper. Slates and sandstones inter-sected by igneous rock, as trap and pornhyry, are good localities. Pore attver la often found in or near iron ores, and the dark brown sine blende. The New Mexico allver ludes are porous at the surface, and coloured more or less red or green. Any rock suspected of containing silver should be produced and disserved in nittle acid. l'our off the liquid and add to it a solution of salt. If a white powder falls to the bottom, which, upon exposure, turns black, there is silver in it. Silver mines increase in value as in depth, where is gold diminished as we descend

The customs terenue of St. John, N.B. with \$36,9.59 in the same trouth last

The public debt of the I mited States on April 1, 1881, was \$1,873.763,093, less cash in the Treasury. The cash In the Treasury was \$230,814,692 Secretary's report showed that the decrease in the debt during the month of March was \$6,192.819; and that the total decrease from August 1, 1880, to April 1, 1881, was \$62,832,648, or an average of over \$7.750,000 per month

The annual report of the managers of the American Steamship Company showed a deliciency for the year 1880 of \$57,-The receipts for the year 510 15 amounted to \$912.981 84 of which \$554.-032 90 cante from freight, \$384,351.81 from passengers and \$3,680.13 from pulsoellaneous services. The operating expenses were \$730,759.39; disburse-ments for shore expenses, \$102,017.89, including expenses of agencies.

The l'ittaburgh Commercial Gazette for April 14th says "The Western Nail Association held its annual meeting at the rooms on Fourth avenue yesterday There was a large attendance of the members, and the reports as to stocks on hand showed that they were diminishing. As regards prospects they were considered very bright. A resolution was adyants at the Land's Field Colliery and city, and the price out of store is Chicago about 1,000 yants by the Dukinfield and St. Louis at \$3.27. The annual Coal and Caunel Company, "fair rise election then took place with the followpits of the latter company strike it at and Treasurer, Joseph D. Weeks

261		INDUSTR	IAL	WORLD AND NATI	ONAL E	CONOMIST	-
MONTREAL PRICES	CURRENT.	Booth's Old Tom, cases 6 71 df Burnett's Old Tom, cases 22 df		postenia de la centra del centra de la centra del la cen		remains have also been sold, to arrive, a	
GROCERIES		trusticit a com gomit of	akt i	lowing r and Lowling ander	اؤ را دنیج عبر رس	agained for Those is a much letter to mand for all slitter to mand for all slitter formand for all slitter to the transport of Tarragona almonders	
1) 45 Cangous, fluo to fit est	8 6 9 8 6	Rya Whishey, Imperat gal. in soul	(4)	Miscold applied		to article meaches based and 2001	
fair to see od . common thingers der, firste fo extra	(1) (2) (3) (2) (4) (3) (3) (4) (3) (4) (4) (5)	Base Ale, quarie 120 at	100	Anem Perce Wander's 10	# # H !!! .	to be a constituted of late. Toma-:	læc
third.	3 4 6 3 4 8 3 4 8 5 6 0	Charmagnes blout, quarts parts	إشد	11.11	(10 # (131) : (10) # (141) [1	ork have also moved up he pine, and i	me
Ine to extra Japans, choicest choten		Permery 25 to a 25 to	25 (U.)	Car North, per 100 ther historick (Am. moltarger) (2) ist and ist (2), and (2) and (3) ist and (4) (2) and (2) and (3)	.a (1.00)	olders the new wanting \$1, a) for county of a The wider are reported of 1 600 persons are to the county of \$1,60 kg. 375 of county to the county of the coun	9134 1
frest medium medium	22 M 30 37 M 30 21 M 30	Mart A that is fiver 2500 as Next 2500 as the marting of the second state of the secon	2,100	A P	ு அரசும் '	finds the Hanning -There has been	bar and
common dust Golengs, clidolest fino	1(# 15 (4) # 1	Theo Resterer, Corto Blanche 200 &	300 j	41 to 2d C W. cold cut	10 # 0 10 1	more doing in piz non during the past of a day, and the sale is reported of 500	वुष
Fourhores has to finest	. 30 ज (d) . 5 ज (d)	Julia Muir m's Prix Verrenas (6) si Prix Prix (7) si Prix Prix (8) si Prix Prix (8) si	光温	Galvanized Wite, No O too,	ا مديدا	and 100 tona Cartyleride at \$19.24 Ad-	inte une Par
Twanker to cates	7 4 6 10 4 6	Do St. Mirceaux A. Cie, Carto Ellere lu. De St. Marceaux A. Cie, Carto	- 1	Unfinished 20 210 Printed and	Za a ind ub :	ing on any kind of pig from, and prices in there are easy. In most kinds of hunds i	
s-conds thirds (ourths	4 1 3 4 1 3	May resultaine 20 00 of 1. Deluopico 21 00 of	함(0) 전(0)	Finished 24c 23c	100	ware there has been a large trade, but at process which show a very narrow margin ;	abi du
Curre.	19 2 20	N. Jaunas, quarts 22 50 of Shorries - 1 00 of	20 00 l	Ingut 1:n 24 Iron Wire, brt, or an'd No 4:500 year hell nather 1	00 # 25 00 1 25 # 1 80	of profit, ewing to keen competition. In lar from there have been sales of Staf-	•
Chicory Java, old tlovernment Urdinary	- 14 년 2일 기 년 2일	Pemartin's 100 D Ports Cockburn, Smithes & Co. 180 D	5 m	Proted Coll Chain, 1 in 5.	En # 550	ferdablic at \$1.75 Ingut copper is steady, with trunsactions at 17c, and inget tin is unchanged. Tin plates have	ib.
Jamalea Jaguayra Plantation Caylon	11 00 20 11 00 21 21 00 21	Port Wine, firsham's 2 10 # Peleo Island Wines 1 80 #	4.5	Vices, "Leter Wright's 15	3 21 3	been dealt in at \$5.50 for I C charcoat and Canada plates have found customers	
Rio Maracalbo Moeba.	11 60 19 21 60 23 30 60 72	Rousteaux's, quarts 10 00 &	14 (0	Bar, per 10'10s	CO 64 5 100	at \$3.25 for Penn Advices from Middleaborough, England, state that " at	bu
Rarbadoos .	71 40 5	Ackerman & Lawrence 11 25 & Clarets— Riston & Sincotier's 4 75 @			w " o "	the questerry meeting there was a good attendance. Business quiet, prices of pig fron were lower than last week. The	PO
Cuba Out Loaf Granulated	16 50 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Nathaniel Johnston & Sone,		Buff to Bole, No 1 0	21 20 0 27	abipments of iron have also been very much reduced. The manufactured from	N.
1b. Diamond A drocors' A Montreal ; ellow Porto luco	8	ORUGS AND CHEMICALS.	10	Calfakins 0 Grained Upper	55 66 0 15	trado has been quiet, and prices low; insi- quirr has been rather small—Manufacs	P۴
Amber .	m e m	Agrowroot, per lb 11 @ linearb Boda, per 100 ba 3 05 es	3 30	Heinlock Slaughter 0 Heinlock Spanish Sole, No. 1 0	23 60 0 24	tured from prices are about—ship plates 61 to 61 2a 6d,bars 61 5s, angles 61 5s to 51 7s 6d, Icas 23 percent, puddled bars 31 5s	131
Diamond Drips Imperial Lord Lorne (nominal)	64 69 65 63 69 65 63 69 67 85 49 87	Biohromate of Potash Bleaching Powder, per 100 lbs 1 to 25 Blue "itrio"	1 70	Pebbled U Rough Leather 0 Sheerskin Lanings 0	25 8 0 28 1 80 80 0 80	nett Mesers Connal's stock of warrants la 163,276 tons, an increase of 1,473 tons	m fac
l'ale Amber Royal Imperial Har Amber	୍ୟ ବ୍ୟ ପ୍ର	Camphor, American Refined 35 69 Koalish Refined 46 at	40	Splite, large 0 small 0 Waxed Upper, light and	20 20 024	upon the week. The market was pretty steady sellers asked 384 2d, and buyers	þι
Standard NULLBARN. Barbadoes (Împ. gallon)	50 40 52	Castor Oil 10 ep Caustic Soda, per 100 lbs 2 00 ep Citrio Acid 50 sp Copperas, per 100 lbs 50 60	2 70	melium v	34 67 0 34	offered 38s, No 3 forse pig 37s 3d, prompt delivery, warrants, 39s 3d tellers. Little business doing"	11:
Cardonas Centrifugal Piltered, bris	00 # 00 00 # 00	Cream Tarier, Crystals 29 69 GP Ground 311 60 Epsom Salts, per 100 lbs 1 30 69	30	Boys Sollt Brogans 0 Buff and Pebbled Con	NS # 100	Liquone, are —The only business re- ported in this line comprises small jobs	
Miltered, pun Muncovado Porto Rico	01 # 00 (0 # 00 (2 # 5)	tiure Arabic 3) as Trajacrath 45 as Indisco, Mailes 85 as Iodide l'otass 3 21 as	35 75	Men's Kip Boote 2 French Calf	60 60 3 60	bing lots of brandles, glus and wince. A large lot of Do Kuyper's gin is reported	Ja
Hagar House, bris Sugar House, pun Trinidad	00 00 00 00 00 00 45 30 45	lodide l'otass 321 60 logwood, Extract 9 60 Madder 121 60	3 50	Misses' Buff and Pebbled Bal-	70 # 240 00 # 110	at \$8 in red cases Dates and Chanters—In sympathy with an improved feeling in the English	in 10
Atmonds, hard shell	3 @ 9 13 ₩ 14	Opium 8 25 # Oxalia Acid 123 # 125 #	131	" Prunella Dalmomia 0 Women's ituff and Pebbied Pelmartis	10 e 1 25 10 e 1 25	markets there has been more inclination to do business hero, but there is no change	
Jordan shelled awest Brasil nuts	00 M 00 25 M 00 00 M 00		10 00	" Prunella Boots 0 RAW FURS	85 29 1 19	In prices NAVAL STORES - There has been more	
Currents, new Dates, golden black	(6) # 07 (0) # 00 5 # 7	Soda Ash per 100 lba 1 fo as Sugar of Lead 12) as Sulphur, per 100 lbs 2 73 as Sulphur, Roll, per 100 lbs 2 25 as	2 874	Beer, lurge prime 6	50 00 4:0 10 00 8:00	doing in this line since our last review, but at lower prices, as our price list will abow. Spirits of turpentine has declined	SW
Pige, Rieme tayers Malaga mats	6) as 10 15 as 12 96) as 987 97 as 97	Ruiphur, Roll, per 100 lbs 2 25 @ Eweet Oil, Oilve 1 25 @ Tartaric Aeld 55 @ Whiting, per 100 lbs 55 @	1 30	Beaver, Winter, clean pelt,	00 49 2 70	20 per gaillon to 70c to 72c Imperiol. Figs.—The season is about closed and	ſ
Pilberts Prench Trunes, boxes kees	(3) (4) (5) (4) (4) (5) (6) (6) (7) (6) (7)	WINDOW BLASS. Window Glass, per 80 ft. or	~	Pisher . 4	0 49 257 00 49 6 00 00 49 2 00 00 49 1 25	our prices must be considered nominal. Out.—The principal transection in this market during the week was the sale of	í.
Raisins, black crown. " London layers " Loose Muscatel	4 50 69 4 75 2 85 69 2 90	dinary 4th quality: To 25 sided darhes 1 70 @ 1 50 @ 1 50 @ 2 15 @	1 90	Mink, Dark Prime 0	75 # 1 50 00 # 10 00 40 # 0 00	600 bble of raw linered oil at 561c wine measure. It is stated that a loss of 81c	W
' Old Loose Muscatels ' layers ' cocdiess mats	1 40 e 1 8) 2 25 e 2 35	CORES. late to 3rds, per gross 0 60		Rate, Spring Red Fox 1	15 ap 15 00 ap 1 50 00 ap 20 00	per gatton was made on this sale. We quote in small tots, raw, 70c to 72c and	
old black basket blue	0 60 0	Red Load and Litharge 4 50 @	5 OC	Skunk, black	50 40 0 90	boiled, 73c to 75c. In other oils there is no perceptible change, steam refined seal keeping firm, and cod oil is in good de-	I A
Sardines, quarters haives Sultanas	11) 6 13	Ball BLTE 011 Ø	0 12	MEEKLY REVIE]	mand at full figures Parsot up — Under a fair demand for	lis
Valencias Walnuts Walnuts, Grenoble, genuine	65 mg 95 07 mg 05	Batton 0 06 in Oil.S. Cod, Gaspe, # Imperial gal 0 574 @		Hontreal, May Bluce last week's review of	the whole.	the sease 1 prices remain about steady at 224c for car lots, 23c to 234c for broken	g
African Ginger	11 0 12 15 0 16	Lard, Extra 0 72 at No. 1 0 66 as	0 61 0 75	sale trade there has been a especially in dry goods, gre- iron and hardware. Reiniti	scetles offic	loss, and 240 to 25c for single larrels. LEADS AND PAINTS—The sale is reported of a round lot of white lead at	la T
Cassia Cloves Jamaica Ginger, blenched	14 0 16 37 0 45 23 0 24 17 0 22	Lineced, boiled, wgal 0.74 0.71 do 0.7	0.78	improved somewhat during and the feeling on the who	the week,	\$4 65, red lead at \$4 25, and lithege at \$4 00	Ä
Mace Seed, yellow	# 90	Palm, V lb ParaineCanadian V gal 0 21 av American 0 40 av	0 00	more of buoyancy and could has been noticed for some tir	idenco than no past.	Raw Fors—There is a fair business- doing in muskrate at 15c to 17c, and in	
Nutmegs	24 0 25 65 0 W	Seal, Pale, ordinary 0 65	0 23	To-day there were five at nine schooners in port, an cargo of cattle cleared to-d	ul the first	for at \$1.25 to \$1.50. A few skinks are being received and placed at about quo- tations	7
Pepper Do white . aick.	30 3 27	Soni, Straw 0 54 w Steam refined Soni 0 72 60 RAYAS STURKS.		the 8.8. Dominion for Liver few clays a large number of a	rpool In a	HIDES, ETC.—A fair amount of bust- ness transpires in green butchers' bides	10
Rice fage Tapicos	06 m 061	Pine Pitch 300 m	0 08 3 50	expected in port, when be assume more life and spirit. Day Goots.—The impre		at \$9 per 100 lbs for No. 1, \$8 to \$7 being the current rates for No. 2 and 3 re- spectively Sheep skins are quoted at	T
Course (10 to the ton) Eureka, bare	65 @ 60 2 00 @ 90 1 00 @ 90	ResinStrained 275 P	3 00	ported last week in this deta become of a more marked ch	artment has	the wide range of \$1.30 to\$ 1.50 cach, and lamb sk ne at 30c each Calf skine	10
yactory Filled	1 00 # (10 50 # 00 90 # 1 65	Spirits Turpentine, Imp. gali 0 70 & CORDAGE. Manilla rope 0 001 &	0 72	apring and summer fabrics at to move with greater freed	lum. Thero	wook—The wool market evinces no feature of interest, the volume of busi-	8
Caaned Fish Pism. Lobeter, lib cane	123 @ 100 129 @ 180	Tarred rope 009 au	000	has been a much better inquidress goods and light prints demand has also been exp	. A better	nees being restricted to the filling of im- mediate wants only Greasy Cape is	-
Dry Cod (Gaspe)	1 % w 2 00 4 25 67 4 10	Sail, ennvanduck 025 a	0.35	Canadian tweeds Silks and come in for a fair share of	l lacos have forders and	quiet at 17c to 183c, and Australian grossy at 22c to 23c for low grade, and 27c to 28c for combing. In domestic	1
No. I No. Z Large do., draft, No. I	000 M 000	Mould, Montreel 0 10	0 20)	general lines of fancy goods ordered more freely Still complaints from some of	there are	wool prices are nominally unchanged at 32c to 33c for B super, and \$4c to 35c for	17
Herring, Labrador Canso, No. 1 split. Lake Superior White Pish,	000 000	Puradhe, 124 & Ge 0 19 #	0 21	districts respecting the tar which goods are being	diness with broken up.	A super Fleece, 30c to 31c Coat—We hear of heavy transactions	
balf barrels "Balmon Tront balf barrels	000 # 000	Canadian Siemens . 20 00 @	21 00	Travellers have done fairly of Summer goods have arrived of steamer and are being ass	out by last	pending in Scorch stone which we will probably be able to give next week. We quote the market for vergo lots firm at	1
Columbia River Salmon, bris	000 w 000 00 w 000 00 w 000	Ralinton 17 50	20 60 15 00 20 00	ments are moderately fair. GROCERIES—The volume of		\$4.75 for Scotch steam, \$3.75 for Cape Breton, and \$4.30 ft 4.35 for Picton	ļ
Realed Herring Bellt Markerel, No. 1		Summeriee . 13 50 @	21 W	this department of the who shows a decided increase I advance of fully § has necurr	ln sugars an	steam Hard coal unchanged Produce.	١
LIQUORS.	0 00 00 00	Canadian Siemens 1 90 @	2 00	lated and Montreal yellows selling in round lots at 92 a	, the former	Frour—The market has given signs of a general break up in prices, owing to a continuation of liberal receipts and a	1
Brandy, Honnessy's, per gal	1025 69 10 50	Scotch and Staffurdshire, per	1 00	at 7g to 81 per lb Raw sur and firm and several large	gar is scarco enlos liave	complete ab ence of demand for export. Superior, which last week commanded	
Martell, per gal cases Otard, Dupuy & Co.,	3 85 @ 4 05	Swedes and Norway 4 50 #	2 80	have gone off with great s	pitlt and an	\$6.45, in now offered at \$1.35, apring extra, which sold a few days since at \$5.30, is now only worth \$6.20.	
" Pinet's, # gal " Vina Growers' Co	3 30 # 3 37	Arrow and squal 3 40 4		many teas have been distri	s A great buted in the	Gaus-In wheat, we hear of a few cargoes having been placed during the	1
# gal	3 29 60 3 15	TIN PLATER.	3 25	merchants are wakening up	to the fect	week, No. 1 white Michigan at \$1.20 aftent, and No 2 Tolodo red winter at \$1.27. Several cargons of sure have	ļ
" J. Denie, H. Mouale	, 3 20 🗪 3 %	Charcos X	6 00 8 00 5 50	cauld be chosen for filling caunot possibly a any los	uji, as prices wer liasket	\$1.22 Several cargoes of corn have been sold to arrive, amounting to about 60,000 bushels, at 551,6553 c. Peas have	
Arbouin, Marett & Co., 7 gal. 10 Lage, File & Co. 7 gal. 10 Lage, File & Co. 7 gal.	330 0 335			fired Jupana are very scaroe 450. for fire, and 35c for me	r, and 40c, to dium can be	changed hands in cargo lots at 890, and outs are held with greater firmness, 370	
Mam, Jamaica, 10 c.p., per	275 - 300	Coke " " 8 60 a	11 60	grar Japana is becoming a market and prices range bet	carce in this; ween 22c, to	being lid, with 38c asked. Rye is easier at \$1.04661.06. We quote for forward delivery as follows. No. 2 Canada red.	ľ
Démerara Cuba Gig, De Kuyper's, red cases green	, 115 49 135	Morawood's Lion, No. 25 7 at Uther brands, No. 28	2 80	amali compass and prices at	pans are in e firm Tho	winter wheat, \$1 22601.24; Tolodo No. 2 red winter. \$1.22; white Michigan	I
Blandenheym & Nolet	110 m 220 200 m 210 190 m 200	87271_		Valencia ruisin, are very i change can be reported in	r animation. firm and no Nalara fruit.	wheat, No. 1, \$1.20, No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1.17@1.17\frac{1}{2}. FantagesAll the room on board the	
" green, other brands, per " red, other brands, per	3 75 @ 3 87	Steigh Shoe	.	been sold amounting to about	iscatela have it 3.000 boxes	regular lines of London steamers for	14
••••	. 700 # 730	Tire do 3 26 d	3		aletted Detreils	per quarter For Idverpool and Glas-	i
				n			

ŀ	Ptiett uttoor				e (1)
	Pearli art gands, 4 hib th.	οÜ	a) i	1200	, i
	with but him het, the	7 (*)	-	. (1)	d
İ	Test (b)	2 19	A	. (*)	!
	Author	(f*		2 45 1 143	! E
ï	Axes, Chopping 201 - 1 per c	1= (= 1) P } (##	it u	1411	1
ļ		jjuni ∢ ÷		ik (a) N	Į
į	Car Nuts, per 100 lbs; hid to of Gan and Jarger)	1111		1 (1) (i)	ŀ
:	Politicof (3 m and larger) Politicof (3 m and 2 and 2 and 2 and 2 and 3 an		41	1) (1)	14
,	A P Car Value of 1000 *	.,	ď	0.00	. `
į	41 (0 M V P) cold cut	1 10 . 10	#	() (#) () (#)	. !
	Galvanired Wire, No Otoo.	, ю 24)	_	2.0	Ì.
İ	Horse Nuils, 40 to 15 p. c. direction No. 7 No. 8	rupt		an b	Γ
	Pontol and	34			ì
1	Finished 24c The Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs	3 7 7	· // .	₫ (a) 14 (b)	ļ
ļ	Ingot 1 in	24 (0)		3 (0)	
	No Otool, per bill 631be No Otool, per bill 631be Pressed Naila, per 1001ba Proted Coll Chain, 7 in Sheet Zine	1 73		1 10	1
1	Proved Coll Chain, Jin	5 (II) 14 (II)	ث نوز	5 A 6 40	
	CDIRCH, DIRESON, DET LOCATOR	3.0	4	(1 d)	ı
1	Bar, per 1011bs	5.00	ŧŧ.	5 10	
	Pig. "Sheet, "	6.00	2	5 (U) 5 25	1
.	Shot, Canadian, per 100 lbs	6 W	ri	6 Zi	l
	Buff Buffalo Bote, No 1	0 15 0 21	Ø	0 17 0 21 0 21 0 15	l
-	Calfakins	0 19	ů	0 21	١
1	Grained Upper Harnese	0 27	393	0 42 0 31 0 27	Ì
	Heinlock Slaughter Heinlock Spanish Sole, No. 1 No. 2	0.25	Ü	0 20	
	Pebbled Rough Leather	0.13		U 16 0 28 0 50	1
	Sheepskin lanings Splite, large small	988 988 988 988 988 988 988 988 988 988	9 6 6	0.30	ł
	Waxed t pper, light and medium		a	0 24	1
	" heavy	0 34	ä	ŏ š¤	ł
1	Boys' Split Browns Bull Con	0 KS	w	1 00	1
	Buff and Pebbled Con great Men's kip Boote French Calf	1 35 2 80	0	1 66 3 (0	
	" linff Congress	3 (0)	0	3 73 2 40	
	Misses' Bull and Pebbled Bal-	1 (0	()	1 10	
	torals " Prunella Balmomis Women's Huff and Pebbled	1 50	ø	1 22	1
4	Women's Buff and Pebbled Ealmorals "Prunella Boots	1 00	Ü	1 40	١
	RAW FURS				1
	Bear, cub Bear, lurge prime	2 50 6 (a) 4 (b)	9	385	1
	liear, large prime liear, small liearer, spring, do liearer, Winter, clean pelt,	0 00	43	0,	
	perib . Cross Fox	2 00	4	2 50	Ì
	Plaber .	4 00	es.	588558	1
,	Lynx Martin Mink, Dark Prime Otter	8555	2363388	23333333 621133 10	
)	Heaven	16	200	0 en 13	
,	Red Pox	1 00 23 00 0 50		1 60 30 00	
•	Skunk, black	U 50		0 80	
,	WEEKLY REVI	EW.			
?	MONTREAL MO	v 4th	. 18	8 1.	1

a comunity have also been weld to some kow, however, very few gram to be note to the Sultanus are scarce and have been engaged, the asking at appoint too. There is a much better being 30 old the per quarter By an demand for all shids of nuts and sales re-sal to Cork, for orders, a hard have the tangented of Tarragona almonds asked with 5s and bid. In take to be have statesplied of Tarragonia situends; asked with 58 of full. In take it 55 of 10 in round lets. In canned timit, we hear of clusters from Toledotto Morting pieces proceed to ask stocks having been from town considerably of full. Tomation laws also moved up in price, and mass and extra prime park in the day. holders are new wanting \$1.70 for cound equal to \$18, duty paid, for the first late. The adea are reported of 1 000 and \$16 for the latter. Moss pare, bigs at the to arrive at \$1,60 md 75 other, tol accound spaces are quiet but

stinds IROS AND HAROWSE -There has been move doing in pix non-during the past | quote 15 16 to | a days, and the sale is reported or 500 tons of Summerles to arrive at \$1850. and 100 tons Gartsherde at 819 2 . Adviews from New York are not encour gting on any kind of pig iron, and prices there are easy. In most kinds of hardware there has been a large trade, but at prices which show a very marrow margin d profit, swing to keen competition bar from there have been sales of Staffor the state of t and Canada plates have found customers at \$3.25 for Penn Advices from Middlesborough, England, state that "at the questerly meeting there was a good attendance Business quiet, prices of pig fron were lower than last week. The alipments of iron have also been very much reduced. The manufactured from trade has been quiet, and prices low; in-quiry has been rather small. Manufactured from prices are about -ship plates Gi to Gi 2a Gd, bare Gi 5s, ungles Gi 5s to Si 7a 6d, less 21 per cent , puddled bars 3/ 5a nett Mesers Connal's stock of warrants is 163,276 tons, an increase of 1,473 tons upon the week. The market was pretty steady, sellers asked 384 3d, and buyers offered 38s, No. 3 for p. pig 37s 3d, prompt delivery, warrants, 39s 3d sellers. Little business doing."

our prices must be considered nominal. One of the best method of the best method of the market during the week was the sale of 600 bble of raw linered oil at 561c wine measure. It is stated that a loss of 81c per gallon was made on this sale. We quote in small lots, raw, 70c to 72c and boiled, 73c to 75c In other oils there is no perceptible change, steam refined seal keeping firm, and cod oil is in good domand at full figures

steady at \$20 50at 21

Land-Sales have been much and a banks' fard in our lets at 10 , an and in round lots on spot at the

BMOKED MEATS, ETC -A fale inquiry late for sugar cuted hame at Fig. 10, 14 uncovered, and at 144:144: for a vassed. Bacon sells at 114:12 per p and green bacon eldes at 9 week per te

Eone—The market remains remainably steady for this time of very axis. during the week haring ranged between 14/0150 per duz Tattow-A fair demand has been in

norted for refined tallow at 7 474 the, and at 44 the for rough
Assisa—The market remained stoats

Pots selling at \$4/04 05 per 100 lbs
BUTTER-During the past week proces have receded fully to per ib, new most butter having sold from 160019. for fair to choice Eastern Townships It is to ported that about 1,500 mckages of old butter have been purchased in Liverpool at 40s, to 60s per cut for shipment to Newfoundiand, which is equal to 2001 3:

per 1b. CHEER-Several operations have been reported within the past few days in the Brockville district at 1260124c, and in Ingersell district at 1146612c. Here the market is steady at 13 just 4c for the old factory, and at 12/213c for new public cable is steady at 70s

The receipts at the Halifax Custom House in April amounted to \$113,941, a increase of \$14 613.

A carload of cheese, the first of the sea son, was shipped from Belleville on Hator day. It was purchased at 12c.

Inland Revenue receipts at Halies du ing the month of April Were \$17553 a increase of \$720 over April, 1880

The Toronto Customs returns for last month were \$225.375.72. For the same month last year they were \$188,860 G1

The Lieutenant Governor has sold to Sleepy Hollow property for \$28,000 | will be divided off for building pu DOSTS.

A meeting of clergymen's ladies we beld yesterday afterboon at Hamilton is consider the best method of promoting

Two ships with over 600 Ulinean rail way labourers on board have arrived a Victoria, B. O. Poor Mr. Bunster, are at his protests to be in vain?

The inland Revenue collections for April in London were \$19,719, again \$17,568 last year. The Customs collections for April were \$30,652, against \$25. 133 lest year.

It is authoritat'vely announced that the Grand Trunk brakemen will remain at work, the Company's terms which are as follows, being considered satisfactory. The men under sig months \$1, and me over six months and under or year \$1 2 Men over three years \$1 50.

The Montreal Wetness says there a rived in that city, on Monday night aixteen cars of immigrants at the Grand Trunk Depot from the steamer Polymsien and Scandinasien, which discharged at Point Levis The Polymesien brought out 300, of whom 16 stayed in Montres 160 went to Toronto, 92 east and west ut Toronto, 20 to Winnipog, and 14 to the United States. The passengers of the Scandingeien, numbering 220, mostly Germans, were distributed as follows 50 went to Toronto, 160 to the United Woot.—The wool market evinces no States, and the remainder to the Profesture of interest, the volume of busi-

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Special to the Trade: Constantly on hand

WHITE BLANKETS, SHANTY BLANKETS, HORSE BLANKETS, ETC., ETC. ETC.

HAVING SPECIAL FACILITIES For the manufacture of

Rvery Heseription of Hlankei.

I am prepared to offer at & VERY LOW FIGURE

Arthur Toomey, NAPANEE.

HE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

The animal meeting of the above there is field Thursday evening in its stories become Chambers, the President, that I have have President, rome sictions Justice Ritchie in the

Tax following report was read by the

The President and Executive Council of The President some secure council of the Art Association of Cauada have the connected for an obligation of the society during the past programmer in a so the society during the past

ar the form of the presentation of the the tract of the annual meeting beld un the stand of Mate Jane, the art solved her had been in working order of the country of the west of the country of arthylmenic is function and with pines, as the control of the was a short seasion, tentul only ten weeks. It was, however, the control of the seasing tentules as the season with was the juned for the water season, with more a result of accummentation and the

riors saleuded accummodation and inrate extended accommodation and in-reased appliances for set study. Your factures were enabled to obtain the matter of Mr William Brynner, himself a pupil of leading l'aristan art studios, as brad master, and continue also the in school had originally been opened.

Baring the past six months the work of thes head has been steadily carried on, asters being held every morolog and ester alternate evening, except for a brief akeral at Christmas and classes for study tom the life toing nell of two atternoons reach week In addition to the classes mere income of Mr. Brymner and Mrs. Cet a special class of design was formed assisted by Mr Walter Ubesterton as Mr John W II Walts, both Associates the Royal Canadian Academy, whose the Royal Canadian Academy, whose terms knowledge at section and seathers. erers, kindly and gratuitously rendered tate ben employed with great advantage and with every prospects of more ex-

a.taiped Brown sing the immense importance to an atum of a of actur | practical teaching in the subjects of the enature of the burnars form and botton; your Executive took steps to excite the sympathics of those in this city best qualified to impact knows ledge of these autjects, and, thanks to the his dy interest shown by members of the medical procession and others, have been ten east'ed to carry out two courses of lectures are the session ote apon "Anatomy in relation to 4it, conduced by the following gentlemen —Dr. H. P. Wright, Dr. B. Small, Br. Powell. Dr. Prevot, Dr. Rogers and the little and the other transition to the state. ile littl, and the other upon "Structural totany," conducted by the Rev. Dr. kotany," conducted by the Rev. Dr. kemp and Mr James Fletcher. It is felt that the very tearry thanks of the association are due to these gentlemen for the diministrated and palustaking way in which their most valuable services links reen devoted to the furthering of the ub-

The number of pupils taught during the season has been sixty-four, a bumber which while affording satisfactory sti-dence of the importance of such an institotion in our midet, and of the appreciaassociation to supply a very urgent need, will, it is confidently believed, be largely acresed when the school resumes its

work acat winter With regard to the financial position of the association, your executors have to report that the Treasurer's books, and ted by Henry Herbert O'Meera and G it Bart-

iett, show as follows :-Lital expenditure for

T-tal expenditure for the year comments in 3nd of May, 1859, and ended April 1814, 1861 [Institute of the period, comprising, donation 423 to faution fees 350 to feet the period of the

1,205 76

1931 10

Batance in hand at overmentes.

all due for the school fees for the erason put closed, and to be suffected, is about \$134, while the subscription list shows arrest of subscription still due for the leas 1879 80 and 1860-81, amounting to atout \$130.

The collection of subscription and other moneys is found to be a matter of areas infinity, and though there is no doubt his that ultimately the present list of ar-ears will disappear from the treasurer's tooks, it seems advisable to urge upon members the propilety of strengtheolog he funds of the society at this period of

it should be mentioned in this connection that while our list of students -bows a most satisfactory literase, the number of those actually members of the association have fallen off, GI baving withdrawn, and 39 only having paid subemption for the past year, leaving of still in arreste or undecided. It is to be hoped that to riem of the results obtained, or ? hat of subscribers may be restored to the are strong the scheme at its inception.

At the close of the session just ended an formal gathering of the pupils and their trends took place, with the object of pre-troing certain prizes which the kindness some members of the association had provided, it not being held advisable that authority should an early be sought from the society for the disposal of its tunds in this direction. Your Executive would, however, advise that provision be made before next year for a more formal and debuilive recognition on the part of the association of the work done under its auspices. At this gathering, a selection made from the several productions of the students appeared on the walls, the tank of Judging pring most obligingly under-taken by Mr. J. C. Porbes The following are the names of the successful :--

to grave such assistance.
Your Executive, however, feet that this decision can only be due to lack of full appreciation of the nature of the work. done in the school, and its value as we educator in every sense deemed desirable by the thatario Gurenment; they, therefore, do not abandon the tope that a reconsideration of the matter may result more favourably.

Your Executive have to report that the kindness of His Excellency the Governor-General has placed at the disposal of the school, temporarily, a valuable collection of rare etchings, besides water colour drawings, which have been utilized for purposes of study. They have also to report the receipt of a further donation of the first than the study. \$50 from Mr Allen Ulimour and \$10 from Mr Thomas Scott.

Mr Thomas Scott.
In conclusion, they would desire at this, the close of their term of office, to express the assurance they feel that this institution, founded with no little difficulty, has now passed the preliminary singe of probation, and is generally recognized as one worthy of his and support, that its worthroughout the nast very thoughout the mast very thoughout the mast very thoughout the mast very though modest. throughout the past year, though modest, has at least teen thorough, and that the foundations which are now laid will be found capable of bearing substantial after-work in the future

work in the future.
In presenting the above report the President addressed the meeting, jaying a graceful compliment to those gentlemen whose salents had been placed with such admirable results at the service or the service and referred at some tenesh to admiration results at the service of the school, and referred at some length to the attitude of the Outario Government towards the lessitution, ite, however, congratulated the association on the ritality shown in the direction which was the primarble of the lands of the congrated and the congrated the congrat the prime ubject of its efforts, namely, the

success of its Bobool of Art and Design. 1; Hotlune expressive of the thanks of the association to its officers of the past year to the gentlemen who have hetured during the past session, and to those who conducted the Class of Design baving been carried, it was moved by the R-v D. Kemp, socyaded by Mr H. J. Hope, Dr. Hill.—Citizen. association to its officers of the past year

ESQUIMALT GRAVING DOCK

The contractors for the graving dock being constructed to convey the bilcks be towed to the clock site by the rostracters' steamer Lellie Water, which will be flumed from Big Teetls Lake to bricks will afford employment to upwards of 20 men, for whise accommodation the contractors are new erecting a loarding house. At present there are about 00 white men employed in the construction of the dock, and the site of the work, next to the railway, is the busiest hive of the province

ELECTRIC LIGHTING OF LONDON

One of the largest and most complete experiments yet attempted in the ap-plication of el-ciricity to street lighting will begin in the city of London to-night The prepara loss have been going on for some months, and if the performance is at all equal to the promise some of the chief thoroughfans will be seen under the blaze of such an illumination as has hever shone on them before Our expersence of the public use of the electric light in London has hitherto been very partial. The Jabluchkoff lamps, which were tried some time since on the Holbern Visduct, and which now make the footpath on the river edge of the Thames bridge the best lighted thoroughfases in iguancion remains were electriced at London, are kept in only a part of the 322 metres from the surface, or 221

Sk teles from Lite-Preeding prize.

Mr. A Freebette

Drawing from the Cast-lat rize ground is and about Palace variety and preeding prize ground is and about Palace variety and preeding prize ground is and about Palace variety and preeding prize ground is and about Palace variety and preeding prize ground is and about Palace variety and preeding prize ground is and prize ground in and about Palace variety and the old values of the cold moster also ground in and about Palace variety and the old values of the cold moster also ground in and about Palace variety and the old values of the cold moster also ground in and about Palace variety and the old values of the cold moster also ground in and about Palace variety and the old values of the cold moster also ground in and about Palace variety and the old values of the cold moster also ground in and about Palace variety and the old values of the cold moster also ground in and about Palace variety and the old values of the cold moster also ground in and about Palace variety and the old values of the cold moster also ground in and about Palace variety and the old values of the cold moster also ground in and about Palace variety and the old values of the cold moster also ground in and about Palace variety and the old values of the cold moster also ground in and about Palace value the old values of the cold moster also ground in and about Palace value the old values of the old values of the cold moster in the present experiments the desired the old values of the old values of the value value of the cold values of the cold moster in the present experiments the desired value the old values of the cold values of the cold recommended by the thorace value of the preeding walkers and the preeding value of the preeding value of the preeding value of the preeding value of the preeding value of the preeding value of the preeding value of the preeding value of the preeding value of the preeding value of the preeding value of the preeding value of the preeding value of the preeding teration.

Your Executive have to report that in accordance with a motion carried at the last annual meeting, a patition was duly prepared, bearing also the endorsation of this city whereby it was rought to obtain for our the loss of the singular configuration of these with agency of the singular configuration of these substantials and the prepared test such the Mayor and Corporation of this city whereby it was rought to obtain for our contingnation of the service and it is only through the preference stock had been declared, more recent age, and it is only through the preference stock had been declared, it will never leave out the singular configuration of these substantials of the singular configuration of these substantials of the singular configuration of these substantials of the service account of 1841.

Their real period was that of the Wealden configuration of the service account of 1841.

The machinery of our contingence, they size of our two out to our contingence, they size of our two out to our contingence, they size of our function of these substantian of the strength of the preference stock had been declared. It is singular configuration of these substantian of the remains of continuous the preference stock had been declared. It is singular configuration of these substantian of the remains of continuous treatment of the preference stock had been declared. The remains and by alle with senting to the remains of continuous treatment of the preference stock had been declared. The remains and by alle with senting to the remains of continuous treatment of the preference stock had been declared. The remains and the preference stock had been declared. The remains of the singular configuration of these only the remains of the singular configuration of the remains of the singular configuration of the sent age. nace from the Coverament of the Province | cost has been spaced. The lotty erecor Unterio, which has been accorded by its other similar institutions to Western in the citizens of the distance a ghals of a Unitario; that notwithstanding the fact that reason was given for the confident expectation that such and would be afforded intimation has been received within the past few days only, that it is not proposed in the fact that are a such an area of the distance of the citizens of the distance a ghall of a generation to grant such assistance. of Onterio, which has been accorded by it thought various corners, which remind thousand candle power, which the Foul weather or fair, hot or cold, the Siemens system combines with lamps of amoing senses to some of these stations lower elevation. The space of posit, the Manufert House, thuildin'l I said, and King treet the Pouttry, Cheapaide up to King street, King William street, Advalaids Place and London Bruke will be batted, The Brush system thus will take Blackingra Bridge, New Bridge Street, Ludgate Cateus, and Ludgato Hill, St Paul's Churchpard, and Cheapaids down to King street. The district lying between the other two and the river, which was originally appropriated to the Jablochkoff Company, has been given up by them, and at the end of next month will be II, lited by the Lontin lamps, which were

atre, a few years ago. Should either of the systems now ect up in the city accomplish all that is experted of it the streets will present a very brilling apoctacio at night. So long as the shops are open there will be some contrast between the gas right inside and the electric light outside, and the one will look y. How and the other blue acro ding as the beholder goes in or comes out. The gas light looks yellow to the eye that has been adjusted to the electric light, while that in its ture looks b ue and cold completeness of the lighting in the streets We have not or yet accomplished more than the illumination of the paveme it and the readway, we are now promised streets full of light. The bouse fronts and the public build ngs will be visible as they rarely are even by day. The great lamps which are to shine down on the Mansion House, the Bank, and the Exchange will bring out the architectural features of those structures, and of the bandsome buildings by which they are surroun ted, with attiking effect. It will almost be needful to visit the city at night in order to see it. As dwellers in centmi London know, the vell which is over it by at Requimalt are making rapid and sat- day is drawn lack before midnight, and lefactory progress. They have just till the kitchen fire are I gitted in the commenced excavating for the pier morning the air of London is probably heads and entrance, and in the course of clearer than that of any part of the king-Baissee is hand

Some part of the king-beads and entrance, and in the course of part that the course of part that the course of part that the course of part that the course of part that the course of part that the course of part that the course of the society, the course of part that the course of the society, the course of the society, the course of part that the course of the clay is of a superior quality and will tion of the streets will be most striking.

make a first-class brick. The yard is It will bring out now and unexpected situated near to Muller's tannery, right beauties in a city which probably con-on the water's edge, and an incline is tains as many fluo buildings as can anywhere be found within a sheller area. At from the kilns to the scows, which will an earlier period of the evening the convenience of business au ! traffic inust be immense. Light most a security, and Londoners will prolably feel that more the brick yard, will be carried by the light is worth payin: for in that sense steamer to the dock for the purpers of slone. The quest on of cust is, however, steamer concrete. The manufacture of not the one on which it is I kely that the electric light will break down If it is really found that the atrects can be flooded with light at night without dessling and blidding those who are about in them, the advantages of such an islumination

Area introduced to this country by Mr. Hollingshead, opposite the Galety The-

LARGE EXTINCT REPTILES IN A BELGIAN COAL MINE

to oil .- Italy News, March 31

A very remarkable discovery of fessil remains if the iguanoden was lately mode in the cost mine of Bernisart, not far from Peruwels and Coude, near the Bulgian-French frontier According to the commun extiens made by Messre. Dupont, Gosselet, and You De hon, the cost measures are found there 101 metres below surface under a cover of cretacyous strata belonging to the Turonian section.
The coal measures have, however, no even author, they are, on the contraty, ferrowed out by valleys of unknown depth and of over 200 matres width, and emienkment and the whole of Waterloo in one of these subterranean valleys the

SWIFTNESS OF BIRDS ON THE WING.

Professor Kewton considered that were seefowls satellites revolving around the carth their arrival could hardly be more surely calculated by an astronomer puffins repair to some of their stations punctually on a given day, as if their morements were regulated by clock-work. The swiftness of flight which characterizes most birds enables them to cover a vast distance in a brief space of The common black swift can fly time 276 miles an hour, a speed which, if it could be maintained for less than half a day would earry the bird from its winter to its summer quarters. The large purple switt of America is rapable of even greater feats on the wing Tho chimney swallow-ninety miles per hour being about the limit of its power, but the pessenger pigeon of the l'ulted States can accomplish a journey of 1 000 miles between sumise and sunset. It is also true, as the ingenious Horr Patem has attempted to show, that migrants during long illabits may be directed by an experience partly inherited and partly acquired by the individual bir! They often follow the coast line of the coatineut, and invariably take on their passage over the Modifernancan une of the three routes. But this they will not explain how ther p lot themselves across broad oceas, and it is invalidated by the fact, familiar to every emithelogist that the old and young bleds de not journey in company. Invariably the strike every body, unless the syst in breaks down completely, will be the duality strike the parents, and after another interval, the parents, and finally the core is brought up by the weakly, infirm, melting and broken-winged. This is the rule in autumn The return journey is accomplished to the reversed order. The distance travelled seems, moreover, to have no relation to the traveller Tre Swellish blue throat performs its maternal functions among the Laps, and enjoys its winter holidays among the pegroes of the Soudon, while the tiny, ruby threated bummingb rd proceeds annually from Mexico to Newfoundland and back again, though one would imagine that so delicate a tittle tairy sould be more at home among the carti ant agaves of the Tierre Callente than among the fire and logs of the north .- Lo kn Standard

It is understood that two new Clyde built steamers specially fitted up for the fruit trade and carrying large refrigerators will run near season from Uctober to the end of April, between the ports of Annapolis, Italian, and London.

Canada Ceatral Railway, and rafted up here. It was composed of 660 pieces of white pine and 649 pieces of red pine.

The North Western Railway, taking advantage of the deviation made in the route of the Canada Pacific Railway, are soling to make Portage Laprairie the terminus of that road, and to consideration of thus company are to be established there together with their workshops. Gladingtone voites on a \$15,000 bonus for the same road in the 12th May.

A Winnipsy despatebasys: The Syndicate officials have assumed the management of the Canadan Pacific Railway. The revised freight has not been put in operation yet.

The NDERS, addressed to the Postmaster Jeans and Chawa, from the Lithway, in the convergence of the Railway, between Buildings Bridge and Ottawa, from the let July next.

Convergence to be made on foot of otherways, via the usually travelled road incompany are to be established there together with their workshops. Glading the same road in the 12th May.

A Winnipsy despatebasys: The Syndicate officials have assumed the management of the Canadam Pacific Railway. The revised freight has not been put in operation yet.

The North Western Railway, taking and it so contract the convergence to be made on foot of other the convergence of the Railway, and at the officer of the Convergence of the Railway and Ottawa, from the let July next.

Convergence of iter Algiesty's Mails, on a the convergence of iter Algiesty's Mails, on a the convergence of the relation of the contract the convergence of iter Algiesty's Mails, on a the convergence of iter Algiesty's Mails, on a the convergence of iter Algiesty's Mails, on a the convergence of iter Algiesty and Ottawa, from the let July next.

Convergence of iter Algiesty's Mails, on a the convergence of iter Algiesty and Ottawa, from the let July next.

Convergence to made of the convergence of iter Algiesty and Ottawa, from the let July next.

Convergence of iter Algiesty and the convergence of iter Algiesty is all to a mail of the contract the management of the mana

A Winuspeg despatchesys: The Syndicate officials have assumed the management of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The revised freight has not been put in operation yet. Nearly all the late officials and employees will be so great that it will be as imhave been retained in the service. possible to return to the existing gas Rowan, C E., Government Engineer, barlamps as it has been to go lack from gas

Sketcles from Lite-Prevdent's prize, night, and have a kied of gaslight back. In etres from the Turoman contention tog been notified by the Chief Econors to



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ST. CATHARINES, ONT

Sole Manufacturers of the granise HANIAN. IMPROVED CHAMPION and the NEW THEORY OF BUTTON OF THE CHAMPION OF TH

THE LARGEST SAW WORKS IN CANADA

THE METAL TRADE.

THE BUTTSH MARKETS (Andrienn Manufacturer)

treat Scitain's trade during the first quarter of the coment year his been abappointing Political and meteorological disturbances have had a more lasting effect upon it than had been experted, and have lest us, a quarter through the vens in a worse position than when we started. The Board of Pecto esturns for the mouth and the three months ending March show that the value of on Imports has decreased by a wood per cent, while the exports have taking evidence upon the milway freightin classifing about 2 per cent. When it aco question, another vigorous cifort is up its consist in payment in kind for extent of inducing Sir Edward Watkins, spire it will be seen that the margin the chairman of the Manchester, Sheffield of mont on this quarter's dealings is touch smaller than that on last Prices. too, are declining which means that production is still in excess of demand; and until we get a steady stiffening of lates we may hope in valu for better to vie. The total experts for the mouth of March have been worth £10,131,038un increase of £278 988 over March, 1880, and of £2 98%52% over March, 1870. The total value of the imports during the month was \$13,842,338-a decrease on March 1880 of £796,608, but an increase on March 1819 of £7,001,736 Turning to the total values for the first three months of the year together, we find that our expects this quarter as compared with the same quarter in 1880 show an increase of £1,015,883; and as compared with the same quarter in 1879 an mircage of £10 205,394 Our imports have amounted to £100,231,568—a decrease on the first three months of 1880 of £3,026 111, but an increase on the same he fod of 1879 of £15,362,685. The returns under the head of fron and steel for both period show a state of things even worse thin was the case in the corresponding period of 1880. total exports of fron and steel for March show a deline of 25 per cent in quanthree month, the falling off was 26.5 in quantity and £1.580,938 in value. It was, however, in iron alone that the fall occurred the exports of steer having indeed leen larger on both periods. The largest felling off is in ply fron, of which we ship, ed during the month to the value of £321 129; and during the same month List year £649,598. For the three mouths the values were. 1881, 1700 385, 1880, £1 430.220 For the month the fellex off amounts to 59 per cent, fo value and 67 455 tong in bulk: and for the three months, 50 per cent. and 152 cast tons. The decline in our shipments to your side will quite account tor this deficiency. But and angle iron exhibits the large decline of 2074 tons in bulk and 450 per cent. in value for the mouth, and 28.879 tons and 29.9 per cent, for the three months. The value of the shipments for March was £155,072 and for the quarter, 1415 200 Old from for re-manufacture has seen snother serious decline this month—from £240,592 to £28,779, or 84 per cent. In the three mouths the decline has been 82 per cent - from A502,-600 to £87,022. Italiread from is the only description in which any improvement is noticeable. This expansion is due to the larger consignments in America. The figures are: March, 1880, 2372,703, 1881, 2390,839. This is an increase of about 5 per cent. in value, and the increase in quantity is 10,638 tens. For the three months: 1880, £985, 085; 1881, £920,159-increase of 2.7 per cent. The bulk has been greater by 2,764 tons. The figures for shipment of uswrought steel are: March, 1880, £130,-452; 1881, £136.962. Three months: 1880, £297.886; 1861, £332,441. From inso, £297 880; 1861, £332,441. From this is particularly the We quote the same as last week that this it will be seen that on the month there. One of the directors of the 215 22 250; sheet, No. 24, 3 75°; there has been an increase of £6,110; and the Chillington Company, and who is his tank, 2.75c, hoops, 2852 90; boller on the three months of £34,555. The private capacity is the largest pig from plate—C. H. No. 1, 5 to: homogeneous value of the steel, 65c,—all 60 days, with a discount the United States, you will perhaps by the feet that owing to the pig from plate of 2 per cent, for each of 2 per cent for each the United States, you will perhaps by this time have learnt through the report of Dr. Webster, your Consul in that town, was in the three months above indicated, 177,650. The total has been attained as here: January, £18,781; February, £25,418 March, £33,459. The whole peried shows a drop in value upon the last three mouths in 1880 of £12,000. By far the garater value in the different descriptions of the 40 were being worked at a loss. steel sent over must be assigned to rails. Altogether the United States has taken £50,000 worth more of Sheffield water during January, February and March this year than during the first three months of last year, and £40 000 worth more than in the last three months of that year. If steel liss lost £12,000 upon the quarter, cutlery has gained 17,000 and represents as the total value of the cutlery exports to the United went £63,457. Of steel and cutlery to-gether Sheffield sent you during March about £137,900 worth-a sum coust to lanuary and February put together. If the increased business shefiled is doing with you suffers no abatement upon the average of the business transected time tar in 1881, then we shall have sent you my the close of December next Sheffich! products worth in all one and a quartor million sterling. But that amount would leave us behind our best year, which was 1877, by £184,620; yet b tter by about 1821,000 than our worst year, which was 18. 'I he interable "if" doubtless has trire tue" in it; but orders must be secural in Sheffiold at a festor rate than fury lieve been received in the past week or the one and a quarter million will be to attained. At present the Sheffield innkers are not very successful in oldain-

that a brink business in being done in tyres, axles and springs, both for the English railway companies and for export. Sheffield's dissilvantage in her conflict with the seal card steel districts continues to cause the gravest apprehensions among the most thoughtful of her steelmasters. and as we have now a Parliamentary committee sitting and and Lincolnship Stailway Company, to concede the right of the manufacturers to consideration in the item of steel rails and railway material generally, the Shef-ticiders have this week scored a point. Finished fron this week is quite a drug upon the markets. As I told you last week must happen, the majority of the leading houses in Staffordshire have followed the example set last week by the few. Marked Staffordshire fron is now down all round los per ton. The reduction brings down the price of commen marked bars to the lowest point known for 13 years, viz : £7, at which figure it was fixed in January, 1867.

Yesterday at Middlesbro' It become known that in the quarter ending with March the net selling price of Cleveland pigs had been 40s. 2.28d From this it e clear that the makers are better off than had been feared. They sold for-ward at the higher prices. The operatives, by the result of this return, are saved from having to subuit to a drop in

The new steel rail onlers in the market relate in most part to the require-ments of the Australian colonies, to those also of India, and to certain of those of the United States likewise. Altogether considerably over 50,000 tons are being sought. Not content with their previous demand of 20,000 tons, the Government of Sydney are now asking for a lot of 7,300 time of steel flanged sorts. Then the Government of Victoria seek tenders for the supply of 18,250 tons. The sections will be 50 lb. 60 lb., and 75 lb. The In-dian deveroment ask for individual lots of 5,000 tens. The U.S. inquiries are at "a price." That price, I need secrely say, is not very tempting. Nevertheless considerable esgurass to secure the

orders is here and the whelng manifested, by no district more so than South Wales Scotch pig iron has not this week maintained the improvement which I previously reported. The speculative business that was done last week a ema mil that is doing a better business, but to have been due largely to reported in- so far as we can learn the situation is creased shipments to your side, and the reports now turn out to have been exag-gented. Hence this week has worn a quieter aspect and prices have declined. Yesterday atternoon in Glasgow business was done at 48s, 5d, to 44s. 4d, cush — a drop upon the previous Friday of Letween 10d, and 1s. 8d. per ton. The demand from the continent does not improve to any material extent, and pigs are going into store at the rate of 500 tone daily. The pruduc-tion of pig iron during the last quarter has been about 20,000 tens over the corresponding three months of last year, The quarter's shipments show a falling off of about 90,000 tons compared with the corresponding period of a year ago. The home consumption, however, has been somewhat heavier. The furnaces in blast are now 121—an increase of 7 on the year. The manufactured fron trade continues quiet and prices still tend downwards. This is particularly the case with bers. One of the directors of of the company having become old-fashloned it was not now worth more than the price it would fetch for old iron, stated that out of 160 furnaces built in South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire fewer than 40 were now blowing, and he gave it as his opinion that many

THE LONDON MARKET.

The following were the closing prices in the London metal market April Ath,

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liam, Staffordshire (in Lon- don)	ļ
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LKAD (per ton).	
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Rnglish bare (in barrele), wt @ @ # 93 0 0	
	Harr, Welsh (in Lendon)

Pitteburg.

(American Manufactures) Pig Iron -There is no improvement in the demand. If there is any change at all it is for the worse / ommession forf. work, and, in the lenguage of one of them, "we have to make prices right? The rolling mills are still all running more or less busile, but the stocks they laid in some time ago are not yet exhausted, and, on the whole, they man-age to get along without haying much fron The foundties too, are meltleg large quantities of fron, but they are not as good customers of the commi slou merchants as formerly. Since so many blast furnaces have been erected in the city, which are owned by mill propri-etors, the foundsymen get a good desi of their iron from them, paying for it in trado, such as machinery for rolling mills, blast furnaces, etc. Likewise the Bessemer works her are busy, very busy, and are selling their products at prices that would enable them to pay the rates demanded for ply, but the leading establishment now makes all, or nearly all, the fron it needs. On the whole, it has been many a month since the pig fron market of l'ittsburg has been so flat as It is at the present time It has not been so unsatisfactory since the early part of 1879, just prior to the beginning of the "boom" Selli, dealers do not quote us any lower prices, and we repeat there of last week. There can be no question, however, that inferior from at any rate are growing weaker .-

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MADE PROM 1 4RR ALPPRIOR ORRS

Hanging Rock Foundry .. 200 0 3200 Manufactured Iron-We ran across one genurally atout the same as it lian been for some weeks. It has been expected all along that the advent of fine, spring like weather would affect business favourably, and it probably will, but it is too soon as yet for much if any improvement to be felt. The weather here has been warm and pleasant for over a week, but in the north-west the effects of the remarkably cold and prolonged winter are still felt. The melting anow is caus-ing destructive floods and obstructing transportation in various quarters. A manufacturer just returned from that section says that at one station freight had accumulated to such an extent that it would require four weeks to move it. It is thought that the backwardness of the spring will result in much less business in iron and stell than would have been done if the weather had not been so unusually sovero-that many buyers will now postpone their purchases till fall.

Wrought Pipe and Tubes-The demand continues excellent, and discounts are unchanged. The "Montana," which runs botween this port and St. Louis, left the wharf a few days ago with a very large quantity of wrought pipe on board Doubtless a large portlou of it is in-tended for the mining regions of the West, where large quantities of it are used. The discount on some and steam pipe is 65 per cent, and on boller tubes 45 per cent. The net price of inch oil well cassby is 70 cents and of lack oll well tuolog 21 cents.

Raliway Supplies — Quotations are un-changed, as follows: Spikes, 230 per lb spiloe bars, 23c, track bolts, 33c—ali 30 days.

Steel —Trade continues a little dull, and it is feared the latenoss of the apring has destroyed the largest part of the basiness for the season—that consumers will now largely postpone their purchases till fall. We continue to quote as follows: Bust quality refined cast steel, ito to 120 per lb, as to quantity purchased; crucible machinery steel, about 7c, and Bessemer and open hearth do at Se to Sie; Hessemer open hearth spring, 4c to 4jc, and do plough 4jc

to 410.
Old Italia.—Old rails are week at \$29 for tees and \$31 for double licente. ralls and scrap are pretty well cleaned out of Europe, which will have the effect of keeping prices better then they would otherwise be.

Borap Iron .- Norap continues weak, but not enough to justify a change in

\$18 per gross ten , old our wheels, \$24 from speculators bands backed but a

tion of the market is the result of a sary to do so later on A 100 purely, multitude of causes. As to the furnaces No. 1 X foundly, making in all about g log out of blast in consequence of 1 000 tons, have been closed out at \$217 low priers it is very improbable. No a 824, and it is doubtful if anythin one talks of the All look for an improve ment as soon as the causes which have chapts are selling a lit le, but it is hard brought about the present full have expended thomselves. Early in the year there was a great deal of heavy hoping done, and there will be no occasion for these buyers to come into the market for a month or two to come. A few small furnaces are endeavouring to realize, and have offered fron low. The large companies have likewise shaded some of the lower grades of from 50 cents, but for best giades there is no disposition at all to push sales. A few sales of mottled from took place to-day at \$1750, which is the lowest point reached. The weakness has brought quite an active demand, because those who know the future of the iron trade prefer to seize the opportunity they have rather than wait for others they know not of. A few lots of No. 1 foundry went at \$24, but three of the largest companies have refused to soil at loss than \$25, proferring to stock up and walt. That seems to be the policy of independent concerns. Blocks are low, demand is moderately active, consumption is enormous, and produc-tion is but very little in advance of it. In fact, any audden spurt of trade would find us with a comparatively bare market, and, as everybody knows, we cannot afford to let from get above certain pradeutlal limits. Gray forge is moderately active at \$19 at furnace, to \$21 for best, such as Andover and Giondon. No. 2 is atrong at \$22 Foreign fron is dull. It is said there are negotiations for a large lot of Besseraer pig, which has been offered on very favourable terms, but as yet the matter, so far as ascertained, has not gone beyond a cable inquiry. The importations of foreign iron are insignifi-

Blooms.-The demand for blooms, which has been slack for a lew days, was atimulated by three or four orders. Prices are still quoted firm \$02 to \$65 for charcoal. The works are only multimely supplied with orders.

Muck Bar—There is a very fair demand

and prices have a wider once till week, \$27.50 to \$38.50 Some works prefer to hold stocks unless the latter figure is pald.

Pipe-Wrought pipe is willing in mederately I rgs lots at 65 per cent. dis-COMPt.

Marchant Iron-The general condition of the Bestern fron mills is not one of much satisfaction owing to the relatively high prices of pix iron and low prices of bars. There seems to be no relief from this plight, and but little promise of im-provement. The manufacturers in genexpress themselves as content to hold on and lot things take their own course. Last week there was a slight improvement, with prospects of better prices and more business. The business comes according to expectation, but buy-ers insist on the lowest notch. There is no disposition to buy largely, buyers feeling the market can be relied upon for low prices whenever they are prepared to buy. The card, 2.4, is generally adhered to at the mills, and 23 at the stores. The manufacturers regard it as quite probable that there will be an increase of demand, but scarcely look for more than a closer adherance to the card. The anomaly of pig iron going to Pittaburgh and finished from coming here is still ocunsionally witnessed, but a leading l'ittebuigh firm yesterday refused 1,000 tons of U.F. at \$19 here.

Theet Iron-The sheet iron mills are favoured with a steady and encouraging during April amounted to \$225,375, as during April amounted to \$225,375, as against \$188,800 during April last year. domand is gradually increasing. I'rices

are firm. Rails-Buyers who must have steel mile within tour months pay high prices for them. The mills are unable to take more orders except in a small way. Some additional orders have been placed in all the Pennsylvania mills within ten days, but for late fall delivery, unit at prices which will doubtless induce inchnors. The from rail mills are pilling up work ahead of them and new onters are being placed frequently; in some tases as low as \$18, owing it is said, to the de-cline in old rails, which are quoted at 227 to 227.50.

Scrap. A fair business is being done in scrap, but choice lots at \$28 are in better dema**o**d.

Steel-The steel works are in general protty well supplied with orders. 'The advance of favourable weather for outdoor work has brought an increase of business which the representation expect to be maintained.

New York Fig Iron-There has not been the first

sullcation of improvement in the market for American plg. To the contrary, matthan at the date of last week's report, and, A Halifax despatch says - Noure were it not for some high coloured so having been received that the next ancounts coming from the city of brotherly must exhibition of the Royal Canadian love (in nowspaper columns) it could be falrly said that no other so, tion of the country is more fertunate than New York The furnace men, through their agenta generally claim that they make no material concessions on prices, and that they are not anxious to sell. At the

orders having lately been placed to fold I. C. Coke (C. Dispusable) I. C. C short of tancy brands will now bris more than \$24 in round lots, thones nimut \$24.50 is an low as holders with offer at. Certain New York State trops of quality rather below the average, are offered at \$23.50 (in No. 2 X found-, about \$21.50 @ \$22.50 is quoted, and \$ 40 21 seem the general nuces for gran form of best makes.

Scotch plg remains in a very unsettled condition, and private advices are sade indicate a more feverish market abroad than the general reports would indicat-There has been very little buniness her the past week, and consequently r reliable prices for round lots can be name ed. There is no doubt however that tempting concessions would be necessar. to induce buyers to take hold O ordinary store lots the quotations remain about \$21 for Eglinton, \$22.50 for Gleagatnock, \$22.50@23 for Gartakerrie, \$2. for Summerlee and \$23 50 for Collage. from atoro.

English pig is very dull again the lingotiations that were pending a wirk ago sceming to have been dropped, owies to the appearance of certain conditions affecting the general market, and which create an impression among buyers that lower prices can be brought about through delaying their purchases. It does not appear however that the most favoured brands of Middlesborough can be secured at loss than \$1750@lis us vet while \$24.50@25 are apparently the lowest prices for Bossemer

Rails-Several small lots of American storl, making about 5,000 tons all told, have been placed at \$60 MG2 at mill, and about 3,500 tens foreign were reported sold, part at \$62 hero. There is by little domand at present, and no exten sive amounts are offering. Iron scene very unsettled in consequence of lower prices cabled from abroad Som email lots of heavy section Amerian were reported sold at \$450040 at mill, but It is stated that a firm offer of \$43 in would be accepted for foreign 1 dd down

Old Ralls.—The only sales coming to notice are about 3,000 tons double heads at \$28, 500 tons do at \$27.25, and 2,560 tons tous at \$20 @26.50. In lots from store. Inquiries are remarkably few. and the pilces above framed appear to represent the top of the market at

Scrap Iron-In this line there seems be gain amount of importance, and ot of gain and of succession of the way of successions and other successions. Most holders atill ask about mand. \$28/030 for No. 1 wrought, but the chances are very slim for realizing more than within \$2 of those prices. A lot of 300 tons sold a few days since at \$25 from yard.

Loud-Common domestic pig remains weak, and is now quoted at lic, with amali sales. About 259 tons Spanish sold recently at 5 20c to arrive. Manu Sectional lond quoted as follows. But 60; pipe, Gic; sheet, 7c—less 10 per cent. discount to the trade—and tin-lined pipe 15c. Shot, 7ic for drop. 81 for buck, and \$10 for putent chilledloss 1 per cent, discount to the trade for small lots, and for large lots 4 per cent Spotter—The trade is wholly in small

lots at about 8/25to for common, and 5] #05fe for Silesian. Antimony—bmall lots from store are selling at 141@144c, according to brand

The duty collected at the port of Toronto

A Liverpool despatch says the statement that disease was discovered among catife landed recently from a steamer from Major, is contradicted,

The largest attamboat cylinder in the world was cast in New York yesterday Rearly 100,000 lbs. of tros were used in the custing. It is 91t. 2in. in diameter.

The lately arrived English colosists in Manitoba have purchased 10,000 acres of land west of the Turtle Mountains, from the South Western Railway at \$4 per acre

A. W. Ogilvie & Son, the extensive Montreel wheat huyers, are preparing to enlarge their mill on the line of the South Western Italiway, near Hock Lake. Man-

The committees of the Lehigh and Schuykill Coul Exchanges have registed to make no change in the line of city and harbour prices of coal for May. The committees discussed the question of restricting the production during May.

A despatch says:-The loss of Mesers Gunn & Co., Kingston, by the burning of their farmerios at Portsmouth, is ostimatel at \$100,000. The Insurance is but \$14,000 The companies interested are the Workmen, the Legal, the Coundian, and the Phoenix.

Audient of Arts will be held in this city on the 4th of July and formally up ned by the Gureinot Deneral, and a desire having to en expressed that the citizene of Halifus avoid he solicited to sal in pro-moting the objects of the exhibition. Mayor Tubin i so invited all persons dis-joined to meet next Tuesday in the Ac-sembly Rounn of the Provincial Hailding to consider the above articipate to take quotations. Consumora still supply that they are not auxious to all. At the themselves at the following figures: No same time large consumors are known to food to meet sext Tuesday is the Armonglif, \$29 per not ton; rullway be securing certain amounts of stock machinery, \$30 to \$31, cast from, \$15 to the constant of the province to take under such from the steps advisable to take

INSURANCE MATTERS.

INSURANCE DEPOSITS

In the historiance as a surrounding of the most be counted on for a capatocom-nounce as well as home ones, doing as entering largely into their recition, against in the are compelled as the Access fulldings at heatily constructed notices of doing such landiness to design the property of the control of money of other control of a loss amount of money of other controls without the control of the cont officerous is at liable for the purpose fenanted, od is requestly to a carful person, whose chiminess and system and manually. The law was not a similar the chances of tre very sine. In disal compaths. The law was not a sender the character of the very size in with the installar more to disapped a victing statutes the with the risk than the age of the building an prompte of thich was, as in these, or the manner of its construction. Aside the intention of the framers of these laws res no doubt good, but on much may be and for the intentions of a thousand is an interesting one .. is considered, ther statutory monatrosities, which, aming at the impossible, have worked Lendon of Europe or the Lendon of an and disaster to the best interests of one and other communities. The faults interest of the land of the communities. The faults of disastrous coolingrations.—Insurance Res is the incurance law, or at least that part of the half at med at securing the policy address have specifly become known. the Atlantic Mutual -a company intreseed into Canada some ten years aco and shich, never very strong or highly carled in its own country, was enabled to flouret under the very nose of the weithiest companies in the world, partly whe offer of terms so liberal that no with oner or terms so there and partly law limiting the liability of common is been able to say that in any event carriers. Soveral points were decided for canadian laws protected Canadian point holders—all a large business registly in Ontario, during the few nef years of the existence. When the carriers is constituted in some important particulars. The main point of public interest is the canadian and the Atlantic Mutual was come about and the Atlantic Mutual assertion that the damag a resulting cont into fragments by centrifuent force, from an accident to a stoublest may be one into inaging it is a continuous to the second to a we have yet to tear that a single unitary law. We will not undertake at this has been distributed among them. And moment to reverse the decision of Judge when later on the Globo Mutual, of liustica, where very existence in Canada was a line of the control of th the action of the country experience of those Canadian the action and a disgrace to those Canadian the action and national legislatures new lass that permitted it, came to grief, did in session. So long as this decision their policy holders fare any better? Not shall arond as a sound interpretation of the law, it should see as a prohibition to the Canadian assignee representing that the public against trusting themselves he was prepared to distribute the amount ne to the policy holders an order was bisined from court directing the paycarnt of the deposit lodged by the Comcan into the hands of the politioner its possengers, the loss see its libits to them for loss of life, limb and proper to the midnesia.

According to this a st annoat commerce that hat has not so far brought the pump might manage in escape all liabil. compensation into the hands of the de-cauded policy holders. The money for archi we know may be still in the hands of the Canadian assignee, or anywhere else, and it we may judgo from the ro sion is based overhauted. No sand lawcent proceedings of certain individuals maker could over have contemplated very little will ever reach the pockets of limiting the liability of any common the real creditors. What then is the corr er to the amount of the indomnity salue of in-urance deposits or where the it may get from an insurance com any individual contracts? We venture to of all responsibility. Sich a result i estrit and we assert it strongly, and not contemplated in the law-defining with a full knowledge of what we say, any other of the relations between to the fifth had not been for the fanctor public and common cures. Why security of a Covernment deposit neither should be destruction wought by ill the Atlantic nor the Globe Mutual would built, ill managed or everladen a camhave been able to affect a lodgment in our country or take from the pockets of our people a fraction of that money show loss we now deplore. The mass of our people are not fools or idiots, and to not require to be treated like unreaeming children, and yet one of the effects of the law in question was to reduce them to a state of pupilage. The

COMBUSTIBILITY OF LARGE CITIES.

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the interests of insurance computates se in accortaining to as near a certainty wmay be the actual risks they are assuming, against accidents from fire, and or ourse in so doing their province is not much to romedy the evil of fires and to tion sort, may incidentale and correlative A dangerous experiment. — To ale incumstances are to be considered. It Budget. thas sort, may incidentale and correlative A will be remembered, for instance, that in America our citles are comparatively new. and the older our houses are, although ometimes the better, yet rot and docay will occur, and the more modern and cance they are, probably the better the hundred years old and we find what we all many old buildings, yet if we go to london, founded eighteen hundred years since, that class of buildings must naturdly predominate to a greater extent than in our own new city. English and con-increase cities claim to be better built han our own, and it is natural to suppose they should be so, as they have leatned but only how to build, but also how to court the most dural le buildings. We of by their history, yet the amount of money to be spent in such perfection is not al-**Is forthcoming here, where every man riviers in owning his own premises, and where dukes, and earls, and princes are company. Toronto Budget.

normwood are the coult of years of use. and unless replaced by new most afford the harbour for his a and are necessarily the more dangerous from uge. Lumber cannot be excluded from our buildings, to the hear the fet of 1822 force in but must be counted on for ream to come must be Consider policy holders from the municipal post e control, which has a little bearing upon thes of a design fur nature, the question of comiss-thillity and we may well calculate whether the porter.

QUEER COMMON CARRIER LAWS

Judge Chate, in the United States Court, has rondered a decision in the suit of certain claimants for damages against the owners of the burned steamer Seawankeka, that, if it be sound, ought to call attention to the existing state of the on excursion and other steamers. According to this interpretation, the meaner and cheaper and more worthese the vessel on which a company on barks

pany might manage in escape all liability to its patrons by neglecting to in-uro its versel and by allowing it to be totally destroyed. It is high time to tave the acts of congress on which this cone uthiny of Government interference in This is nothing cles than the abrogs ton boats over be considered exclusive the act of Gut?" The contract between a steamlant line and its passenger should be strictly suforced at law. The carder should be held to account for the safe delivery of the passenger, without any bair-splitting about "contributory neg-premium incomo of last year was a gr at ligence." Went of due diligence should advance on test of 1879 and the busiduce them to a state of pupilage. The best company to do this. Exemplary aw made our country a happy hunting boat company to do this. Exemplary aw made our country a happy hunting boat company to do this. Exemplary amount of a still beat company to do this. Exemplary think it would have been damages, in case of every such call up. another year para without indulging in about for a willy bankrupt Araerless about totlow. It should be made at least incompany to do this. Exemplary think it would not be another year para without indulging in about form a should totlow. It should be made at least incompany to do this. Exemplary think it would not be another year para without indulging in about form a should totlow. It should be made at least in large the statembar owners to get rid of the country of a dividend. — Theresto Budget.

We 1-arm with pleasure that Mr. Hendry, manager of the Ontario Mutual them up, or by sinking them laden with human lives. This community has had human lives. This community has had human lives. This community has had human lives. This community has had human lives. enough of such disasters as the Westfield explosion and the burning of he Seawanteks If stonnibost owners want any more of them, they, instead of the fusurance companies, should be com-pelled to pay for them. Insurance World.

llenzine permits are still given by some of the outspanies. We heard of prevent their occurrence as it in to calcu- one r-cently grauted by astautich coniste at what price risks may be taken servative company, allowing two blisof brottable to them. In calculations of bensine to be held in a druggist's attack

> The condition and permanen y of an insurance company depends as much on its management as on the sasets. A good company may be quickly ruined by dishonost or incapable management, and a company impaired may be restered by A SO IDEDELAMENT

Dr. O'Reilly, late the Inspector of Insurance for Ontario, has been promoted to the position of as-istant, or Associate Inspector of Asslums and Prisons, with better prospects of advancement than he had as Inspector of Insurance. We wish the doctor long life and continued preferment. - Torento Budget.

On 13th fast the Ontario Murual Life held its cleventh annual meeting I was well attended, and all present had a good the generally, rejoicing over the doctrine of the expectation of life — prosperous state of things exhibited in Toronto Endget the statement of last year's husiness. The Untario is deservedly a prosperous

The Queen Insurance Company la clianging its Toronto agency, and in a

POSTAL TIME TABLE.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

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Registered matter must be posted half an hour previously.

Office hours from a m to a p.m. For Saylings Bank and Money Order business, 2 a.m.

O P. BAKER, Postmaster.

ed the subject of parting with hing on 11 30 any but friendly terms. Mr. Graffam. 11 30 lets accountant with Measure Nelson & 10 20 Sons, Toronto, succeeds to the agency vacated by Mr Slaw - Toronto Budget.

There is practically no such thing as a fire proof building. Bri k comes tenter to being a fire proof material than an officer milistince. Iron is trember a and element we throse in many tile or where it is commonly used. A good onk pill r is far letter as a support in the of fire han iron. None of the building stone generally in use is of any value in cure of ever fire, and grante is the worst, or nat reliable of ait.

A fire policy should be issued or withheld upon the man as much as on his property In some fands no property is 10 30 safe. In some hands it may atmost be said no property will burn it is not wholly a matter of luck A dettinguished general ouro said that success in battle was usually on the side that had the most non; so it is in insurance, the fewest losses are where the greatest ours is ex-relead in the acceptance of ricks

We are gled to learn of the prospority of the Severeign Fire Insura ce Com-pany, of Toronto, as evidenced in the fact that they have paid a cividend of 6 p-r cent on paid up capital. The be inferred from the failure of the steam; n as every way better, that even so, we best company to do this. Exemplary think it would have been well to let

> inat, present d with a valuable sliver ervice by the general agents of the com pany, expres ive of their high esteem for Such a kindly act speaks volumes of the happy relationship existing betwo n the acents and the manager, and must be preductive of beneficial results to the compan; -Toronto Budget.

Massachuserta has passed a law requiring all companies doing instaces in that State after January 1, 1881, to issue a uniform policy, one of the requirements of which reals as follows : 'The smount ot mid loss or damage to be estimated accounding to the actual value of the ineuted property at the time when such loss or damage happens, and which must be inserted in the body of the policy in long primer type, roman or old style and be separately printed in at the head of the poli-7.

In California they are seeking to limit imprisonment for life to the expectation of life of the culprit as descripted by the table of mortality in use by lite luminates companies. By this mole, if a criminal sentenced to imprisonment for lite shou d live up to the period of expectation, he would be liberated. This would mitigate the life sentence in

The premium in fire insurance is not icre-ting question this, of the fire issands general that causes inferourable remark of large cities; and, whether the ages of and common. Mr. Shaw is well known building must be taken so much into in Toronto asstraightforward and careful. In Toronto asstraightforward and careful. Some sharp customers who estimate Teronto lindget.

POSTAL TIME-TABLES.

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COMMENCING on Wednesday, June 22ccc

1 30, trains will run as follows: Western and Pacific . 15 8 00 States

GREAT BRITAIN, ETC. By Canadian Line (Friday).
By Canadian Line (Supplementary)
Saturday)
By Canadian Line, Germany (Friday)
By Cunard (Monday)
Supplementary, see P.O. weekly notice.
By Packet from New York for Kngland (Wednerday).
By Hamburg American Packet to Germany (Wednesday).

WEST INDIES. Letters, etc., prepared in New-York resformanded daily on New York, wheree smalls are de-spatched For Harana and West Indier, esa Harana, every Thurmlay p.m.

*Postal Car Bogs open till \$.45 s m and 9

p.m.

filostal Car liegs open till 9.00 p.ms.
The Street livres are visited at 9.15 a.ms.,
12.3.; 3.39 and 7.39 p.ms.,
Registered Letters should be posted 15
minutes before the hour of closing ordinary
Malls, and 30 minutes before closing of hagitch Malls. feb Malle.

closely the probable amount of damage or loss in case of fire and insure only to that aum. Such persons should be required to become co-insurers to make up the full value of the property covered by the policy.

The case of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company against Mr. Deyle, manager of the Grange Mutual Insurance Company, has been decided in favour of defendant. The action was for lifel con tained in a letter by I. L. Squres, and published to the Owen Sound Advertiser The publication was acknowledged, but The publication was accurately took the Leave Point lavis the judge, in charging the judge, took the Leave Point lavis du la lavier du la view that, Insamuch as the letter was written against the officers and not the company, it did not appear that the comthe libel alleged. The jury took the same vic , and found for the defendant

The Resure (London) is urging upon the authorities the necessity of increasing the means for the suppression of fires, many cases, and sive the unfortunates a as it apprehends the occurrence of large chance. It is a new I application of the fires in the city, and which it deprecates. It expresses and forcibly complains of the limiticiency of the present means to successfully comian the great danger all based upon the sum written in the but prognosticated. We commend the policy, but upon the chance of loss involved in writing that sum. As a rule in this matter. The cause is a good one, losees are partial on the sum insured. If is entirely in the public interest, and it is

BAILWAY TIME-TABLES.



Canada Central Railway. CHANGE OF TIME

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Trains run on Montre at tim.
These trains make and Jour stops octiveen Ottawa and Breekyrle Janetism.
Connection made at Brockville with the Utica and Black River R.R. for New York. Allony and all points couth.
T.A. M. KINON. ARCHER BAKER
Superintendent. General Manager.
Brockville, Unt., 21st June. 1999.



ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAV RAILWAY.

On and offer THURSDAY, 10th JUNE, 1×80, trains will run as Jollaca .----

lor the East, West, South and South East 2 (0 pm. For both East and West 10 Dp.m.

Recoilet
Terrebonne ad St Vin
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A Steamboat Express Train will leave
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(Local trains between Huit and Aylmer.) Trains feave Mile End Station seven min-

uter later.

20 Magnificent l'alare care on all passe engartrains and elegant elegang cars on night trains to and from tittawa connect with trains to and from Quebec. Sonday trains leave Montreal and Quebec

All trains run by Montreal time. OFTERAL OFFICE, 13 Place d'Armes Square Ticher Offices, 13 Place d'Armes and 202 it, James St., Montreal, and opposite the St

Lunia Hotel, Quebec. J. A. SENRCAI.

(leneral Superintendent.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARKANDEMENTS, commons-ing 14th June, 1900;— Through Express l'assencer Trains sun daily (except Bunday) as follows:—

7.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m. 2.61 p.m. 7.05 p.m. 1.13 p.m. 10.15 p.m. 11.40 p.m. 2.10 m.m. 6.05 a.m. Arive Trais Pistoles.
Rimouski
Campbellton
Palhouse
Hathurst
Newcastle
Moneton
Halifax 10 45 p.m.

Halifax

Halifax

This train connects at Chandlers Curve with Grand Frank train leaving Montreal at 10 p.m.

The trains to Halifax and St. John Fun through to their destination on Sanday.

Bot The Pullman car leaving Montreal on Monday, Vednesday and Friday, runs through to Halifax, and that leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, to St. John.

Bot The trains leaving Halifax at 8 p.m and St. John at 10.20 p.m. and which reach Montreal at 8.20 p.m. and which reach diere Curve with the Grand Trusk train at 8.50 p.m., remain at Campbellion over Sunday.

For Information in regard to passenger fares, tickets, rates of freight, train at rangements.

CAPT. MacCUAIG.

Eparks St., Ottawa.

O. POTTINGER.
Chief Superintendent.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS 4 8. WHITING MANUFACTURING CO. Codar Pale, Out. Manufacturers of so, the, fother, boxe, etc.

WELLAND VALE MANIFACTURING TO, Line No. 2 St. Catherines, Ont. Canada: Manufacturess of axes, septhes, torks, hoos, rakes and clee tools. ANILINE OTES

1 MIL THOURET & CO Montreal Agents for K Ochler, Offenbach O. M., Germany

ror & Ochler, Offenbach O. M., Germany

BRASS WORKS

II. N. TABBACO, Montreal - Brass-finishers
and founders, beer jump manufacturers

COTION BROKERS.

M. WRIGHT, Dundas, Out - Sole agent in
4. tada for Ordinay A. Medduire, cotton

COTION MILLS.

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HAMILTON COTTON MILLS CO., Hamilton
- Denima, tickings and yarms
- OHN MACKAY, Dundas, Ont — Manufacturer of every description of collon warps and yarms.

EDGE TOOLS.

It T. WHEON, Dandar, Out - Manufacturer of axes picks, mattacks, grub hors and tail way contractors' supplies.

ENGINES AND BOILERS

G. C. MORITINON, Hamilton —Engines, boilors, steam humaers, ste

Tittik, Wilkith, Dondes, Ont.—Manufac-turer of stationary and cortable steam cagines, boilers and machinery of every elevanytion—cotton mill calenders, honiery steam presses and propeller wheels, all sizes.

FILES.
THOS, OR VIIAM. Toronto.—Manufacturer and recatter of files and raspe.

and recutter of files and raspe.
FREDERICK BAUSCII, Cote St. Paul, Montreal.—Manufacturer of every description of hand mails files and rasps
FILE & SPRING OD. Cote St. Paul, Montreal.—Mil kinds of files and springs. Files recut. Sole manufacturers of Shauldings' patent concaved spring
11 OUTRAM & SON, hominion File Works, Montreal.—Manufacturers of overy description of files and rasps.

FURNITURE

ONLAWA CABINET CO, Oshawa, Ont.—
Farmitare Manafacturere. Toronto branch.
97 Young St.: Montreal branch, 417 and 449
Notre Dame St.

AMERICAN BHACKET CO. Hamilton, Ont. - Manufacturers of all kinds of fancy furniture, brackets, etc.

TERS & CO., 11 St. Bonaventure St., Mon-treal -Manufacturers of office desks and revolving bookcases.

JAMES WRIGHT & CO., 11 to 17 Hermine St., Montreal-Cherch, benk, house, store and effice Stings, art ferniture and iniaid floors, etc.

GLASSWARE. HAMILTON GLASSON, Hamilton -Manu-lacturers of filst and green glassware.

GLOVE MANUFACTURERS

W. II. STORKY & SON, Acton. Ont - Manufacturers of fine gloves and mitte in every variety and style HAMMERS.

HENRY JI. WARREN, Cote St. Paul, Mon-treal,—Manufacturer of every description of hammers, sledges, hatchets, contractors' two!s, etc.

HUBS. SPOKES AND BENT GOODS. F W. HORE & NON, Hamilton, Ont.—Mann-facturers of hube, spokes, rime shafts, poles, -leigh and cutter stuff, etc.

F. B. V.L.EY & CO., Hamilton, Ont,-Manufecturers of take, blackings, harvess oils, perfumery, etc.

IRON WORKS.

"INADA SCREW CO., Dundes.-Nanufac-turers of Iron and brass screus, boits and COWAN & CO. Galt.-Manufacturers of cvery description of wood working machin-

R. IVES & CO. M. street.—Hardware manufacturers and founders: from pulling and ornamental from work a specialty

and ornamental from work a specialty
HAMILTON BRIDOR & TOOL CO., Hamilton.—Iton rallway and highway bridges and
from working machinery.

McKRCHNIK & BERTRAM, Dandaa.—
Machine tools and wood working machinery.
THE OSHAWA MALLEABLE IRON CO.,
Oshawa. Ont.—Manufacturers of maileable
iron; also patent serew wrenches.

ARIFE WORLD.

THE WHITMAN & BARNES MANUPACTURING CO., St. Catharnes, Ont.—Manufacturers of mowing and resping machine knives, sections, mark plates, cutting apparatus complete, spring keys and cotters.

KNITTING MILLS. No. LENNARD & BONS, Duedas, - Manufac-turers of plain and fancy besier).

LASTS, DIES, ETC. tillAS. CHILDS, Mostreal.—Manufacturer of boot and shoe lasts, dies for cutting role teather, upper feather, eavelupes, buxes, cuts, and paper collers.

LEATHER BELTING. DOMINION BELT AND HOSE CO., Toronto.
—that tained belting, lace leather, etc
HOBIN & SADLER, Montreal —Manufacturers of every description of leather belting.

ORGANS AND PIANOS. N & SMITH, 167 Mountain St., Mon-Tuning and repairing attended to.

19 ANIEL BELL & CO., Toronto.—Manu. facturers of the "Excelsior" organs.

19 MINION ORGAN AND PIANO CO., Blowmantille, Ont. — Manufacturer of Purson and Cabinet Organs. See advertiseseest in scother column

R. WARPEN & 80N, Toronto. - Manufact-urers of church organs.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS,
UNADA PAPER CO. (Limited), 314, 328 &
328 % Paul St., Montreal—Manufacturers
and importers of all Rinds of papers. Mills
at Vindeor, Sherbrooke and Portness.

DIMINION PAPER CO., 87 St. Peter St.,
Montreal.—Manufacturers of manifle, book
and news print, cardboard middles and
coloured papers

JOHN PISHER & SONS, Dandas—Manufacturers of printing and wrapping papers
LIYONS DAPER MILLS CO., Marritton.

LINCOLN PAPER MILLS CO., Merritton, Ont. - Mann'acturers of every variety of taper, papes, base and feer sacks.

WM. BABBER & BROS. Georgetewn .- Manufacturers of book and fine papers

DOMINION TRADE REGISTER

(I. 11 > MITTHE A 40 , No. Continues - Manor frequency of all kinds of saws, playbering from the location of Consider of the colebrated Common of Consider of the colebrated Common Saw (1997).

stream repeated in the state of

CANADA ROAF BUILES, far of White A Co., Toronto Manufectures of all kinds of standard water factors, 102 Adelaide St. Fast. SPICES, ETC.

R. D. VAN DE CARR A SON, Torento - Manufactures and importers of colless, spices, creats tarres, toustable, etc.

STEREOTYPERS, ENGRAVERS, ETC

F. DIVER & CO., Toronto - Electrotypera and stereotypera. Designers and ougravors on wood.

MM CLENDINFNI, Montreal - stoves, ranges, furnaces, railway and machinety castings, TELEPHONES.

HOLT TELEPHONE (O., Toronto - Tele-phones cold outright \$5 to \$20 per pair; wire 5 to 5c, per rod; works two unless.

TAIERS.
BI TTER & CHEENE TRIPIES—Robert Boundson, Montreal, passulacturer of jump surers, butter, cheese, flour and sugar friers.
WIRE WORKS

B. ORREXING A CO., Hamilton, Ont.— Manufacturers of wire ropes, cloth and gen-eral wire workers,

MAJOR & GIBB, 056 Craig St., Montreal.— Manufacturers and importers of wire cloth and wire goods and dealers in railway and mill supplies.

TIMOTHY GREENING & SONS, Dunday, Out — Manutacturers of the strongest de-scription of steel wire cloth, mait kilu floors, and general wire weaters

wooden solds.

Wooden goods.

C. T. BRANDON & CO., Toronto-lieve special facilities and machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of wooden articles. Correspondence solicited.

J. R. McIAREN, Jr., 63 College St., Montreal.

—Manufacture of Nonroe's patent safety oil cabinets; also, refrigeraliers, children's carts, waggons, sleighs, and general woodenware.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS. J. ROUTH & CO , Coboarg.-Woollen Mann-

JOHN WARDLAW, Galt, Ont,-Manufac-turer of Scotch Engering, wheeling and kultting parms. WOOLS AND COTTON WARPS.
WINANS & CO., Toronto. -- Dealers in wools and cotton warps.

PETROLEUM.

CANADIAN MARKETS

(Petrolia Adrertieer)

The market for crude continues dull Very tittle demand during the week Prices are \$1.05 Refund is quoted at 1810 to 19. Drilling operations are very bel-k

CRUDE OIL MARKET

The market here for crude oil, by the car-load, is from \$1.70 to \$1.75 per barrol This price has been paid this week for the crude oil certificates of the Petrolia Crude Oil and Tanking Company, this being the asseculative pipe-ine, and the price at which these certifi-cates can be lought from preducers regulates the market. The price of American crude oil in the various pro-ducing districts of Oil City, Parker, Titusville and Bradford, by the latest questions is \$60.00 assects. quotations, is 85c. to 90c. per barrel in tanks at the wells for United Pipe Line cride oil certificates—to this price has to be added the pipage charges of 20c. per barrel for pumping on board the care. When a producer has his own pipe-line he obtains from 10c to 20c. per larrel DOMINION ROLT CO., A St. Peter St., Mentireal.—Manafacturers of every description of bote, bot presend nuts, rallway of a certificate in case he wishes to hold places, business and iron rivets. Works his oil for a rise and get money advanced on it.

REFIRED OIL MARKET

Petrolis, (Ont.)	. \$	0 19} 0 20	per sall.	# 60	days.
Toronto		0 21	**	-	40
(Ittawa		H 23	••	ž	**
Ottawa Montreal, tir Q		0 23}	**	-	м
Quebeu .		0 21	••	•	42
Halifax and St	€.	0 941	•		

orun; also patent screw wreaches.

OLMSTED & SOA, Hamilton, Ont.—Manufacturers of fountains, fraces, creatings, vases and statenty, wages skeins, etc.

NIFE WORKS those figures. The latest refined oil quotations in New York market are as follows. Cargo lois for export, 1100 burning test by the Savbold tester, Sc. Refined oil for the New York city trade, in lote of 50 to 100 barrels, 100° flash. test by the T-gliabue pyrometer, 9]c. h aned oil of 150° burning test, 13c to 17c, according to brand. This 1s, the kind of American oil usually purchased for the Canadian market, and is coming into general use in the United States. Cases of refined oil for export. 110° burning test, cargo lets, 11 c. to 12 c. accordlag to brand

PETROLEC	X PRODUCTS
labricating Far Henzine Dica-28°-30° grave Paraspe Capellos	\$2 00 #\$10 00 per bb 985 # 0 977 0 121 # 0 18 per sall 9 27 # 0 23
ALERDO (MDGIO)	0 18 # 0 20 per 1h.

The shipment of timber over the Grand Janction has commenced.

A meeting of G. T. Railway brakesmen was beld at Toronto on Monday to discuss their grievences. Mr. Looper, division superintendent, was present and expressed his regret that the men would nelected by the company, which he said meant \$50,000 added to the working expenses of the road Mr. J. B. Richardson was appointed a delegate to go to Muntreal Monday on behalf of the men who demand an increase of fifteen cents or \$1.40 instead of \$1.25. After listening to all Mr. Cooper had to say the mea resolved to strike at widnight on Wednesday it their demands were not acceded to. They will take the trains to their destination and then quit.

THE MONEY MARKET.

10R0NIO STOCK REPORT.

HANK*	Lerre.	Lagotal i sub ecrited	Capital paid up:	Rest.	Dividend last 0 munths.		"- ' —
	7			i	1	hellera	Bayers
Caunding Bank of Commerce	*	8,000,000	C 100 000	1,400,000	P ch	165	1651
Considulated Dominion Bank	l luci	2 (64) 540) 40,6-3 a)	2 (M) 900 970,230	. a. a. a. a. a. a. a. a. a. a. a. a. a.		13 (82)	1025
Federal Bank	100	1 anor	1,000,000	221 (21)	1 1	119	ië
A contract of the contract of	100	janan	745 (CH) 935 (CH)		3	i 1.81/	118)
	, jan	746.988	5.46 (0)	475,000	3.	3	25
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Montreal. Ontario figule			باللارة مدران			1	lu.
<u></u> tandard	, 34	424,730	Y0.77	9	} 3	h	101
Toronto	L	2,000,000	2,000,107	500,000	,	153	1911
POTE TOD NULLINGS, CORSTAILS	1		 			i	
Aprile Canadian Mortgage Co	100	anaro				i i a	1 ::4:
Hollding and Loan Association Canada Landed Credit Co	('0 (3)	: 1 aro(10)	(13.31		1 1	10.	13
Canada Permanent L. & S. Co Canadian Savings and Lova Co Isoninion Savings & Invet S'y Ferniers' Loan and Savings Co Freehold Loan and Savings Co	50	2,000,000	2,000,00	il <u>š</u> ķin,ixo	1 6	1	201
Canadian Sarings and Loau Co	5,0	413,50	277,700	5 31,416 5 M/000		123	127
rammers' Loan and Savings Cu	1	.657.270	100.50	d 61,415	1 4	1.2	132
reechold Loan and Savings Co	too	1,0,0,400	(March)		1 5	1	18,
recentid Loan and Savings Co liautiton Provident & Loan S's liuron & Krie Kavings & L. & y imjerial Savings & Invent Co London & Cad'n L. & Agency Co London Loan Cumany	100	1,0 0,00	841,000 981,189	0 130,000 (110,004]		135	131
Imperial Savings & Invent Co.	10	900,000	i dixi	n) A),200	1 31	121	1118
London & Cad'n I. & Agency Co	:00 60	4,000,000 431,700	221,60	163.040 20.684	1 %	114	160
Isondon Loan Company Manitoba & N.W. I. & Invitto National Investment Co			•		3	l izi	1
National Investment to	1 9 9			11 000		1	liii.
Ontario Loan & Debenture Co- Untario Savings & Invent S'y	60	1,000,000	161,400	197,000		134	122]
r'eanic's		. "]	. 31	114	112
Heat Ketate Loan & Dbutr's Co	2,	ີ ເກັດດນ	185.31	2 105,000		101	1103
Iteal Retate Loan & Distric Co Inion Loan and Savings Co Western Canada Loan & S. Co						j ::::;	170
insurence, sc.				1		1	
British America	M			646,393	6	150	151
Western Assurance	400	8.00,000 1.000,000		25,000	110	224	219
Confederation Life Association.	iœ	500,000	50 000	سند از	6	1	333
Confederation Life Association. Consumers' ties Itominion Telegraph Montreal Tylegraph	60	713,749	50 000 (00 000 711 70	<u>}</u> .	8	139	137
Montreal Tulestand	44	2,000,000	2,000,000		2)	117	iis
Ulobe l'ainting to				4	4	ivo	""
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DEDENTURES, Ac]_	FAIABL	`				1
Dominion (lovin's stock, 8 per e	t. 30	th April	and Ott	iwa, Mon Taronio	treal, and	1 107)	1
County (Ontario). 6 "	1	••				1	110
Township " 6 " City of Toronto 6 "	I.	••			• • ••	1	110
Toronto, () A il bonds, 6 " Toronto and Nipursing bonds	j. Ja	nuaryand nuaryand	July Lon	don (Kng), onto	& Teresto	·	100
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 	лаик.	Ž.	Capital enb- scribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Dividend last Months	Closing	Prices
city enker-laft the street	Ilritish North America Canadian Bauk of Com Bankinion Bank Isa Feuple Scattern Townships, x d Krehange Bank Federal Bank Federal Bank Isamilton Hochelara Imperial Bank Jacques Cartier Allorses Bank Maritime Merchants' B. of Cd'a Molow's Bank Montreal Nationale Untario Bank x d Quebee Bank Standard Townto x d Usion Bank Ville Marie Canada Cotton Company Dominion Telegraph Co Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal City Isas Company Moutreal City Isas Company Moutreal City Isas Company Moutreal City Isas Company Quebee Pire Association Co Montreal City Isas Company Quebee Pire Association Co Ilrep Piume Cumpany Corporation Bonds Jone Moutreal I pee Stock Montreal I pee Stock Montreal I pee Stock Montreal I pee Stock Montreal Bailding Asso Canada Shipping Company	2 8 80 50 50 100 100 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	##b- Maribed. \$ 4.948.946 6,009.000 1,970.250 1,009.000	### 198 Paid-up. ###################################	11,770,007 1,400,000 240,000 300,000 200,000 200,000 100,000 471,000 471,000 473,000 \$500,000	last	Sellors, 146) 93 139 147 127 127 127 127 128 112 125 125 127 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125	Buyers. 1861 1861 1861 1861 1861 1861 1861 18
	Do. Waterworks do						70	ine.

MONTRRAL STOCK REPORT.

TRANSMITTING POWER OF BELTS

Perhaps no matter is more difficult of determination than the transmitting power of a belt. Under ordinary conditions it is computed that a single leather belt, running 1,000 feet per minute, will transmit one horse power for each inche of its width, but although this may be taken as approximately consect, and as applicable to ordinary requirements, it is by no means accurate as a proposition. condition of the belt, whether it is tight or loose; whether it is running vertically, horizortally, open crossed, or edge up on pulleys upon vertical shalts; the size, distance apart, and position of the pulleys, their faces, whether of wood, metal or correed, all must be considered and allowed for before more than approximate correctness in this matter can be arrived at. The distances between driven pulleys is not, of course, a matter to be arbitrarily determined, as location antroundings and convenience have all to be considered; but the following general rule may be laid down as a lasts. Where narrow belts are to run oversmall pulleys, a distance of fifteen feet is a good average, for larger belts working on larger pulleys, a distance of twenty five to thirty five feet apart. Tou great a distance should not be attempted as a wide or heavy belt will sag heavily, draw hard upon the shaft, create friction in the bearings, and to addition will have an unsteady tuotion, which ultimately will destroy both belt and machinery Horizontal, inclined and long belts give better results than vertical and short ones; and those which have the driving side below than otherwise. Belts which

longer than those drawn tightly; tightness is an evidence of overwork and disproportion lielts which run perpendicularly should be kept tightly strained and be made of well stretched leather, as their weight tends to docrease their withosion to the lower pulley. For wet or moist situations only the finest and firmost feather belting should be employpulleys will trausmit much more power by no means accurate as a proposition. It than leather belts, with the same degree Such matters as the kind, quality and of tension, and as they may be made of any width, length or thickness, and, if the pulleys are in line, will always run straight, their employment, under some coaditions, may be more advantageous than leather belts, but as they cannot be used as cross-belts or through focks as shifting-belts, or in situations where any rubbing contact is possible, they will never supercode leather belts.—Milling

A steamer is aground in the Suez Canal Which impedes Envigation.

The ateamers Septher and Actal, from Liverpool on Saturday, had on hoard 1,(190) emigrants, bound for New York They include many Swedes Post 4 filled with emigrants will sail this orie i Nock

The Princess of Wales dresses, as a rule, in black, and is particularly partial to velvet and very high ruffs about the neck of her costumes. The latter is very becoming, as her neck is somewhat too long for boardy. What the Pilacesa deprives herself of in colour sho makes up in the tollets of her two young desghters, who are minbows in the London tog with their trigly tinted run loosely will last, or wear, much i deason and forcumptexions

PROSPECTUS

For the Polyment of a

Merritton Cotton Mills

Lability of Shareholders to the analog shares held by theu.

CAPITAL - - - \$150,000. In 1.500 Shares of \$100 each

REFERENCES

J. NORRIS, ESQ , T. R. MERRITT, ESQ HI. CATHARINES

KING & DOLAN.

along with the present main taill, while the proposed new building was boing erected and fitted up.

The existing machinery is of root deem ton, is in good reaning order, wo king dail and the whole property, buildings, machiners and site, is valued at \$40,000.

The production for the year 1879, denor which the mill was worked for ten monthoely, was \$20,400 lbs. of all kinds of goods, and the proposed enlargement would increase the tale acapacity of producing \$20,000 cleaning on a follows—Urose profit, \$10,902.05, equal to tell, per fit of the out term, at the rame raise, one fit of the out term, at the rame raise, one fit of the out term, at the rame raise, expenses of management, etc. rei. This is on the assumption that no great profit would be earned in the future thandering the year hamed; but as a certain portion of the product of the new machinery would be coloured fabrics, which yield a much better sturn than unbleached goods, a considerable increase on the above figures may be rafely estimated.

The economy in working the mill enterely

estimated.
The economy in working the mill entirely by water power is very great, and constitute cost of fuel, labour, and wear and tearing entires, etc., would represent an annual table.

by water power is very great, and country the cost of feel, labour, and wear and tear engine, etc., would represent an annual tains of at teart \$18,000.

The situation of the mill affords exceptionally good facilities for obtaining all necessary supplies, and distributing the manufacturely goods. Outton can be laid down in the placifrom the leading markets in the bostern states in a comparatively short time, and a cout for freight, etc., not coding half a cont per pound.

The musicipality of Merritten has agreed to exempt the whole property (present and prospective) from taxes for twenty-one year to come, and a by-law to that effect will become, and a by-law to that effect will become, and a by-law to that effect will become, and a hy-law to that effect will be to had in the village at moderate rater.

There is an abundant supply of hired labout to be had in the village at moderate rater.

The terms of payment of the subscription be at such times as the progress of the builting and machinery will warrant, and nowers than tweaty per cont. on each call will be made.

Total sales for 1800, \$83,154.22.

The market price of the charge of companies now in operation is worth quoting example:—

Dundas Cotton Co

Dundag Cotton Co ... 140 Montreal Cotton Co Canada Cotton Co V. Hudon Cotton Co.. Lobster Cotton Co.

MERRITTON, March, 1881.

THE DOMINION BOLT CO.



87 St. Peter St. Montreal WORKS IN TORONTO

Machine-Porged Nute, Hot-Pressed Nut-Carriage Roles, best, Plough Bolts, Machin-Holts, Couch Revens, Bolt Kads, R. K. Track Bolts, Sleigh Shoe Bolts, Boller Reves, Brad-Rivets, Roof Holts, R. R. Spikes, Hash Bolt-Bridge Bolts, Spring Bolts, Normay Carnas-Bolts, The Bolts, Brigh Rivers, Store Bolt The quality of the Iron, flatsh of the Bolt and the style of packages, is

SUPERIOR TO THE AVERAGE. And equal to the hest Foreign Bolts, No.

THOMAS WILSON, Dundas, Out.

Manufacturer of STATIONARY and PORTABLE

Steam Engines,

falaninak daa enaliki of every description. COTTON MILL CALENDERS, HOS IERY STEAM PRESSES AND

PROPELLER WHEELS, ALL SIZES

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

NOW YORK ADVICES.

() of Merental Journal) good at amouth day goods, during a ruler levien, have enjoyed tine trade and the general total maket shows considerable for-Walls there has been no costs in any branch the gens mont tom retailers for staple and the goods has been of a stoudy. had notes, and the lowing of of wil will igutegete & bore entisfer -The more seasonable ra kan tanga I cheerfulness and advices sity all sections of the country to first an maxing, showing an while stocks in the hands of

The state of the same

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nte distributors arc, as a rulo, in at bands ber ruled rather quiet. For it is Read's, printe, lawns, dress goods, the jes kage demand has been modas and somewhat irrogular, but a fair 44. Wel. of small orders for re-executpuls have been received. Heavy east asomeres, worsted coatings and describe styles and makes of men's modens have rece ed a fair deer disposed to operate with more The market for fors dis goule continues depressed. impo ters and first herids mer ment of goods is irregular and ... ansatisfactory proportions The and red condition of the weather has s slight impulse to the distributing be of the trade and jobbers flud all more inquiry for some lines of was the gentle and specialties. Black and minuted configureres and certain of es of fanci dress goods have been med in small purcels to a moderate the goods and confittioned have ruled in just For the finerqualities prices moderately steady but supplies of kinds are large and the low grades weak. The demand for silks is metaly confined to fine blacks and dours, which are hold at steady prices at low grade goods move slowly and cities are irregular. Black sating are user request and steady but coloured comming silks are in Improved request.

auburch embroiderles meet with rather

milition, we in good request. Linear

mated to small orders for housekeeping

escriptions, shirtings and dress linear

Intimu grade and heavy wootlen suitings

and the cashineres have received a fair

legive of attention. The auction sales

have exhibited no special attractions using the past week. The total imports a fer goods and general merchandise,

refusive of specie, received at this port

Juney the past week were \$1.885.130

inquiry, and laces, both real and

than those of the previous week ar dry goods were \$154,205 less and the meral inerchandles \$2,039,335 more I be market for cotton goods, although without any marked improvement in the duand, has shown more steadiness and the fluctuations in values have been impuratively few and unimportant. the standard brands and most popular wakes of piain and coloured cottons sure been distributed in fair volume noth on new sales and in the execution of previous orders. For all low grade tore and concessions in the way of prices usre been required to effect any impertant movement. From convertors there has been a free enquiry for certain grades of goods and orders to a falt mount have been placed with agenta ly this nottion of the trade, but the demand from jobbers has been chiefly conand medium bleached goods, wide sheet-"Bis and extra wide brown cottons, luka denima etc., luvo been in good demand from first hands, and with supelies showing very little accumulation rices are well sustained and steady With solbers the demand for cotton units has been quite active, and the terre distribution has aggregated a very satisfactory volume. Chevlots and cotnades have been somewhat neglected, but a new of the most popular makes ave sold to a sair extent. Brown dellis are had a limited inquiry, but all the feading bratish are well sold up and prices rule steady and unchanged. and considered have generally used quiet, but there has been an inreason inquiry from packago buyers, and agents have made a few seles of austderable magnitude. Coloured cotone have been in fair request and leadtrakes of clothing ducks, denims, tripes, ticks checks, etc., have been purel to a fall aggregate. Stocks genrally are in good shape and prices istance Jobbers have done a fair tustaers in quilts and there has been a mederate demand from first hands for rechet and Marseilles varieties for re---- orting purposes. Stocks with agents in light and prions steady. White goods have ruled steady and in fair request, both with jubliers and from first hands.

Golfed Jacobets, cambries and Bilosias

have ruled quiet but steady and un-

canged. Fine cetton warns are ingreed

demand and prices firm at a slight

idvance Carpet warps are also active

and firm. The expert movement of

roton goods centinues of encouraging proportions. The reported shipments for

ages from Foston and 51 packages from other ports, in all 3, within high making for the expired portion of the year a total of 48,0 (2 packages against 3) to 3 packages. Buck last hear, blood for kares in 1879, and 12,081 puckages in 1879.

the general features have not chateged. and the mescaged distriction has a large for the elegand of the present vent test in a line continue and the large properties. The installing and the restore in the installing and the and the tast neck like added to and they seem in the to be more libcral in placing their orders for tall weights. Heavy clothing wooliens rule quict with the demand confined maints to medicate sixed orders for the most popular styles of lands casemeres Wootleh goods aside from clothing des cription are without any special unimasteadily meditained and quotations show few changes. Melium all wool and fancy cassimeres have been comparative. ly in active request and a considerable amount of these goods has been distributed, many feathermakes being largely sold aliend Writeted contings have received a fair degree of attention Cheviot coatings continue very popular and the best makes are well sold up Satinets show rather less activity but there is a tale inquity for the best inixtures and plain goods. Kentucky Jeans and doeskins have been somewhat neglected and the principal movement has been in execution of previous orders. Overcostings fit all styles and qualities of rough faced and fancy backed effects have list a good distribution both in the way of new imsiness and in the completion of former orders. Flamuls rule quiet but prices are steadily malatained. Mankets move slowly both from jobbers. and agents' hands. The most important feature in the carpet market dining the past week was the auction sale, ou the 20th inst, of about 7,000 pieces of type stry carpetings manufactured by Stephen Sanford, of Amsterdam, NY The sale Sanford, of Amsterdam, NY The sale was by order of their agents. W. I. Shuw & Co. of this city. There was a large attendance of both local and out of town jobbers and dealers. The bidding was apirited and the entire let was quickly distributed. Best makes alloude Extra tapestry soldium, but " Faste and "Comet" tapestry brought fair priess considering the easter of the market. The general market rules quick but a tew Jobbers report a very natisfactors trade Prices are not quotably changed

In prints the package movement has been of incelerate volume but as agents generally are in Tray satisfactory position as regards stocks values are sustained and prices rule steady on all leading styles and makes tin a few of the less attractive styles sgents have occasionally offered inducements to package layer in the way of discount. A majority of the mills have so tar custailed their production so as to preclude any important accumulation of light and fancy work, and consequently no violent ductuations in values are to be looked for during the present season With jubbers trade has shown some improvement and a very fair piece distribution has been effected Some of the larger flouses have also completed a conalderable package business in certain "off styles" of light fancies and dark prints. Shirtings have been in fair stoody request and taken in moderate assortinent to a considerable total Ordinary styles of fancy prints have had a limited inquity, but side hand prints and the most desirable fancy styles have moved quite freely—Staple prints, light robes, patchworks, mournings, furniture cretonnes, etc., have been in moderate maid from jobbers has been chiefly conned to supplies needed for immediate
ness of fair proportions. In wide prints
liave the eggs of last year's
and printed lawns, jobbers have effected
increased in needed to the country.

The demand is not the sales aggregate a business of fair proportions. In wide prints
liave the eggs of last year's grey
and maillen blackled goods wide shorts. a very fair movement, but the package demand has been chiefly for small duplicate purcels of leading makes The print cioth market has shown less activity during the past week, and prices are a trifle lower. Quotations are as follows GazGia at 330 offered to 350 plus a small percentage saked, and 56260s at 34.003 6-16c. Sales at Fall River and Providegoe for the week ending April 23 aggregated 90,000 pieces at the followlag prices. 4,000 ploces, 64x6-s (seconds), 3fc plus one-ball of one per cent: 3,000 pieces extra 64x64s. 3\$0 plus one-half of one per cent. 40,000 do, 3:2-16c, 12,000 do, 3\$c: 7,000 pieces 56x60c, 3\$c: 1,000 de, 3 5-16c, and 20,000 do, irregular counts.

For heavy standard and fine brown cottons and extra wide sheetings the domand has been of good preportions, and, with many of the best makes closely sold up, prices are very stewlily main-tained Light weight and low grade brown cottons have been in less request and the movement rather slow bleached shirting and sheetings, the principal demand has been for fine and medium fine shirtings and wide sheetings, of which goods a considerable distribution has been effected. The best makes are in limited atock and firm in prior Low grade goods and less popular makes are quiet, with prices some-what unsettled. With jobbers business in both blonched and brown cottons has been fairly active and generally of a stendier character There have been fewer changes in quotations during the past week, but in some cases a little further cuiting has been done by jobbers, the week ended April 20th, have been as will be observed by examining our 3 295 Jacksges from this port, 20 packs price list.

COLION THE GREATEST INTEREST

morphisondus farmary stat. East, which cocom- and it is one or many processes creasing, probably with greater rapidity (period - From Skilly the industry readily now than for some years past, in consesquence of the substitution of cotton for of dress goals. The changes in this respect are the subject of constant attention and comment in the textile fournals of Frence and Belgirm, and the importations from Europe, now conting to a flood, of fancy and fashionable goods, show a semarkable proportion of cotton-sinch greater than in former years. There is therefore no statement probable in the demand for American cotton in Europe. and whatever the crop, or the surplus beyond the demand for our own manu-factores, it is likely to be all taken at a and the domestic manufacture will be nearly 2,000,000 bales, valuations 10 cents the wound, and 450 pounds to the bale-at \$90,000,800 Any efforts or improvements which effect even a small percentage of increase on these quantities become subjects of high national importance - Texti'e Record

SILK

worms, and who bare not the means on leaves are sold by weight in the market. and to select what will nourish the worms lest is a task of some difficulty The farmer wants to sell the heaviest. but the purchaser knows that as the trees grow older the leaf gets smaller, and that it is the small leaf which contains most These who do not buy in the food markets blee mulberry trees in nurseries and plantations for the scason-a good tree giving from thirty to sixty pounds of leaves. The price of a tree varies according to the local demand for it, but cight france would not be considered too much for one yielding thirty pounds of leaves. When the leaves are carried home from market the reating of the silk worm commences. It is a work requiring the greatest care and delicacy, and there are various ways of setting about it. In spite of improved methods, many of the silk cultivators of the south_still preserved in phials hermetically scalal. These have been immured in earthen pots, kept at a low temperature to avoid premature listching To hatch the eggs, they are taken out and one or two ounces of them being poured lute a silk lag it is worn on the chest for some clays. night it is put under a pillow, or wrapped in fine linen, the eggs are placed on a bed kept at the average heet of the human body. After the worms are batched they are lifted into flat leakets and covered with mulberry leaves, which they devous greedily. The foeding goos on for a week or it may be a formight, the worms not socking to owape from the laskets where they are supplied. At the end of that time they stop feeding, crawl un-easily among the chopped leaves, and the cultivator knows they are beginning to apiv. At that stage small busies are given to them—broom bushes, heath, or clean bean stalks. These are arranged in rows, with air and space between each, and look like so many ministure hedges. Inskie and around them the cocoon is spin lly-and-bye, with the worms inside the cocoons are carried out to a cauldron in the cultivator's ganlen and thrown into hot water. The slik then loosens itself, and may be recled off, and the dead belies of the wesman given to the birds, who approciate them as if they were seed. The silk thread may then go to the market, and from that to the factory. The silk worm is not, however, a native of Southern Europe, though in Spain, France, Italy, Greece and Turkey its cultivation is pursued with different degrees of success-

of the Bures first introduced it during present among 200 factories having \$42 the retain of Instinian. It is to this flost, as splindles 12.540 jower booms, comproperly enabled from the East in a hole playing 19.500 workers - N. James for cance that all the inter-olf norms of the en It will suspice the public to me how Egrope must be referred. It was read and 12,000 packages in 10.00

The weedlen goods market shows in ling the best two or three years as an the militerest Europe could be made as crossed steadiness and in some direct shows in the first two or three years as an the militerest Europe could be made as crossed steadiness and in some direct shows in the fact that the continues of the militerest factors are thing the productive as thing Recogning indicate shows and qualities of tens are closest factors and indicate the same of the continues and the productive as things for the continues will was the factor of the continues and the productive as the continues and the grade and differential same of the continues and the productive as the productive as the continues will was the productive as the continues and the productive as the continues and the productive as the continues and addition of the continues and the productive as the continues and the productive a makerisity since in that i port in the for cotton than or grain or provisions, of Venice for constant To Chines. Sugar of his is and black. The framework the demand to light, said for the year free the value of solid indicate the indicate the indicate the supplementation of the indicate the same of the indicate the same what incomes the constant as follows.—
Continues somewhat incomes that except the same of which the continues the same of the indicate the same of the indicate the same of the indicate the same of the indicate the same of the indicate the same of the indicate the same of the indicate the same of the indicate the same of the indicate the same of the indicate the same of the indicate the indicate the same of the indicate the indicate the indicate the same of the indicate th have in some caree made tilengt enter | sunce to due too bit and during so much their trade and to bout and alone they embrace much of the crop grown in hear, in connection with the culture and caand shows equally invocable with those | postation of with the Chinese which his lifting consume clack tea almost altofor the calendar year 1880. The crop of in knope is neither practice draw under while the above table indicates 1880 will, it is now shown, exceed a stood. The industry was carried in the third the Americans use 53 and one pounds on the capet aggregate eleventh century to Skille by Roger I. will be 350,000 or 40,000 below greater and, as he had solved some Athenian than the crop of 1879. The consump- weavers silk we not only grown but then of cotton on the continent is in- manufactured with all the art of the person a configuration of the General flicuits the Venutians and the General both silk and wood in the manufacture had afrealy larn importing worms and mulberries on their own account. A curious circumstance in connection with it was that the nublest Venetian families thought they might course in the trade without foss of dignity (Hass and drugs shared the distinction with all Louis XI probably deserves the credit of introducing allk into France. Tours became a rising town under his patronage Francis I promoted the industry in the neighbourhood of Lyons and Avignon Henry IV personally interested himself in the subject and the naturalization of reasonable remunerative price. The the inext as far north as Orleans. He commercial statistics of current experts, was unxious to have it introduced at of cotton fully austain the proportions of Paris, and at Pontainebleau mulberry increase shown in the official figures trees were planted in great numbers. At It is indisputable that cotton is, for the the same time, he off-red titles of nobility time at hear, the ascendant interest of to such Parlaiana as had sufficient enter-the country. It is as conspicuously prize to establish silk factories. Later prominent in manufactures, also, as it is on, Louis XIV is sound offering a reward in commerce, and it fully justifies the of three firres to the cultivator of every spiritshown in developing and represent- multicry tree which should be in a ling it in the coming exposition at Attitiving condition three years after it lanta, Georgia. The export values of had been planted. The consequence was \$2.37,652,695 attained in 1889 are likely that Provence, Languedoc, Dauphine, to be increased to \$250,600,000 in 1881, Lyonnois, Gascony, and Saintonge became mulberry plantations. A beld attempt was made by James I to render aith culture popular la England It had long been known that rilk worms fed in ringilsh houses had cone through the work of spinning and breeding as it they nere in a southern eliunte. It seemed. therefore, to King James that nothing was required but mulberry trees so he sent out circular letters to the county authorities of England, inviting those the could to buy sprigs in London at Among the wares which farmers to the three farthings aplece and to plant them south of Europe bring to market are without drive. For a time there was bunches of toutberry leaves. They are much excitement at the prospect of allk purchased by people who keep silk being made tudigenous. Not very long being made indigenous. Not very long before, a sumptuary law had been passed their own ground for feeding them The for the benefit of a too luxurious insidleclass, providing "that whosoever shall near tilk in or upon his or her bat. bonnet, or girdle, scabbard, hose, shoes, or spur-lenther, shall be imprisoned during three months, and forfeit ten pounds;" magistrates of corporations and all who ranked above them being excepted from the operation of the statute But the fallure of the first effort made the King turn his attention to Virginia as a more suitable field than England In 1718, when every scheme on which joint-stock subscriptions could be raised was made the most of, one for the cultivation of silk was put forth. A company leased Chelses Park for 122 years, and planted 2,000 mulberry trock Nothing came of it. Seven years later, a scheme which promised to be more remany vation of silk in the south of Ireland The climate of County Cork, it was thought, would suit both the plant and there are gentlemen in New England, who, having cultivated would would be the cultivaters of Paris Vienna and other European Capitals, and there are gentlemen in New England, who, having cultivated the chicago and made it to their after the chicago and made it to their after the chicago and made it to their after the chicago and made it to their after the chicago and made it to their after the chicago and made it to their after the chicago and made it to their after the chicago and made it to their after the chicago and made it to their after the chicago and made it to their after the chicago and made it to their after the chicago and made it to the chicago and made it to the chicago and made it to their after the chicago and made it to the chicago and made munerative was set on foot for the cultiwould put the cultivators on terms of equality with cultivators in the south of express their preference for the mixture. rance. The undertaking was supported by many who hoped to improve the condition of a peasantry even then understood to be very badly off Eighty acres were selected near Michelstown, and 400,000 white mulberry trees were plant-ed. They grow admirably, and nothing. at first, seemed wanting to the success of the experiment Lint it was soon found that, if labour was cheep and the climate suitable, the incurable awkwardness of the Irish labourers unfitted them for the task of rearing the worms and rosling the silk. The company had to transfer its capital and appliances to Malta, the slik where there was some hereditary taste for the work among the poorest classes. If the silk worm cannot be cultivated in England it has been proved that at least in some of the colonies the conditions are favourable to its growth Colonial Governments have not been blind to the To encourage the industry the Government of New Cosland offered a adhering to it constituting an impurity percentage on all cocoons preserved for ensuring its immediate condemnation expert, but as yet the offer has been at- said, the wood must also be cut in the export, but as yet the offer has been at-tended by no result. Victoria, in its vine spring of the year. If the latter opera-diatricus, has already begun to cultivate tion is performed when the sap is rising. districts, has already begun to cultivate the allk worm, and its encoons are

value of the silk imports into England

for any recent year Taking 1877 as, on

the whole, a fair average year, it appears that there were imports in "knube" and

waste to the amount of £327,156; of

lagan ferent Orto r vicen tras. Black to rest all kinds

The tess which are exported from the empire of Japan are nearly all sent to the United States. The people of Great liritain consume black tea simust altoof kreen against but 15,000,000 pounds of black. The preference of the inhaldtants of this great country, however vary according to locality, and travelling salesmen are very familiar with the fact that the people of one city may be in the habit or using black ten white these of the very next town may be strongly wedded to a hereditary preference for green. The principal grades now known to American consumers are as follows -

BLACK TEAR

Oolong -- Formosa, Amoy, Forshow and Niog-your Engilsh Breakfast .- Congou, Souch

ong, Tarry Souchong and Assam. UBFEN TRAG

Japan -Coloured and uncoloured, or bankot fired Other Given - Ginnowder, Young Hyon, Old Hyson and Imperial

MINED TEAM

tholong and Japan

Oolong and Gunpowder or Hyson or Imperial

The first ters or a new crop consist of the fresh young leaves which are ready for market in China or Japan from the 5th to 10th of May Those rew tens are shipped by steamer to San Francisco. by the Packe railroad everland arriving in June and there is always a rush of buyers for the first attivals later in the sesson tes begins to come illrect to American ports by atcamer ver the Sucz Canal

CHICORY IN COFFEE

Coffee has, we are told, long been extenelvely adulteraled with chicory. Rosated carrote potatoes paranips, beets. acorns, spent inn-bark, spent logwood mahogany saw-dust and baked borses' liver, are some of the other substances that have been identified in the ground coffee of London Ohicory, as already temarked, has established itself as a regular ingredient of package coffee, and such collect not infrequently contain little else besides chicory and roasted grain or vegetable of some sort. In 1850 Mesare. Duckworth, of Livernoel, are said to have taken out a patent for moulding chicory in the shape of the coffee berry English law of that time put no restric-tion on the sale of chicary. The use of chileory is supported by the fact that many persons prefer a mixture of coffee and chicory to pure coffee. The writer has personal knowledge of two cases where ladies, having drank coffee that greatly pleased them in first-class retaurants, and having asked how such coffee could be procured, were supplied with recipes in which a cortain prepara-tion of chicory was directed to be used In fact, such mixtures are supplied to order by the best grocers of our large cities. It is asserted that chicory is universally an ingredient of the finely In these bases, however, the chicory is kept duly subordinate to coffee, and good coffee at that, while in the " package coffee' peas, rye and chicory have largely the upper hand, and the coffee is small in quantity and that little of the poorest. The demand for chicory has become so great that it is not only a staple product of agriculture in most European countries, and cultivated to some extent in this, but has become itself to be the subject of extensive falsification with all the adulterants which are employed in the cheapening of coffee.

WOOD FOR GUNPOWDER.

The conditions prescribed by the British devertinent in the manufacture of guapowder for the public service prowide, among other things, that the wood —dogwood—for the charcoal shall be of the utmost cleanness, any traces of tark the back is easily removed, and the wood farourably known. That there is room is left perfectly clean; but wood cut for competition may be judged from the later in the year or winter is quite as good, only in this case the removal of the bark is a much more difficult matter. the process of separation involves the boiling of the wood, or, if this is impracticable, the whole of the bark must be thrown silk, £108,508; of raw silk, abaved off with a knife. The objection £4,452,045, while silks in various stages chiefly characterizing both the boiled of manufacture were valued at £12,631, and shaved, for gunpowder manufacture, China is the true home of the worm; 522. In some seasons these imports are its that they do not keep so well when and it was at Constantinople that two of higher value by several millions. In stacked as the spring cut weed, going to Persian menks, coming from the country lits raw state, the slik is divided at decay much faster.

organa of contirmed coller drinkers are in a state of cheopic derangement, which reacts on the binlu producing fretful and in his mose mounts. Ladies addicted to strong coffee have a characteristic Houris tramer, which may be described as a non-null other causes attaing from the in frequency that it could manely be through some of the many tile to which first containing the principles of the actions and habits of society much counted, immediate rolled was found flesh and home me held. Of course, such a state of from a cup of coffee, after the most things that the use of this particular powerful autispasmodic a bat been used more than an atom of the annual expensions any to restore the water that has been said there may be a state of the said for several hours, see a first causes a very serious sary to restore the water that has been said the man and many than a said for several hours, see a first causes a very serious sary to restore the water that has been sainting out many changes and pocutarities in the habits of the age to show many other mere prominent reasons for people being in bad humour besides the use of coffee. My object is to defend cilly. In fact, coffee carries healing on coffee from a slander aime t at one of our its wings. It is opposed to malatia, to test friends-a filend more likely to all nozious vapours, as a disintectant it relieve the morbid state of things com- bas wonderful powers, as so histantane-risined of than to produce it. Who can decodorizer it has no equal, for the that has experienced the good effects of sick room, the fetid odours arising from roffee can at quietly sud hear it cutaneous exhalations are immediately abused? especially by an estimable phy- neutralized by simply passing a chaffor sician who has written Icerned books on dish with burning codes grains through the nerveus system. The nerves of the room. It may be urged than an every honest friend of coffee tremble article presessing such powers and ca-with the shock of an attack from such a pacity for such energetic action must be quarter. Let us examine the effects of injurious as an article of diet of habitual offer out the economy. Taken in modera- employment and not without deleterious ston it is a month and bodily stimulant of properties, but I have never noticed a most agreeable nature; and, followed any corresponding pervous derangement by no hampful reaction, it produces contentment of mind, allays hunger and bedily weakness, and increases the incentive and capacity for work, makes man forget his mi-fortunes, and enables those who use it to remain a long time without food or sic ip, to endure unusual latigue, and preserve the'r cheerfulness and contentment Jumand says "An infusion o'dest persons I have ever known bave mide with ten conces of collect enabled used it from earliest infancy without me to live without other food for five consecutive days, wishout lessening my ordinary occupations, and to use more and more prolonged muscular exercise than I was accustomed to without any other physical injury than a slight drugtes of fitigue and a little loss of flesh?" The mental extination, physical activity and we keen ness it causes, explain the fundament for it which has been shown by somany men of science, pacts. scholars, and others devoted to thinking It has fuderd, been called "the intellec-It supported the old age of Voltaire, and enasted Fontenelle to pass his hundred years. The action of collects directed obliny to the nervous system. It produces a warraing, cordial mpression on the stomach, quickly foltow d by a diffuerd, agrocable nervous existences, white extends itself to the cerebral tenetions, giving rise to increased vigour of imagination and intellect, w thout any subsequent confuder or stupor, such as are characteristic of narcutice Coffice contains essential principles of nutrition for exceeding in importance its exhiliarating properties, and is one of the most desirable articles for sustaining the system in certain prostrating diseases; as compared with the notrition to be derived from the best of soups, coffee has decidedly the advantage, and to be preferred in many in-stances. Hebig says: "We shall never know how men were first led to the use of coffee, but that we may consider the article so remarkable for its action on the brain and the substance of the organs of motion, and as an eleineat of food for organs as yet unknown, the energy and the nervous mering and The weight of an ordinary fusits egg is board partitions, an egg in each square thinking faculties." The medicinal of one and a half to two ounces whils that only thirty-six in each layer, resting on internal fever I have used it with the sea guil and turker there ounces; of the cardboard sheets, one above the other. which are destined to convert the blood tapplest effect in cutting short the attalk, and, if properly managed, is better in many cases than the sulphate of quining In that low state of intermittest, as found on the lanks of the Mis is sippl river and other malarial distrue, accompanied with enlarged spleen siderably larger than in those of domes-and unlarged liver, when judiciously ad- tiret d once, and this aids to the prointerstered it is one of the surest remedis. In these cases it should be given in decection made with four ounces of well rosated and ground coffee, boiled in a quart (16 ounces) of water in a covered versi down to ball a nint (4 ounces). and two tablespooniule given hot every two tieurs, commencing six hours before the expected attack, and keeping the nationt well covered in bed It has from found that in typhus fever coffee increases the elimination of tree, and so far purifies the blood with at increasing lings and eggs in one night to London, the destructive metamorphoeis of tissue, and that it lessens come and low deliri. for ducks to the neighbourhood of Ayles um. In yellow fever, from a long expe- very alone I reland produces nourly recor, I consider coffee as my chief 500,000,000 eggs, and the Continent reliance, after other necessary remedies tissue change, and thus becomes a conwrrator of force, in that state in which blood are accomplished, and has the adsastage over other stimulable la laducing no injurious secondary effects. In of home production established, whooping ough, stupor, lettergy, etc. In the hyst rical attacks of some females, for which prosper exceedingly. But the price of a this form eggs may be transperted with as "such a femu as good husbandment that prosper exceedingly. But the price of a this form eggs may be transperted with as "such a femu as good husbandment than a case form no diagness and on value of a control of the particular of the partic

COPPLE WITH A SAL VELLETIAN WITH THE WITH HE CONTROL AND ALL VELLETIAN WHICH A SAL VELLETIAN WITH HE CONTROL AND ALL VELLETIAN WITH HE CONTROL AND ALL VELLETIAN WITH HE CONTROL AND ALL VELLETIAN WITH HE CONTROL AND ALL VELLETIAN WITH HE CONTROL AND ALL VELLETIAN WHICH AND ALL VELLETIAN WHICH AND ALL VELLETIAN WHICH A STAN WHICH AND ALL VELLETIAN WHICH AND ALL VELLETIAN WHICH A SPECIAL WITH A CONTROL AND ALL VELLETIAN WHICH AND ALL VELLETIAN WHICH A SPECIAL WITH A STAN WHICH A SPECIAL WITH A STAN WHICH A SPECIAL WITH A STAN WHICH A S that sense of oppression so apt to be experfenced, and enable the stomach to perform its offices with comparative faafter its effects liave disappeared, as is seen in parcotics and other atimulants. The action imparted to the netves is natural and healthy, and I must posttively deny that the babitual use of the article is injurious, liabitual coffee drinkers generally enjoy good health and o'dest persons I have ever known have feeling any depressing reaction, such es Porto Bice, our felrest part of creetlou, at the tenderest age, have been ludwood to forget the de'iclous draught from the maternal fountain by the substitution of a decection of crifice, which wore b comes the daily beverage.

EGGS AS YOOD

Omnicorous man feeds indiscriminately on a good variety of animal products. and, among others, the eggs of birds, reptiles, and fishes contribute somewhat largely to his sustenance. Let us first take a glance at those of birds, which are the most important, and then notice some others. It is a curious study to pars in review the number, also, form, weight, and colour of eggs, according to the different species of Mrds, and the inforences we may draw in natural bistory from those cologic characters in class fying the birds According to the number of eggs they lay, birds may primarily be grouped into two great classes. Those which are desired to furnish food for man, as the Gallinaceous tribes, lay the greatest number of eggs, and when we had that in domestication the cetrich has laid as many as seventy-two to eightyfour eggs, we have reason to think it may shortly be rapked among regular domestic poultry. The east of all the domestic poultry are edible, but it is only those of the hen in which there is any extensive commerce. The exce of the guose, duck, and turker, when not employed for setting, are usually locally consumed. There is no eng of a bird which is not good for food, or which ounces, and of the goods, four ounces to six cunces. One reason why the eggs of wild birds are so highly esteemed is owing to the flavour sequired by the food consumed. Another is that the proportion of yellow in wild bints' eggs is contirat d once, and this adds to the proportionate nutritive quality. The con-sumption of poultry sud eggs is so large here as almost to exceed belief. Besides our foreign supplies the home production is considerable. The Midland Beliway brings up 150 tons of eggs, and the Great Eastern over 5,000 tons of poultry and game, annually. But this is a more ficables in the course of the year. It is no uncommon thing in the early spring months for the Aylesbury Ballway to carry two or three tons weight of duckand nearly £20,000 per annum is returned aupplies as with about 785,000,000; and have been administered, it restrains if to this is added the annual production of Great Britain, the enormous consumption may be approximately estimated the nervous system tends to collapse, in 1850 we only imported 1053 lecture the blood has become impure; millions of eggs from abroad, it sustains the nervous power until the in 1870 this had risen to 470 millions. deparation and reorganisation of the and in 1878 to 1842 millions, of the aggregate value of £7,512,000, and probably as many more eggs are consumed of hame production. Eggs, therefore, one injurious successfully is well form no unimportant item in the Engagements at the Engagement of the whooping outple, stupos, lishman's bill of tare. On eggs and milk, indeed, man may not only live, but

he says that "the discussive small provides, and the health had suddenly be a roof of the vast communities of york and albumen. Condensed eggs to be continued codes dishered her from the electrics of the control results while the value of 2 to are annually imputed to the disherement, which imps of Nata and wasted her from all annual reports of our hospitals. In one into America. Immense quantities of the latest and the first of the latest and the latest and the latest and the latest and the latest and the latest and the latest and the latest and the latest and the latest and the latest and latest a suppose parameter and waited for from his sequence of our nowpresses and one form and concerns. Laminous quantities are formed and fore in these it is stated that some dozen are legical are preserved in the spring of the forme must carry a top tail of would fured sprint to the Elysian fields of required and made use of in the root, year by liming. Thus treated they are indiana.—Any structure in the structure of the land of the sprint of the second of the sprint of the sprin Houris We have used it as a remedy to and taking into consideration the allow- good f r every purpose except boiling of a fence, and croup, diphtheria, nephritis, thronic distance of four eggs a day to some of the A similar desicuting process is carried generally keep arrhora, etc. In poloning from opium patients, the published statement does on in Germany. Here von Effices peretc. I cannot agree with it lies & that it is well known as the best remedy, and not cause so great amesement as at first served eggs are put up much like other nervoyeness and pervisingua of the pre- lalways on hand. Hayne says. "That laight it creates. Moreover, it goes to preserved articles of diet, in securely ont time are to be attributed to the use in a case of violent apsamodic disease, prove how important a part is played by closed the, and so protested from hygroof coffice. If people are more nervous or attended with shore breadth, palphtation our hous in keeping up and restoring metric variations in the samesphere, an worse humour now thun formerly, we of heart, and a pulse so much increased strength in those who are suffering They are prepared in three forms, the powerful autispasmoils had been used more than an atom of the annual expen-in value for several hours," etc. After a diture, in fact it causes a very serious sary to rustore the water that has been hearty meal a cup of coffee will reflere amount. Eggs during the winter months of iminated, by moistening the floor till the activities of some serious are so extravagently dear that people it has acquired the consistency of an or-with large incomes have almost done dinary egg as beaten up ready for the without them, but their regular use in frying pan in the preparation of ome-places devoted to the care and nurture of lettes. The dried yolk forms an agreethe sick seems to signify that no suit- able adjunct to soups, or may be mixed able substitute has yet been found. In with powdered biscuit, in which form it France eggs are sorted and sized by its particularly recommended by the inpassing them through a ring. The aver- ventor as a material out of which a palage sland once must enter a ring 4 centi- stable, wholesome, invigorating, and metres in diameter, the small ones a ring 3 contimetres 8 millimetres in diameter. The legalized charges in the public markets of Paris are-for mlrage, or examining the eggs, 6d the 1,000 testing their else by the ring, 14d the 1,090. After repeated trials, it has been decided in Par s that 20 eggs count as a 1.000. kilogramme, or 21 lbs. In America there has long been an agliation for selling eggs by weight, and in Massachuectte a law line been passed to that effect. In a dark cellar in Paris, under one of the markets devoted to the sale of dairy produce, by the light of a candle, the troublesome operation of examining oggs is carried in, for not a single ogg lire to a good eld egs. Some of the entere loto consumption in l'aria withont having been thus examined. It is to Le regretted that similar official acrutiny is not carried on in London. is produced by alcoholic stimulants. In The fewls which isy large egen averaging about seven to an pound, are LA Flocke, Houdens, Crove wurs, and black Spanish. Those laying medium eggs, averaging eight or nine to the pound, are Legherna, Cochina Bramas, Pulanda, Dorkinga, Gaine, and Sultans. The Hamburghs lay smaller eggs, eight or ten to the pound. The egg treffic of the United diates is now exceedingly large. The aggregate transactions of the City of New York alone are said to amount to £1,600,000 in value. In Cincinnati and other cities the sele is proportionally large, and the total sales of egas in the States have been ostimated to reach £12,000,000 in value annually Large as is, however, the production the imports of eggs reach 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 dosen a year, chiefly from Canada. Over 20,000 car-loads of live and dressed poultry are carried into New York city yearly, and 23,300,000 dosen of eggs gu to the same market. According to the best estimates, the United States produces play thousand millions of eggs annually This is a nice little item for the consideration of those who call chicken business-ogg raising-a small thing The American farmer, bewever, has been shrewd enough to discover that eggs pay better than blick and he has turned attention to their production and preparation in large quantities for distant markets. The price paid by collectors seems good. In Minnesota, the spot where fowle sold at Ge 3d a dozen, rggs made 6d a dozen; while at Lexington, with fowlr at 74d each, eggs made as much as Id each, and never lower than nacking oaso. The counting is thus made easy, and few eggs are broken Another way in to pack seventy dozen in a wooden imprel in mais. These are treated as fresh meat, chilled and kept for months in cooled chambers: collected at about 3d a dozen in the Middle Statos, and thus preserved, they are sold in New York at from 11d to 14 a dezen when oggs ate scarce, the cate making the cost price a sale to the packer. They come over 1,500 miles, and one dealer was known in 1874 to have cleared £3,000 by sales on a "ise of prices. abolition of slavery has affected the value of eggs, the free blacks keeping round their little houses a good stock of hene, but even now prices are sometimes remarkably high. In January, 1874, eggs sold at 20d a dozon in New York, though before the month - as out ther fell to 6d. The perishable nature of eggs has naturally detracted from their value as a standard article of elict eculiar excellence of eggs depends upon their freshness. But sately the process of crystallising has been resorted to, and by this process the natural egg is converted into a vitroous substance of a delicate amber tine, in which form the art of 1877 it is reduced seven-eighths in bulk compared with case eggs, and retains its projective for years unimpaired in any climate. This is, indeed, an achievement of science and involvanteal logentity, and has a most important bearing on the question of changer food, by preventing waste, oqualising prices throughout the year, and regulating consumption. In

atable, wholesome, invigorating, and highly natritious cake can be quickly made for soldiers or travellers on the march. In the countles of liants and Dorset, pickled eggs constitute a very prominent feature in farm bouse and store rooms, insumuch that they would be considered by the industrious bouse wife but indifferently furnished without them. The mode in which the good dames pickle them is simply thus: At the season of the year when their stock of oggs is plentiul, they cause some four or six dosen to be bolled in a capacious saucepan until they become quite hard. They then, after removing the shells, lay them carefully in large mouthed jars, and pour over them scalded vinegar well seasoned with whole pepper, allepice, some ploss of glager, and a few cloves of garlic When cold, they are bunged down riose, and in a month are fit for Where cygs are plentiful, the above pickle is by no means expensive, and, as an acetic accompaniment to cold ment, it employment of gen jets for the am-Journal of Applied Science

WHAT IS THE LEGAL PENCE!

The Indianapolis Journal has taken pains to gather information as to the laws regarding the fencing of railroads in elstor beaten. In Mesenchusetts the legal fence is fair feet high. A sufficient barrier only is demanded, whether the equivalents be turnished by streams, discher, live grewthe, or constructions in Vermont wood, stone, or other material and Connecticut legal fence is five and a half feet high, with provisions essentially as above. In Manne and New Mampahire the legal fence is four feet high; Mhode Island, stone or wood fences must be tour and a half feet bigh; bedges and ditches are elaborately described

New York -The town meetings prescribe what shall be deemed a legal fence in each town. Assessors and commissioners of highways perform the duties of feace viewers. Four and a balf fost is the usual height prescribed

Pennsylvania - Towas and counties secure special legislation for fencing railway lines, and to prevent running of the

New Jersey -- Fences are to be four feet two inches high, of wood, brick, or stone, and four and a half feet if of other materials

Delaware.-Fonr feet, with a ditch within two feet, is a in stut fence. Wood or stone fences, or hedge, four and a half

Maryland, Virginia North Carolina. Georgia, Floride, Alabama, Arkaness, bie to apply mechanical power. As to West Virginia - Legal funces four and

a half feet high South Carolina.-Fences must be six feet high, of wood or hedge, or ditabes equiralent as terriors

Missouri - Haige five feet, fence four and one-half feet

Fentucky.- All sound or siring fences five feet high, so close that sinck cannot crosp through," is the definition of the lagal fence.

1)bio. - A fence, of whatever material. constructed in all respects such as good husbandmen ought to keep " Statute of 1865

litinois --- Fences four and one-half feet high, of whatever material the lence vicwers shall drom sufficient."

Michigan .- Fences four and one-half feet bight of rails, timber, hoards, stone, or other things deems I contraignt thereto in the judgment of fence viewers."

Wisconsin - Feares four and one-half feet high," etc. By act of April, 1878, barbed wire fence is defined as a legal

Minnesota - Fences four and one-half feet bigh," etc. Baro fence defined by

lows -- Four and enothalf feet high, or fifty-four inches." Herbed wire fence prescribed as legal fen ze, 1876.

Tozan -- Fire teet high " wire defined as logal feace Kanna - Worm fences four and one half foet; torf, four foot with ditches; wire fence, posts twelve rest apart."

-The legal fence is described

Kour teet high

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In Washington Territory tarted and Indiana - Apy structure in the Laige. of a fence, such as good bushander.

GAS ENGINES.

A paper on this subject was read to Mr. Charles tinddon at the last merting of the Society of Engineers The auth pointed out that the use of gas as a motive power was still in its intage which was not a matter for surprise seeing that its introduction for lubbe. purposes dated only from the commence ment of the present century so cure as the year 1794 a patent was taken o in England for producing an indusmable vapour force by exploding the sels. Between that date and the gra-1860 various other inventiens were je tented for obtaining motive power te the explecion of various mixtures, rue oue and solid; but all the description appeared to be somewhat obscure as to the nature of the explosive composade to be used, and the means for obtaining them. Carburetted hydrogen, a consult. ent of coel gas, was mentioned by some but it appeared that the idea of many coal gas, as manufactured for lighter purposes, for working engines, was free practically applied in the Lenoir gu engine, patented in 1960, and first intreduced to this country at the exhibition e 1862, where it attracted much attention The general principles of the Lepon engine were described, and it was point ed out that, among other defects of the engine, was the damage done to the working peris by the sudden and rioten nature of the explosions, as also the ne ossally of the use of electricity for the explosion of the charges of gas and as with which it was worked. The latter objection had, however, now been ever come in the more modern engines by the Otto and Langen gas engine, the chief improvement in which is, however, due to the compression before ignition of the charges of mixed gas and air, by mean of which it was found that a much larger proportion of air can be employed than would form an explosive mixture at ordinary atmospheric pressures, and the force thus obtained is gradual and con-tinuous, instead of sudden, resulting in an economy of gas and more regular working. Advantage has been taken of this discovery in several of the more recently designed gas engines. The general principles of the Otto were orscribed, and its consumption of gas star ed to be at the rate of about 31 cab. feet per horse power per hour, as com-pared with from 40 to 50 cobic feet with engines of previous make. Unaccount of the heat generates by the explosions in gas engine was found necessary to surround the cylinders with water, and that advantage had been taken of this in a gas cagus called the Eclipse. In which the water instead of being allowed to escape when beated, was stored in a separate chamber where it gonerated steam, which we working the engine. Attention was also draws to the Bisschop gas engine, which is meritorious chiefly on account of the small siace in which it is made, and while range from one-balf men or one-sighth horse power upwards. This engine although not comparatively economical in its consumption of gree, was recommended on account of its simplicity and small size, as available for purposes to which it would otherwise be imposs between the cost of working stram and gas engines, the author observed that the practice had generally been made to take the total cust of working in each car-including labour, and that, when thu was done, the comparisons were largers bly in favour of gas engines, but he pointed out that such estimates wer-liable to be misleading. As a gas engisrequires little or no attention, the results of the comparisons depend mainly upon the amount estimated for labour for the steem engine with which the comperison With a small steam cagine is is made would la most cases be unfair to estimate the whole time of one attendant, while as the sise increased, the proportional deiging binds something the teach stances were given where estimates had been made showing steam engines to be from twice to serve times more expensive in working than gas engines, but although such e-timates had doubtless been made with every care, they only served to show that it was impossible to frame anch comparisons so as to be gen erally true. By comparing the costs of the gaseous and solid fuels it was shown that gas must necessarily, both theorets cally and practically, he more expensive than solid fus! When, however, the labour, wear and tear and first cost were also considered, the conclusion amada by the author was that for engines of small stace gas would always to the most oconomical Even with larger cagines If the same economy could not always to maintained, circumstances would in many cases render gas engines the most

THE STOLED PLOOR,

which is marked by the main entraces pactous baliway, on either side of which d to Dr Selwyn, the director, and Agreesit, the secretary and so-ant These apartments are respec-Mr Marabail, the comment and a partition of the second recip turning on an archway to the sense there were the same floor the sense is cracked, the area of which is sense is transferred to area of which is tives by twenty-eight feet, and which will be fitted up to its full beight with handsmelf finished shelving with tademy finished shelving with bademy finished shelving with side glass fronts, while some piery hung by rods from the cause uil give ready access to the appropriation of the cases. To the rear of the likely is the drawing room where the likely are and other drawabling work. inclusery is too drawing room where the hars place and other draughting work a the department will be carried on. This, spartment has no area of 42228 feets lever of the drawing room as situated the commits office 20216 feet, which some esommit is the rhemia, a private office, the dimersions of which are 12214 feet the dimerciations of which are 17214 feet sack of the obsent's food is the weighing from first feet, and in the corner has been erected a fire proof safe, the interfer of which is plue feet square.

THE FIRST FLOOR a lts divisions corresponds pretty well with that of the ground floor so far as the subset atreet portion is concerned, but over the main hallway a portion of the space will be devoted to a chart room, sad in the chambers right and left which are of the same dimensions as those better. It is larlow and Lib. For d will have the offices. The remaining two rooms are not jet appropriated. The entire space of the George atreet wing on this type is thrown isto one large apartment. ince a thrown isto one large apartment, and will contain a portion of the specimens it is lighted during the day time by 15 large windows, and is divided by ty to large withdows, and is divided by are pillars placed at latervals down the centre of the room. In it placed back to tack are two sets of counters turnlebed with three tlers of drawers and comprising the periods or 190 december 120 de il sections, or 120 drawers to all. On the upof these counters will be placed glass cases for the reception of specimens kept constantly on exhibition, whilst over the core space between them will be large pright cares furnished with glass sliding ions. The spaces between the windows will be fitted up in a similar way, and the in on used up in a similar way, and the invary analize oabinets thus provided will contain more drawer space than the main section. From the leasurer beam which runs along the matter than the manual and the centre of the ceiling, maps and charts will be hung, rolled up when not in actual are as as not to impede the enew of the springly glass cases. When required the num can belighted at night by a double now of gasalier, eighteen in number, and

each butning two lights. THE MECOND STORT

the deducal with the first. Two rooms in the front portion are set aside for Mr Whiteves and Mr. Weston; the remaining one are not yet appropriated. The George street wing in this story is also in one large room, and will be fitted up in the same maner as the one below. It has, how. maurer as the one below. It has, however, so pillars in it, and the night lights are only one half the number of those in the loser apartment.

THE BASEMBET

will contain, in the George street section, two large anartments filled with plain but sebtuatial box abelving, for the atorage of bures containing duplicate and spare samples. Besides this shelving a considershir space will be devoted to cabinets for the keeping of the seldom required spectmens. In rear of these rooms the labora-tory will be situated, which, with other appliances, will be fitted with three Assay urrares, and beyond it will be the botter which will supply the heating ett come of the Sussex street wing bit in put has not yet been determined in Actibe lower and of the George street wing a boast has been placed in position for the purpose of securing an easy resider of any beavy stuff from one story fibe building to any other.

THE CARETAKER & APARTMENTS

are situated in a solid stone building deurbed from the main building which feces the spacious yard, and is a comfortthe cheeful two-story residence. On the ground floor it has a dining room, by it feet, and adjusting that a kilchen it by if feet, and anjouring that a number it by if feet, besides a good sized summer attebra and a convenient store room. In the second story there is an airy sitting from 18 by 14j feet, three bed rooms, tak is by 10 feet, and a larger bed room. rate 13 by 10 feet, and a larger bed foom, it by 10 feet. Access to these is afforded by means of a passage way, 4½ feet in white. The whole building has been said to the best advantage, and promises to make a really comfortable residence—tool in number and easily heated during the severest winter months.

CHAOS

is come again is the first idea, that comes to the misd of the spectator who wanders through the building just now. One carge tiegs and apparatus, specimens, etc., lie His Executency replied expressing the possition and thanked land friable forces state of confusion, awaiting the

the other has performed his work. A free scrupulous contractor would have preferred an easier clerk of works to deal with, but Mr Shith says that if he wanted to be crusty be contractor left him little or no chance, for he has all through aboun spicious ballway, on either side of which but Mr Puith says that if he wanted to are situated two arry and comfortable to crusty be contractor left him fittle or nome, the retings throughout being from feet in height. On the right of the adesire to carry out his undertaking fitted for the left in the committee of the same that of the left the chambers are committed to Dr Sriwyn, the director, and upper portion of George attractive than any device yet but upon, and there was hardly a spot to the civ more in need of projer dininnge - (Rlava Cicien.

ART ASSOCIATION.

A meeting was held in the province building on Tuosday afternoon to aid in promoting the success of the exhibition the Royal Canadian Academy of Acts to take place in this juty early in July. The Mayor occupied the chair, and the following resolutions were persed unanimously. It was proposed by the Lieut, Governor and seconded by Col. Draymon, that this meeting is much gratified to be informed of the intention of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts to hold an exhibition at Hallfax in the early part of July next, and they willingly pledge themselves to aid to the extent of their power the officers of the acedemy in their efforts to make the exhibition successful. It was proposed by Sir H. McDougall, seconded by M. H Richey, MP, that this meeting learns with groat pleasure that flie Excellency the Governor General, and Her Royal Highness the Princers Lauise, who have taken so warm an interest in forming the academy, may be expected to be present at the opening of the exhibition. with a view to lend the influence of their high position to the promotion of the objects for which the academy bato n instituted. It was preposed by Hon W. B. Vall. seconded by Hon B. livimes, that a committee of persons interested in art be now chosen with a giving to the sealemy who have of Tiew offerrs of the charge of the exhibition all the local information and assistance they may require, which committee shall be called the Memorial Committee, and shall have power to add to their number, and may select from their ranks sub- ommittees for such distinct services as upon conference with the officers of the academy it may be thought well to or-

Proposed by His Lordship the Bishop, seconded by Hon. J. F. Stalus, that the General Committee be composed of the gentlomen named in the following list . The Lieutenant-Governor, Hou Win. Vail, Col Drayson, Col Cameron, the Mayor, Mr. Ruell, Mr. Gossip, George Esson, J. T. P. Knight, Lieut-Col-Clark, Dr. Stayter, Assistant Comissary General, Richolls Barker, A.D.C., Hon. A. G. Jones Motton, J. F. Kenny, Hon. J. F. Stairs, Mr. Bulmer, W. H. Duffus, Lowell Sumechraet, Harry Twining, Thomas Rutherford, E. H. Keating, George Anderson, George Harvey, of Evanville, Annapolis, Capt. Narcott. 101st, P. Carteret Hill, Robie Unlacke, Frank West, George Smithurs, Gustus Allison

BTHNOGRAPHICAL INSTITUTION.

At half past one o'clock on Friday afternoon His Excellency received a deputation in the Uanadian delegation of the Ethnoin the Unnation delegation of the Kibno-graphical Institution, consisting of Messra. Profs. Campbell and D'Arcv. of Montreal, and Besjamin Bulke, of Utiawa Rev. Prof. Campbell, of Montreal, as general delegate, read the following address— May it Please Your Recellency:

May it Please Your Excellency:

The Ethnographical Institution, in its Contral Council at Peris and its numerous ramifications in Proceedings of the world, desires, ir approaching Your Excellency through its Canadian delegation, gratefully to recognize the honour conterred apon it by the gracious consent of Your Excellency to become one of its high natrons and protectors.

Younded in the interests of echolars in every land, and having among its chief alians the development of illerary and secutific activity, and the utilising of the widespread intellectual resources of both hemispheres, it is ardeatly hoped that, in this comparatively young country, so full of areaptored waith of every kind, this institution may by serious and dignified laboure prove itself not altogether unworthy the favour which your Excellency has been pleased to accord. Our lastitution has been the sorre encouraged to effer this address by the knowledge that in your Excellency we knowledge that in your Excellency we hadded not only a patron of all useful learning and scientific yearerch, but one who usualling to the duties of an exalted rank grave duras of salicaments, as the representative of the greatest and best of monarchis, has not disclained a place in the representative of letters, nor to add to its learning the many hencurs of a noble name.

In presenting for your Excellency's gracious acceptance the diploma of Protector of the Ethnographical Institution, permit may ever in all relations, private and pablic, eajor undistarbed the blessings of prosperity and heapiness.

His Kxcellency replied expressing the

nationing has been carried the liaminer, the harquiside interior out by Mr. Askwith, the contractor, under the code, Minister Paraguentiars. F. Heading theraps after these from age of the supervision of Mr. Daniel Smith, and the leaves treet has a from age of the supervision of Mr. Daniel Smith, and the leaves treet has a from age of the supervision of Mr. Daniel Smith, and the leaves the lastitute, Addien de the but folds and sixty feet and a depth of the manner lu which the Mouthland. F. thuilbin, A. Tugault,

the King of Roumains and the Kurdve of Egypt. But in the ministering of the institution appear the Linperor of lites I, the King of Greece, the Shah of Persia the King of Sam, the Bey of Tunis and the Grand Emir.

The institution which has thus signal-

ized its existence in Canada is a great scientific corporation under the immediate protection of the French Covernment, having for its object the establishment of rach relations among actions the world over as will tend to economic intellectual power wherever expended by making it available for the common good, and to facilitate study and research. It is therefore called "An International and Contraternal Association of Scientific Students and Travellers ' fo addition to the large and influential membership of the said scientific societies, of which the institution at Paris is a coafederation, and its representatives in every part of the Frence Republic, the Institu tion Ethnographique has delegations in aim at all pasts of the world, by which sir-ady services have been ren sered to the cause of science. In every important state the mork of the institution is presided uver be a Beligue Unversi, and a repre-sentative, Ustique Regional, or correspondent, is nominated for each of the great centres of jopulation and education.— Ottawa Cutter.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, KO, ON SCIENCE AND BECIGION.

A few years ago the attacks made upon

religion by some men of actence led to the foundation of a society to investigate all philosophi al or scientific questions more especially those said to ministe against the truths of revulation, and to publish the results to its members in a quarterly journal; this society, which was called the Victoria Institute, or l'hitosophical Society of Oreat Britain, has now a house at 7 Adelphi Terrace, London, and boasts of 900 members, each paying a subscription, amongst whom are many leading men of science. The Archbishop of Canterbury, and several English, Colonial and American pre-iates have also joined it. Having been founded under Lord Shattesbury's auspices, His Lordship takes much interest in its progress, which he recently described as follows I was present at the very birth of this society, when an address was delivered in a small dark room I had no conception at that time of the work which the society would do, and of the position which it would hold, not only at home, but also as it is now beginning to do, in America and our Colonies I had no expectation whatever of seeing the society assume such magnificent proper tions, and from the bottom of my heart I thank Almighty God that he has so prospered our efforts. (Cheers) The object with which this society was formed was not merely to beat down the views of others, not to be antegonistic to the progress of science, but to do all that we could for the development of sabileh either on aded to e society was that science should have fair play, that the truth should be received at the Cust told on all aidrs, and that we might get rid of the despotism of certain scientific men (Hear, bear.)

Because it is purfectly well known that men of science with all their sublimations of science with all their sublimations. men of science, with all their sublime and mighty notions, are as despotic as the weakest of the human race, and they are exercising their despotic sway to a remarkable extent over a very large number of rising young men, who are either fascinated by what they have read and discovered, or are crushed by the authority of a tew great names. It was in order, as I have said, that science should have fair play that this institute was catabilished, and the blooking of God has so rested upon it that it has at last taken a hold in public estimation

LIME IN AGRICULTURE

All writers on agricultural subjects seem to agree that the use of line on to the Farmer's herein writes from France our agriculturists in this respect, and concludes as follows -

The extending use of lime is excellent Argil augments in volfor clay soils Argil augments in vol-umo when moist-diminishes when dry. these properties, applied then to cold returned via the Custom House to the for rays of the Heurbourse lamp, end include soils it enables the air and heat to person from it was received. Heretofure creases proportionately to withdrawal, in penetrate more readily, thus making the they have sold it to trokers as bullion, one direction or the other, from the heat On light soils the action or have got rid of it in small loss, and i maximum.

TREES IN CITIES

relief to the op ic nerve through the eye the unfortunate possessors. Many small tradeson n suffer severely in this respect that which is effected by the use of green or blue glasses in strengthening and or nine glasses in strengthening and sus-taining the power of signt, is attained, or, at any rate, much aided, by the presence of given in nature; and in attests the only method to produce this result is by taining the power of signt, frattained, or, at any rate, much aided, by the presence planting trees. It was pointed out by the inot money any more than would be suther that where ver opportunity exists silver balls of the same weight. The nature provides green and blue (the latter being the same colour minus the presence of the yellow, and that as the absence of olour produces snow bilndness, and in tropical calms, where the ocean presents only a white reflected light from a uniform glassy suctace, reduced optical power such follows a long continuence of the absence of blue colour, which becomes immediately apparent on moth nof the waves. So in the streets, to the secupants of houses baving a northern sapect, the glare of the reflected light is injurious, but the effect won d be much moduled by the coolness to the eye produced by the green trees. In ancient surgery, persons having weak or decileing sight were advised to look at the emerald In the old style of building, the streets being narrow, were both cooler, from the sun not being able to penetrato them with direct tays, and loss subject to noxious exhalations from the scouring and punfiling effect of the s-arching air to which the narrow streets | tine have no such effects. The tobaccos were subject, so that w'ule there was no space for tress, there was also less no easity. Wide streets, on the contrary, are hotter, and require the shade of trees to cool them, and, as the case in London, which has so far done without trees in its stroots, it was pointed out that not only are modern street compulsory wide, rhem'cal properties of trees as shown by experiment give an important standing, irrespective of ornament or the pleasure over a period of 30 years, and ho i: was a former paper by him at Manchester, where the importance of the subject was even Trafelgar Square, in the licart of the metropolia.

LIGHT WEIGHT COINS

Treasury officials, says the Boston Journal, are in constant receipt of protests from those having dealings with the Department against the detective and arbitrary rules governing the redemption of coin, both gold and silver resumption of specie payment has been followed by a steady increase in the circulation of gold, much of it of old coinage, which has for years lain idle in the valids. Asurprisingly large number by them, what part is thrown back and of coins are found to be of light weight, actitered, and what part passes through although there is no evidence of their them to lower organs. An inquiry of truth, and, if I may use the phrase, to although there is no evidence of their them to lower organs. An inquiry of although there is no evidence of their them to lower organs. An inquiry of truth, and, if I may use the phrase, to although there is no evidence of their them to lower organs. An inquiry of truth, and, if I may use the phrase, to although there is no evidence of their them to lower organs. An inquiry of their recently made by having been tampered with for dishensest the mature has been recently made by having been tampered with for dishensest the mature has been recently made by opinion or another. It was not started reduce below the legal limit the weight merely say that he used for the purpose of setting up the filtle of gold coin in a comparatively brief source a Bourbouge lamp (in which a significant science. The object of the period, and it then becomes of value as platinum wire is kept glowing by a resolute was that science should have Buch coins will not bo buillion only Buch coins will not be received at the Custom House or United States Treasury, though they appear to tures he employed Leslie's cubes. be of full value. A case in point occurred at the Sub-Treasury in this city a few days ago A poor woman had come into possession of \$3,000, which was paid her in gold at a b. oker's office. She took it to the Sub Treasury to be exchanged for groenbacks. Every coin was found to be of light weight, it having doubtless been sold to the broker at its builton value It is to be hoped she succeeded in compelling the tricky speculator to make restitution in lawful money, but the incident and others of a like nature have led to the adoption of an effective method of stopping petty swindling. It is a mooted question whether the Government ought to bear the loss consequent upon the ordinary wear of the national coinage. But, with the law as it now stands, any device that will drive from circulation coins that are not legal tender is to be endorsed on the clayer soil is of great tenefit, crops thus same principle that a lank is treated showing the adventage of its justified in stamping counterfeit mixture with the soil. A correspondent all had bills presented. Mr. Kennard, to the Farmer's herow writes from France. Assistant United States Treasurer, has that the European farmers coincide with taken the responsibility of procuring some steel dies and stamping the word light" on every under weight coin presented at his office before returning it. Gold coin paid as duties at the Custom House is transferred to the Sub-Treasury Carbonate of lime possesson neither of and such as weight below the limit is

goals) the stail of the Geological Susgoals) he stail of the Geological Susgoals the stail of the Geological Susgoals the stail of the Geological Susgoals the stail of the Geological Susgoals the stail of the Geological Susgoals the stail of the Geological Susgoals the stail of the Geological Susgoals the stail of the Geological Susgoals the stail of the Geological Susgoals the stail of the Geological Susgoals the stail of the Geological Susgoals the stail of the Geological Susgoals the stail of the Geological Susgoals the stail of the proper places
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to the susgoals the stail of the proper
to the susdu ed twenty per cent. The builton value of fractional care ney is but eighty An into sting paper has been recently to eighty-four cents on the dollar, ac-De Lucy Fosserier

This is the fourth diploma of Projector delivered by the mustinuous orders baring for the state burgh on the delivered by the mustinuous orders baring to the first to be derived from planting for the recommander or recoining of all very born received by the hing of Pertugal, the King of Roumania and the khedite of Error. But to be attained are, he stated, the and the burden of loss falls solely upon relief to the op ic nerve through the cycle. Many small to trightly loss falls are the op ic nerve through the cycle. withdrawal from circulation of the old three and five cent pieces, but there is no appropriation or other provision for recoining them into larger denominations, and between \$40,000 and \$50,000 of those fish scale colus are stored in the Boston vaults alone.

TOBACCO SMOKE

In further research on this subject Br LeBon finds that colliding, the new alkaloid existing in tobacco smoke (with other aromatic principles, and prussic acid, as well as plotine). is a liquid of agreeable and very pen-trating edour, and as por onous as nicotine, the twentieth part of one drop sufficing to paralise and kill a frog It is the pressic acid and various aromatic principles that cause headache, guidiness, and naus a in srocking certain toluccos that contain little nicotine. Other tobacco, rich in nicocontaining most prusso acid and colli-dine are those of Havana and it o Levant. The dark someliquid matter which con denses in pipes and cigar ho ders contains all the substances just named, as well as carbunate of ammonia, tarry and colouring matter, sto It is very poisonous, two or three drops of it will kill a small stilmal. The combustion of tobut that the enormous increase in metro- small animal. The combustion of to-politan buildings r-nder every sanitary bacco dostrors but a small part of the politan buildings remore very said the injectine, as, I most of this appears in the question one of importance, and the injectine, as, I most of this appears in the question one of importance, and the injectine, as, I most of this appears in the question of the proportion absorbed by smokers varies according to circumstances, but hardly ever fells below 50 they produce Some of Dr. Phene's exontigrammes per 100 grammes of tothey produce Some of Dr. Phene's exontigrammes per 100 grammes of tobacco burnt. About the same quantity
overa period of 33 years, and ho i: was first tried the planting of trees in the Naturally, more of the poiscoous principles are absorbed where the smoke is breathed (as in a room) , less in the open air. A frog placed in a receiver containpointed out, a number of atrects in ling a solution of nicotino, with about one wealthy localities have been planted, and drop of that substance to a little of water. succumbs in a few hours. Tubecco smoke contains about 8 milliliters of carbonic oxide per 100 grammes of tobacco burnt. The poisonous properties of tobacco smoke are not due to this gas, as liss toon maintained in Germany,

> THE ABSORPTION AND SCATTER-ING OF BEAT BY LEAVES

In order to rightly understand the role of heat in the growth of plants, it is important to know what part of the heat rays which strikes the leaves is absorbed 4. The wear of constant use will M. Maquenne. Of his method we will for some experiments with low temperaresults of the research are briefly as foli laws -

1. All leaves scattor a part of the heat they receive vertically to their surface . with the Bourboure lamp this diffusion is about 0.25 of the whole heat, with a Leslio cube a small percentage

2. Generally the under side scatters more than the upper, but the reverse

sometimes occurs 3 Leaves absorb a good deal of heat from the Hourbouse Ismp, the absorption being due to the presence of absorbing substances, especially chlorophyl and water, in the times, and to the diffusion taking place internally at the surface of each cell, it is generally greater at the upper side than at the lower

4. Thick leaves absorb more than thin leaves.

5. The absorbitre power of leaves for the heat of boiling water is very nearly equal to that of lampblack

G Leaves let beat pass through better the thinner or younger they are

7 The radiating power of leaves with a great excess of temperature in pretty near that of lampblack; it decreases little when the inclination increases.

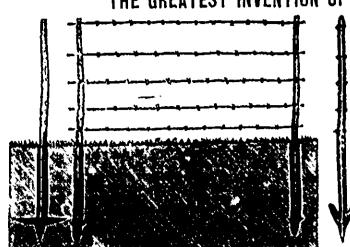
8 The absorbtive power of chlorophyl s, on an average, equal to that of water

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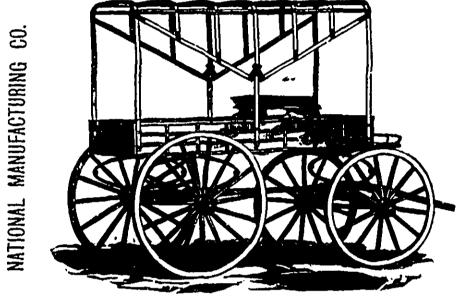
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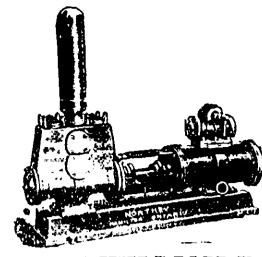
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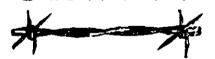
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