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## PROSPECTIVE AMERICAN LEGISLA-TION.

Intentas we are upon our own domestic effeirs, the reat l'aci'ie Railway question occupying our attena to the exclusion of almost everything else, we systill find some interest in what is going on at mhington, as well as in the course of events at wa. We notice, then, the intro-uction by Senator awoon, of lows, of a bill to aid "The United les Postal Telegraph Company," a corporation ch is apparently designed to work with and for Government, and to supersede the existing comlies. The threatened amaigamation if these comsies, the prospective ceasing of all competition, the handing over of the country's whole teleapplic business to the control of a few such men aat Goold and Vandeastit, appears to have created seeling of alarm among business men; and various shemes for checkmating the intended gigantic sunopoly are being considered. Among them is hat embodied in the bill above mentioned, which sthorizes the new company to construct lines of elegraph throughout the entire United States, and in all the waters embraced in trestles made by the United States with other governments, and to enter. into and occupy any and all postoffices for the establubment of stations therein, and the performance of postal telegraph service, during a period of 100 years, with the right of renewal. This looks like a mild way of introducing gradually the system of Government control of the telegraph business, not to alarm too much at first those timid souls who fear to see government entrusted with anything that companies can be got to do. The bill further provides that a Fourth Assistant Postmaster General aball to appeinted to exercise a supervision over the affairs of the company; that the charges shall not exceed 20 tents for the transmission of twenty words or less for any distance in the United States, and where delivery is made through the postal department the Government shall assume all responsibilities attached to the same, and charge 1 cent. per message for drop letter delivery, 2 cents for carrier delivery, and such rates as may be fixed by the Postmaster General for special delivery, when a receipt may be demanded by the sender. The work of making connection between the principal cities is to be commenced within among days; within three years there must be 30,000 mileof wite in use, within seven years 70,000 miles, and thereafter such annual Increase as Congress shall welded into one immense organization, which plays fast or direct. The capital stock of the company is to be limited to one hundred million dollars. Now. whether this particular scheme is or is not to be realized remains to be seen. But it is evident that our neighbors are getting awakened to the danger of Rigantic monosolics in private hands; and it may be efficient government control will be devised and acted upon ere long. Another proposal on the canis is Mr. Braine's bill for subsidizing an American from the different States through whose several territories ocean mall service, to which more than usual impor- these trunk lises pass such an unanimity of feeling and the Schate

carrying versels of any nation, shad be cutified to receive for ocean mail service \$30 per nautical mile for the distance one way for twelve trips per annum; \$15 per mile for twenty-four tope; and \$60 per mile for forty-eight trips per annum; contracts to extent for fifteen years. Only American built yessels can re o vo those sub-idies; they must be manned by crews of whom at least three-fourths are American clifzens; they must pass government inspection; and officers of the American navy may be given five years' leave of absence to serve on Loant these years. Both these measures indicate the increasing force of the demand upon government to do something more for the country than it has been dolng-the demand that Government should assume in re-responsitifity instead of less for the direction and promotion of business generally: In fact, the very reverse of the fly-on-the-wheel view of the powers and duties of government. The popular demand for more and more of government r sponsibility, direction and control of business generally, for he good of the nation at large, is not weakening, as Free Traders would have no believe, but is yearly gaining torce in all civilised countries. Take, for instance, the new French law for the encouragement of French ocean shipping, which has now passed both Chambers, and which is of a very efficient and thorough-going character. The example of France will surely tell on public opinion in the United States; and therefore there is all the more probability that Mr. Reassa's bill, or another tinving the same object, will not be long delayed This is the way the civilized world is going; the foremost nations of the earth are conspicuously taking their path in a direction exactly the opposite of that which has been prophesied for them by Free Traders. The present example of France, Germany and the United States is a standing fact of the time, which outwelghs volumes of Free Trade theories. If it be asked, what are these three great nations doing in matters of trade and industry !- the answer may be given in a word-they are each one of them creating and developing for itself a National Policy The great railway problem is another that is making urgent pressure upon the attention of the "assembled wisdom" at Washington; and two bills proposing to deal with it are now before the House of Representatives. One, reported by the Committee on Commerce,

is supposed to embody such changes and concessions as will be acceptable to the railway corporations, and to the adoption of which they would not demur. The other bill is a substitute offered by Mr. REAGAN. The objections to the first named, says the New York Reconomist, are that they are largely indefinite in their provisions, and leave unremedied, in a great measure, tions in freight charges between individuals and between places are curried on. The same commercial authority, which may be supposed to give the views of REAGAN bill is unquestionably the best for the public attacks the objectionable features just referred to, and

contemporary defines itself on this great issue of the

present and of the future—the railway problem :-

"The railroad interests of the country have negared a character of national importance. Rach succeed a recu witnesses the marrellous extension of these powerful aids to our national development and commercial growth, and there le being concentrated in the hands of railway managers a power which is too often grossly abused. During the past year not less than 7,027 miles of new track were laid on at least 234 different lines. These fewreschows milesee mater than has been constructed by the United States, or any other country, in any previous year. The rapid extension of railroads has also enlarged beyond safe bounds the noware of the corporations which control them. This evidently is the era of monopolies. Practically, these different companies are loose with the commercial interests of the nation as best subserves their selfish purposes. The great industrial and commercial centres of our land have oft-times been earlously and injuriously affected by their unjust schemes, and the time has certainly come when the quickened public coluing and aroused some of the people as to what is just and right calls loudly for such legislation as will protect us from the ranacity of these powerful companies. That the State has be one no longer in the power of the States to solve, and that from the simple fact of the almost impossibility of securing

tance officers, from the general expectation that to be treate as would occur the guestion of Lad laws that THE QUESTION OF A NATIONAL author of the till will soon tike a tending position would elle toully protect the people mainst the choicach Endustrial Culoub author of the III will soon take a 'cooing position, and of these experience. There is no the in acoustinent in the provided raises; managers than in other men, and, without standards that owners of American stemships of 3,000 tons and is it is to premise that the wealth and influence these mag-Opwards, constructed after approved models and equal nates represent would not be unfelt or without weight to the lo safety, accommodations and speci to the mail- legislative balls. That railroad corporations have rights is not devied, but the people have rights as well, and it is as true to-day as it was when the truth first gleamed through the brain of man that the welfare and prosperity of the many should not be exerificed to the individual beacht of the few. We share with the Massachusette Railroad Commissioners the grave doubts they express, in their communication to the Chamber of Commerce of this city, as to the advisability of placing under the control of the National Government the vast material wealth of the ratiroad corporations, and should prefer to ree such unanimous action on the part of the different State Legislatures as would effectually remedy the erils complained of. The difficulties in the way of wise legislation are so many and such vast interests are involved that this railroad question remains the great problem of the

> The Economist sees clearly enough how gigantic an evil the subjection of the country a business to railway corthe future to increase for beyond its present propertions. But apparently our contemporary still "lingers, slitzering on the brink, and fears to launch away"-has not yet mustered resolution enough to advocate the real, radical remedy for the exit-the ownership and control of all railways for the National Government. Still dreading this last resert, it seems to seek a helf-way resting place in giving the necessary power to the various State Governments Even this is unquestionably a considerable step in advance, and the American public are to be congratuiated that an influential commercial journal, reflering the views of business men, is able to go even thus for Under the pressure of the gigantic abuses committed by railway corperations, public opinion will impidly ko the rest of the road. The alarm felt by the public generally is further reflected in the following paragraph. from the New York correspondent of the Montreal Gazette ·-

"The recent great telegraph consolidation seems to point to

a unlow of, at present, conflicting interests, which, if offected, will lead to results of vast importance to the country. I refer to the alliance between the Vanderbilt and Gould row limits of telegraphy, but will eventually include the two great railroad systems as well. Gould and his associates, wield a capital of 300 or 400 millions of money, representing 10 or 12,000 miles of railroad; the Vanderbilt party at least sa much. If these two cliques can be brought together to work in unison with a joint interest, the combination will be irresistible, grasping as it will the control of the principal highways of traffic between New York and San Francisco creathe traces, there is nothing to prevent this consumastion. Mr. flould has grown within the last few years to be a mighty power in the land. He is everywhere. Scorce a day passes but he buys, or leases, or secures control of a railwad, which he quietly wolds into his exitem, apparently carrying out a previously conceived plan. He go, on in his burrowing way, adding link by link to his chain, and people sek themselves where this sert of thing will end. One can conceive him sitting over a reliroed map of the United States, as another man sits over a chemboard, quietly playing his mame. the actions points in which the commercial public are this game, he is as ubiquitous as ever in the stock market, His moves are as inserutable as fate itself. While he plays most deeply interested, such as drawbacks, rebates, and a more notion or feer of what he is soing to do or not poolings, and other manatures by which discrimins. soins to do will often produce results equally as important as if he did it. Seldom has such power for good or evil been given to man as is exercised by this sombre little millionaire. Commodore Vanderbilt seems to have foreseen the approach of an antegonist like Gould when he made a will leaving bie the business community generally, says that the vast interests almost intact in the heads of one son, with the idea, perhape, that their magnitude and weight would be and commercial interests of the country, as it directly influence and power in the railroad world. He never could sufficient to retain for his successor a position of commanding have believed, though, that the Brie speculator, whom he doals with the greatest abuses from which the public despised, would in a few years build up a railroad system are now suffering. And to the following extent our and fortune as great as his own, and become a standing menace to Vanderbilt interests everywhere. It is not likely that W. H. Vanderbilt can follow the example of his father. He has sone, and daughters, and sone-in-law, all in society, and all with great establishments and great positions to uphold, and when he dies the great Inheritance he has managed so well will certainly be divided into seven or eight parts. In the nature of things these parts will not be used to a common end. It is well it should be so, for if the family estate should be kept intact for a few generations, its final possessor would be financially omnipotent. It is a very lucky thing even now for Wall street that W. Il. Vanderbit is not an erratic, restless, ambitious man like Gould, for he could play the very deuce with things if he chose."

THE Pacific Railway Contract Bill passed its third and last reading in the House of Commons on Tuesday night at 11 to In Committee of the Whole, over twenty amendments were moved by the Opposition but each one of them was lost. The resolutions were read a second time and reported on Thursday morning of last week, after a very amusing all night session, The third reading of the Bill was moved on Monday looked for that some plan or other for securing the right to make just and equitable laws for the regulation last, and, as already stated, the final result was reached of transportation cannot be denied. But the problem seems to | On Tuesday evening. The debate was one of the most prolonged that has taken place in the House of Commons of Canada. The Bill will now be discussed in

TARIFF CONSIDERED-GENERAL RESUMÉ OF RESULTS.

It may not be out of place to briefly review in a series of articles the main points connected with legislation up in the tariff. In the spring of 1876, when Bir. Ricitato Cantwright moved the House Into Committee of Supply, the Right Hen. Sir Joux Maccounts moved in amendment substantially "that the flouse do sot now go into Committee of Supply, but that there should be such a read'ustment of the tank which, whilst not imposing any unnecessary burdens on the people, would stunulate and protect the agricultural, manufacturing, commercial and other indusbiles of the country." The amendment was voted down, and apart from the principle of Conservation. as against Radicalism, on which the great constitutional party of Canada aiways appealed to the elecporations has already become, and that it threatens in torate, they went to the country in 1878 on a great national issue, vis, a protective as against a so-called revenue tariff for Canada. Now, the first question which presents itself to the mind of the superficial student of political economy, and the one which Sir Joan was a-ked to explain in his amphitheatre speech, is how can the customs duties of the country be doubled, or even t ebled, without imposing heavy and unnecessary burdens on the people? The answer to this question is, "by transferring the duties from the necessaries to the luxures of life." For instance, take the American tariff of 1842. This imposed a duty of 50 per yard ou plain cotton, and 90 per yard on plated cotton. Now, what was the effect of this tatiff ? To increase the price of cotton to the consumer? Certaluly not. The consequence was-let. to exclude from the American market nearly all foreign cotton goods of the same kinds as those made in American mills: 2nd, to give the manufacturer to the United Blates a certain market for his goods; 3rd, to Induce the manufacturer to obtain the best machinery and most skilled operatives, and experience perfects for the machinery and the operatives, whilst the reparties, which many believe will not be confined to the nar- suit was, as we said before, to exclude nearly all foreign manufactured cotton, competition so protected the consumer, that we find in 1843, within one year siter this poricy was fasugurated, cotton manufactu ed goods were in the United States sold 10 per ceut, lower than when the tariff was Imposed. But again we find by this tariff an additional duty of and south to Mexico. If Mr. Could can be kept from kicking 20 per cent, was imposed ou foreign hardware. What was the consequence? The Euglish manufacturer to get a market for his surplus grods, found it neces. sary 1st, to reduce his profits; 2ad, to lower the price of labor to his operatives; 3rd, to improve his machinery: in a word, to take the means necessary to overcome the obstacles against which he had to contend and the fact remains that even foreign hardware sold 9 per cent, cheaper in Albany and New York in '43 only his chessmen are railroads, and his board is the parion. I than '42, withiu one year actor the tariff was imposed, and the United States making rapid strides in her markable speciarle of paying more than one-half more for capital and labor than England and at the came time rivaling her both in quality and price in fluest productions of steel and iron. Just as sure as water will seek its own level will canital seek such channels as promise good remuneration. But how does this apply to Canais. We all know that under the 174 per cent tariff of Mr. Macreness we were im. porting American manufactured cottons, paying that duty, and that whilst the Americans were paying more for labor, more for capital, more for agriculture, they were actually selling cotton manufactured goods 25 per cent. cheaper and 25 per cent. better than we were or could in Canada. What has been the recalt of doubling the duties on foreign cotting !- let. To exclude from our home market nearly all to eign cotton goods of similar males to those we are producing at home. 2nd, To attract capital and labor, by the guarantee of a certain market and fair remuneration, and, most important of all, to reduce the price of these goods to the conesmer, and retain in our own co intry the millions which we annually sent abroad to sustain foreign labor. and the result is to-day, that having doubled the Costoms duties, we are seiling cotton cloths as chesp and of as good quality as in the United States, and woollen cloths both tetter and cheaper. How is this? Capital and labor is as cheap in Canada as the United States; intellectually and physically, we are the equal of the Americans. We have the agls of a protective tariff thrown around us to guard us against the slaughtering prices. We can make a thousand yards of cotton cheaper than we can ten or a hundred. We are developing the moral

adapted for the interests of the country."

tries at home, letting out the life blood of the nation, we would at the same time by paying more money for inferior goods. The United States, in 1877, exported no less than 47,060,000 yards of cotton goods to Great Britalo, and at the same time was paying more for labor, more for capital, than England Where we can substitute machinery for manual fator, the cost of the latter does not enter so much into the cost of production as might appear at first sight. The remarkable utterance of Mr. Gathr during the last session of l'arliament, 6 That never in the history of Canada did the masses get as good value for their money as they now do in domestic cloths, cottons, and other home manufactured goods fea true one, orthodox in all particulars. And the masses of this country, instead of getting for consumption dark, adulterated, statched, unbleachable grey cottons, now get a durable, white, pure material, which equals any for ign production, the manufacture of which gives employment to thousands of operatises, retains in the Dominion the thousands and hundreds of thousands we sent abroad to sustain foreign labor and build up foreign capital, creates a large circulating medium in all branches of industry, and belps, as we said before, to create a home as well as foreign market for our surplus agricultural products.

Above we partly explain how the National Policy produced a readjustment of the tariff which, whilst protecting and fostering the agricultural, commercial, reanufacturing and other industries of the country, at the same time did not impose any unnecessary bur. dens on the people. In addition to the reasons which we advanced in support of our proposition, we wish also to impress on our readers the fact that the consumer in this country does not by any means pay on Imported manufactured goods the full extent of the increased duty! Let us illustrate : Some years ago the great Onondaga Salt Works, at Syracuse, N.Y., was the chief source whence Canada to a great extent drew her supplies of this article. When we commenced to bore for sait at Godorich, with a view of crushing out competition and our incipient industry the Onondaga shippers cousigned sait to Canada for \$1 per barrel, whilst at the same time their standard price was \$2 per barrel in New York. Our salt producers got some protection, but not enough, and what is the result? To-day we are producing the best sait at the lowest raise of any part of America. From Kincardine we are shipping the best salt in the world to Chicago at \$3 per ton in bulk, paying the American duty of \$1.60 per ton and 750 freight, and supposed onerous effects of the imposition of Mexico, South America, France, Spain, England, Peractually underselling the Americans in the article or sait in the great porkopolis of the Bepublic. We had occasion to ask the proprietor of the sait works at of labor, stimulate home manufacturing industries, in cruth it is, but full of hope and full of instruction Kincardine, what he thought was necessary to stimu- | ereste a large circulating medium among all classes late the production of salt in Canada, where along of the com-nunity, develop the moral and intellectual whilst non-manufacturing countries which import the shore of Lake Huron we have such inexhaustible supplies? He answered, "The imposition of a duty purchasing power of the artisan in all branches of on all foreign salt such as the Americans impose on industry, we will now take up the effects of ours." We inquired if that would not have the effect of Protection on national prosperity in general. of increasing the cost of the article to the consumer. When deputation after deputation poured in on the and he replied that its tendency would be to lower ex-Finance Minister, laying before him a fixed of rather than increase the price, giving as a reason that 1.000 tons of salt could be produced at a lower rate Protection to domestic industries, to arrest the finanper ton than one hundred, that so much sait was clas and commercial ruin which was everywhere brought in ballast from the Old Country and sold at may price, that it disorganised our local market and he was dependent principally on the American markat for his cales. Salt at \$3 per ton is not much more than 50c. per barrel. Lord BROCGMAN, in 1815, said in the House of Commons that English merchants could well afford and should be willing to 1837, 1847, 1857 and 1877, and we will find that it loose a few million in exporting cheap manufactured goods to the United States in order to crush out their rival industries in their cradie, and it was and is on the ledger, which was the cause of our financial and this principle that the Americans tried and are trying commercial disasters. How was this the cause? Turre to act towards na. Take again the article of corre starch. When Mr. Brison commenced to manuface goods in the British and foreign markets, they were ture this article in the county of Urenville, the for- offered at very low prices. The customs duties were eign manufacturer endeavored to crush out this industry by consigning this class of goods at very low rates to Canada. What was the result? He lost a fortune in the competition. At last he got some protection, and to-day he is selling a better starch for 10c. per ib. than the Glenfield at 20c .- and he will tell you that had he the control of the Cana- glutted market at sufnous rates, and the consequent dian market by additional protection, he would give you a still better sterch at 8c per lb. How is this? community were unable to dispose profitably of their He can make 100,000 lbs. of starch 30 per cent, stocks, collect their debts and meet their heancies look at India, and inquire what was the result of the in '80 and '81 than '77 and '78. But they likewise cost

tural produce, and realizing to a great extent the in Octavio. A few days a, a we met the agent of the careful to purchase only so b quantities of goods as, when may hippey was substituted for manual late. great earling of Lyman Beacher, a That national in largest holt, nut and acres factors in America. He they could almost with certainty dispose of and at the when India began to import rather than produce ; distry is national wealth, and that palley which was selling his go do to Canada. We aried him to same time the tends would have elemented demonstic own requirements in this great demonstic, what was creates the greatest diversity of later to the Lord explain him he could do a under the tariff. He re- manufactures, thereby tuying expital, labour and the result? Thousands, yea bundleds of thousands plied we make concessions of about 25 per cent, to immigration, exceting a home as well as a foreign were thrown out of employment, the industry was Go back O years in the history of Care to, when we | Canadian purchasers under American rates, and on market for our surplus agel ultural products, retains | crushed, the labor market was over burden d an the system of bart r and exchange, exceeded importantly, he replied yes, we care go as high as 40 percent, build up foreign labor, and the manufal rain which groat staple, having no craft to care a liveline of the tions, to manufactures, a most limited circulation of we must work them oil, we must am a word, meet the everywhere anote the land would have been aveiled, came the victims of reliefy want and comparative money, the prichasing power of the manner deced condetition against which we have to contend. The The dissenters from these options may foint to the slavery. Whereas had the Esstern Empire the conto the lowest point, the products of the turner, some helds good for all classes of imported manufor. United States, and ask we what was the cause of the stout of her own destinies as we have in Carala has selling at merch nominal prices money only obtaine tared goods from the United States, in the manue openind disasters in that country. The only great she imposed a heavy customs duty on facing many. able at most morrious rates, comparation minery and facture of which we correct on one ong get. The dis fixen cal crists in the Unit of Scanes, on her a period of the tured control have limited capital and the price of these goods to the consumer. No any great extent have to pay the amount of the tile community relative to the policy of the tioveras made, periodical families would have been making And whilst we would be stabling our cotton industrate great attention. After the close of the land so immensely cuitafied the purchasing power of industry of the people, and compare their material taxation, principally internal, to the extent of \$150,now try Protection and see if it will be a success." speech, "we must have either a reciprocity of trade! or reciprocity of tarifie. Free Trade if you will, but not free imports on one aide and a probibltory tar' I price of domestic tron was only £10 per ton, and whilst the duty on foreign printed cotton was 9c per yard in the United States in 1843, the cloth sold for 7c per

yard, or 20 less than the duty. Having endeavored to remove from the minds a protective tariff, and having tried to prove to our readers that it had a tendency to create a diversity facts, argument and reason, in support of a policy of o'ershadowing the land, the handsom-gentleman with the waxed moustache invariably replied. "We are but files on the wheel." We take leads with Sir B CHARD as to the duty, powers and ability of a govwament to avert and arrest financial depression or diseaser. Let us attrive the bistory of the crisis of was importing too much, exporting too little, the overwhelming balance of trade on the wrong side of being large surplus atocks of foreign manufactured at times pominal and very low. Our merchants were persuaded by these inducements to make large purshases of foreign goods, much-greatly in fact beyond the require ments and consumption of the country. They were consequently tempted to give most improvident credite, and force them on an unwilling, over result was that all over the country the mercantile

and intellectual faculties of the mason, creding a with this industry be less built up. Cardinal from a lartified foreign goods, our import is busing to pay India formerly supplied throat Britain, Europ. 4. home market for a large part of our surplus agricult more hamlet to be one of the most flourishing villages, the high customs duties in the bould have been America with manufactured cotton goods, he Ivil war there met in New York a number of disting the people even for demostic goods, and rendered the prosperity, their so cal condition, their moral on I is posed su h burdens on us! How was tills latter pro- Trate, and addressing the Senate in 1832, be said that are essential to a nation's meterial prosperity, via 000,000 per annum. Well might Bismarck remark, of national, mechanical, commercial prosperity, "I have tried Free Trade and find it a failure. I will and other elements which enter into a nation's material and moral greatness and advancement Well, did Sir Charles Tupper say in his famous in Catholic as compared with Protestant countries -instancing Mexico, South America, Spain, etc., etc. The reply given by one present on that occasion was as follows. - You soom to in-inuate, sir, by your on the other . In England in 1717 the duty on iron question, that the comparative retrogression of these was 7s 6d per ton; in 1828 it was £28 10s. Yet the countries is a consequence of their religious faith. Allow me to impress on you the facts :-- let. That material prosperity is not the criterion of the divinity of any religion. This you will see illustrated in the blatory of the Jews, the chosen people of God, as compared with the Greeks, Romans, Assyrlans or Perof many certain misconceptions relative to the slane. And 2nd, if you will study the history of sia United States, Germany, Turkoy, etc., you will find among them a melancholy contrast. Melancholy for it demonstrates with unmistakable clearness that rather than produce their own requirements are held down in relative barbarism and slavery, that it is to the creation of a diversity of labor, to the fostering of manufacturing industries, to climatic influences, to the development of man's moral and intellectual faculties, and not to his religious professions, that is due his material prosperity and preeminence. France Is Catholic and protective in her fleat policy, yet in all the elements of a nation's greatures abo is the poor of any country in the world Belgium has the same faith and the same conditions. Spain, South America and Moxico are Catholic, but their fiscal policy gives no guarantee to manufacturing industries, their wealth and influence is correspondingly diminished. Irelind, with her own Parliament from 1782 to 1800, under a fostering policy of home munufactures presented an era of unparalleled prosperity. Her population rose tu these 18 years from 3,000,000 to 6,000 000, she subadised manufactures to the extent of £300 000 In a single year. Yet the creed of her children d d not attest her progress during this epoch of prosperity, whilst Germany, under the guidance of even mighty Bisinarck, has been a comparative pauper among thgreat powers. But the man of blood and tren soon discovered the cause of her poverty. Russia under a protective tariff is making wonderful strides in the march of progress, and, thank God, so is Canada i un-

> der a wise Government. Having expatiated on the effects of manufacturing industries, of a diversity of abor on the general prospolity of nations we venture to give our readers an-

had a more nominal tadit, what was the result . A further inquiring if the company could do so profits, tog in the country vact entire of myriads of artisans engaged in the working of the want throughout the land! But, as it wer, to come eximination is made in our favor in order to effect Protection was from 1873 to 18 7. The main cause, in schinery, that prest branch of industry would have down to hard pau, suppose Canada and the United sale. So our readers will see that whilst on the new of the immedal disasters in that country was the de been sustained, her material prospective would have States were to stolich all duties on cotton and hand we derive a healthy resence from the high preciation in salars by the approximation to a gold be a greatly enhanced, employment would have see, woollen goods, what would be the constitute tariff, the consumer of imported goods does not to standard the uncertainty of the financial and mercans furnished for hundreds of thousands of skilled to be not to standard the uncertainty of the financial and mercans. The demand would estimulate the price abroad, and extra duttes imposed, and the tentil, as it were, cuts ment and the action of Congress, and the tremendous and she would have become one of the greatest being at the mercy or the forcin manufacturer, he with a double edged awerd in our favor. But here innuclaid deasters which swept over the land, course manufacturing centres in the whole civilled world. would advance bix prices, the demind for production we will give our readers a piece of important and in- quent on the results of that ever to be remembered Let any one look to the Southern States of the Am. would cause an increased advance in foreign labor | teresting information. We state it authoritively, an . | Black Friday, which spread rum over the Republic, where agriculture is almost the sale guished American state-spenarid merchants to discuss masses absolutely conservative in the matter of tellectual status, with that of the Northern Statethe question of the twiff and revenue. One Hon, investments by the suspicions and uncertainties which where there is such a diversity of falser, where many gentleman made a statement the truth, force and no the extensities of that day engendered and Involved facturing industries everywhere cover the land. To cessity of which was at once re agricel and approved But what does Henry Clay, the greatest statesman the Northern States there is the largest endication of. He said submarteally "1st We must produce that America ever produced say of the effects of Pro- ever known in the history of the world; whereas with n this country all goods which can be produced une tection on the national prosperity of the Republic? her illimitable fertile acres, the climate unbounted der favorable circumstances here. 2nd. We want a Addressing the House of Representatives in 1824, resources, the South with his sole industry of acrilarge revenue to meet our enormous liabilities, and "fie declared that never to the blatory of the Ameri- culture, attracts comparatively few emigrants from 3rd. We will derive it in a great measure from Great can Republic has there ever been such universal Great Britalu or Europe, and the earny rule applicat; Britain, France and those countries which aided and mixery, want, financial and commercial ruin and dis- aimost every country where like distinctions exist ab-tted directly or indirectly the rebillion and im- asier as from 1817 to 1824, under seven years of Free Well did the great Calhoun observa that three thraze position to be as hiered. By the imposition of a very in-ver in the history of the American Pepublic has commerce, agricult meand magulactures. Somethian high far ff on foreign goods which would compet the there been years of such universal prosperity, aggran- class at the fee bearing on this great question will inforeign manufacturer to reduce the price of labor to dizement and happiness as from 1824 to 1831 under a terest our readers. In the financial year from 1824 to his operatives, reduce his profits, lower the price of high protective tariff, and he added that whilst the 1870, the balance of trade in favor of the United nordign raw material. What was the result of that opponents of Protection declared that it would be the States, under protection, was \$305,090,000. The bal titid. The British artisan was not paid in 1877 55c, rain of the provincial, commercial and agricultural ance against Great Britain under a free trade police -where in 1865 he was paid \$1 for his labor. Fac. interests of the country, what did be find on looking was £149,000,000 or nestly \$100,000 non. The balance toties on all sides fell in Great Britain, baving no at the official statistics? "That whilst the assessed of train under the Macausin regime against Causda sufficient market for their goods. An unpresed nied value of real estate in New York was \$59,000,000 in was over \$175,000,000. The amount on deposit to crists everywhere among the country. The Americans 1817, it felt to \$52,000,000 in 1824 under seven years the savings banks of Massachusetts in 1828 was derived their revenue from the sweat, the blood of of Free Trade, whereas it time under seven yours of \$210,000,000 -in Canada, less than \$14,000,000 - The British work ngmen, and they astounded the world; Protection from \$52,000,000 in 1824 to the enormous United States paid her operatives \$372,000,000 in by entering the European market, competing with sum of \$98,600,000 in 1831," and Daniel Webster, 1878, and it is estimated she paid out over \$1,000,000. the paper labor of the East in some of the first who made, as Greely sold, the greatest speech ever 000 in 1890. A 6 per cent. loan of \$18,000,000 under productions of steel, cotton, iron and other goods uttered by mortal man in favor of Free Trade maxime, a low tastit in the Bu banan Administration was all and whilst they paid the enormous sum of \$872,000," became a convert to protection in 1828, and never months on the market. To-day a \$500,000,000 4 per 000 in 1878 to their own artisans, they turned a abjured his newly espoused doctrine. We had the cent, loan is enapped up to a day. And whilst unbalance of trade of \$169,00 % 00 against them in 1867 nonor of an interview with a very fearned Catholic der the tariff of 1861 our six per cents sold down to Into one of \$305,000,000 in their favor in 1879, and Bishop, who at one time, we believe, was a Protest 94, to-day we confloat a four per cent. Ioan at 99 The paid off over \$200,000,000 of their netional debt from tant clorgyman. On this occasion his lordship was ora of deficite is passing away under the agis of Pro-1867 to 1879 - whilst at the same time they reduced asked how he accounted for the comparative want of section to domestic industries, and for the first time material prosperity, the social degradation, the lack in a long period of our history we had a balance of trade in our favour of \$1,000,000 in the financial year ending 1st June, 1880! Everywhere the hum of industry, prosperity and wealth resounds through the laud, all our resources of land and water transport are strained to carry our interchange, export and import of goods, products and merchandise. occurities of every kind have appreciated at an unprecedented rate, the purchasing power of the masses was never greater, the vision of the beggar and the tramp has vanished from our bighways, and insolvency dwind. led to a mere shadow! We are constantly reminded by the Globe of the misery the National Policy is producing in Canada by expatriating vast numbers of our population to the American Republic! Whilet we leave to the census to determine authoritively on increase or decrease in our population we will take the Globe on its argumentum all hominem, and mak it whether our fiscal policy is exiling our fellow subjects to a free trade or protective country? And in connection with this great question we will give per readers a few emigration statistics .- In the first furty years of the history of the American Republic. was essentially the free trade era, 375,000 emigrants landed in the United States from foreign shores In the next forty years, which was comparatively, and in some respects essentially, the protective era, over 4.000,000 arrived in the American Republic. In 1884. 425,000 emigrants, or 59,000 more than in the first forty years of the Am-rican Republic, came to the United States In a period of forty years 3 000,000 emigrants came to the United States from Great Britain Of these 2,200,000 came from poor agricultural Iretand, and only 800,000 from England and Scotland where there is so vast a diversity of labor. Ot 1,500,000 emigrants who came from Germany and other parts of Europe three-quarters of them came from agricultural districts, showing that it was not from the manufacturing districts of Europe, but the agricultural districts that America derived her emigration, and as to the purchasing power of the masses under free trade and protectly countries we have merely to note that one hundred emigrate from Europe and Great Britain to the United States to the une which emigrates from her abores. We will now review and answer some of the most

common objections to the effect of the present tariff on manufactured goods entering into the general consumption of the industrial classes of our community ant us take un, in the first place, for example, coston and sugar. Are these articles descer now than under the Maceuszin regime, and is the present tariff the cause of such increase in price? We are free to other illustration on this score. We will ask them to admit manufactures of this kind cost more in Canada cheaper than he can 1,000 its. And in connection engagements. Whereas had there been a protective suppression of the cotton industries of that country? more in the United States, Great Britain and Europe

What is the cause? The facilit? No, certainly not, Ireal, Does the Globe, for an instant, reflect that the est the enhanced price of the case material, of skilled closing up of one industries, the concentration of later the world over, and the increased demand caused an increased demand of 4 00 1000 of people on by the in-reased purchasing power of the masses. American so he reinerica would have the range effect These reasons, combined with the fact that during at the present, or in the future os it had in the past 16, 37 the previous year. the latter periods the Western Hemisphere had large We appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of our totplus stocks, whilst at present the supply is not confers to pronounce at honest verdict in this mat more than equal to the demand, are the main causes | t.r. Does the Clobe reflect that the remotal of the 1 the advance in price in these articles. Our readers tariff would close up our sugar industries, throw will remember that during the Mackenziz regime we thousands out of employment, stop a sast circulating imported at times more manufactured cotton goods medium, break up our West India trad :- in a word, com the United States than Great Britain. We puld have the same effect under Sir John Machonach as it 14 per cent, duty on these goods, and in the retail had under Mr. Markente? For instance, in the earket of the United States they were sold at a cor- matter of the Russant retiners, in 1879 it paid respondingly lower rate than in Canada. Whilst the out \$125,000 for labor and \$30,000 for carriage, It Americans were paying more for labor and agriculture consumed 15,000 tons of coal; it brought 40 (argues than we were in Canada, they were actually selling and Ton car leads of raw soons to Montreal, besides cotten manufactured goods 25 per cent. cheaper, and other large disbur-ements on capital account, thereby per cent better than in Canada. They even end creating a vast circulating medium of money among tered the Manchester market, and, in the face of pay- all classes of the community and adding greatly to og 45 per cent, more for later and capital, they the reign of prosperity which now signalizes the hisactually gold millions of yards of their goods in the tory of the Canadian metropolis. great centre of the cotton manufacturing emporium of the world, and exported in the year ending let tanuary, '79, 111,600,600 yards of cotton goods. What a the result of our 35 per cent. tatiff to-day? let ; The exclusion of the American manufactured cotton ! in these lines which we produce ourselves 2nd, That we produce as good and durable a cotton cloth at equally as low a price in Canada as in the United of the Dominion for the last thirteen years -States. All things, in fact, considered, the dry goods merchants of Montreal will vouch for the fact that dellar for dollar we give better value in domestic manufactured Canada cottons than the New England "tates! And why not? Have we not the conditions to do so? Are not capital and labor as chosp on the mirth as on the south wide of the St. Lawrence? Inrelictually and physically, are we not the equals of the Americans? Cannot the raw material be laid nown in Montreal as cheaply as in New England? Can we not procure at an low rates as our neighbors the finest and best adapted machinery in the world? porte and imports by countries -Have we not greater natural advantages in our inexhaustable water power, procurable at mere nominal ost, in contrast to the enormous capital expended n constructing artificial reservoirs or purchasible water power at very high rates in New England, not to speak of the exemptions from texations and Impused so often extended to local enterprises fu (anada? In a word, have we not all the elements essential to enable us to compete favorably with the Americans both in point of price and quality? Our Free lends friends may possibly say. Why, theu, in view of these facts, can you not manufacture cotton goods as cheap under a 174 as under a 35 per cent. 'and' The answer is very easy. It is contained in Bactesaw's famous declaration in the British House of Commons, to which we alluded to above. The Americans would be disposed to do to ns as the great commoner advised the British to do them-lose a million in selling cotton products at a lower rate than they could be produced for in Canada, eresh out our manufactures, and then, having controi of the market, agrance the price. That this has been their policy in the past, and would have the same effect in the present and future we will endeavor to demonstrate to our readers in this or in a subsequent article. It must appear self-evident to u en of good common sense that if we want manufactures we must take the means to secure them. We cortainly cannot invite capital to build up and maintain 1879 and 1880 manufacturing establishments in this country unless we give the manufacturer a fair guarantee for a market for his goods, a fair remuneration for his rapital. Experience will perfect our operatives and machinery, and these are the conditions essential in the first instance in the present age to build up manusing industries in a new country. Take, our sugar industries. Under the protection of drawback duties the American refloer entered our markets 16 1 05 and 1877 and closed up every sugar refinery in the country. Our capitalists engaged in this enterprise appended for protection. It was refused And what was the result? Just as soon as our refinence were closed, just as sooh as 4 000,000 Entlish subjects began to concentrate their demands va Boston and New York for sugar, up went the export price [, ], ; and finally 1 cents per lb. Wo were furnished with an adulterated article to the extent of 22} per cent., and whilst we paid something like \$5,000,000 in 1876 for 114,000,000 lbs of sugar, we paid over \$6,000,000 for something over 169,600,000 lbs in 1878. We forget the exact place and name, it will confer a favor on, terrer, but the result was that we paid about \$500,000 more in 1878 for 5,000,000 lbs less of super than we consumed in 1876! Not to speak of the streat question of adulteration of corn glucose, which, in the extent of over 400,000lbs, per day were used " American refineries, and so valuable was this com | partie .. shoose stock that it rose from 100 to 1400 in the Note-As to as we know, there is no such established "ify of Buffalo. But, again, under the 174 per cent. linff, and in the face of the drawback duties, what was the price of sugar in the retail market of Canada and the United States? One point more or sugar, in 7s, could be had for \$1 on the south than on the north side of the St. Lawrence. What is the result to-day? We caused an inquiry to be made among the merchants of Prescott, Ont, and Ogdensburg, N Y and we find, that whilst we got from Redpath a pure, unalulterated augar, we now get one-half pound more

## TRADE RETURNS.

ending 30th June, 1850, were recently laid 1-fore the House of Commons by the Minister of Customs Too following is a statement of the imports and exports

ļ	Exports.	Imports.	Duty.
1977	\$17,517,593	\$ 73,450,611	\$ 8,919,431
1969	. 60 171,741	10,415 193	RZMW
1470	73,573,430	74.314.50	9 (62 9)
[ ]<7	74,173,618	96(0)2(07)	11.843.55
1972	824294933	111,137,127	13.015.49
] 1×7 × •	80,740,722	120011201	13,017,73
1476	R1,351,773	1.8 213 382	11,421,8%
107	77,886,970	131070,343	15.51.2
1878	M,463,465	18,210,318	12,543,11
1357	7.2.5 3	(4), (27, 0), 3	12.544.45
1 1 - 7 8	71,331177	43//41,757	12,795 64
1870	71,441.25	#1.364 427	12:45.45
1840	87,911,135	29,453,747	14,159,949

value last year. The following is a statement of ex-

1		•	
	IMPOR	TR Long	
١,	Countries	1879.	1590.
Ш	Great Britain	\$17,244,419	\$50,000,000
ď	United States	70, 01,731 2,217 (44)	62,1401,317
1	France	2,717 (44)	13/28/67
ď	Hermans	352,090	<b>ል</b> ሚ (አካ
•	Spain	3-1,665	20,315
,	Portugal	151,224	30,052
ı	Italy   Holland	. માં જા	123.27
'	Helgium	2 0.59 219.60	273,417
ı	Newfoundland	290,423	837,897 2 0/2,261
	British West Indies	2 715 671	3.114,575
٠	Spanish West Indice	1911/67	3,047,50
	Other West India Islands	1. 22	110,673
	South America	14, 390	1,073 421
٠	(hine and Jaton	500 B	(4),457
	Switterland	91751	41.22
1	Australia	2.2015	141.752
	South Africa	1/2 107	21 33
٠.	Other Countries	847,079	93,74
•	Totals	\$151,52,93	\$1'9,033,50
١.	\$370		
ı	Great Britain	\$18,291,118	\$45,845,012
	United States	27 465 501	3331 39 0
•	Franco	716 975	812.72
	Germany	112,(%)	\$2.27
	Spain	\$ 4 \$ 10 B	\$2.27 69.72
١	Portugal	135.744	16 AX
	italy	164,172	1/3 747
•	Holland	9.711	10270
	Belgium	4 (4.3)	1,84,4]]
•	hewfoundland .	1,641,417	1,510,30
٠.	British West Indica	1,034,344	1,906,653
	Spanish Were Indies	1	1,900,853
•	French West Indies	. 219,121	223.97
١,	Other West India Islands	AV &	(4,1%
	South America	711,442	140,940
ı	China and Japan Australia	(6),54[ 24, 572 45,616	.37,546 139,501
ł	South Africa	43,515	82 178
1	Other countries	લોડેડ	ડ્યાં હો
1	American connectify	171,130	301,001
1	Totals	\$71,491,255	\$ 57,911,436
1	The following is a classific		exports for
1		v	

Fisheries Forest Animals and their produc	 ta	1479, \$ 3.187,722 7,072,303 13,747,258 14,737,763 25,970,847	1940 \$ 2,941,6 6,651,3 17,666,6 18,201,0 32,237,1
Agricultural products Manufactures Miscellaneous articles	:	3,228,761 430,997	1.44.2
Total		\$64,445,222	\$33,309.19

Coin and buillon turned at Iuland Ports 2,341,447 2,903,506 \$87,511,454 \$71,491,263 Total

## OUR LETTER BASKET.

A SHEET METAL ROLLING MILL WANTED.

We have received the following communication

MONTREAL, January 27, 1881. EDITOR INDUSTRIAL WORLD .

Dear Sir - Will you kindly inquire through your valuable paper whether we have in Canada a rolling mill for making and rolling sheet brass, German silver, etc. 1. If you can ascertain this, and give

> Yours respectfully, H N. TARD

PS.-It there be note such in Canada, then there is ample room for a profitable fuse-tment. I would like to see the enterprise taken up by competent HNT

Helmont in the Dominion as that mentioned It may of our readers, however, know of any such, we shall be glid to hear from them on the sublect. And we should like, further, to hear from any of our friends who may have something to EST AS to the probable success of this particular manufacture were it started in Canada - Editor INDUSTRIAL WORLD 1

-The production of wool in California in 1880 was

## EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Too total number of commercial feilures in Great Butain during the year 1800 was 13,147, egulet John Conghitu, of London

Two question of Government purchase of helegraphic lines is under discussion in several United States butchered at Amherst and his tone of butter. The organs of public opinion.

Accommon to the Railway Age, thirty-me railways, with a mileage of 3.335 miles representing an appurent investment of \$166,000 in bonds, and \$97,000,000. in stock, have been added during, 4830, to the reads wild under forcelowire

Titz production of pig from in the United States during the year 1889 is estimated at 3,300,000 gross tons. In 1879 it was 2,741.553 tons. Estimated production of steel rails in 1880, 775,000 gross tens, iron rails 425,000 gross tons.

In a recent article the Emerson, Manitoln, Internotional points out the facilities offered by that place for agricultural development. It is gratifying to The Trade and Navigation Returns for the year know that Manitoba is making forward strides in the way of building up industries of her own

> Taz new palace curs built at Montreal for the Q M O & O Ballway are represented as a credit to Canadian workmanship and enterprise. They cost \$16,000. each. It is gratifying to find that the present tariff Is developing the manufacture of railway engines, cars and carriages in Canada

According to a recently published statement the total number of manufacturing establishments in Chicago at the end of the year 1830, was 3,948; amount of capital invested, \$83,602,000, number of For the first time, the exports exceeded the imports in persons employed, 91,140, wages paid, \$38,708,000, value of products, \$373,610,000.

> THE New York Herald says there is some talk of a coalition between the Democrats and Greenbackers, I In which the Derrocrats are to drop the party name and call, themselves, Greenlackers, and the latter are to make the platform while the converted Democracy may have the mass of the offices. "Bown with the national tanks and check to the rule of corporations" is to be the new party cry, says the Herald, with which this coalition hopes to sweep the country.

> According to the report of the Commissioner of the State Bureau of Labor statistics, for the fiscal year ending 1st October 1841, the number of blast furnaces in Ohio was 106, 20 of which, at that time were out of blast, though several of them have since become active. The 77 furnaces in blast gave employment to 9,700 men. At the same date in 1879 but 57 fornaces were in blast, giving employment to but 5,965 men. while 56 furnaces were idle. There has been an increase of about 50 per cent in the number of furnaces operated, and nearly 60 per cout in the number of men employed. The average weekly wages, as reported by 50 furnaces, w < \$9.10, against \$8.29 last year

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

BARB WIRE FENCING.

Probably there is no question that vexes the farmer more than that of "fences" To combine efficiency with cheapness has been a problem which thousands have tried to solve without any satisfactory result. The old fashioned suake fence was picturesque, but answer the demands of the farming population Cheapness, simplicity of construction, durability and efficiency, in this fron age, are sine qua non, and fron only has been able to satisfy the demand. "Coughlin's frost and fire proof fron tence post, with barbed wire. is beyond all question the test invention which has been given to the public wherever fencing is required. The cost, when fairly considered, is chesper than any other description of fencing-rails, atones or pine boards—cheaper, because it takes up less ground than any of the above named materials, because it is more durable than any of them, not excepting stone, which to fer more liable to be displaced by frost. In simplicity and rapidity of construction its advantages are self evident. One objection has been urged against it, and one only, vis, that cettle may injute themselves in rubbing against it. This objection has no real foundation. The barbs on the wins are little more than rowels on the horsemans spurs, which can to used to just such an extent of severity as the horseman desires, and sometimes may be used with cruel and undue severity, but in this case it is the animal and not the master which uses the gad, and though on a first encounter the animal may get a alight scratch, it soon bearns that such contact is not pleasant, and gives the barles a wide betth. Another great advantage in the use of this for cing is that as its posts and wires ofter almost no obstruction to the wind, they give no opportunity for the formation of anow drins. Although this description of fencing is comparatively new to the public, its use now is no experiment, it has been aucceasfully tried, and is in use over an extent of thousands of miles of line in the United States and along the principal lines of rallroads. In Canada also it is being largely intro-duced, and everywhere meets with the most decided. time, no doubt can be cutertained, and the more generally it comes into use, the fewer complaints will of the dollar in our Canadian than in our American Too stock on hand in San Francisco. Dec. 31, 1880, mourning over land wasted in fencing occupation, of mourning over land wasted in fencing occupation, of

## GENERAL INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Mr. H. pry Corly, jun., of Belleville, bas sold 196 head of cuttle, now fittening at his distillery to Mr

-The steamer Elimburgh, which sailed from Hallfor London, Eng., took among the cargo nearly 4:0 Lind of entile, about \$6,000 worth of incel, value of this shipment is not less than \$29,000.

- The Belleville Intelligencer says. Mr &t Charles has just received from Dr. Mack, a New York sentleman no order for an omnibus to be used in connection with a hotel in St Catharines, Out, owned and managed by him. This order is directly due to the National Policy, as under the old tariff Dr Mack would have imported the bus from New York, and thus its manufacture would have been lost to Canada. This is a small item, but it is sufficient for the illne-

-Sir Hugh Allan and H A Budden, of Montreel. and J W Clendenen and C B Hoffman, of New York gave notice of their intention to apply for incorporation as the British American Iron and Coal Company for the acquiring, mining and working of Iron and cal mines and coal deposits, and manufacturing iron and steel, within the Dominion of Canada, to wit. within the Province of Nova Scotia, and of trading and dealing in the produce thereof thoughout the Dominica of Canada

-- Captain Thomas Wastle, of London, Ont., has recently secured several acres of land adjoining the London waterworks. A company is being formed with a capital of from \$50,000 to \$75,500. It is intended to manufacture printing papers, as there are about 25 tens consumed weekly in London and a radius of 80 miles round. The water rises from numerous springs, and is well adapted for paper making, as well as for the power. The work of erection will commence early in spring, and paper is expected to be made in the fall

- - Parks' Cotton Mills, at St. John, N.B., are undergoing extensive improvements and additions. A large wing is being added, and another engine of 99 horse-power has been added. It has already in operation 14 800 spindics, and gives employment to 325 hands, all told. The factory is principally employed in the manufacture of cotton yarns, although its 90 looms yield some excellent fabrics, for which a market is found all over the Maritime Provinces, Ontario, Mani-tola and oven British Columbia. Mr. Parks may justly feel proud of the success which has attended this enterprise.

-Mr John Herring, agricultural implement manufacturer, of Napanee, Ont., the largest stockholder in the Napance mills paper manufacturing company, bas recently sold his twenty-four charca for \$42,000 to Mesara W. F. Fall, the secretary, Alex. Henry, president, and J. A. Scott, managing director, who are now sole owners of the property. The company was formed about six years ago, with fifty shares at \$1,000 per share, righty per cent. of which was only paid up The first dividend of ten per cent was declared a few months ago. Mr. Herring has recently purchased the woolien mill at Naponce, situated on the banks of the river Napance, which he intends converting into a paper mill. Rumor says that Mr. Mather, recently from Pirica, of Aberdeen, Scotland, is to join Mr. Herring in the enterprise.

-The affairs of the Cape Breton (Coal) Company. which have been in the hands of an official liquidator for some time past, have at length been brought to a close by a new company purchasing all the property, including the various mines, the railway line between the mines, Sydney and Louisburg, all the rolling stock, and both the Sydney and Louisburg piers. The new company is known as the Sydney and Louisburg Coal and Railway Co. (Ltd.) Mr Kennelly will act as man-eger pro tem. The new arrangements will have a very desimble effect on business of the company, as during last summer a number of contracts might have been entered into, but the agent had no power to contract. The quality of the coal as a domestic and sterm coal is so well known, that next season we predict a busy time for the new company

-The Charlettetown Pioneer says -The only industry which appears to have any life in it, in Alberton, is the preparation for next summer's lobster. fishing, which gives employment to a large number of hands this winter. Plans are being leid for carrying on this business more extensively than ever next expensive for it took up a wast amount of ground and was in constant need of repairs. The hedge large one at the Brae by Messra, Gavin Bros. In though ornamental, has nover been made a practical addition to the two already run by him. Mr. Bennett success in this country, and, in fact, no description of fencing, until within a recent date, has been found to the two already run by him, Mr. Bennett is preparing to start another at Nail Pond, in conjunction with J it Manually and the fencing answer the demands of the fencine. tion with J. H. Mayrick. Mr. Robert Beil intends to run a second one, probably at Horse Head, and J. H. Davidson will run one at North Capa Within a circuit of about fifteen miles there was be at 'cast fifteen factories in oper-tion next season. A good authority stated the other day that he had counted 99 factories to be run on the Island next summer, beside others who had not yet made up their minds to go into the business

-The Craven Cotton Mill, at Brantford, Ont , to which enterprise that place granted a bonus of \$5,000 a short time ago, will be in running order on or about the 1st of February. The mill is of white brick, 175 by 72 feet, four stories high, and capable of holding 300 looms. The first floor contains the weaving room, with 160 looms, scutching room, which is are proof, with one double and two single op-ners, also a warehousing and packing room. The second floor contains a weaving room of the same size as that on first floor, besides a mixing room, on the third floor are the carding rooms containing 30 cards, capable of a holding and preparing for 1,000 spindles. On the same flat are the ring fames and about 5,000 spindles. On the fourth flat is the mule spinning room, containing three pairs of mules, which will hold 5 400 spindles. It is the intention to manufacture grey cottons, and light cotton fabrics for cover-ing cheeses—a class of goods much needed in Canada -as well as all other cotton goods made in this country, besides a superior class of fine cottons to compete with those of American manufacture, which atill app ar to find their way acres the border, notwithstanding the tariff and the Valleyfield goods. Mr. Clayton Slater, the proprietor of the Craven Mills, is a thoroughly practical man, and has had a large experience in the business, so much so that he may approbation. Of its superiority and suitability to the be said almost to have grown up in it. As an appropriate beginning and a compliment to a large portion of the future weavers, we understind it is the intention that the first piece of goods turned out by the mill shall be weren by the fair hands of Mrs. Slater town? The Globe frequently quotes New York export pinces, showing sugar about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of a cent cheaper wery poor. The quantity of fine wool seems to inder a \$17\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent, tariff in New York than Mon-crease annually.

Was about \$2,000,000 pounds. The California spring the cost of fence repairs, or of any of the usual combeneds. Under all the circumstances it is not too pinces, showing sugar about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of a cent cheaper very poor. The quantity of fine wool seems to industing in the right of way through their lands are so fond of prise as fair a degree of success as any hitherto residually.

an bregge far damen i Man 24 in 1 figt gill Easter Chile bereiter fer auch

worth of railroad tickets are plated every day. Both of the state of the complex of the state of last fow years, the printing of these tickets had been within a few weeks, are breakstroof raise and fire from caused by an alteration of the succounting medium done in samue sections of the country, each read patroniaing establishments in the it respective stringties; the passengers had early escaped the demilment of a closer the current of a gleanic battery. When or conveniently near their different headquarters, train fearful less of life has smoothly the burning of desired, the motion or deformation of the air vessel and the convenient of the convenient The Western roads, for instance, would have their the cars. Much attention has been paid to the consumption of may be indicated on a diat by a pointer, which may work done in Chicago, the New England roads in still tion of heating apparatus for cars, and on most be sciuated by an a known mesos, as for example, the Roston, Springfield and New York, and the reads on troads danger for m this source is comparatively small. the Pacific slope in San Francisco. As the railroad There ought, however, to be absolutely no danger, and the country advanced and because perfect to railway manager should rest satisfied until ble care UNION PACIFIC—REPORT OF THE ODVERN. tu organization, the system of one road issuing it kets are supplied with stores or heaters from which it is of the coupon form over an indefinite number of other absolutely impossible for fire to communicate to the roads became established, and thus, not only more vehicle in case of detailment or overturning Security tickets were required, but there was at once a demand against fire from lamps has not been so perfectly for their speedy and uniform printing. About the obtained, and there is still room for improvement in dest to observe this new source of business and wealth this respect. It is taken for granted, of course, that was an Englishman named George Balley, who is now no company will burn oil unless it will stand a very recognized by his followers as the pioneer railroad ticket printer of the country. He commenced the business on an extensive scale in fluidale in about tune. By making the business a specialty, he seem communicated from them. In the recent terrible accounted the patronage of nearly every railroad in this section of the United States. He had machinery and and an express messenger were burned to death in presses built exclusively for this particular line of their cars, the fire is supposed to have been caused by work and of course probabilities of the reliable business. tune. By making the business a specialty, he seen ness, much to the disgust and financial loss of hundreds ried in a railway car at tremendous speed, there must of other printers in distant sections. But the business be some degree of danger greater than when they are was too growing and promising to be long confined to stationary, but it also must be possible to make the a alpgle section, and, through the genius and persever ance of an indomitable Yankee, nearly one half of the railroad ticket business of the company has been secured to Boston. Over 100 railroads are supplied with their tickets from Boston. The number of pascengers which any given road may carry during a year does not by any means indicate the number of tickets which that read consumes. Forms are often renewed sad old issues of thousands and thousands of tickets destroyed without being used. Every ticket office, whether sarge or small, has to keep on hand a far greater number of tickets than there is likely to be any call for. Probably fifty lickets are printed against every one that is sold. Thus, for instance, if a road like the Boston and Albany carried 10.000,000 passengers in a year, a basis of 500,000,000 tickets would be required to keep all their offices supplied. As before intimated, the presses and machinery required are very complicated and expensive. Ordinary printing paraphernalia will not answer, for, heside printing the usual face of the ticket, every one has to be numbered and counted. This is all done automatically by a single impression, and common local tickets are thus turned out at a rate of not less than 25,000 per hour, and upon tickets at a speed of about 3,000 per hour The local tickets, after they have come from the press. are again counted by an ingeniously contrived machine, which never makes a mistake, and the coupon issues are counted by girls. All this having been done, the tickets are divided into packages of 100 each, and when delivered to the roads a receipt for the exact number is required. Many roads from a distance telegraph their orders in the morning, and in the afternoon 500,000 tickets are shipped in response. During the excursion season the establishment is often kept runr lug day and night.

## BEWABE OF SPECULATION

(American.)

To most people the enormous fortunes made by the ad Vanderbilts, and which have been amain-d almost entirely by speculative means, bare a Wall street and try to do the same as they have done. We do not say it is impossible to do this, but we do my that it will pay a man better in the long run to throw his money in the street nearest his bome than to threw it into Wall street, for in the first instanc he has a very alight chance of finding it again, while in the latter there is not the least chance of such a thing happening. The smallest modicum of common will demonstrate this fact very clearly. It is and that the mine of Jay Gould, during the past year, have been between five and ten millions of dellars W. H. Vanderbilt has made at least as much through proportion of pit gas is present forms the subject of his speculations, and the numerous smaller fry who an invention by Mesers. Sudenberg and Schoeffer, of his speculations, and the numerous smaller fry with have been on the lookout for "lambe"—to use the verescular of the "street"—have made amallos sums. We don't suppose that the average investment of outsiders on Change will amount to five thousand delines, but put it at this amount, and take the law-st estimate of the winnings of Mr. Gould, five million, and his galu represents the loss of one thouand amateur operators. You may speculate on Wall street and win at fint, but in the end you are just as ours to come out behind at if you played fare-bank or any other gambling game. The odds are always in favor of the bank. It is not so much strick specula-tion or gambling, for the two terms are spacesmons. as it is speculation in their ordinary business that we would warn the retailer against. Coffco may appear chesp just at present, or the entlook may be encouraging for a rise in sugar in the course of a month or two, and the retailer thinks that he had better buy a few more hage or barrols than he wants just at present and get the benefit of the raise. Well, we claim that this is not a safe business, and the merchant who dore that aind of business will find himself works of in the end than if he had gone along buying as he needed, having tresh goods all the time, running no councited by a conductor with a binding post (postglak from drying out or wastage or deterioration in quality, and able to take the benefit of any fluctuation in price. The recent fallures in the coffee tradewithin three wroks, as many houses have failed-and houses, too, that have 'mg been regarded as of the very greatest stab lity, and whose paper has been looked upon as almost as good as a criffed check. very greatest stab lity, and whose paper has been open, but closed as soon as any said vesses said, in the largely interested in the further viriated by the gaseous carteed companies looked upon at almost as good as a criffied clicik. consequence of an increase of light gases in the surprise for the use of the cars, before the given off by the slow conduction of the configuration of the care, before the green of by the slow concludes that a supply of air to more consider and determined the question of received for the care, before the green of by the slow concludes that a supply of air to more consider and determined the question of received for the care, before the green of by the concludes that a supply of air to more consider and determined the question of received for the care, before the care, before the care, before the care, and the care that care the care that care the care

everturning stores or lamps. In several cases after high fire test and, therefore, is safe from explosion, but there must be some way found out for so securing lamps or providing them with devices for extinguish-1860, and a few years since retired with an ample for- ing, in case of the car overturning, that fire cannot be work, and, of course, revolutionized the whole bust- the lamps. Of course, where fire and finne are car degree of security greater than it now is. The pri-mary cause, however, of most of these and the greater part of all the sections accidents now-a-days, is from broken rails. It does not appear that steel rails show any greater record of breakage than did fron rails formerly, but both railway mileage and railway traffic have enormously increased within the past few rears, trains and sugines have been increased in weight, the average speed is higher, and during the past winter the cold has been extraordinary. All these conditions combine, of course, to make the number of accidents from rail breakage greater than formerly. Many of these occurrences, however, are, without doubt, due to the defective construction of the rails; sometimes to gross criminal negligence in the manufacturors in sending out relle imperfectly cast. Instances are numerous in which new rails have failed to give a fraction of the service of those made years ago. Thus our attention has been called to the fact that on a small eastern road, with rails laid less than a year, more cases of fracture have occurred this year than upon another road by its aids having four times the traffic upon the rails laid 12 years ago. Evidently there must be a serious defect In the quality of the newer rails. In several recent accidents the rails have broken into almost innumerable pieces. On the Chicago, Bock Island & Pacific read a rail was shattered into fragments only a few inches long. On the Chicago & Alton road the other day, a section of rail two feet in length was found to have been broken into 76 pieces. On the Chicago & North-Western, about the same time, a section of rail less than six feet in length broke into 170 pleces. Probably these breakages would not have occurred had the weather not been of extraordinary severity, at the same time extraordinary cold is always to be anticipated in northern winters, and it would seem as If science would discover some means of making a col rails secure from such terrible danger. In all the cases mentioned, we believe the ralls exhibited no slow to endurance against cold and under heavy blows, and it is not too much to hope that, ere long. this most serious source of danger to railway travel may be removed.

## PREVENTING EXPLOSIONS IN COAL MINES.

[Coal Trade Journal.] The prevention of explosions in coal mines by giving an indication of alarm when an undue of excessive Bu I au-Madgeburg, Prnasia. The apparatus may also be arranged to indicate the presence of carbonic acid ga or o her dangerous guess elsewhere than in mines, and consists in utilizing the different density of the various gases. A closed vessel of thin slight metal or other suitable material and containing any suitable A closed vessel of thin sheet metal gas or gas mixture, but preferably atmospheric air, is no suspended or supported in the gas or gas mixture, the density of which is to be indicated or con rolled, that the motion, deformation, or change of volume in the vessel, caused by an alteration of the density of the medium by which it is sucrounded or to which it is expensed, acts upon an indicator of any known construction, for instance, an alarm bell, preferably by opening and closing the current of a galvanic lattery. This may be thus effected. A light cylindrical vessel filled with air is amspended from one end of a scale boats, and the said vessel is guided at its lower end, preserably by means of a vertical guide pin, while the other end of the scale beam carries a weight which is adjustable, and a needly of the scale beam is allowed to play between two set screws, one of which is fixed insulated, but tive) of a conducting wire leading to a galvanic bat-tery, the current of which passes through the other binding post (negative) to the stand of the scale heatt and to the noodly. The instrument is so adjusted that in the highest position of the air vessel the circuit is open, but closed as soon as the said vessel falls, in

FIRST OF THE COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRESS

THE PRIVING OF RAILROUD FICEL'S

Grown H rill:

There are a findustry second by the first of many control and by the following second as the solution of a findustry second by the first of many second as the first control and proven the following post second rails for the Clark Supering first of the coming year as has been deaved the problem of the first of the coming year as has been deaved the problem of the first of the coming year as has been deaved the problem of the coming year as has been deaved the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the coming year as has been deaved the problem of the coming year as has been deaved the problem of the coming year as has been deaved the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the coming year as has been deaved the problem of the coming year as has been deaved the problem of the coming year as has been deaved the problem of the problem of the coming year as has been deaved the problem of the problem of the coming year as has been deaved the problem of the problem of the coming year as has been deaved the problem of the coming year as has been deaved the problem of the problem of the coming year as has been deaved the problem of the problem of the coming year as has been deaved the problem of the prob establishes a contact with the spring, and thereby railway route will doubtless remain the favorite rails.

## MENT DIRECTORS

The annual report of the government directors of the Union Pacific Rallway Company has just been made public. After narrating the story of the con-solidation of the three Pacific companies the directors say that at a meeting of the company's boar ', January 20, 1880, a question was raised as to the status of the government directors in the new company. These gentlemen thereupon saked secretary Schurs to request an opinion from the attorney general, and the latter gave one which the government directors underwood to be favorable as to their extended Jurisdiction over the consolidated company "

report continues "No official notice was given by the Union Pacific to the government directors to attend the meeting of its board, March 9, 1880, but as that was about the usual time for holding the annual merting of the directors of the company, the government directors met by their own appointment on the 8th of March, in New York, and ascertained by telegraphic commu nication with the milway company a office in Boston that no meeting of the heard was to be held there. but that a meeting of the company's board was to be held in New York on the 9 h, which meeting the government directors attended, it having been decided to admit them to the direction of the company under protest, not of hostility, but mer ly of formal protection, in order that the action of the company might be tight in the premises. Since this time the government directors have been duly notified to attend the meetings of the board of directors, and no further questions of juri-diction raised, until, in an interview with president Dillion the latter part of July, preparatory to the inspection of the road, transportation was asked for over the consoli lated roads, when the jurisdiction of the government directors was egain d nied. and official transportation respectfully refused over any part of the conrollidated rowls, except the former Union Pacific railroad, from Omaha to Ogden, thus making an issue with the povernment that calls for 'udicial settlement." On this account the report is principally confined to the line of real from Omaha to Orden, that be law the only part of the line inspected by the government directors last year. A continued improvement of the road is noticed. The improvem-mts, said to be of a permanent nature, are reviewed at considerable length. The directors say to at the company does its own nickel and silver plating, upholatering, etc. and as good or a tetter car of any kind can now be turned out at the shope of the com pany than can be purchased from a car manute turer The transportation of cuttle, which elected some during the year, is next noticed . The prospects for next year's business, from cattle shipments, are said by he better than any past year. The production of coal shows an increase this year, for the first six months, of upward of 80 000 tons and owing to the flaw or imperfection on the surface, and so, of course, early and continued cold weather, promises a larger gave no warning of the impending danger. We are increase for the last six months of the year, and in glad to see that rail manufacturers and men of science consequence of the increased cost of labor, will show showed would pay a reasonable dividend and all see in this and other countries are studying with great as increased cost of production. The excrease business from the problem of steel rail making with a nees of the read is now done by the Pacific Express submitted to the meeting be approved. ness of the read is now done by the Pacific Express Company, a company organis d by this railway com-pany in connection with a connecting railway comjeny, the stock of the express company being own d by the railway companies in proportion to the amoun of express business that such company may do, this company owning the controlling interest in the same. The land department is offering liberal inducements to emigrants desiring to examine the land with a view of purchase and settlement. By a general system of advertising at home and about and areatly duced rates of transportation, t e expenses of the department have been increased. Number of acres wild during the year 1880, 162,018 41, at an average price per acre of \$1.82. Tels body of land has been sold in small tracts, as the average number of acr. s to each purchaser is only 92. This promises proper cuitivation Collections this year will exceed any previous year by \$150,000 to \$200,000 Amount tran-mitted to the treasurer during Amount tran-mitted to the treasurer during the year 1880, \$478,500. Department expenses for the year, \$50,108,60. Sales cancelled, \$2,478.11.7 The report continues to state that the Union Pac fie Hailrond Company Folds nesets in the securities of the branch roads it has sided in constructing of a par value of over \$40 000 000, but wor h In the marketon July 10, 1880, \$28, 75,651 63 The gross entitings of the company for 1880 are estimated at \$25 000,000 of which the banch lines earn 4 about \$2,500,000 Union divisi n probably exceed about \$15 750 900, and the Kansas division \$6,760, 000, showing an increase ever the previous year of it can be proven that the person blring and using the \$2,549,000 for the former and a large propertionate animal or vehicle uses all proper pressudons for the increase for the latter. This is accounted for by the mafety, the name as he would were it his own profact that consolidation stopped competition and erty allowed business to go into its natural channel of transportation. The operating expenses for 1980 are report on the researc es made by M. Fabre regarded estimated at 44 per cent, on the Union division and the dis ass to which coal miners are especially about 50 per cent, on the Kanasa d vision, including I able. He fluds that, as coal ab orise rapidly up to renewals and taxos. The Pullman sleeping car con- 100 times its own volume of exygen, the gir when tract will expire next year, and "unless a new con- the m ners have to breache is desirived of exyges b

and generally sought for, the Union & Central Pact for manenger travel and freight traffic. The government directors are informed that a satisfactory bus . ness arrangement will be made with this competing line of fallway, and thus avoid under competition to business. The directors believe that "the policy of building and alding branch lines of rallroad by it. ompany, that has been pursued in past years and is still being continued, was wise, both in its conception and its execution, as the trunk line of railway has brauch and feeding lines of railway to support to independent of its through business, which now amounts to but a small proportion of its traffic, vis. 28 per cent." They estimate that there was a average daily through California freight business over the Union Pacific railway between Omaha and Order in August, September. October and November, 1889, at thirty three cars cach way, sgainst twenty-right cars during the corr sponding period in 1879, and add that in their opinion "any loss of through business in the year 1881 in consequence of division with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad will be more than mule up in the increased business that will be derived from its branch lines of road and its local business. They favor consolidation and pooling as tending toward economy, quick transit and quifore rates, and in this connection state that "consolder ton with the Central and Southern Pacific railways has been informally considered, relative to which to satisfactory conclusion has yet been resched." This add that, "upon an equitable basis, both for the intrest of the government and the respective railways It would be desirable."

## THE DIRECT UNITED STATES CABLE CO

An extraordinary meeting of the proprietors of the company was held recently at the Camon steet

Hote, to consider the agreements approved by the Ango-American Telegraph Company.

The chairman (Mr. William Ford) first stated that Mr. John Pender, M.P. (chairman of the company. was absent, owing to the death to-day from an attack of typhold fever, of his second son, about twenty has years of age. Mr. Ford then spoke of the expense to the company of competition with other telestaph companies, and of the advisability of an agreement with those com sanies. During the short periol of competition the companies had fest £200,000 Mr Peral-r had, after negotiating with the chairman of the French company, succeeded in obtaining a result which it was doub ful whether it could have been ubtained but for his energy. If the agreements we approved the company would with its six cables be le to compete successfully against any undertaking Telegraphy was now such an important factor to commercial operations that the companies which would transmit the messages the quick-st were mes likely to obtain the largest amount of traffic believed that with their six cables they would be able to meet the public requirements in such a way and with such a terriff as would enable them to maintain their position against all comes. There was a great cry on the part of the press, and those who used submarine cables, for a reduction of the tariff, but tele graphy was now such a necessity that both governmenta a d the public should recognize the fact that if the cable companies were to be maintained, the public must be content to pay a tariff which experience Mr. Underdown seconded the resolution, and it was

The meeting passed the customary vote of thanks and then reparated

-Ninciy-two vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of only 35,847, were built in Maine during the year jeclosed. This was less than half the tonnage of 1877 since which year there has been annually a decrease The prospect for the present year is believed to be ! little better.

-According to Fr nch statistics. France impacted n the first four months of 1880, 87,000 head of carlle 875 000 sheep and 95 000 plus. Of this number salt 131 ozen, 1,405 sheep and 25 pigs came from the United States These figures will give some idea of the vastness of the European demand to meat, out side of the Buelish Doubtless the consumption of most in France would be greatly increased if the article were anpplied of letter quality and at a cheap-r rate than now prevalls.

-A case of some interest to liverymen was decided recently at Scaforth. A man hired a horse at Forber livery, and after several hours' driving the anima m away and was fally injured. The deliver retact compensation and the suit was brought to recover the value of he horse Judge Tome in giving last click took the ground that in hiring the home and which all risks of acci fents rest with the owner, so I n &

-The Belgish Academy of Science h tract can be made on a liberal basis, in which the a hustral degree; the atmosphere of a mine is also railroad company will be largely interested in the further vitiated by the gaseous carled companie.

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# 18 CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

Toposio, Petraary 2nd 4581.

Since -The stock market for the post week his to modell bank stocks believe somewhat weaker and the modellarous stocks showing but little chairs in Trices Tool is a trained tions are light, so shares Cons kone of School Continues and the and Freshold Lean and School Consold at 1.7 for 20 shares. Proof of —This parket continue stool, with no

changes to quot. How is still very quiet, and flowering the fron Mr. Let fire, expectable process panels nominal. The same remarks upply for wheat, there being no transactions made of large. The revenue returns for January, 1881, foot up to deather the fire transactions and the first transactions and the first transactions than 1891 foot up to deather the first transactions than 1891 foot up to lots No 1 Spring being quoted at \$1 15, and \$1 10 to \$503.870 (or For January, 1880, they were \$30,0.7 52, noked its No. 2. Butley continues quiet and steady, with the low inquiries for local wants. Cats are somewhat easier, with a lumited demand. The probathe requirements of the wheat importing countries.—The Borr losses in the energy-ment with Sir Gee and the probable simplus of the wheat experting countries force are reported to have amounted to 500 tiles for the agricultural year ending with Ang. 31. Killed and wounded. 1881, are thus approximately stated by Beerbelous London Com Trale Lat -

Wheat.	Probable WADI# Qre	Probable surplas, Qrs.
United States and Canada		21,50,901
I nited kingdom	15,546 (0)	
France	A. Zerten	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Belgium	1, 40,000	
tletmany	2000(00)	. 1
Holland	2 (0.00)	i
Austro-Hongan	• •	1,000,000
Blares and Danabe		2.5(0)(0)
halterland	1.70,00	., ., ,
Itals	1 ((10,00)	1
Spoin and Pertural	7/0000	
Algeria	• • •	20,00
Egypt		7(1)/40)
Australia Chill, India		3,((1),000
West Indies.	2,600,600	
Total que	30,00,00	31,730,000
Wout -The thouse read trade	Lee Loan	seev quiet l

during the past week, as the demand therefor is practically over for the season, and the possibility that stocks of combing floce purchased now will have to be carried over until next clip renders dealers indifferent except at safe prices. A number of manufacturers have been in the city during the past week looking at wool, and considerable activity in this branch has prevailed at full figures, and give evidence of continuing. as stocks are by no means heavy, and nearly all our mills are running full time, having a large demand for home consumption.

HARDWARE.—There are no changes of importance from last week's quotations, with the exception of cut tacks, Montreal manufacturers having ad unced prices 20 per cent. on the hardware list and 10 per cent on the stove fenders' list. The combination of shot manusacturers reported recently appears to have fallen through, although it is rumored that another meeting of the manusacturers is to be held shortly. Travellers are sending in good round orders, and are speaking hopefully of a prosperous business ahead, although rates for heavy goods are being cut badly, in consequence of keen competition. The following table shows the average price per ton for 1880 of the different metals, in the English market:—

Pig Iron-Scotch Warrants .	per ton.		
Finished Iron-N. Staffordablee Crown Bare	. "	6,12.	4
Tin Plate-Charocal, Alloway grade	, "	1. 2	4
" Colle, H.V. "	**	16	×
Canada Plates-Cold Rolled	**	12. 6.	4
Tin-L&F Incom.	**	91. 9.	9
Tin-L & F Incots Copper-Tough English Ingots	. ••	AN A	9
Lead-Good, soft Knglish Gig	. +4	16. 5.	Ò
	•		••

## THE REVENUE.

The following is a comparative sistement of the revenue for the month of January, 1880, and the menth just closed --

	1990	1007
Customs	\$953,975	\$1,307,992
Excise		441,140
		616,283
9	11.764.421	\$2,365,414

Increase, January, 1881..... \$600,993

The total increase for the last six months of 1880 ever the receipts of the corresponding period of 1879 was \$3,528,145, the figures standing thus:-

This is an exceedingly satisfactory exhibit.

THE PENNY POST TWO CENTURIES AGO

In an old volume bearing the date of 1682 upon its It an old volume opering the date is too appear to title-page are some highly interesting particulars concerning the penny poet, as established in the city of London at that time. After treating of the office of London at that time. After treating of the office of Postmaster-General, and the days upon which the consistence of the society's staff consisted of 200 medical mails left for the various countries of Europe, the author introduces the penny post, "lately erected to the benefit and advantage of this nation, but especially of this city. 'This post,' continues the writer,
"was invented and contrived by that ingenious and
knowing citisen of London, Mr. William Dockwray,
whereby for one penny, is most speedily conveyed any letter, or any parcel, not exceeding one pound weight or ten pounds in value, to and from all parts within the weekly bills of mortality; to the most remote places whereof letters go four or five times a day; and to other places of more business they go six or eight times a day, except Sundays, and except three days at Christmas, two days at Easter and Whitsuntide, and the 30th of January. For the better carrying on this great and useful design, there are a very great number of messengers employed from morning to night, there are four or five hundred receiving-houses to take in letters within the city and anhurbs, and other places within the bills of mertality. where the messengers call every hour, and presently convey the letters according to their respective direc-There are seven sorting houses, and the prineipal office is kept in Lime Street, at the Louse of Mr. Dockwray. The conveniences of this useful undertaking of the penny post are as follows. All gentlemen, country chapmen, and others, may hereby speedily and chees a country chapmen, and others, may hereby speedily and cheaply give notice of their arrival at London, slupkeepers and tradesmen may send to their work-men for what they want; bills may be dispersed for publication of any concern, summons or tickets conexcles office; appointments of meetings among men of lusiness; much time saved in solicitation for money; lawyers and ctients mutually correspond; much The girl died in the hospital afterwards. The patients may send to doctors, anotheraries, and chirurgeens, for what they shall want; busides many same description that had come under his notice; and other advantages." From the above it would appear on other occasions evidence had been given showing that in some respects the ponny post of 1682 was su- that persons went about the streets of London selling perfor to that in 1840. The conveyance of percels of cheap oils which were highly inflammable. The one pound in weight by post is not at the present jury in their verdict cautioned the public on this time so cheap as it was some two hundred yours ago. point.

-Tre life is state trials have end d in the jury and Ing to agree

-166 Scott Act will be veted on in Hamilton on the flot March next

 Several fishing smeets have to red but in the Pos of the sy, and to non-discussed.

-The tailine is announced of Mezer Bres. & Co., 14 New York, with \$1 -00 to or habilities.

-The death of the Hon Mr Letellier, ex-Lieutenants

-- The King of the Sindwich Islands has arrived at

San Prairie, Som a top to the Eastern States and Purepe

-The charge of Intimidation against O'Neil, secretary of the Cork Land League, has been distuluted

for want of evidence. -A verdict has been given in favor of the Hochelega Bank against Guldring, of phosphate mines

notofiety, for \$36,000. -Six of the indicted Oka Indians have been dis-

charged, the Crown having entered a nolle proseque in each case. The other seven will be tried in July. -Cleorge Ferren, while driving across the Grand Trunk track, at Collin's Bay, on Friday, was struck by

a passing train, the horse killed, and bimself scriously Injured. -A London dispatch ways -Desp to the elaborate precautions at the barracks at Portsineuth, the brass

unions and connections belonging to the fire hose have been cut out and stelen -Moncton Times We understand that arrange-ments have been completed for building a large schoener of about 300 tons at Hopowell Cape this win-

Work will be commenced this week. -The London News has reason to believe the new Irish Land Bill embodies the principal of the 'Three Fa" governed by the setablishment of a special re-ference for disputes between landlord and tenant

—A Montreal dispatch says:—Leroux, who such the Hudon Cotton Company for damages sustained by a barrel thrown from an upper window of the tactory and falling on him, obtained a vertice of \$500.

-The death is announced of Mr. W A. Loucks, Indian Farm Inspector of Prince Albert, N. W. T., on Thursday morning, at the Grand Union Hotel, Ottawa, from apoplexy. The death was very sudden.

-The site purchased some time ago for the Congregational Church, Winnipeg, has recently been sold for \$30,000. The Dominion House, an ordinary hotel on Main street, and site, has changed hands for **\$200,0**00.

-The Mercantile Bank of the River Platte, limited, London, has decided to wind up its affairs. Liabilities, £334,000. The assets consist of interests in waterworks and various other enterprises in the Argentine Republic, which will take time to realize.

-The New York Board of Trade and Transportation has adopted resolutions in regard to the consolidation of telegraphic companies, requesting the Legislature to enact a law preventing the consolidation of rival corporations and the watering of stock, and also asking Congress to take action.

—Join Maxwell, the largest operator in bluestone in the United States, who has offices in New York, Phil-adelphia, Albany, Malden, Newbury and Bochester, and who is President of the New York and Philadel-phia Coal and Stone Transportation Company, has failed, with \$500,000 liabilities.

-A London dispatch says:-The authorities have arranuged to increase the number of mounted constabulary at forty-seven stations in the outlying districts of South and West Ireland. Mounted men will be attached to stations for the purpose of securing com-

munication in case the telegraph lines are cut. -Measrs. Harris & Breese, of St. John, N.B., proprietors of the Penolsquis mill and leather board mill, are about to negotiate the sale of same to Mr. Mather, who has recently arrived from Scotland to manufacture

the finer grades of paper in Canada. There is an abundant supply of spring water at these mills, with good power. Poplar wood is also abundant and cheap —A report has been published by the Russian Red Cross Society showing the part played by this society during the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78. It appears that the society established 13,120 beds, and that a total of no less than 24,973 were founded by voluntary agencies in conjunction with the Red Crees Society. The acciety, moreover, wave appopulate

men, including sub-surgeous, and 1,214 attendants. -The progress of languages spoken by different —The progress of languages spoken by different peoples is said to be as follows: English, which, at the commencement of the century, was only apoken by 22 millions, is now spoken by 90 millions; Russian by 83 millions instead of 30 millions; Ger-man by 66 instead of 38; Spanish by 44 instead of 32; Italian by 30 instead of 18; Portuguese by 13 Instead of 8. This is, for England, an increase of 210 per cents for Receive 10. per cent; for Russia, 110 per cent; for Germany, 70 per cent; for Spain, 36 per cent, etc. In the case of France the increase has been from 34 to 46 millions, or 24 per cent.

-A San Francisco despatch save -Rain began on the 28th instant, and spread over the coast from British Columbia to the Southern portion of this State, and has been the h aviest storm since 1801. The Feather, Zuba, and Upper Sacramento rivers are all overflowed. The creeks running into those streams are all over the banks. The damage cannot be stated, but the aggregate loss will be immense. The Central Pacific Bailroad suffered heavily. About a thousand varile of wall near Benicia is washed away, and a long stretch on the Oregon branch, near Bear river, is gone. Washouts of less extent are reported in many other

-Dr. Dauford Thomas, deputy coroner for Central Middlesex, beld an Inquest at the University College Rospital recently on the body of Alice Brinsley, eight years of age. It was shown that she struck a match to give light to her father while he poured oil into a lamp. The oil took fire, and the flames caught the deceased's clethes, and also burned the father very coroner said that this was not toe first accident of the

RAILWAY MATTERS.

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MY ARE ALL THE AL tore of section B in the fear aport of freight and supplies to different points along the line of their con-tract. It is said the Government will give a bonus to may company who will undertake the opening of this routs. Mr Ginty, another member of the firm, who arrived in town a few days ago left for the works. via Rat Portage on Wednesday last, and Mr. Marks will leave for the same destination on Wednesday mort. - Winnipeg Times, 22nd Jan

## RAILWAYS AND CAPITAL

(New York Daily Indicator ) An analysis of the railway construction of the past year, as compiled by the Rangay Age, a paper that detotos much attention to railway progress, reveals the fact that of the 7,200 miles of extensions wided to the system of relivends throughout the country but little invalow, after that the country is not as difficult as more than 2,500 miles were built in the states cast of the Mickelppi river, and with the exception of about 300 miles constructed in the States and Territories of the l'acific coast, the rema nder of the new lines ile in the section west of the Mississippi and east of the eastern border of the Pacific slope. Over this district, extending from the Canadian line to the Gulf and Mexican border, the new lines opened are well destribu ed. In the northern pertion of this section Dakota, into which Territory the St. Paul, North-West and Northern l'actito roads were extended, claims 680 miles of new road for the year. The next in length of new lene is Texas, with 659 miles. New Mexico claims 520 miles and Colorado 401. Iowa built 445, Kansas 345, and Missouri 248 miles. Of the now roads east of the Mississippi about 200 miles were built in the States along and bordering on the Atlantle sea board. New York is credited with only 41 miles of n-w road, while Ohio claims 525 miles and Illinois 342 miles of additional line. The latter named State still keeps in advance of all others in its total miles, and now has within its borders about 8,000 miles of road. Virginia, so long a laggard in railway development, opened during the year 247 miles. of new line, and now has within its lines nearly 2,000 miles, mostly of the better class of roads. No incon-siderable portion of the new road of the last year is of the so-called narrow, or three feet gauge. Throughout the West this class of road is gaining in popularity, especially as feeding lines to the trunk roads, on account of their cheapness in cost of construction and low rates at which they can be operated, as compared with the standard gauge. They are also favored as main lines in the mountainous districts where steep grades and sharp curves are unavoidable. The total cost of the new roads of the past year can only be approximately estimated, taking into account the cheap ares of materials and labor as compared with the cost in former years. It is quite within the limit of falr-ness to assume the actual cost of these new lines, so for as completed and equipped, at \$17,500 per mile, or at the round sum of \$125,000,000 This rapid absorption of capital by the railway system is a source of anxiety to some of the more timed of our political economists. They affect to see in this diversion of capital great danger to other industries and to the existing prosperity of the country. In their Chattanooga, the proposition was correct—that this large amount of forte-wear gold boards on the perfecting cartain financial negotiations, has decided to make a pre-ent issue of \$10,000,000 dp per cent capital was remanantly sellent force. capital was permanently retired from the currents of business-a cause for anxiety might possibly exist. Capital, in forwarding the construction of railways, as in promoting other works of internal improvement, is only performing its legitimate part in the rounds of It might he asserted with equal propriety that the investment of so large an amount of money in government bonds as the needs of the country-lemand is a menace to commercial prosperity. The wealth of a nation lies in its public improvements and other results of labor, in fact, the more well directed labor that is performed, and the more extended our useful sy tems of public improvements become, the larger the aggregate capital of the country will be investment of millions in government bonds or other Interest-bearing securities does not add one dollar to the actual wealth of the country, while the employment of money in well devised schemes of public improvement not only preserves itself but increases the volume of individual and public wealth. The cloud of dust which vigilant sentinels from the watch towers of fluance think they now discover arising in the distant horizon does not proceed from the railways per se, but from extraneous agencles, between which and the railways an altrance is no more natural than it might be with other business umbriakings. The railway interests of the country are absorbing. They present atturing features for the exercise of speculative strategy. The field, when well worked, to too prolific of rich results to be disregarded by scheming financiers, and must be made to field its fruits to their in attable demand Legitimate railway building may go on in a very liberal way, and for an indefinite period, without endangering the business interests of the country, provided the speculative method, with which it too frequently is burdened, could be clininated from it. In the last year the railways contri-buted directly to the volume of business over >550,-007000, besides making it precticable to carry on other hundreds of millions of commercial transactions and Grand Trunk railways."

Listern O) miles in length.

the car slip and ferry, have been over \$100,000 in exsear. One hundred new cars will also shortly be put have been heretofore discovered. It should convicted on the track

-Ducing 1880, the carnings of the Kingston & Pembroke Railway showed an increase of 27 per cent over the previous year. The extension of the road is now being built. The mirroadts said to be getting an easy route north of the Musissippi. For five miles it rains through a ravine and for two miles a rosa a beaver province, and the result would, we feel samured, armiter the public would be put in possession of all the information which we have regarding the geology of the province, and the result would, we feel samured, armiter the public would be put in possession of all the information which we have regarding the geology of the province, and the result would, we feel samured, armiter the province and the result would be useful to the formation of the material armiters are the previous transfer of the miner. It is the content to the formation of the miner. It is these means the public would be put in possession of all the formation of the province and the result would be useful to the formation of the miner. It is these means the public would be put in possession of all the information which we have regarding the geology of the province. might be imagined.

-The Grand Trunk Railway Company have completed the laying of a railway siding over a mile in The merchant, when he has any wares to dispose of, city. Such a siding was much needed and will prove to be known by the world, must do the same.—St beneficial to the traffic of the road, as no little incon- John Globvenience has been experienced by not having such a place for trains to pass each other between here and Trenton.—Belleville Ontario.

-Great Western Railway of Canada traffic for week ending January 21st, 1881, was as follows —

Passengers Freight and live stock Mails and sundries \$91 075 86,145 Total Corresponding week last year \$4,927 Increase

-A Montreal despatch says the South-Eastern Rallway has undertaken to carry out a new line of milway from this city to St. John N. B., by which the distance will be shortened nearly 500 miles. The route will be via Marieville, Sherbrooke, Agues and bangor, the the new line require to be built. Work will be commenced immediately

-The number of cars crossed between the St. Law rence and Ottawa Rallway and the Ogdensburg and Lake Champiain Pallway, for the six months ending 190, though the O. & L. C. service was kept up in the meantime.

-Capitalists representing \$16,000.000 are about to lease the Cincinnati Southern Relirond, paying out of the first profits 4 per cent, on the stock and 4 per cent. on the city's investment of \$13,000 000. Excess of net earnings is to be divided pro rata until the city's portion reaches 7 per cent, when the surplus. shall be divided equally. It is proposed to form a pooling arrangement with the Kentucky Central, Chesapeake and Ohlo and the Erlanger lines from

The Pennsylvania Company, to make a pre-ent issue of \$10 000,000 41 per cent forty-year gold bonds. These bonds will to secured by collateral trust by a pledge of the Putshurg, Fort Wayne and Chicago and the Cleverand and Pittaburk leases, and by an annual sinking fund of 1 per cent. Principal and interest of the bonds and also the sinking fund will furthermore be unconditionally guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Relicond Company. The entire present issue has been taken.

-Soveral commercial gentlemen. In Toronto have Instituted proceedings against the Victoria Rallway. It appears that they are owners of bonds in this compray, upon which, it is alteged, all payments of intere thave been allowed to remain in arrest and unpaid By the Company's A tat is provided that in such case the owners of bonds may have them registered in the books of thorompany, and when so registered gives the condholders the privilege of share holders as regards voting. The company having refused to register the bonds, write of "mandamus" were applied for on Friday to Mr Justice Oxier to compel the company to fulfit their un tertaking

...The enowetic management of the Intercolouis. in transmitting European freight promptly from Ratifax to the West, has quickly def ated the scheme it landing Canellan freight at Boston Instead of Hallfaz, importers having or lored their freight to be landed there. Goods discharged there from the Meravien on the 11th were received at Toronto on the 18th, the goods landed at Boston not having arrived. The Sarmetian, which reached there on Filling the 14th, discharged over 700 tons of freight for the of the weather on the North Shore and the Mt. Montreel on the 17th, only twelve days from Liverpool. The Gerette justly rays this is "a feat which is bighly creditable to the Allan Line, Intercolonial

purchas rearc to guarantee the \$372000 or bonded map or New Brunswick on a good sized scale and on delit on the road. This makes the line of the South which should be located the position of all of the Listern (1) miles in length. The Canada central Reliway Co will increase the number of their locomotives at an early date, owing to the increased traine on the line. The receipts of this action is seen to the ticological Survey of Canada railway, since the change of gauge, and the addition of the various issues of the ticological Survey of Canada to the change of gauge, and the addition of the various issues of the ticological Survey of Canada to the various issues of the ticological Survey of Canada to the various issues of the ticological Survey of Canada to the various issues of the ticological Survey of Canada to the various issues of the ticological Survey of Canada to the various issues of the ticological Survey of Canada to the various issues of the ticological Survey of Canada to the various issues of the ticological Survey of Canada to the various issues of the ticological Survey of Canada to the various issues of the ticological Survey of Canada to the various issues of the ticological Survey of Canada to the various issues of the ticological Survey of Canada to the various issues of the ticological Survey of Canada to the various issues of the ticological Survey of Canada to the various issues of the ticological Survey of Canada to the various issues of the ticological Survey of Canada to the various issues of the ticological Survey of Canada to the various issues of the ticological Survey of Canada to the various issues of the ticological Survey of Canada to the various issues of the ticological Survey of Canada to the various issues of the ticological Survey of Canada to the various to the ticological Survey of Canada to the various to the various to the ticological Survey of Canada to the various to the various to the ticological Survey of Canada to the various in plain language, free from technic dities so far as possible, so that any ordinary reader would find no difficulty in understanding it. It should be useful to province, and the result would, we feel searred, amply repay any expenditure which might be incurred cannot expect people fr m abroad to direct their attention to our resources unless these be made public. Played on as many mines, which shows that deep The merchant, when he has any wares to dispose of, mining is the kind that is carried on there. The length at Sidney station, six miles distance from this advertises them and we, if we wish our mineral wealth. Or gory lode has yielded \$7,000.000 and the Bobial

## WHAT SOME MINES AND MINING CAMPS HAVE ACCOMPLISHED.

(New York Indicator.)

Gold and silver mining never displayed fulful results in so large a number of localities as during Mining is more widely scattered than the past year in the palmy days of the Comstock and the output is more evenly distributed than formerly. The indica-tions are that several sections will largely increase their yield is reafter and that few, if any, will show a marked decline. Now that the returns are in from most of the great mining districts of the West, some reference to achievements in various quarters may prove in state various quarters may prove interesting. The estimates we gave on the first total distance being 270 miles. By the present consection the distance is 100 miles. Only 130 miles of the very solution to the house. in nearly all lastances. Arizona gained so rapidly over former times as to surpassiour calculations, but no other locally was given a half million out of the way, while our augregate for the United States was within two hundred thou-and dollars of John J. Val-31-t December last, was 4 961, to and from the Rome entine's Wells-Fargo report. Leaving out Mexico road, 3.531; making in all 8 492 care ferried by the and British Columbia, his total is \$77,232 512 His Transit to and from our railway dock in six mouths, returns for the shipments from various States and The accumulation of care during the ten days the territories necessarily caused the counting twice of Transit was engaged in fighting the ice, was about \$459,500 worth of c pper matte and ore sent to Argo, Colorado, for tecatment, which was atterwards shipped again. Deducting this and adding \$1,000,000 for und r valuation of Colorado's export, brings our estimates within \$200,000 of the returns of Wells, Pargo & Co
Of all the mining camps of the world Leadville

produced the largest value in 1880, and cleared the most money. Yet fresh developments and discoveries, and the lasting character of the veins of a portion of the district, indicate that the coming year will show a ailli better record. Of the profits made in the car-bonate camp more than half of them came from mores not listed on Eastern inlining exchanges Some soven or eight mines so listed paid nearly two millions in dividends, and between twenty and thirty not on mining boards gave a still larger aggregate of profits. Outside of these, a large amount of money was fruit leasty invested in prospect work. Leads ofe and bullion output for the past year was \$15,040,715, of which a few hundred thousand came from mines of other localities shipped there for treatment. Smelters and mine buildly a are now crowded with ore awaiting treatment. During the year a large number of mining claims began to produce for the first time Several of these have proved to be first-class, whose combined yield should be as much as all of those that ] have ceased to pay dividends. Within four menths several rich mines have been developed, and new strikes are reported at in creals. Some of the old r mines of the camp are doing better than ever therefore conclude that Londville will return the lead for one o two, if not many years to come, and will not give out in a generation

The ne eductrict of Tombstone, Attenna, bids fair to tank second among American mining camps for a long time to come. Several min a haze been paying largely for tueny months, and otherease getting reads Cattanach appeared against the application, and his to no so with assured prospects of success. The main Lordship reserved his decision. proportions, is found on one mammoth ledge the centre of this is the Contention or Western mine with the Grand Central and its extension on one end and the theal Knouth and its extension, and the Vigniou on the other But outside of this great fod earch other very prominent parellel vein 4 such as the Toughnut and Heal Centre. The formation is limestone and trachyte. The most modest e-timates value the ore in sight at millions, although few of the mines are opened below depths of three or four hundred feet. Upper Provinces, and notwithstanding the severity The Contention has been yielding nearly or quite large quantity of lead throughout, equal to the best of the weather on the North Shore and the 8t. 150,000 a to onth, and the Tombatone Company, ever found at the surface, and from which he broke Lawrence, the freight trains with their goods reached the Toughnut and Go & Rhough, yielded excellent specimens of rich lead ore. It has even \$106,000 the last month reported. The first named appearance of being a productive sein, and running pays \$25,000 in dividends monthly, and sometimes into high ground, can be arought economically. It is mere. Two others have begun to do nearly as well, near black list, and has easy facilities for the ship while some of their neighbors will be in condition to ment of products, etc.

smitters and from a small amount of silver or About 17 mills, and from 550 to 675 stamps, are uses ally at work. Most mining is done by federitue infacts, who are generally very successful. The record of two adjoining infact, both on one vein for t880 will show what can be done on the unfuling true fluence of old Gilpin. The receipts of the Cal. forms mire for eleven months was \$104.811.36 and the aseny value still more, while the net value was \$120,756 35 The receipts of the Hidden Treasur. mine for eleven months were \$115,250, one-buff of which is said to have been profit. Both mines at worked to a depth of over one thousand feet and both look as well at the bottom as they have ever docnearer the surface. These inlines are owned by miners who operate then. That single lode has reduct over \$2,500,000, and has made fortunes for quite a sumber of men. Within helf a mile of them on the same bill over twenty steam, bolsting works are em-\$5,500,000 since 1859

Another substantial and profitable mining section is that of Clear Creek county, Colorado, This includes the silver belt of Georgetown and the gold, silver and copper belt near idaho Springs -a continuation of the Central city mineral belt. The total yield has exceed ed <21,000,000, four fifths of which has been taken out within ten years. Outside of the placer gold the preduct has come in nearly equal proportions from such great veins as the Pelican-Dives, Terrible, Colorado Central, Equator, Brown, Red Elephant, Freeland Hukill and some others, and hundreds of amatter seins, some of which have yielded extremely rich oce For many years the ore exported or treated from the Georgetown mines was probably of higher average grade than that from any prominent district in the whole country. More recently large amounts of low grade ores are handled in concentrating mills. Many fortunes have been made both by owners and lessees Georgetown district has afforded one of the most inviting fields for the workingman and lessee that could be found anywhere. Last year Eastern companies were organized on acreral leading mines. Some of these will do more hereafter than they did in 1880, when the work of preparation was going on.

Nevada county is one of the oldest and best of California's many mining districts-and has probably produced more than any other district of the State It has usually shipped millions of gold dust and but lion every year, and appears to be as prosperous sever. Nevada city alone expressed \$1,267,282 in 1880 In Grass Valley are such mines as the Idaho, Empire. New York Hill, Rocky Bar and many others. The fir-t paid \$127,100 in dividends last year, and has paid milijons altogether. The coountry has 44 quarts mills and 503 stamps. There are more gravel inines than quartz veins. The number of mining ditches is 217, embracing 824 mills. Those, with improvements, are arsessed at \$1,051,495, while mining claims and in provements are assessed at \$2,358,640. The Excelsion gravel mine in Yuba county, close to the Nevata county line, paid \$225,000 in dividents last year.

-A gentleman well acquainted with bilver Isb states that, from the silver ore now within view, as from the general results of dulling operations, he is opinion that there is still between \$50,000,000 and 0,009,000 worth of silver in the mine that there is little doubt but the Pia, Victoria and Duncan mines are almost qually rich. A very value ble gold mine has recently been discovered some distance from Prince Arthur, and the vein traced a distance of six miles. The mining interest of the Thunder Bay region certainly never appeared more promising than they do now -Colleageood Bulletia

-We were shown specimens of gold bearing rock taken from a farm in the township of Oliver, beloning to Benjamin Bilbrough. It has every appearance We of being a valuable find, but as yet no assays have been made. The width of the vein is from 10 to t inches on the surface and it can be traced for a distance of two hundred feet or more. It is very similar in appearance to the Ple River quartz. Should the array be favorable more work will be done on the property to test its value. This is an entirely new parter of the district and heretofore nothing of auimportance has been found in the township with to: exception of a large deposit of limestone -Norm

-An examination was made by John C Haskir. formerly of Truro, Comwall, England, of a location north of the township of McTavish and west of Black Bay, upon which he found a large vein cropping on to the surface for about thirty chains on the course " the vein, and from 12 to 20 feet wide. The rock for mation in which the ven is chosed is a come light brown trap, the vein is calcapar quartz, carrying a

## SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL.

The state of the s

TRON MOUNTAIN ORDS

steel out of pile fron, it is said, will not exceed two to base been known, or at least suspect d, years go dollars. Mr. chields sees the steel is uniform in In the Bible, in Psalm, we read. (The sug-shall every case if the workman uniforstands his business.) the rails are far auperior to German or Bessemer weather, because they are not cast, but wrought from and steel. The steel is also peculiarly adopted for boiler plate, edge tools, and fine entirely. Mr William Cabinet makers and wood workers generally are the supporter udoes of the rest. steel. They do not break from the effects of cold Harris, the superint ident of the rolling mills of Means, Neidringhans Blos, in St. Louis, where Mr. Shields recently ran off two charges of about 500 pounds and had them rolled into shorts, pronounces the quality unsurpassed. Any reliable process which takes the pig fron made freta our common ores and thespiy converts it into a superior quality of steel for rails and other purposes, cannot fail to be of immense value to this country. As it is now, the Lake Superior over are the only over that can be relied on for the production of Bersenax steel — Western Vanejacturer.

### COMPOUND PORTABLE ENGINES

English manufacturers of agricultural machinery are devoting considerable attention to compound portable engines. At the recent Smithfield Club show three unglises were exhibited, among others which Engineering given the following details. The engine is of its intermediate receiver type, with tauks at right angles, and the cylinders, which are not steam jacketed, are temperatively 74 and 114 inches in diameter, the stroke in both cases being 10 inches. The engine is rated by its makers as a 10-horse. The steam pressure used is 100 pounds per equate tuch, and we are informed by Messra. Garrett that during a erries of recent trials on the brake the engine worked with as low a consumption as 228 pounds of water per brake horse power per bour, the load on the brake being at the timeequal to 29-horse power, and the engine making 178 revolutions per minute. This trial facted two hours four minutes, and the consumption of Llangennech end was at the rate of 3 t7 pounds per horse power per hour, the evaporation being 72 pounds of water per pound of coal, from a temperature of 110 degrees.
This is a very excellent performance as for as the consumption of water is concerned, but the evaporative duty of the boiler is open to improvement. The engine has the valve cheets on the outer side of the cylinders, and the slide valves are of the Trick pattem, siring a double-ported admission to the steam For facilitating the starting of the engine, Musses flarrett have introduced the arrangement of a stop valve. When in its extreme position to the right, the valve admits steam to the high pressure cylinder, and places the exhaust of that cylinder in consection with the valve chest of the low pressure cylinder. In its said-position the valve partly throtti - the steam admission to the high pressure cylinder but at the mme time allows live steam to just the low pressure cylinder, while the exhaust of the high pressure cylinder, in place of passing to the low pressure valve chest, passes to the low pressure exhaust. In the extreme left hand position the valve shuts off steam from both cylinders.

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## SCIENCE

plunge it into water

eak, yellow pine and chestnut.

Bound ice, ton inches thick, will bear a pressure of 180 nounds to the square foot.

It is well known that factories in Sweden are engaged in pruducing a cheap non-explosive oil from wood. The word used is chiefly plac, and we believe the results thus far have been satisfactory.

Ratomological specimens may be instantly and

easily killed by dropping a bit of chloreform on the insect's head. No fluttering or relaxation of the

muscles is perceptible.

Monohot's success in Algiers in pumping water and making it boil by nolar force alone trings to mind m's prediction: "The time will come when the Nile and the Genges will be lined with cotton and other factories driven by solar heat, and the raw material being at hand, labor Pleatiful, and the motive power inexpensive, these regions will dely all toreign competition?

At Zurich, Switzerland, where the Siemens crema tory furnace has been introduced, there is a distinct to ascertain that no crime has been committed. other furnaces of the same type are in use at Breslau, | putty in glazing windows. Presien, and Gotha. Indeed throughout Germany the prejudice of disposing of the dead by burning is rapidly disappearing. The turnace named will con-sume a body in an hour and a half without causing of the makes varies from three and one-quarter to seven pounds.

In a paper recently read before the French Academy of Sciences, Prof. Port gave some startling instances of the efficacy of artificial respiration. A three year

driver d. Ter loaned, of Billins ourl, however, oftefour hours of he so, managed to make natural sor end ween ad fronte c, and so communication patient 18 COLD AND DISCOVERY SPEAL RAILS 1 2001. In once in the example of the open that respective with be found

althem into lors, pile them with the steel mide by white on the west cost of Afric. he one taght stept. It should be process heat to a good weld ug temporal on the deek of a vessel under the rass of a full moon on the deek of a vessel under the rass of a full moon of the milit of the cost of all the and the result was totally blind for three familiar required by tids process to make a fon of days. The bad effect of the rays of the moon appears of vital statistics in this city, shows — the modes of age, but does do pend entirely upon the

familiar with the usex of give in dressing tool cuts and other alight wounds incident to their calling. The glue pot is always handy in their shops, and a glued rag answers as well as the best adhesive plaster. In A recent paper before the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery, Dr. Hewson recommunits the addition of acetic acid to the glue, and a little attar of roses to cover the ador of the glue and acid. This compound apread on paper or musin makes, he says, a good subestitute for adhesive planter for aurgical use. It is eas ty and quickly prepared, simply by putting into a s sael of boiling water a bottle containing one part of glue to one, by measure, of the acid, and letting the bottle remain in this bath until the glue is fully dissolved and mixed with the acid. Common glue m y be used and othelnst acid, to be had at any drug atore. The mixture should be kept in a wide mouth. I bottle, well atoppered by a long cork, which can always be removed by heating it o neck of the bottle. seing one by Mesers Garrett & Son, of Leiston, of Care should be taken to keep the mouth of the bottle clean by wiping it well with a cloth dipped in hot water A bottle of this cheap and easily prepared dreading would be a good thing to have at home as well sout the workshop

### T SEFUL CEMENTS

Iron t craent for Cloung the Joints of Iron Pip-spowd red salamm nise, 2 ounces, su plair, a ounce, and water suited at to moisten it. This composition hardens rapidly, but if time can be allowed, it sets more firmly without the suiphur. It must be used as soon as mixed, and rammed tightly into the joint

2 Take sai-ammoniac, 2 ounces, sublimated sul plur, I ounce, cust from fillings or turnings, I pound. inix in a mortar, and keep the powder dry. When it is to be used mix it with twenty times its weight of clean from turnings or filings and grind the whole in a mortar, then wet it with water until it becomes of convenient const-tency, when it is to be applied to the joint. After a time it becomes as hard and, as strong. us any part of the metal.

Cement for Uniting Leather and Metal, -Wash the metal with hot gelating, steep the leather in an infusion of nutualls (hot) and bring the two together

Cement for Lesther Belting .- One who has tried everything, save that after an experience of fifteen years he has found nothing to equal the following Common glue and Isinglass, equal parts, scaked for gradually to a boiling heat, and add pure tannin till the whole becomes ropey, or appears like the white of surge. Buff off the surfaces to be jointed, apply this cement warm, and clamp firmly.

Steam Boiler Coment.- Mix two parts of finely powdered litharge with one part of very fine and, and ordinarily attached to it. The practice of the Conspontaneously by exposure to the air. This mixture may be kept for any length of time without injuring. To soften brass, heat it up to a cherry red and In using it, a portion is mixed into paste with linsced oil; or, still better, in boiled linsced oil. In this batd.

> Turner Cement.-Melt one pound of rosin in a pan over the fire, and when melted, add one-quarter of a pound of pitch. While these are boiling, add brickfust until by dropping a little on a cold stone, you think it hard enough. In winter it may be necessary to add a little tallow. By means of this cement a place of wood may be fastened to the chuck, which will hold when cool, and when the work is finished It may be removed by a smart stroke with the tool Any traces of the cement may be removed from the work by means of bensine

Wollaston's White Cement for Large Objects .-Becewaz, 1 ounce; rosin, 4 ounces, powdered plaster of Paris, 5 ounces. Melt together. To use, warm the edges of the specimen, and apply the cement WAITE.

Gutta Percha Cement.—This highly recommended coment is made by in iting together, in an iron pan, two parts of common pitch and one of guita percha, supalation that the ashes of the dead must remain in stirring them well together until thoroughly incorposuperate urns at the crematory for twenty years. At the end of that time the nearest of kin to the decident with together with together with together with the country twenty years. At the end of that time the nearest of kin to the decident with heat, and at 1000 Fah is a thin fluid. It is not done the ashes are interred. Before a body is barned every precaution is taken by the authorities answers an excellent purpose in comenting metal, to ascertain that no crime has been committed.

--Moneton News says: Business was never better at A Harris' car works than at present, and there is any odor or sound. It costs about \$5,000. The weight filled. Work has just been commenced on eighty flat almost an endless quantity of orders on hand yet to be cars for the Intercolonial milway and a couple of monfor top passenger carriages for the Grand Southern are well under way.

-At the meeting of shareholders of the Montreal old child had apparently died, and was considered as Rolling Mills Company, held vesterday, a satisfactory having passed over to the majority for three and a dividend was declared, and the following directors half hours. At the end of that time Prof. Fort set up appointed for the current year:—Peter Redpath, Pres-artificial respiration and kept up the process for four ident; Chas. S. Walson, Vice-Prosident and Managing hours, when the child returned to life. A person had Director; Sir Hugh Allan, Andrew Allan, the Hon

## INSURANCE MATTERS.

### LILL INSURVNET NOTES

of year. The analysis of the control of the control

register of vital statistics in this city, shows -

The following deaths from avanotic diseases, which were influenced of aggravated by defective plumbing. allowing sower gos to enter the apartments of the zictims, occurred during the year 1880 -

In houses In houses

Inserse	Total Geaths tyported		less than 3 If it allies.	Inets tutions
Mouston	1-1	1:01	324	14
Scarleton a	1.10	10.5	414	
Diphtherin Membrineous	Los	AO)	***)	-1
CTOND	943	200	404)	14
Whorp grouph	27	14	100	274
Tapibus tores				Į,
Typhod fover	20	5.2	Į+ <b>3</b> -1	ĬÐ
Total	3 11 14	(//4)	2,653	221
Fotal leaths from all causes	31,918	7,851	17 /37	5725

We learn from the same journal that a bill was introduced last week which should be put through without delay. It provides for a compulsory registry of plumbers in New York at the office of the Board of Fealth, and requires that plumbing work and drainage for new buildings shall be done only in accordance with plans approved by the said Boerd.

### ARE YOU INSURED

The latest tendency of Life Insurance Companies is towards a liberal construction of the terms of their contracts, and in many cas a to an actual abstration. ment of the privilege of contestation by the lesse of what are called unconditional policies. It is not a little remarkable, however, that a company whose income reaches nearly ten millions of dollars should be found disputing the payment of a policy upon Take of contactly pewdered from bortings, 5 point is grounds that to the unprejudiced mind seem frivolous been decided in the United States courts. A gentleman of the highest reputation, having insured his lite in this extensive company, and having afterwards died, their anticipations until a more explicit statement of the company thought it consistent with honor and the company affairs is furnished - Shareholder decemen to resist payment of the claim. The court did not see the force of the defence, and a verdet in favor of the children of the deceased for the amount of the policy and \$1,767.91 costs was the result. parties to the case were the representatives of the fate Mr. Otton, Provident of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. The facts as stated were as follows: -Mr Orton died April 22, 1878, and the payment of the policy was refused on the ground that Mr Orion did not recite in his application for the policy that he was then afflicted with an organic disease, which was the cause of his death about two months after the polics was issued. It was alleged by the company that Mr. Orton had suffered more or less from a diseased liver for some years, that he was quite ill in 1875 and 1877, and that in his application he only mentioned ten hours in just enough water to cover them. Biring the fact of one of these periods of ill health and, gradually to a belling heat, and add pure tannin till therefore, the application did not make a full disclosure of his health. It is quite evident that if the contentions of the Connecticut company are correct, the question with which we head thus article is one that involves a much deeper significance than is extent, would furnish a decided nower in the life for the tive. A vertice against the Mutual Life for the between the Anglo-American Company, the Direct amount of a policy on the life of an insurer has just United States Cable Company, and La Compagnie been rendered. This company's detence was the Française du Télégraphe du Paris à New York, with extent, would furnish a decided answer in the nega-The most durable woods in dry places are ceder, state it must be quickly applied, as it soon becomes etereotyped one of fraud in answering the questions in companies that they have not the monopoly of all the honesty in the world, and that their clients may in all good faith make statements and promises as to their state of health and habits which, though at variance with facts and the subsequent conduct of the insured, but which, from the circumstances, might be in no sense fraudulent .- Shareholdere' Gazette

## TRADITIONS IN LIFE INSURANCE

## Insurance Critic

In earlier times when most of the life insurance companies were stock, it was then desirable to get all the money possible out of policy holders. Hence, the form of paying the premium was made a level one, and the pice was raised that nothing could be given back in case of a person dropping his policy; first, because it was a breach of contract by him, second, because the company was at an expense in getting a new insurer to take his place, and third, because good risks will go out in larger proportion and leave the had risks in too great proportion in the company No one of these reasons for mucting one who drops ble policy has the least foundation in truth, especially in a mutual company. Let so strong a hold do tridi-tions have upon the public mind of .... insured as well as of insurers, that there pleas are yet kept up as good excuses for unfair doings, and are accepted as legitimate by the public, although there is a growing doubt about the points. They are attacked to a degree in a half timld manner, but no one has yet had tuo courage to aweep the whole away into the great rubb sh heap of effets boliefs and cust ma insured person should go into an insurance office and deposit ten dollars as for a premium due a year hence, and six months after should call and request its return, saying that he had concluded not to insure the next year, and should request the treasurer to band the him back the ten dollars, what would be said it ments. the treasurer should set up the above named three. ressons for not returning to him the ten dollars, even artiscial respiration and kept up the process for four ident; Chas. S. Walson, Vice-Prosident and Managing if the said treasurer should upon consideration relent, carr hours, when the child returned to life. A person had Director; Sir Hugh Allan, Andrew Allan, the Hon and ex gratia, as it is termed, should give tack the half teen under water for 10 minutes, and was evidently John Hamilton, Edward Mackay and Louis Sutherland of it? What would the insured say of this? Would Ing

The aist apply to that treasurer the most victorians Some words, which his normal country after from his you it may to Now, it costs a contain sum in resession. just then dis in conduct to the common theory, to

years of age, but does depend entirely upon the ascending premium line, which should be computed high enough to cover all the insurance that a con-Imply makes

-It is understood that the results of lake and inland insurance the part sesson have been quite unprontable Most of the twenty six companies engaged in the business have lost money, some of them to the amount of \$50,000 in excess of receipts

-The heaviest loss sustained by the Mill Mutuals this year has been caused by the spontaneous combustion of died cotton yarn of various colors. In point of fact, this same cause has been at the bottom of nearly one-third of these companies' losses during the past three years.

-By the December Pensacola fire, the Liverpool, London and Globe lost over \$40,000, the Home, of New York, \$40,000; the Queen, \$26,000; the Man-hattan, of New York, over \$20,000. Various other companies suffered in smaller sums, the aggregate reaching over \$250,000

-The proprietor of a New Orleans hotel was recently fined \$500 for falling to supply his house with fire exape ropes. Sinety per cent of the hotels in this country are un-nie to guests occupying apartments to the third story and those above. And no place of public mansement, above the ground floor is safe for large assemblages.

-The Royal Canadian Institutes Company have issued a statement of the business for the year 1880, by which they claim a profit for the year of \$67,209.88, equal to 19 per cent on the capital. The statement is only a partial one, however, and says nothing about uncorned premiums which mor be fitty thousand or a hundred thousead dollars, to say nothing about other particulars. Shar-holders will rejoice that a disidend is promised, but they will do well to enrb

-- The year having closed, there is a general desire to know what it has brought to insurence companies —whether proint or loss. A caleful observation of the executs of the year as they have triospired in connaction with insumnce, Inclines us to the opinion that, while some it we companies can make a satisfactory showing in the argregate the premiums have not equalled the losses and expenses for the year. The advance in the securities held by many companies has enabled them to show a very comfortable gain of assets, but a turn in the tide may easily put them back to the old figures. The business is not enviting. and yet there are many who are willing to invest their money in insurance stocks and at high figures. A few weeks hence, when the lusiness of the past year has undergone official review, we will be better able to intimate the value of the business and its future prospects

### THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPHIC COMPANY

An extenordinary meeting of the above company was held recently at the Cannon street Hotel (Lord Mouch in the chair; to consider agreements made respect to the working of the lines of the said companies, and the division and appropriation of the traffic feeclots.

The chairman stated that the arrangements between the companies were necessary to avoid the consequences of competition, which generally meant reductions in the rate of tariff, in the receints, and consequently in the dividends. Under the circumstances, it was desirable that they should enter into arrangements with the two other companies; and under the agreements to be submitted the shareholders would get a larger dividend than they would get by competing with those companies. The telegraphic traffic had developed to a remarkable extent; for, netwithstanding the reduction of the tariff from 3s to 2s per word, the receipts had increased, even when compared with the best year's receipts they had experienced. By the agreements between the companies, taken in connection with the existing agreements between the Anglo-American and the Direct United States Cable Companies, the traffic receipts of the three companies would become divisible as fallows: 63 per cent to the Anglo-American, 21 per cent to the Direct United States, and 16 per cent to the French company. In the event of the interruption of the respective cables there would be certain modifications. It was necessary to obtain the consent of the French Government before the agreement could be fully carried into effect. That Government when applied to declined to give its decision in favor of the agreements until it had been ascertained that the majority of the shareholders of the three companies ratified the arrangements. He was glad, therefore, to have received that morning a communication from Paris stating that au enormous majority of the French Company's shareholders had ratified the agreements. It only remained for the two English companies to give their sunction so that the agreements might be carried into effect. He moved the resolution approving of the agree-

Sir Daniel Gooch, M.P., seconded the motios, which, after some discussion and opposition, was ourried.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the meet-

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De Laage, File & Co., w gal Rum, Jamaios, 16 u. p., per gal Demorara	. 3 % # 3 . 275 # 3	40 Cast, per lb 40 Steigh Shoe 50 Spring, per 100 1bs 45 Heat d, warranted 55 Tre do	350 # 100   600 # 600   360 # 375
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Brandy, Hennessy's, per gai  Cases  Martell, per gai  eases  Otard, Dapuy & Co., \$\psi\$ gai  Pineta, \$\psi\$ gai  Vine Growers' Co., \$\psi\$ gai  Jules Bebla's, \$\psi\$ gai  Jules Go., \$\psi\$ gai  Leon Jamaios, 10. Do., per gai  Jules Go., \$\psi\$ gai  Riandenbeym & Noiet  ether brands  green, other brands, per case  red, other brands, per case  Resth's Old Tom, cases  Barnet's Old Tom, cases  Barnet's Old Tom, cases  Guinness' Mod Tom, cases  Jules Jules Jules  Guinness' Stout, quarta  pints  Guinness' Stout, quarta  pints  Guinness' Stout, quarta  pints  Guinness' Stout, quarta  pints	70	Anchors	15 07 # 9 00 6 50 # 8 60
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	1'
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lleaver, spring, do lleaver, Winter, clean pelt, per lb	200 49 2 99 1
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SKUDE, DIECK	0 (10 (10 11 110

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

MONTREAL February 2nd, 1881

Fixancial -There are but few new features on the financial horizon of the week's retrospect. Financial men are bodly engaged in discussing the probability of the successful floating of the refunding measures proposed in the U.S. House of Representatives. Rumors are rife here regarding a proposed tashe in the New Syndicate of 25 millions of stock and bonds. An en-ormous loan has just been negotiated by the Wah. St Louis and Pacific Ballway for \$50,000 This refunds and reliands their whole indebtedness, pays for the purchase of new lines, etc. The bonds, which the purchase of his and the until 1920, now are taken by the Loan and Trust Co, and Mr Cheney, of Indians The weekly statement of the New York lanks shows a reduction in the net reserves of \$220,600, but the amount is now double the amount held of same date portion than pork, and has marked a price at the in 1880 The statement of the Equitable Lite Insurance Company is out, showing assets to the amount of \$41,000,000, surplus, \$9,000,000; income for past year. new business \$35,000 000. The deniend for Johns In the States is unprecedented, and rates rule very high at Chicago Our local banks having branches there are able to long money on good commercial paper at 7 and even a per cent, and in round amounts at the Bank earnings are heavy, and the dividends on the spring and summer business should certainly bolarge. Rates of exclusing remain at 85 per cent premium in round amounts, and si in a smaller way. Loan rate unchanged. Sterling exchange. is now quoted in New York in the old way, the recent attempt has been abandoned

STOCKS -The New York stock market has been more active of late, and fluctuations are enough to satisfy the pork is now \$17.75 @ 18.25 for new Canadian the brokers, if not the dealers. The general tendency Drossed hogs are much higher at \$7.00@7.25. is lower, and all of the fancies have had their wings considerably clipped. The coal stocks have lost per-haps less than the others, but the Vanderhitz have suffered considerably. New York Central has been much healthier position than for some time back suffered considerably. 8 points below the top. Michigan Central, North-Western, Lake Shore, St. Paul & Canada Southern have all caught it to a sufficient extent to cause a goodly amount of anxiety among the "long ' crowd are undoubtedly high, and the possibilities, to say nothing of the probabilities, have been discounted. Some will undoubtedly sustain their present marks, but the main part of the non-dividend payers are too high and any heavy sales for realization would knock the bottom out of many that now look strong, while the whole list would sympathize more or less this does not come ouring February or March I shall be much surprised. Jay Gould has got his pet scheme consummated, and the terms of the basis of consolidation provide for the turning over of stock and property to the Wostern Union on February 24th. He lias pocketed reveral millions out of this fob, and now has idle time and capital to employ in amusing himself at his usual game of " bowls' -he howls 'em over as fast as the Loys can set 'em up-and it is safe to say that he will not allow many stocks to stand very long at prices higher than they ear prove their title to. He will enable the boys to buy cheap enough to make some money if they will stand out a little while or help him pepper the market. He is a good buyer, and was never known to pay too much for stocks the spot things are comparatively quiet, and the market lias been very jerky on some sorts. On the spot stocks are very shifty; plenty of rumors and lint few facts. They are alternately weak and strong. City Passenger Rallway has weakened soveral polats, while Canada Paper Company has made a good advance. Hirewd invostors are looking up the banking stocks waich are new below par. Buch stocks as Ontario, Exchango, Hochelaga, etc., show pretty good evidence of getting on a strong footing soon and paying good dividends, and as it costs loss to carry these small stocks than it does the heavier brood, there is a feeling of safety much nearer shore than dare be ventured by any of the larger craft.

he larger craft.

Gaars.—Wheat has spunked up a little in Chicago lower.

Gaars.—Wheat has spunked up a little in Chicago lower.

Wires and Sprains—There is utterly nothing string and shroughout Scale, Italy and during the week just past, and actually marked over one dollar for "ebruary, but is again where it lelongs, below the notch. There is nothing but money in the present deal, statistics, sense and supply and are no reliable data as yet gives on which to base of

mind in all a unsthich prices. The masis the first of the manufacture of the blick of intherefements. The gran mass little notes, in previous the same unit Bells. Advises there is avenot al most the situation. All en circles sent out by relight bushess in New Y hier repeats to me satable bower prices outo d'abaleis are now young short of the c nd though prices are for the moment may now the indicate and the obtained on the downside to enter the pword true -- or at legs this has been the or spart. Statistics allow that the crop of dimere was year much lighter than usual this at they do not or cannot show that there is a urphus done ill probable requirements for th the season. Come and party are only colors of the strength of in the seasons When the coops of a and, as has been the comformative teacypain he the thatiens are up and down together, who can the only keet the the spot, stocks of which fevators are but \$9826 bashels, of corn there is 309. pers, 19442 180, 803, bullet wind ; ery light stocks, much lighter than one year a The stock of thour se \$20 ts fearely which is pred the stocks held one year ago.

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LOCAL From, GRAIR, FT. .- On the spot there a and little doing, prices do not sympathme to an ent with thembonice in grain in Chicago. The sale of flour on change are very few indeed. Strong bilds brought \$5, to \$6,20 yesterilay, according to 903 is thitain lugs are selling at 2511 to 2621. Thirse no market for wheat on the spot. Corn is worth 1243, 624c, free. Barley 70 to 80c. Bye 85 to 10c. p. bushel. Onts by the car lot bring 35 to 354 19 are 80c, in store and 77te, by car lot on track, QM a O Railway. The millers find little or no profit at present in grinding, so the production is light, but stocks are as yet quite heavy. In the winter-wheat sections of the States milling is almost entirely no... lected.

Paonuca.-Buckwheat still sells for 60c per bash although the offerings are large. Beans very fitte at \$1 20 to \$1.00 per bushel. Potatoce, owing to the severe cold, are in light receipt. Onions are very im-

at \$3.75 per barrel, with a still upward tendency Fattr.-The market is quiet and steady Some fine Haldwins have been sold at \$2.25; the unifority of sales are at \$1.50 to \$2.00. Lenons and oranges a steady and unchanged. Almeris grapes in small supply. Cranberries steady at \$7.00, with good demand Analoof strawberries in New York is reported at \$9 00 per quark.

GROCHRIES -There is a good trade in grocero, and the changes in price are mostly in favor of holder. Toos are firm, some lines being slightly advanced Sugara have lost I cent of their late advance, but this is only the natural reaction. The position is still strong and the advance will be well sustained as well as the kindred advance in the price of syrus which are very firm. Molasses quiet and unchanget with but little doing Coffee is quiet and stendy, the market in the States being of a more assuring character Rico la quiet and duli Spices firm, pepper especially the late rise being fully austained. Valencia resusthe late rise being fully sustained are very scarce and are now controlled by one or taholders. Round lots could not be bought less than special Currents are very firm tollections of good. Travellers are sending in plenty of orders and business has started off this year with a boom

Provisions—The evidences of a pork corner continue to manifest themselves. The advance dums. the week past has been very sudden and in large daily spurts, until \$14.85 per larrel has been marked for March delivery and \$14.972 for April . There is a large short interest in provisions, and it is received another severe lesson. Lard is even atronger in promust be highful to contemplate by those having any to deliver at the prices current three months are \$9 674 March was paid on Tuesday. The price of \$8,700,000 . amount paid to policy holders, \$1,800,000 . hogs has steadily advanced, and is now too high to prepackers of anything but pork and land. Cut meats packed on the present basis must certainly las money before it reaches a final market. Owing to the snow storms in and around Chicago, hogs advau of 29 cents per 100 lbs, yesterday \$15.05 was touched for April delivery of por and very nearly 10 cents for May lard Numbers of the fraternity who dabbiin other things here, in Montreal, are caught, owing a great deal of hog on contract, and the packer se getting so elevated that even the boldest of them is pretty well scared out, and would like to have someedy help them let go their hold. The local market is stiffening under these influences, and the pri + to

All choice percols have been picked up. Receiptearr light, and the demand for export is good for surparcels as are desirable. It is the medium and lower grades that are dull, and they are being gradually worded out, so that with the continued severe weathe throughout the country a good active business in spring makes, at fair prices, is a pretty sure conclu-Cheese is strong, though the demand is a little less than a few weeks ago. Holders will obtain and reasonable view by not being in a hurry. The cold weather in Europe stimulates consumption, and good prices will be the result. The egg market has been wild as to price, 40 and 45 cents has been freely part New York reports 55/660c, and market firm; demand good for fresh eggs. A lot of limed hen fruit sold here yesterday at 40 cents in cases. In Boston fresh receipts readily command 50 cents per dosen, and i' the cold continues, the end is not yet, as stocks are yory light everywhere, and it is certain loss to attempt to handle any quantity. Dressed poultry is scarce and turkeys bring natity, as to quantity very realiff Dat on and Chemicals. - In this line there has be-

quite a flurry over the rise in price of heavy chemical-English chemical manufacturers have withdrawn at offerings on the spot, and will not now contend to spring delivery of bicarle soda at less than 12 shillings advance on the price of two works ago. This has been brought about by the advance in coal in England. owing to the recent severe weather and strikes amond the miners. The knowing ones were busy picking up all the odd lots they could find yesterday at the old prices. Those who sold are now busy finding fault with themselves for doing so. Oplum had a dop in New York early in the week, caused by some outsidholders throwing the loads they have carried so long waiting for a profit. The syndicate, however, hought it all up, and then advanced the price again. Business in general drugs is good Linesed oil is very firm, as also is turpentine. As the stock is very much lighter than last year, there is no prospect of it going and

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

The undertone of the market be good but

sent actual to done thems are very light Particles in the state of the demand still continues out that the still state of the state of th expected at thee time of your the sales of some the sales of some the sales of some production of day products I have Hold is con-

The demand is pretty sure to hold good

e but and cap line Collections will now be tilling quotations. eand we shall report the progress and show the ancial position of the trade

IRON, METALN AND HARDWADE ... There is but little note but a steady quiet business. Some people reert pig fron at advanced prices on account of the adere I do not think that anylody expects prices to seed from their protent point, but I do not learn at there is any real advance. The signs for a large son's business hold good, but at present those caged in the trade are taking a good breathing spellprepare for what is to come in the spring. Business the States at this time is reported as being very all indeed. There have been no sales from here to he West for some time.
The House Marker - There has been a fairly good

alness during the past week in macflesh, and the mall business of the work before is atoned for 161 orses costing \$14,101, were shipped this week. his is more than three times the business of last Holders are less exacting in their demands, o that some etock which was withdrawn last week rice attained this week is somewhat under that paid at week. Some good cales were made of desimble antily carriage stock and some heavy workers, \$150 ming the highest purco reported paid. The Eastern eing the highest price reported paid. The Eastern and Middle States have been the principal buyers catern buyers can do better in Cincinnati. St. Louis, thicago and points further West, than to ship from

## Intest Stocks.

Stocks dead weak in New York, and it looks as if ratered declines were noticeable on the day's business. he coal stock so long a favorite, have, as I predicted, ken a downward stand, and if I mistake not, Jay athy with New York

HAS, SHEAR ETC -The present proces for has and trave are very remunerative to the furiner, bong hoppl, bursty equals the demand. There is a liberal kicht letz

## Latest Grain

thrage to low figures, only to only being marked fo. spatingly as possible for the present. Corn was also weaker at 30 le April, \$1 031 for May. bel for March, 412c for Mas. Oats followed the lead at 345c for Mas, and 203c for February. Pork was not so strong to-day at \$14671 for March, \$14.75 for April and \$14.95 for May Lard closed steady at \$7.524 for March, \$9.574 for April, and \$9.65 for May It is thought, however, that pork and lard are in for a regular syndicate squeeze. Wheat and other gran are weak and will probably go still lower

## LDUCATION IN JAPAN

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the report of the Japanese Minister of Education shows that there are now in Japan 25.459 elumentary hools, with 50,825 teachers and 2,006,566 scholars, it of a school population of 5,351,867, being a per-cutage of about 19.3. The schools of a higher grade number 349 with 910 teachers and 20,522 scholars, There are 96 normal schools, with 740 teachers and 7,349 scholars. The total of the school expenditure amounted to 5,364,870 year (1 year 4 s. 24), of which amounted to 5,364,870 yen (1 ven 15, 20 ), of which 2640,620 yen were paid in salaties, the average of each salary being 44.72 yen per year. Free libraries have taken root in Japan, one of them, at Tokio, basing already 70,000 volumes. Medical education has also largely advanced with the increase of general ducation. Within the last ten years a medical college between artificial at Tokio and attributed to East. has been established at Tokio, and all the local or Ken sortenments have opened hospitals, with a foreign surgeon for each, and a class of incident students. In the province of Kanagawa, in which Yokohama is situated, there are 0.50 practising physicians, of whom 41 are students of the new schools and hospitals, 106 of the old Dutch school, a system that started up in the scremeenth century, and struggled for many years is supremacy with the Chinese school. Of the latter there are 512 now in practice. There is about one hydrian to every 760 persons in the province, but in the interior generally the proportion is about one to very 1,500, and the old ignorant Chinese method proimaderates 🗼

-The mills on the Menemineeriver cut 247,467,168 The mills on the Menemine river Cut 247,467,168 feet of lumber in 1880, as follows: Kirby, Carpenter (°o., 80,670,169; Ludington, Wella & Van Schalek Co., 45,518,999; Menomineo iliver Lumber Company, 11,099,000; the Withock Co., 28,000,000; the N. Ludington Co., 21,578,000, Hamilton & Merryman Co., 18,580,000; William McCartney, 15,000,000; Rammy & Jones, 9,000,000; W. C. Culbertson, 9,000,000; R. Merryman, 17,000,000, Nawwar (Londman & (90; R. Merryman, 12,000,000; Rawyer, Goodman & Co., 4,200,000. The amount of lumber on hand 19,257,029 feet, and the logs left over is 35,500,000

## THE LUMBER TRADE.

THE BRITISH MARKETS

### London.

That I are a Total of the end of J. many 15th Says. mind in will, fadires are two and exercisest neperior wen, only that by peng spenicing true was the providing for the wants of the large petition of the price list, and going forth population or the Criced States depending on her prior to be a large period of the control of t agent. A monte time is the search is a surprised with the conducted on a more circumspect, it not feet at Lawns, 150 millious on the Au Sable, 150 miles Ran Firs -Three loss been literally no change in actually studying their requirements, and so keeping and at Flint with, probably 100 millions more. Las-Frame into countries and resident and state of the state dianic, so no cutes was posterior and pring goods in ing, and they have only to be firm to bring down the Mainstee lumbermen have sarted in for about

the other side have fearnt a ferson that we hope the general body of consumers will profit by, not in any further reduction in values—that we tear cannot be ers pig troit as England, but it is not yet authoritative avoided—but in having some settled groove into which the wheels of trade can run smoothly, and competi-tion be conducted so as to yield to the sellers some return for the large expenditure the necessities of & ilmber yard entali.

### Liremool.

The past week has again been a quiet one, and, with the exception of some fair orders for oak timber, there has not been any movement in the market beyond the customary retail consumption. As will be seen on another page, the importations during the past week have been of an unimportant nature, and consist chiefly of woods from the United States, such as black walnut, oak waggon scantling, etc. Several small parcels of the former wood have recently arrived and have been placed at fair rates when of good quality; but really prime wood, s.e., straight, well grown and sound logs of large sizes, have brought extreme prices, averaging from 5s 9d to Gu 6d per foot whereas small and defective wood has been difficult to sell even at comparatively low prices. The quantities of cak scantling cut to sizes suitable for waggon work have been too freely brought forward, and the natural result is that, as beither the quality of the wood nor the accuracy of the sawing is up to the strict requirements of the consumers of these goods, they are being forced off at prices tar below those of good to prime Michigan loga. There is not much doing in spruce so catede of the bulge find been seen, ween quito deals, save the usual trade consumption, and prices remain steady at about the last rates quoted Neither is there much probability of an immediate rise in the value of these goods, as the building of common build will soon knock their down where they belong household property appears at present to be very in the spotthe market was easy, and weak in sym-

## Gilasgon.

The opining public sales of American timber and what they were at this time last year, and the deals took place this week. Pri es of tained are apply barely equals the demand. There is a liberal noted below. The sale on Tuesday the 11th inst., at aquiry for pressed have on American account, and Greenock, was well attended, but the company being arge shipments are being made to various points in apparently not disposed to meet the brokers views as he hast, when the crop this year has been very poor to prices, a very limited business was done. On the bedeed \$12 to \$13 14 about the proper mage for 12th inst. at Chancow, there was also a very good turnconsumers, and a first phopolar and consumers, and a first proportion of the catalogue and to fancy selected, while good common has consumers, and a fair proportion of the catalogue and to obtained for \$9 to \$11.50. Pressed hav is firm was sold, the 1st quality broad Quebec pine design it \$14 to \$15 per ton. Straw bungs \$3 m to \$4 per being specially in request. The weather has been for fundles, and even \$4,50 ts pild for accompal extremely severe for some time, the ground at present being quite frost-bound, so that such outdoor work as housebuilding may be said to be at a standatill. In Provisions, Fre -Wheat dropped again to-day in these circumstances consumers are disposed to buy as

## AUCTION BALKS

On the 14th last, at Greenock, Mesers, Singleton, Dunt. & Co., brokers -Quebec waney boardwood, 45 c. ft. av. per log, 2s 4d

Do, yellow pine, 45 to 6t c. ft. av. per log. is 41d and 1s 5d c. ft

Do, red pine, 35 c. ft. av per log, 18 4d c. ft. 1st Quebec yellow pino deals, 13ft. 12x3, 2s %[d. Do, deal ends, 7.8ft. 7-21x3, 2s and 2s id c. ft. Do. Cft. 7-21x3, 1a 9d c. ft

31d do. 6ft. 11x3, 114d c. ft. Do 6-8ft. 7-10x3, 104d c ft.

On 12th inst, at Glasgow, Mesers Edmiston &

Mitchelis, frokers -	•		
1st Quebec yellow pit	re deals, p	er cub. 1	t —
10 to 14 ft	18-2723		्रेड
10 " 14 "	16.17x3		28 11d
10 4 13 4	1533	• • • •	28 9d
13 4	14x3		
10 & 11 "	14x3		
13 4 14 4	1.3x 1		24 8d
13 4 14 4	13x3		24 7d
13 4	7 <b>x</b> 3		24 2d
Do desi onds-			•
G to 8 ft.	12-20x3		2× 4d
6 11 8 4	4-11x3		24 24 & 24
3rd do. deals			
10 to 14 ft.	16-2423		1# 5d
10 " 18 "	G-23x3		10 314
Do deal ende-			
fi to Aft	12-1823		10 21d
¢ + 8 +	7-1123		in 2d
Do. planks-			
7 to 16 ft.	G-19x2	• • • • •	16 id
Miramichi apruce de	als—		
12 & 14 ft.	11x3		
18 11 23 4			
1 14 11 14 11	713		1034

15 H 18 H 12 H 13 H 7x3 .... 10jd Picton birch timber, 40 logs, 15 jin av. square, 18 4d

The hunt for walnut lumber is fast extending out of the old fields of operation, and in northern Tennessee an eye is upon meanly every tree. In Nash, ville the enormous price of \$50 has been paid in the log for size 22 to 24 inches in diameter, of fine quality, and \$45 for logs of a lower grade is not innegal.

Wm. Sutherland employs 60 men, and his arene of operations is near Wolf Creek. He has four jobbers at work and will bring 40,000 pieces to the bay.

Thomas Buck has four shantles and gives employing the NAW MIROVED CHAMPION OROSS.CUT ment to nearly 100 men. His cut will solely consist of equare timber, which will be brought to Belleville innegal.

THE LARGEST SAW WORKS IN CANADA

So tay but in this writing it looks as though the sup. which will be sawn in Bellevlife I ply of snow tidglit be so much in excess of the des. It is worthy at note that the section of it shapment and as to become buildersome to the operators in from New Brunswick for the vent coders; November he woods. It may be set down as a settled patter 1-t reached the enormous name of a set that poduction of data products and the sound. The fonderes of prices finds to considered includes from the sign for the sign and the sound the sound finds and the sound finds are supported in the finds and the sign of the sound finds and the sound finds are supported in the first of the first o house a limit to the some and their some the tendence of presented be considered is now a few the entiry opens the inters and infility superity of the considered is now a few to the present of the considered is not to the stream will be another the entire the entiry opens the intersection of the considered is not to the stream of the considered in the constant of atomical executs of the winter makes the wood and ever one is meants or calloes colling to very other has distinct expendit, but to distinct regions where about twelly compenses on the same time and the same and t were specifically. In the states the scarce is well over, sou were beconducted on a more encounspect, a now deep and the states the scarce is well over it is considered. The construction of the states that the states of the states that the states of the found the manuscriners is very experiences in the past. This or freed will out the distribution fullows for the cutting of their that no further vessels are expected to but the found it is about the season that fanners usually trade here a world of good, and lessen that feverish own mills some to millions feet hedden their contributions in clock of deals is estimated at about out-third of the past stock of halds. No lower prices me looked anxiety among one set of buyers to secure goods just buttons to the day City talls, and the F. S. P. M. quantity usually wintered there are color the same without interest the past of the Raw rest - ring one incoming the past two weeks. The sites the market in an uncettled state, consumers means peer county will contribute 20 millions, making the like operations are contined to the Scontinatia and while having the state of the second tenth and the second tenth 230 million feet, and the Muskegon men for anywhere This cannot be a wholesome state of things, from 600 to 700 million feet. Above Mainstee there. Those who have dabbled in large transactions with will probably be as high as 50 million feet, on the Marquette 125 million, 100 million on the White river, 100 million on flat river, 100 million in Montcalm county, and 200 million at various inferior points on Lake Michigan, making for the west shore some 1,000 million, without figuring in the intentions of the Menominee river regions, where the sturdy pine destroyers have set their hearts upon laying 300 millions of the monarchs of the pine woods prostrate on the streams. The Green llay shores will contribute 250 millions more, running the total up to a bewildering magnitude, conveying the impression that vast areas forest must be left as bute of timber as the prairies But the calculation is not done. The Minneapolis district mills are greedier than ever, and unless the cold weather and too much snow interfero will lay in not less than 300 million feet this winter. On the St. Croix the talk is of 250 million, and the lumbermen on the Black Chippewa and Wisconsin rivers reach the market this season. will put into those stroams an average of 250 millions each, making 750 millions for the three. Then the railroad mills of Wisconsin, the Wolf and other rivers will contribute 500 million feet more. There is eager the stock of lumber on hand in that city January 1, as work being done in the woods of Pennsylvania, Naw compared with the same for the two preceding years Hampshire and Maine The Pine Tree State is figure Lumber, 1881, 797,810,673; 1880, 451,582,953. 1879 Work being done in the woods of Pennsylvania, New Hampshire and Maine—The Pine Tree State is figurating for a stock of 150 million to cut, Pensylvania will lay in 200 million, and the Nutmeg, Green Mountain and Granite States an equal quantity, making 450 million feet. Crossing the line the Muskoka district is down for 120 million feet, Ottawa for 250 million. Cedar posts, 1881, 63,659; 1880—404,739, 1879, 479, the Miranichi for 120 million, and the St. John 220 085. the Miranichi for 120 million, and the St. John 220 million feet. These various items aggregate over 6,750 million feet of timber, requiring that a vast army of trees shall be laid low to furnish the measurement. There is a wast amount that has not been figured in, only the main points being considered, the basis for the calculation being last season's cut, There are innumerable points where lumber is cut, the figures of which do not readily come within the scope of a superficial review. The conditions are favorable everywhere, the wants of trade seem to demand the slaughter and it will probably be made without remorse. It the present generation desires to leave a reasonable amount of pine to the next, it had better begin to build brick houses, or burrow in Dominion Saw Works the ground

## LUMBER NOTES,

That those engaged in the lumber trade have an abiding faith in the "boom ' is shown by the unusually large quantity of pieces which they are getting out for this season's cut. A much larger force of men than usual have been employed this winter and the quantity that will reach the bay will be much larger than that of any year since 1872. Those who were formerly very cautious as to the quantity they should get out now seem desirous of securing as large a cut as possible, whilst men who have served their apprenticeship in the shantles and woods are now jobbing. The rear townships furnish the field for their operations, and shantles are promiseuously located—in fact "the woods are full of them." The late anowaterms have, however, interfered with the work by acriously retarding the already arduous task almost tirmly imbedded in the snow, and thus the drawing becomes more difficult than ever, and many have been forced to suspend work for the season.

John Dreaman, of Campbellford, Las a sharty on Deer River and will cut 3,000 places.

Fowlds Brothers, of Hastings, have four stantles in Dummer and Methuen, and will get out logs and square timber.

Edward Barrison, of Bridgewater, will cut 40,000 ties, and A. F. Wood, of Madoc, 20,000, all for the Grand Junction

James Nosworthy has a large force of jobbers at work getting out ties for the Grand Trunk. He will bring down 100,000.

Filat & Holton have two shantles and a number of jobbers at work, and intend to furnish 20,000 pleces as their contribution

James Sheppard, of Lattan Mills, has a large lot of shingle stock and will also engage in sawing lumber when the season opens.

Frank Chisholm is lumbering on the Clare river, and will cut sufficient for the wants of his section and the country near Reslin.

The wages paid are for a team and teamster \$1 per day, for chopping, \$12 to \$16 per month; and foremen from \$40 to \$100 per month.

Rathrun & Son have-including those of the job-

bers-Go thantles, and a small army of mon and horses. They will get out 600,000 pieces. Alexander Sutherland, of Canifton, is lumbering on the Scootsmatta. He has one shanty and four jobbers at week and expects to get out 25,000 pluces.

Wm. Sutherland employs 60 men, and his acene of operations is near Wolf Creek. He has four Jobbers

Job Linglam is once again in the business and for A splitted season for logging this wester her being 1 and 1 His cut will comprise about 1 its and

comprises square timber and loss and will a unter

William Bleccker has the shorty and the publicaat work in Lizerir and will send I were poors down the river. In addition to the tenme and to meters. which, by the way, only get a dollar a day - he craploya 25 men.

Advices from St John, N B, state that the clearances from there have now consed for the season, and George Eastbrook, of "weed, is having the Jamie-

son mill put in preper order for a lively braines. total number of hands engaged is torty. His cut will amount to 4 000 standard. In consequence of the activity in the ship-building

trade of the Tyne and the low stocks of yellow pluc timber in that locality, a call has been made in Loudon to meet the demand, and several cargoes have lately been despatched from here, one agent alice having obtained an order for about 1,000 for is

The lumbering business has been heavily gone into in the vicinity of Belleville this winter Messis Gilmour & Co. have six shanties, employing 600 men, and will bring 150.000 pieces down the Molra and 250,000 pieces down the Treat. Mesers, Rathburn & Son are also operating more heavily than last

The above, with 490,090 pieces of Gilmour & Cole. will, it is expected, keep the mills of this locality briskly engaged during the coming season, and if navigation should open at an early date the welcome buzz of the saw will be again heard in the land. Still, as the snow is light, and the ico in the back lakes thick, it is very doubtfully it all the drives will

The Secretary of the Chicago Lumberman's Exchange furnishes the following statement showing

## TO SAW MILL OWNERS.

WANTED -Open for an engagement by the first of May, or sooner if desirable, an Engineer of directals abolity, who is also a thorough machinist. Has had 2 years experience. For last 5 years exployed in raw and planing mills and rach, door and blind factory, having charge of origines and boilers, doing may own repairing; making knives for moulding and other machines. Am also accustomed to the charge of planer and sticker hands. Address the office of this paper, 114 Francois Navier St., Montreal.—Excitely.

## JAS. ROBERTSON & CO.



LANCE TOOTH, CHAMPION, &c Manufacturers of Superior Chality Circular Saws, Circular Shingle Saws, Using Saws, Mill Saws, Butting Saws, Cross-Cut Saws, "Lance Tooth," "Champion," etc., etc., INSERTED TOOTH SAWS A SPECIALTY All Saws war-anted to be made of Very Best Material, and only First-

SAW MILL SUPPLIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS SAWS REPAIRED

RUBBER BELTING, LEATHER BELTING,
FILES, FILES RE-CUT,
EMERY WHEELS, GRINDSTONES,
BARBITT METAL LUBRICATORS,
PACKING, FELTING,
IRON TOBES, WHITE LEAD, ETC

TORONTO WORKS, - 253 KING STREET WEST MONTREAL WORKS, - 20 WELLINGTON STREET r. H. Smith & Co.

(Successors to J. FLINT)

SOLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA OF SIMONDS"



## THE METAL TRADE.

## THE BETTING MARKETS

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hare ed, I . 1-t quality APPEARS (\$42 top) Linglish (Amanien)

BRITISH THON AND STEEL EXPORTS IN 1980

TIV 22 ATEN (per box)

### New York Bulletin

We have received through our London correspondto and steel from Great Britain to all countries during the mouth of D cember and the year 1850, from which we compile the following at mary,

Total exports in Desember to all countries . 228,947 tons against 250 335 tons in December, 1879, and 149 148 tons in December, 1878

Potal exports in December to the United States, xcept cast or wrought fron-an unimportant item 57 687 tons, against 126,294 tons in December, 1879 and 12 468 tons in December, 1878

Total exports in 188) to all countries: 3,787,271 tone, against 2.883,484 tons in 1870, and 2 206,860 Commin 1878

Month	of Dece	mber.	Lears			
		!				
1974.	1826	1840.	1474	1479	1447	l
2,560						
11,4%	20,660	21.284	251,661	\$72,145	161,401	l
14,406	27,785	33,571	354,750	397,216	601,100	
	1979. 2,550 11,475	1979. [1970   2,560 7,132 11,A'S 20,660	1978. [870   1840. 2,560 7,132 12 001 11,476 20,666 21,286	2,550 7,132 12 001 197,208 11,673 20,650 21,284 251,491	1978. [870   1820. 1474   1974 2,560 7,132 12 (0) 197,286 55,071 11A'S 20,660 21,286 251,661 \$12,145	1978. [870   1840.   1878   1879   1867

of all kinds of iron and strel, except cast or wrought, to the United States in the years 1878, 1879 and 1880, and in the month of December of each year:-

i	Month	of Dec	ember.	Years.		
Artisles.	1675.	1679	1890.	1676.	1879	1960.
Pig from	3,617	45,300	18,666	32,063	277,939	612,013
Old from for re- manufacture. Fixed mawro't Tin plates Heens & sheets.	7,869	45,871 2,643 14,365 3,676		108,123	194,706 9,296 155,566 10,447	198,754 41,099 164,244 45,159
Bar, angle, bolt and rod Rails			1,306 13,790	4,000	20 AIR	61,413
Total to United	12,400	195,294	57,597	163,979	707,549	1,435,115

## AMERICAN SUPERIOR METALS.

good demand from consuming buyers, and a steady absorption of stock.

Lead-Early in the week, large buyers entered the market and purchased all the available supply of comtaon domestic pig offered at 42 cents, to the extent of about 1,500 tons spot, and to arrive February and March, since when the price has stiffened up to 5 cents, according to quantity, and ruled firm. the extent of 500 to 600 tons at 5½ cents. The San extent been kept in the background. With a view remediate Commercial Revold, in its annual review of therefore, of giving our foreign resolvers some informathe market there, mys :-

Our shipments i	1979.	.18			
New York				Tons. 6,183	18 To: 9,1

Chica	Tons. 6,183 , 179	Tons. 9,190
Japan	· · · —	30 31

The Pacific Coast product of lead is large, far bevond our own wants, hence we are compelled to ship the bulk of our pig lead to New York. The price in China is too low to admit of shipments to that casket. Our yearly product is from 5,000 to 6,000 tons. We have a shot tower in this city that supplies tons. We have a shot tower in some city that supplies all the local requirements of the Psolite slope; also

mit the toost requirements of the racing stope; also manufactured lead pipe, sheet lead, etc.

Copper.—With more inquiry, sellers have been achieg higher prices, and the market has ruled firm. Jake Ingot has been sold at 19 oash, but holders are now seking 1940 which would have to be paid for a small parcel, while near futures are held at 198c. Hales for the week amounted to about 200,000 pounds. Haltimore is steady at 18\$ to 18\$1. There has been me change in the London quotation, Chill bare £63, 10s., and Best a lected £68. The annual review of the Ban Francisco Commercial Haraid, m. 15-

During the x-artest the protection of operations of the withing some tool societion of the different parts. It is explained to the protection of the protection of the theory of the art of the societies of the protection of the p so e in their day have now remained felle for thirteen, the bar and sheet for rolling may be effected with the I verte and at present there appears but notice prospect] amost regularity and without the formation of scale

415 cents according to quantity. The San Francisco off. The fron of to the or thereabouts makes, as we

to a o & o o o the total shipments hence by senduring the year 1880,

Naw York Hongkong and China Japan Australian Yew Zealand Paru Chili Other South American potts Central American Mexico British Columbia Panama	· <sup>::</sup> ` .	Placks, (4s) 10 fee (2s) 11 fe	Value \$ 17,442 507,441 6,249 6,269 13,500 13,500 14,177 41,77 41,77 42,244 2,443
Total by ma.		4.6% 10,000	\$1,690,701 3 1,59
Totals Tin —There has too no. 1		. 417.5 Ulathor	1.5(1).13 10:00 (2.0)

tures, Singaporo \$28-63 Penang, \$28.25

### The following table shows the details of abluments THE AMERICAN IRON TRADE-AN ACTIVE YEAR.

We estimate the production of ply iron in the United States, in 1880, says the Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association, at 3,300,000 gross tons; in 1879 it was 2,741,853 tons. The importation of pig iron during the year was about 700,000 tons. These figures give the probable consumption of pig iron in 1880 as 4,000,000 gro-s tons. We callmate the production of rails of all kinds in the United States in 1880 at 1,200,000 gross tons; In 1879 it was 993 993 tons Of the production of 1880 there were 775,000 time of sto-1 ralls and 425,000 tons of from rails; in 1879 we proof iron rails. During 1880 we imported about 275 000 who rub them in blue or boxes containing bran, one tons of rails of all kinds which, added to the production of 1,200,000 tons, gives us 1.475,000 tons girl, called a duster, gives them a further polish with as the approximate consumption of the year. In 1880 a skin duster, and takes them to the assorting room, duced 610,682 gross tons of steel rails and 383,311 tons we mined in the Lake Superior district about 1,950,-000 tons of fron ore; in 1879 the production was 1,-414,182 tons In 1880 we imported about 400,000 tons of from ore; in 1879 we imported 284,141 tons. Naw Yors, Jan 29. In 1880 track was laid on about 0,500 miles of new railroad in the United States; in 1879 the mileage The markets have ruled fairly active during the past | was 4,725 miles. The production of anthracite coal in week, and in some instances apeculative operations the United States in 1880 was about 23,500,090; in have caused quite an advance in price. There is a 1879 it was 20,142,689 tons.

## TIN AND TIN-PLATING.

## Il'niversal Engineer I

So much attention has of late years been directed to the more important metals fron and steel, owing to recent discoveries in their treatment exciting attention has been a good jobbing demand, and the tendency is throughout the whole metallurgical world, that the towards a further advance. Itehned has been sold to minor m-tals—of which tin is one—have to some ion on this subject, we select for notice the works of Mosers. D. Edwards & Co., of Swanson, Wales, an estab-Ago. Ilaliment wherein tin, or more correctly tin-plating, in diameter, and the other a cylinder 40 in. in diame-ter, each having a stroke of 5 ft, double boat equili-brium valves and driving three mills and four pairs of which is, moreover, con idered one of the best of its kind in the country. I is a matter for some surprise that, considering the satisfulty of some of our oldest cold rolls; the total number of mills driven by the tin mines, the process of the-platieg was not earlier two engines being six, together with eight pages of ould rolls, with only five bollers, 30 ft. by 7 ft. with two flues, 2 ft. 8 in, each, with Galloway tubes in each steaming for the whole work. The two fly wheels introduced luto England. So far as we know its place ical establishment dates from about the year 1720, though long before this time the process had been ca ried out on the continent, English tin being imare 22 ft in diameter, and weigh 38 tone each; two ported thence for the purpose of carrying it on Engdriving whoels, about 14 ft. in diameter, 18 in wide land in turn imported the tinned, or as it was then called, the "whited" iron plate, when in a finished condition. This arrangement, of course, coased when the work was begun in England, and although the means employed were necessarily crude and imperfect at first, so many alterations and improvements have since been added that tin-plating now takes a not unimportant place in the staple industries of our laud During the last 40 years the total value of tinplates exported from this district has increased over 700 per exported from this district has increased over 100 jet; on the fill on which the convent is cont. In 1834 it amounted to £337,000, while in 1871 lock was found. The hill on which the convent is use £2,260,000, represented by 119,758 tons of metal. | located is supposed to contain large deposits of sliver, It was £2,900,000, represented by 119,750 tons of metal. The number of works in the district is about 40, giving and this may prove to be a valuable discovery. The amployment to many thousands of hands. While rock was succuntered at a depth of 15 feet. employment to many thousands of hands.

Agent. About this results for these constants two dealed released and to the regard length at the test of the total states. The length of the last part of the total states at the last part of t of estimate work.

Spelter—Fire and in firedemand. The best brands saying takes place from the draught in the furnace.

Spelter—Fire and in firedemand. The best brands saying takes place from the draught in the furnace.

St. Lonis has nearly tripled its grain slopen of Western nucleich takes place from the heat raised too high, the quality down the Mississeppi river the amount rish, of the from is injured the scale, if subsequently rolled a morning briskels has tear to 15,000,000 that of the fronts injured the scale, if subsequently rolled 6 000 000 bushels last year to 15,000,000 fush. be bought for 5.2 to 5.7 Sile state squet and nominal of the from is injured, the scale, if subscipiently rolled 6 one Zine — Foreign and Bourestic Sheet are in moderate into the iron, haves a rough surface on the plates in domain from store at about 7 cents. The lite after process of separating and pickling. The Quicksilver-Bas ruled quiet but steady at 40) to plates are then sheated, and the rough edges taken bare said, 10 sheets, which being cut in Laif, leaves there was with Stanley in his search for Dr Living the month of December, 2 100 flasks quicks eight sheets in a piece closely wedged. Girls with stanley in his search for Dr Living the month of December, 2 100 flasks quicks eight sheets in a piece closely wedged. Girls with silver were shipped hence to pereign ports, valued at \$1000 hatchets open or separate them. They are \$100,000 lit is estimated that there were 1,250 flasks then termed black-plate. From one ton of far from periodicals of t sent to New York by rail during the same month about 16; cwt of black-plate is made; the loss is 10,700 foo copic the total shipments hence by senduring the year 1880, termed shearings, and is worked up again in the torge a half persons. formed shoutings, and is worked up again in two looks.

Sinceries. The plates are next sent to be pickled, i.e.,
immersed in heated dilute sulphuric acid known as
odi of viriel. The plates are placed in a truss cradle
of stricl. The plates are placed in a truss cradle
of stricl. The plates are placed in a truss cradle
of receptable lifted by a hydraulic, then dropped down
or receptable lifted by a hydraulic, then dropped down.

Sign of Switzerland, S2. into a rough wooden or lead tank containing the oil of vitriol, the cradle is then made to revolve by means of steam power to enable the liquid to rush between liens, of which 191 millions are to be found in Erra the sheets. After this they are again lifted by the India. In the whole of India 34 millions were hadraplic and dropped into a tub a little spart from school actualines, 27 millions being in lints, the last, to taming water only, a similar revolving lades motion being employed so that the water may tush ——It is soil the fatigue of the ere arising tools to the statement to be a similar to be a simi between the sheets to cleause or wash away all trace; of the sold, and when taken up again the plates are intile light ratter than too much. In a dimed on and bright as affect. They are next subjected lighted room the pupil is much dilated, hence if to a bright sed heat, which lasts from 12 to 25 hours, fangue. in closed hon annealing pots in a reverberating furlarge buyers having secured a large proportion of the ance, they are well covered on the top to prevent the imanuacture? In Norway for piper annually we available supply of straits and advanced the price plates from being bount, and the heat is kept as high about 110 tons from 1871-77 it was about 40 about 2 cents from the lowest point. The sales and as 15 can be without softening them to such a degree tons, in 1877 it was \$1,000 tons, and tu 1878 it may recales aggregat. fully 1,000 tons apot in i to arrive at as to cause them to stick together, and thus present to 19 000, Total exports in 1880 to the United States, 1335 115 tons, against 707.549 tons in 1879, and 135 115 tons, against 707.549 tons in 1879, and 153. The following table shows the total shipments of radia in the years 1878, 1879 and 1880, and in the day, which has been lid for spot securate order to give them a perfectly fits set surface lots. The Banca sale fook place at Batavia on Tues. They are them a perfectly fits set surface lots. They are then spot notions that the local cold. After passing through their sep ration when cold. After passing through the first set in the first set of the plates are highly polished and set in the years 1878, 1879 and 1880, and in the day, when about 18,000 slabs realized an average of temperature than the first sangular through the first set of the plates are highly polished and set in the years 1878, 1879 and 1880, and in the day, when about 18,000 slabs realized an average of temperature than the first sangular through the plates are highly polished and set in the years 1878, 1879 and 1880, and in the day when about 18,000 slabs realized an average of temperature than the first sangular through the plates are highly polished and set in the years 1878. They are then again annealed or softened at a lower boulous asked for, M. de Lessepa is concelled to ha 53 floring or parity of 420 in London. The latest pickled as before 6 xcepting that the liquid is consider modern times. cable quotations are-London, 200 10 apot, 291 fur erably weaker than previously) and placet in continuing troughs containing clean water renewed to a steemn We quote for round lots Hence 24 cents straits constaining treat water renewest to a stream land that the number is 14, and in Section 20, to 20, Billiton 20, to 20, Australian bond singly and, it necessary account with sand and land only three. The number of work-people embeds to 20, English L. & F. 20, to 20, English real force of the thinks, played is 5,97. Tin Plates—There has been no quotable change in taken to the tin house and are placed in a tigs exected the past year. The citizens plane the market has ruled steady.

No far the sheets are from They are now —Dathth claims on increase of \$300,000 in build taken to the tin house and are placed in a tigs exected the past year. The citizens plane them market has ruled steady.

The tineman of the sheets are from They are now —Dathth claims on increase of \$300,000 in build taken to the past year. The citizens plane them along the time to the past year. The citizens plane them are past and a half ago houses were being taken done in a greace past, containing palm oil to sake, and and adject the past year. after being there for a short time, he places them in a —Georgia hes found a new industry, the cultural large from pot containing motion itin, with a covering tion of cork trees. Some acome from Spain were or palm off. Here it unites with the tin, to which it has narrong affinity: when this part has been per-formed the plates are handed over to the next man, called a washman, whose pot contains pure molten tin; after they have soaked in his pot a little, he makes them with a longs on to the hob as he requires them, brushes the surfa e of both sides of each sheet, and after dipping them into another pot containing molten tin again, they are sent through rolls which work in a large pot containing palm oil, and the speed at which the rolls move regulates the quantity of tin to be put on each sheet. 'I hey are afterwards raised from the 10-bs (under which they have been passing) by a youth, called a riser, handed to two young women, where every plate passes inspection, and, if not up to the mark, is sent back for rectification. After passing through that orded they are counted and weighed by young women, made up into boxes according to the different sorts, hauded to boxers or packers who pack them in elm boics, marked by branding from as ber order, and finally placed in the railway trock to be forwarded to their various destinations. A feature of this final act worthy of notice is that the floor line of the building has been raised to a level with the bottum of the trucks, so that the loading and discharging can be done with great case. With regard to the dimensions of the different liquies, etc., the length of the building for the mile and cold rolls is 309 feet height from floor line 22 feet, with two rows of windows placed close to each other, giving ample light. The majou work is of blue native stone fraudom rubber work) the quoins and reveilles are torra-cotta which makes a pice contrast. The span is 60 feet, with an extraordinary strong roof. Length of scouring and annealing room, 180 feet. Fire-house and warehouse, 212 feet. Total length of building, 701 feet, or a little more than one-eighth of a mile from one and

> -The Thunder Bay Scatter says .- In digging a well at the Catholic Convent a proce of silver bearing

over tooth; two spir wheels, about 11 ft. in diameter,

width over tooth 18 in. 5 in. pitch. Bed-plates under

each mill are about & in thick, weighing about 18

tons each, standards about 5 tons each. All the mills

are in one line with the cold rolls

to the other. There are two engines, both beam and

low-pressure consuming, one having a cylinder 37 in

-Brevil produces more than one half of the concern the world. There are to be seen to world the second seco

-Six Ataba have recently filed their applieder. to become entirens of the United States

-The nggregate single issue of the newspapers of periodicals of the United States and Canada is ate 20 Tan One copies, or about one copy to every two s.

-The formation of India is estimated at 240 m.

working by artificial light arises from having t

-In the period 1866-70, the are but of wooden -In securing prompt subscriptions for the Pana...

that enterprise, smountrog to three times the \$12. achieved one of the greatest financial victories ... -There are 1.17 shortly factories in England box

land and Water. There are no shouldy factories in

planted hear Milledgeville and now the bark is thick enough for use. The climate and soil of the Stateseem to be finely adapted to their growth, -Suicides are on the increase in France.

number in 1870 was 4,157; in 1872, 5,275; in 1874 5,517; in 1870, 5,884; in 1877, 5,922; and in 1818 to which only statistics have been made up-5,424 A great number of cases, too, are hushed up and neve -The total area of improved lands in farms in

Michigan is 0,217,209 acres; unimproved lands in farms, 4761.058 acres. The total acreage of wheat for 1870 was 1,005,636 acres; the aggregate yield 3,983,340 bushels, and the average per acre 19.34 -From New York to San Francisco by the route

by the Isthmus of Tehauntepec, projected by Captain Eads, the distance is 1500 miles less than by De Les seps' Panama canal, and the distance from the mouths of the Mississippi to San Francisco is less by 2300 mlies. .The coroner's jury has brought in a ver

against the cwners of the wrecked Alpens, declaring the steamer to have been rotten and unseawarthy, the life-preservers mult for use and the crew, except the officers, inexperienced. The owners deny the truth of the charges. -A stock farm in Texas has been fenced in as

original way. A man bought a peninsula of 240,00. acres, projecting into the Gulf of Maxico, and built a board ience thirty-one miles long across the neck, and in the enclosure has 30,000 head of cattle and sheep securely coralled. ... The London Tramways Company reports for the

past year that after making necessary deductions amounting to £19,264, the net income will be £12. 477. After paying a balf year's interest on debenture stock, the "preference" dividend and sinking feed and 2s 6d per shate, they will carry over £302 to the new account.

-India grows tobacco in perfection, and yet imports every year about 400,000liss. This is because most of the tobacco cured in India is undiffer European consumption. At the time our Eastern Empire is importing for its own use, it is experting 10,000,000lb annually to foreign markets, whene possibly much comes back in a properly cured and manusctured form.

-From recent official reports it appears that there are at present on the Rhine 2,820 sailing and towel of which 2,458 are of wood, and 362 of free According to flag, 1,305, with about 6,000,000 cet. carrying power, are therman; 1,425, with 4,000,000 cwt., Dutch; 74, with 259,000 cwt., Belgian; 10, with 19,000 cwt., British; and 6 of other nations. The personnel numbers 3,007, fully a half being on Dutch. boats. The total number of steamers on the Rhine is 294 (with 21,516 h.-p.) Of these 155 are German-112 Dutch, 27 Brigian, 135 are paddie-stoamers, and Ninetcen carry passengers alone, 56 pas-159 acrew. sengers and goods, 23 goods alone, 24 carry goods and act as tage, 172 serve exclusively as tags. The crews of all the steamers amount to 2.365.

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Some statistics latery published under the superin codence of Lloyd's may be interesting to our readers, saloning to what extent shipping disasters have oca showing to what extent shipping disasters have oc-aired during the last year. The number of losses in 1850 vecteds that of 1870 by 360 the former numbers are 2515 and the latter 2100. The average for the last six years has been 2,378, so that this year is 167 a creess, whilst 1879 is 200 short. There is a pro-lectionate difference in the two years regarding the to unequally discover to give the figures for the worst souths. Those are March, 14, Beptember, 12; and De ember, 14, total losses. The first four months of at year were very considerably above the average by the same period during the last aix years, 602 by the same period during the last aix years, 602 by the same period during the last aix years, 602 by the same period during the last quarter of the year. As special incumstances surround almost every shipping case, it is well night impossible to deduce any general rule to well night impossion to declare any general rule from the facts before us, yet some things are very stident. Thus 60 of the 101 vessels missing in 1880 for laden either with coal or grain; whilst 36 out of I p-rished under similar circumstances in 1879. This ar, of course, be in some measure due to the fact hat more ships are sugaged in this peculiar branch of trade than in any other. It otherwise, it is a great laducement to the bestowal of close attention on the Brain Cargoes Act of last seasion, from which considthe results are expected. If looked at in proportion to the number of vessels employed, it will be found that the loss of foreign ships is inordinate. Another surfous fact is the increasing number of mishaps batch occur to st amers. Whilat the average for the Let Alz years is 347, the numbers for 1872 and 1880 to 353 and 401 respectively. Such are a few of the ects whose rule outline is the sign of so much indiridual loss and anxiety and doath during the fast year. The statement of the simple fact teat 101 years is have been lost during that time carries with it much room for reflection .- Edinburgh Couran'

## A BRITISH A LEW OF THE COMING YEAR

The London correspondent of the Financial Chrensalerests in 1840, looks into the future with the follow-

or view

The new year will unquestionable be one in which much judgment and discrimination will have to be exercised by the public. Capital cannot be long pent my suggested increase can be made to yield remuneraoge scale. Continental nations are, however, conunually piling up debt, and consequently investors tok to countries which, though increasing their debts, equiation and wealth have increased; but, with regard the United States, the continued reduction of debt, the in rease of population, and the rapid development of its vist resources, bring about the inesitable con-these that, with judgment, numerous methods are to to found there for employing money to advantage the prosperity of the United States, which has been very materially assisted by the dencincy of the faropean intrest of late years, less undoubtedly ben a leading cause of the revival which has taken that in the condition of our commerce. That the ntum of activity in the world's affairs is only in its issi are likely to be sown the souls of future pros is city or trouble. Mary experiences during the presat century must force the public to the conclusion that wo are inclined to run to extreme, either to tou

publics, but different demast they time to the which commission we have dependent to a proceeding the commission of the first three in the present time in the filler to be a process of the world in a contract the first three in three in the first three in three i Will a commission with a compared out that he probably to any thought of the the bust to all of the conference of the first that it that it The problem is a subjected to restrict the problem is a contract of the problem is a contract the problem is a contract to the probl

SHIPPING DISASTERS IN 1890.

Superstatistics latery published under the supering the supering the supering statistics latery published under the supering the supering statistics latery published under the supering the supering statistics latery published under the supering supering supering statistics latery published under the supering superi mi es to l'eterboro', at \$ 5,000 per mile, \$00 000 . Montreal & City of Ottawa railw v add, 66 mdc at 22,000 per mile, \$1,32,000—34 and 35 Vn., do 39 Vn., 66 miles, at \$1,000, \$60,000 Surplus Distribution to miles, at \$1,000, \$50,000 Surpids Pastion in in the line (less smoont pad on principal), \$95.8319 60; Qui be schare of Common School Find, \$342.834 v; Land Improvement Fund \$124.635 18; the total being \$820,398 8t; lessing 4 au plus of \$4,220,800 km and \$4,200 km and octionate difference in the two years regarding the oss 61. Estimated rescripts for 1881, besides the substantial for 1870 being 71. In 1880 the number is add up of 83 selling ships and 18 steamers; in 1879 465 solling vessels and 6 steamers. The disasters of the country of the steamers of the disasters of the steamers of the disasters of the steamers of the steam 169 42 The most noticable expend tur a under munt-169 42 The most noticable expenditur a under municipal disentures were. R advand bridge a, \$1.861,700, rai way aid \$8.427.937. public buildings, \$1.044,200. High, Public, and Separate school hours, \$1.497 619 drainage and sewerage \$2.055,133; water works and fire apparatus, \$4,732.726; aid to manufacturers, \$202, angledium! good the and or mula \$32.226. The 350, agricultural societies and gr unds, \$39 200. The lumber mentry was shown to be in a most loopeful state, and capable of vast extension. It formed an Important item in the surplus proved to exist. Alteds ing to the over expenditure in the matter of the Agraing to the over expenditure in the matter of the Articultural Commission, amounting to \$1.800.30, Mr. Wood explained that the Government thought \$5,000 would have been enough, aut found that it could not be done for the appropriation. He was certain, however, that no bon, member would be otherwise this satisfies with the results. The speaker wave a long list of witnesses a mined, which though it only grows a result of the work done would still it only give a poor idea of the work done would still give some. At a future period, when the report of the Commussion was brought down, he would give further particulars. The expenditure under the head of Dublic Leadershape was affected in the control of the c particulars. The expenditure under the best of Public Institutions, was \$506.328 in 1880, as opposed to \$171.425, 1871. This was owing to the large in-crease in the number of inmates, which had nearly quadrupled itself in the last ten years that had clap od Allusion was made to the increas in the exp-aditure in Muskoka district owing to the early frosts, which caused great destitution. He said the Government caused great destitution. He said the Government had the refere purchased food and seed grain for the people to the amount of \$10,000. Mr. Woods spoke gleefully of the success of the Agricultural College which, he said, was a thorough y paying institution, and was much sought after by Englishmen, who often wished to send their sons there in or let to learn farming proports out to not the control of the contr log prepara ory to settling in Ontari as farmers with cap tal. Speaking on the subject of municipal oxpenditure and indebtedness, he said that very greatignorance prevailed as to the municipal indebtedness. exercised by the public. Capital cannot be long pent up, but when it finds at outlet its course is rapid, and the unfortunate results which have attended many public companies of late years should continue to act at warning. Many useful and necessary sciences interest. All the items of expenditure sent into his at a warning that the public results a fulfilled and necessary. will no doubt be introduced to public notice, but, as office showed that these expenditures had been of th ceis generally some excuse for an increase of capital proper sort, and had added to the comfort, prosperit, the cis generally some excuse for an increase of capital proper sort, and limit added to the comfort, prosperit the cis generally some excuse for an increase of capital proper sort, and limit added to the comfort, prosperit the cis generally some excuse for an increase of capital proper sort, and list added to the comfort, prosperit the cis generally some excuse for an increase of capital proper sort, and list added to the comfort, prosperit. amount of public delientures was \$22,000,000, while the results. The absence of foreign loans of any magnitrie tor some years past also leads to the conclusion the do ler, though the whole assessable property that needy governments will again appear as borrowers. Ontario amounted to twelve hundred million dellars This is very probable, and it would occasion no aurable had returns from 532 municipalities, whose rating pass if Russia were to sock financial assistance on a varied to to 30 on the dollar. He would point out however, that several municipalities had sources revenue onte de of direct taxation. Musicipal govert took to countries which, though increasing their debts, ment cost the province last year \$993301. So far a sea also augmenting their resources, which makes them debentures were concerned, \$2,000,000 ought to the more capable of meeting their liabilities. Our colonies sadded to liab lities, owing to errors on the part of the tare added to their indebtedness of late years, while clerks, making the whole indebt dness of the preclerks, making the whole indebt does of the pr vince \$22,557 984 30, which could be reduced various ways to something over \$17,000,000. The present outlook indicate that for many years Ontar must expect to pay a very high tariff lax. muni inalities must also be likely taxed, and thou the whole revenue of the Crown Lands Deportme the whole revenue of the Crown Lands Deportment are despatched would increase, still the expenditures must also inwould increase, still the expenditures must also inwould increase, still the expenditures must also inword Thursday juic crease. All works must therefore be approached with

-The paper and boart mills attended at Ellershouse, N is are standing idle for the want of a g od to have y steems to be very generally admitted, and practical paper maker with some capital. A portion to it is necessary to hear in wind that in the year of the mill where the wood put p is mide was burnt of the mill where the wood pu p is made was burnt down about three years part, and has not been rebuilt. About \$15,000 would replace the pulping machinery and building. This is the only paper mill in the Province of Nova Scotia. The consumption of paper such confilence or almost complete distruct. In in this province alone would keep two mills going all times of prosperity one schome follows snother, until the year round, let alone the mark tof Great British Zingston Vinegar Works. the year round, let alone the mark to f. Great liritain and length a position of fancied presperity asoms to tave been built up; but, as soon as the reality has uniferted itself, a period of depression ensues, to exapt from which has always been a task of differently. Whatever may be the result of the new era of water. Whatever may be the result of the new era of bratchity in commercial and financial insuress, there is certainly no reason to believe in any proposition. recreasing no reason to believe in any immediate hear of some enterprising paper-maker starting the could be public have obviously been their own mills.

POSTAL TIME-TABLES.



O P. BAKER, Postmaster,

## Post Office, Montreal.

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Poetal Car Hage open till 8 45 a m and 9.15 p.m.

The Street Boxes are inited at 915 a m., 12.33, 5.30 and 7.30 p.m.
Registered Letters should be posted 5 minutes before the hour of closing ordinary Mails, and 30 minutes before closing of Eaglish Mails.

2 15

## KINGSTON.

The Kluzston Vinegar Works, of which Mr. A. Hans is the Proprietor, manufacture

White Wine, Malt, Cider & other Vinegara

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.



Similar on the Property of the Control of the Contr

well can as follows -

23 455 HETAM 4. Por the First, West, South and South East 11 18 a m For the East For both East and West 10 00 psm

For both East and West

From both East and West

From the List, South and South-East

From the West

Going West take the H a m train. Ample time for dissert

at Freecott Junction.

Sure Connections with Grand Trunk Trains to and from
both East and West, and with those of the Home, Watertown

A Ordensburg and Lake Champlain and I tree & Mack River
Italiways at Ordensburg, to and from New York, Boston, and
all points South and Facin will leave Ottawa on Treedays

A Meambout Express Train will leave Ottawa on Treedays
Thursdays Saturdays and Sundays, at 4 a m connecting
with the different lines of steamers on the bt. Lawrence, for
both East and West

A Sofa Car will be run on the Night Trains between Ottawa
and Prescott Junction.

Trains or run on Ottawn time.

WALTER SHANLY

General Manager, Ottawa

Otrawa, July 25, 1850

## Orrews, July 26, 1880 Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.

## CHANGE OF TIME.

COMMENCING on Weinerday, June 20rd, 1960, trains

			. 1	1
		Mixed.	Mail.	Rapress.
5	Leave limit for Hochelage	10.30 a.u. 10.30 a.u. 1.00 a.u. 10.30 a.u.	7.50 a m.	9,25 p.m 4,95 p.m.
	Leave Hochelaga for Quebec Arrive at Quebec Leave Quebec for Hochelaga Arrive at Hochelaga	6.30 p.m.	Passer get 10 00 p.m. 6 30 a re. 0 30 p.m	3.00 p.m 9,20 p.m 10,10 a.m 4,60 p.m
	Leave Hochelega for St. Jeromo Armant St Jerome	1.15   1.10.		
	leave St. Jeromo tor Hoch- class Arrivo at Hochelaga		4,85 a.m 9,00 a.m.	

flaced trains between Hull and Aslmer.)
I mins leave Mile End Station seven minutes later.

AND Magnificent Palace cars on all passenger trains and
elegant sleeping cars on night trains.

Trains to and from Utlawa connect with trains to and from

Queboc.
Sinday trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 4 p.m.
All trains rue by Montreal time.

GENERAL OFFICE, 13 Place d'Armes Equare, Ticket Offices, 14 Place d'Armes and 202 ft. James St. Montreal, and optionite the St. Iamis liotel, Quebec. L. A. SENGUAL, General Superintendent.

## INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, commencing 14th June

Through Express Passenger Trains run daily (except Sauda) as follows:

Leave Point Levis ... 7.00 s m.

River du Louis ... 1.00 p.m. 

## PICTON.

## TO BREWERS AND MALTSTERS.

The undersigned, having cularged his storage capacity, and put in an Elevator, which is the largest and best in the County, is prepared to jurchase on Commission, Barley and other grains for Matterers and dealers.

Every facility offered for direct and cheap transport References—Agent, Bank of Muntreal, the Eriker, M. P.P. HEAL JACKSON.

Picton, Ont., July 31st, 1890.

## TO CAPITALISTS.

A SPLENDID SITE FOR A LARGE MALTING ESTABLISHMENT

In the heart of the celebrated Itay of Quinte bartey district A never-failing supply, by gravity, of pure spring water at a temperature c. its the year round. Also, a splendid site for a WHITE PAPER MANUFACTORY.

The Vincears of this stablishment have a reputation for quality that ensures their success.

Mr. Hans will furnish price lists, and any other information on application.

### PETROLEUM.

### 430 BIJ BSH MARKUTS

## A II - P. P. HAN & FOUND PERFORMENT REPORT

deabon, Jan 17th 18=1

Let ned P trell em tol = Value of apot and month : are advanced at the with of the ring, who have apparently entire control of this market. I exitinate cushings to being me beliefered and most of the trade the in section any new transactions until this sign in ever brindard White Lennsylvanian sold at 9 d to 1.3 per guillen, the month at same prices bettar), a fair quartity sold at the to 8 d. March pured 8d but rotting reported done.

Lo-day a marker closes firm spot 12d to 131d Naphtha - Pract, ordinary lood to lid, refined

Cont till ... Very regionsly to pure I for by the trade but the supply is to expended and quite inadequate to supply buyers' wants.

Totientine -After de lining to 350 83 on spot. has improved semental spot being worth 348 3 d February and April 14s oil.
The stock at whirees to-day is 13,192 barrils, and

the deliveries for the past week amount to 5.6.

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Above represents at the and movements at London and Thomas Haven Public Wharves only,

## PETROLIA WEEKLY OIL REPORT.

## (Petrolia Tople.)

During the week crude has slightly depreciated in value, and \$1.40 is the best figure now offered. Reduced is active, with quotations at from 21c to 23c Operations in the territory are being pushed as vigorously as the weather will permit

Noar the American Hotel Harrold & Son have

struck a dry bole.

On the flats near the curling rink C. F Bennett is building a rig

Near the old Wolverine well A. Fletcher has a rig

ready
In the East And Hoskins & Phenix have struck a two larrel well.

Near the Grove J. & J. Kerr are drilling In Marthaville T. Draper is down 350 feet,

W. Stevenson is In the lower lime near the King territory.

D. M Kennedy has struck a small well on lot 8.

At the switch James Barley is down 250 feet. Jaz. Lawson is in the top soap on his own farm. On lot 3, 14th con, N. C. Peterson has struck a

twenty barrel well The Doluge Well near Marthaville has been started

up again.
If Corey is drilling in Sarnia township.

## THE PETROLKUM TRADE.

The New York Shipping List, in its annual review of the petroleum market, states that the export trade in that article last year was not so estimatory as might be desired. For the period mentioned, the export of refined from New York aggregated 214,374,213 gallons, against 247,007,000 gallons for the year pre-The exports to China and Japan in 1880 fell viols. The exports to China and Japan in 1880 feel off considerably, having been 6,988,677 gallons, against 18,803,770 gallons in 1879. The entire amount of both crude and refined experted from eastern ports in 1880, aggregated 340,923,773 gallons, against 417,648,— 544 galions during the previous year. So far as the domestic concumption is concerned, every year shows a healthy increase, the last being no exception to all former ones. For a period which covers a large propertion of the history of the petroleum business, almost uninterrupted efforts have been employed to concentrate the r fining interests under the control of a single corporation—a body which, at the time of its creation, seemed to possess no extraordinary facilities for the absorption of so vast and complicated an industry. Under the lespiration of unwestied and skilanipulation this power has risen and expanded from year to year until the lean kine and the thin ears have almost disappeared before the fat kine and the full ears, and there was little left but famine beyond the borders of Pharpoh s kingdom. There has always remained, however, some vitality outside of this comprehensive machine, and it has been very nctive during the past season, with the pros-pect of growing into larger strength and activity in the future. Perhaps it is well, and per-lusps it is not, that a business of such magnitude and importance abould be concentrated under one headwe are not discussing commercial aconomy at present and therefore leave that matter for the trade to settle in its own fashion, which, we have no doubt, will be the product of wisdom. We take the situation as we find it, but have no ambition in the direction of helping to make it. Competition in any trade has usualty proved a public beneat, and it is just possible that the etroleum husiness le no legitimate exception. Whethor it is or not, we have to note the fact that in willition to the bold, shrewd, honorable competition that has heen r important factor in the trule during the past ason, preparations are going rapidly forward to materially augment its operations and importance. The average daily production of the Pennsylvania oil wells last year was greatly in excess of any preceding year, largely exceeding the consumption, the most reliable calimates putting it at about 70,000 barrals per dies, with no prospect of an early decline, beyond that which may possibly be caused by very heavy snews or extremely cold weather. But, regardless of the de-

## THE MONEY MARKET.

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<b>ЗМА</b> Х	Tales	Capital subscribed		Rest.	Dividend last 6 Months	Crossing	Prices	١
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of Imperial Bank	100	1,000,000	996,000	100,000	31	13)		ŀ
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Quebec Bank	100	2,500,000	2300,000	475,000	3	110 aci	105	1
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Union Bank	liŏ	2,000,000	1,992,990	, ,,,,,,,,	2'	92	PO I	L
Ville Marie	100	1,000,000	919,870	1	, . · ·	.94	91 <del>]</del>	Г
Canada Cotton Company	100				_, .	127,	191	}
Monthlon Telegraph Company	80	2000,000	2000,600		71	125	1251	1.
Monteen Aviegraph Company	16	2,000,000	1,000,000		3	1631	157	ŀ
Montreal City Passenger Rallway Company	80	600,000	000,000		Ā	110	100	ı
Montreal Luna & Mortgage Boolety	100	1,000,000	860,000	75,000	3)	10%	101	ŀ
Richellen & Ontario Marigation Company	100	1,500,600	1,300,000	•• •	73	80) 30	90 29	1
District Pine Association Co.	100			) )	' g '''	87	56)	1
Bilter Pinine Company	ião		1		l "	561	84	ŀ
Royal Canadian Insurance Co	50	i			5	145	3	ŀ
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idaniiton iochelaga  disperial Bank  di Jacques Cartier  Maritime  di Perchants Bank of Canada  Molace's Hank Johnteel Nationale Ontario Bank Johnteel Nationale Ontario Bank Johnteel Nationale Ontario Bank Johnteel Nationale Ontario Bank Jiandard Torconto x d Ualon Ratk Ville Marie Canada Cottou Company Johnteel Company Montreal Telegraph Company Montreal City Gas Company Montreal City Gas Company Montreal City Gas Company Montreal Loan & Mortenga Boolety Pichelleu & Ontarie Navigation Company Intercolonial Coal Company Quebec Firs Association Co Silver Flume Company Royal Canadian Insurance Co Graphic Printing Company Royal Canadian Insurance Company Royal Canadian Insurance Loanda Jac. Stock Johnteel Building Association Do. Waterworks do. Montreal Building Association Canada Shipping Company Landaa Cotton Company Landaa Cotton Company Canada Cantral Bonds Bell Telephone Company Canada Contral Bonds Bell Telephone Company Canada Cantral Bonds	. 1	1		l		33	30	I

in the New York market hes been as follows:

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79				Q,	7.10	9.8.08	ars)
<u> </u>				. 0	6.47	0,1678	0.7.17
77	•		 	Q.	9.12	0.15.02	0.9.00

-The Russian revenue seems steadily declining. The budget for 1881 cetimates it at £62,800,000, or nearly £4,000,000 below 1880. On the other hand the expenditure is increasing slightly, being estimated at £87,400,000, as against £66,£25,000 lest year The deficit will, it is expected, amount to about £5,000,000. Again, there are rumous of a railway loan, which is merely another name for a loan to the btate, as the Bussian railways have not as yet proved paying undertakluga and have not been so in the past they seem still less likely to be so in the future.

The Toronto Mail says that the Court of Appeal was on Menday last engaged in hearing arguments of counsel in the suit of the Grand Junction Rallway against Peterboro. The question for the court to decide is whether or not the above corporation shall be compelled to issue debentures to the Grand Junction hallway, amounting to the sum of \$75,000, and to the Hallburton Railway to the amount of \$25,000, which sums are to aid in the construction of the above lines. The Court of Queen's Beach granted a "mandamus' in June last to compel the corporation to issue the delentures amounting to \$100,000, in accordance with a certain by-law which the County Council of the Peterboro corporation passed, but which they wished to repudiate and accordingly refused to carry out. It is from this judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench that the corporation now ap-peals, and the judgment will be looked for with considerable interest by the directors of the railway com-panies interested, it being a matter of vital importance to them, as the construction of their lines is impeded pressing influences which have visited the producing dom want of these debentures. The argument of the districts, the market there has sustained a stubbord case occupied the sittings of the Court of Appeal the dignity that semetimes surprised its best friends. The

Carroll, at London, was closed on Saturday, and that her the defence begun. The most noteworthy point of the testimony was that of County Crown Attorney Hatchinson, regarding his recent interview with John l'urcell, in which he undertook to assure the prisoner of the abandonment of the case against him if he told what he knew respecting the murder.

-It has been discovered that during the year on ing October 1st, 1880, no fewer than 3,210 bills of sale were given on firms in England for an aggregate sum of £567,650, divided as follows :- For amounts under £20, 314 bills; £21 to £50, 861; £51 to £100, 694; £101 to £200, 547; £201 to £500, 507; £501 to £1,000, 74; not specified, 88; total, 3,210. It seems that several banks do quite a large business in this species of security, one of them Laving advanced £26,181 to tarmers on 164 bills of sale. An individual money-leader advanced on the same security, in the same period, £23,263 on 483 bills of sale.

...The origin of the name Endymion, as used by Lord Beaconsfield, is not generally known. Endymion himself says that it was a family name borne by Endymion Cary in the time of Charles I. This is another of Lord Beaconsfield's little mystifications, for he blends in one Lucius Cary (the great Lord Falkland) and Endymion Porter. Now Endymion Falkland) and Endymion Porter. Now Endymion Porter was the uncenter of Lord Beaconstield's old friend George Smythe, afterwards seventh Viscount htrangford, and the name of the third Viscount Strangford was also Kudymion. Of Badymion Porter, the falthful friend of Charles I, there is a very interesting account in the "Lives of the Lords Strangtord," by M. de Foublauque, who thus sums up his obstractor: "Judged by the standard of his day, Endymion's character was one that laspires love and respect, and measured by the higher moral standard of the present, his gentle, affortionate nature and sweet temper under all trials, his courage and love of adventure, his generous and hearty appreciation of literature and art, and the protection which he never failed to extend to these who professed them, his un-dring gratitude to his early benefactor, and his chivairous devotion to the King, grantly outbalance

## DOMINION TRADE REGISTER

## INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

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COTTON MILES. pt viets corror with the pendage tires domestos demme tickies vins et DAMILION COTTON MILLS CO. Hamby

### ENGINES AND BOILERS.

G C MORRISON, Hamilton - Engineers steam hammers, etc.

Denime, tickings and young

FILES THOS GRAHAM, Toronto - Manufactor of the entt r of files and rasps,

## FURNITURE

OSHAWA CABINET CO. Oshawa Out - to ... Manufacturers. Toronto brunch 97 Yours. Montroal brunch, 447 & 449 Notre Dates 80

HAMILTON GLASS CO. Hamilton, -Many ers of that and green glassware

## GLOVE MANUFACTURERS

W. H. STOREY & SON, Acton. Ont - Manual t of time ploves and mitts in every variety and or

CANADA SCREW CO. Duidas - Manufactions from and bruss serows, bolts and rivets

DOMINION BOLT CO. 87 St. Peter St. Monto 4-Manufacturers of every description of bolts, a pressed nuts, milway spikes, bridge, tealer , cron sivets. Works at Toronto.

HAMILTON BRIDGE & TOOL CO, Hamilton-Iron railway and highway bridges and iron week log machinery.

McKECHNIE & BERTRAM, Dundos -Machine tora and wood working machinery

OSHAWA MALLEABLE IRON CO., Orhawa, Out... Manufacturers of malleable fron; also the m. Taft putent screw wrenches.

COWAN & CO., Galt.—Manufacturers of every . scription of wood working machinery

## KNITTING MILLS. S. LENNARD & SONS, Dundus,—Manufactor, or plain and fancy howlery

DOMINION BELT AND HOSE CO. Toronto -Oak tanned belting, lace leather, etc.

## DREAM BUILDERS.

BOLTON & SMITH, 167 Mountain St., Montral -Tuning and repairing attended to.

S. B. WARREN & SON, Toronto -Manufacturers . church organs.

## PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

CANADA PAPER CO (Limited), 374, 376 & 378 % l'aul atreet, Montreal. — Manufacturers and in-porters of all kinds of papers. Milis at Winds-Sherl-rooke and Portneuf

DOMINION PAPER CO., 87 St. Peter St., Montreal -Manufacturers of manilla, book and pow-print, cardboard middles and colored papers. JOHN FISHER & SONS, Dund as.—Manufacturers

printing and wrapping papers. WM. BARBER & BROS., Georgetown - Manufacturer.

ot book and fine papers.

## SAW MANUFACTURERS.

R. H. SMITH & CO., St. Catharines,-Manufactures of all kinds of saws, plastering trowels, Shaw knives, etc. Sole manufacturers for the Dominio of Canada of the celebrated "Bimonds Saw

R. D. VAN DE CARR & SON, Toronto,-Manusturers and importers of cuffect, spices, crean tariar, mustard, etc.

## STEREOTYPEBS, ENGRAVERS, ETC. F DIVER & CO., Toronto.—Electrotypers and store-

typers. Designers and engravers on wood. TELEPHONES.

HOLT TELEPHONE CO., Toronto.—Telephones with outright \$3 to \$20 per pair; wire 3c. to 3r per rod; works two miles. WIRE WORKS.

B. GREENING & CO., Hamilton, Ont.-Manufecturers of wire ropes, cloth and general wire

## WOODEN BOODS.

T BRANDON & CO., Toronto-Have spen-facilities and machinery for the manufacture all kinds of wooden articles. Corresponden-

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS. J. ROUTH & Co., Cobourg.

WOOLS AND COTTON WARPS. WINANS & CO., Toronto-Dealers in wools and cotton warps,



Coal Oil Chandeliers l'endante, Bruchets, Table Lamps, &c. FRED. R. COLE,

MANUFACTURER. Office & Salurooma, 418 & 430 Natra Dame Street. Pactotte 37 Bonaventure Street, Montreal. Sond for untalogue. . 1

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## THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

NEW YORK ADVICES.

New York, Jan 29th

Business for the week slowing was active in some Wulle the increment is quiet, there fore at telates to new business, agents continuo to make therat shipments on account of previous orders, thich about receipts as fast as they arrive on do-sale fabrics. The exports of domestic cottons from its port to foreign ports for the week ending January 5th bave been as follows '-

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Intal for t	ne week	1,1 2	3
l'certonely	teholica	1,120	
	. T 1 1991	7, 42	
Tetal sides	January 1, 1891	5,432	
: Same (ime	fast year.	11.34	
	#717 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4 2 4 7	
1	1878	8.157 3.149	
	<u>1977</u>	1.548	
	1978		
	1875	742	
: :	1574.	<b>(M)</b>	
	1873	431	
	1853	1,21	
•	1871	1,691	
	1070	44.5	
Trem Slueton (	or the week	.11	
Previously	reported	134	
Total sine	o January 1, 1861	149	
Same time	last year	3,491	
***	INTV	711	
••	1878	275	
	js77	497	
	imo .	311	
**	1975	2 164	
•	1474	2,075	
	1678	323	
	1672	17.6	
-	1971	38	
1.	1570	104	
M			
The mark	et presents a wide contra	ut betw	•
		- 7	

and the corresponding period of 1880. The work arder review occurs as the period of the greatest ex-stement of the boom of last year. Its height was ich d from the 25th to the 30th of January men a rrow the 20th is the both, and buyers placed where with an engerness that savored of wild specula-Comraterion agents for the sale of both cottons. ad woollens hooked orders far ahead Jobbers filled extra warehouses with woods, and retail merchants: aid in supplies on all lines but fancy goods to last for in months shead. In fact the entire spring's bush -e was largely done beforehand, so that when the here was largely done beforehand, so that when the line naturally arrived for merchants to be busy they were dull, with large sto hs on hand, seeming to fort they lad transacted an enormous trade, and when a lull appeared prices broke and loss followed. Mappily all ties is changed and apeculation has given ic- to legitimate purchases. Values are stoady, based on the intrinsic quality of supply and demand. Con creatism is a marked feeture of the present manner of conducting business and buyers place their orders whichly in accordance with in itimate wants. The week, though quiet as compared with last year, preconis a chearful, actisfactory tone, and values possess a steathean likely to continue throughout the spring teen. Agents are not pressing sales, as the distribuion a smaller be of a matural crara ter, depoting that goods bought soon go but consumption.

The imports of foreign dry goods for the week into the part of New York, and rince January 1st for the Past three years compare as follows:

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS FOR THE WEEK.

1879. 1880. Entered at the port IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS SINCE JANCARY LST.

1978 1890. 141. \$7,34,578 \$12,698,360 \$10,195,485 7,156,433 11,973,747 16,500,729 Ratered at the port Parowa upon market The expirts (exclusive of specie) from New York for the week ended January 25th, as compared with

oor, spouding weeks in previous years, were as 1871 1179 For the week . Prev. reported .... \$5,550,369 \$4,744,747 \$7,146,074 8,676,075 10,665,900 12,352,797 Bace Jem 1

the sales half-hose in medium priced goods fection than what we have already attained in the ran ing form \$3.00 to \$3.78 or \$4.00. New styles in fabrication of themes. What the cotton gin has done Issues in m \$5 vv to \$5 to or \$6 vv new mytes in the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the su Private to be larger at prosent than the domaid

## Wool Market.

At the present writing, and for a few weeks past, if we write to place much reliance in the general " hueand cry among the trade, we would be justified in writing the market as devoid of animation and greatly d pires d, but we have not done so, simply because it tated by the introduction of improved and recommical is not so, and if the market is not sively we know the machinory. To say that the market is depressed while a good double X feece is beld in the interior of \_\_The Cs Oblo at 43c would be far from stating exactly what is is beginning to make up for lost time, a dividend of the limits of our own markets to discover that and is year

he I by any means as depressed a commutity as a portloss of the toade would have us believe in ventication of the accuracy of our knowledge of the trade, let us call our readers' attention to one or two patiments or simply my grown sing quies in others and consider the decision of the decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision of the single decision liths leading jobbers throughout the country. And is some above trust time this gent balls in verified in to the whole of the import of the same close of the position a discussion in this some brillish goods in the latter year. American sheetings for now kiving their attention to other assortments of it mey, only some people cannot also ree from which do not figure at all in the import of the position at a ways in integer to the some brillish goods in the latter year. American sheetings which do not figure at all in the import of the same attention and interest appears to be take this post for 1870, but had been associated as a ship of the same attention of the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at the same at webligest sea withou inner or, lead or compasse or any cuptain of bit he intel eat to steer the coult ton eafety haven. It is popular every of coin a while to get the new-pap reto decry picce up or doesn just as the notice suits the interest of a few individuals or house-New York and Hoston, enough when scoured to last t emilia to the oud of March, and because millcanters do no come along at heak need and In June with simples all rady to sink a targeto, probably have to be cone ded that Amerian manuutterly ignoring the sol d axions, which regulate the intensity worth of the mer handles they are disposing of If woo' as a stapte is to be made a whimsteal commodity of captice by wool operations and sensational journalists of shallow wisdom it seems to us manual turers in co-vention or their sgents ought to mak some effort to "steady" the mark t by some practical rules on a code of laws to the establishment

### THE SILK INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES -ITS GREAT FUTURE.

The following very able report by Convil Peixotto, of Lyons, will be read with interest not only by our silk manufacturers, but by every man who has the building up of our industries at heart:

The United States is no less interested in this serious question. We are now annually producing upwards of \$30,000,000 worth of slik fabrics, and yet not one single silk fliature worthy of the name exists in all our broad dominions. Besides we are wholly dependent upon Europe and Asia for our raw material Two questions present themselves at this juncture the first is, can we raise silk? The second, can we sell it when we have rulsed it? The first can we sell it when we have raised it? The first has already been solved; we can raise allk worms because we can grow the multi-rry leaf which is sits essential food. This question has been conclusively determined. Slik worms have been successfully raised in the United States for more than thirty years. The second remains. The impossibility hitherto of competing with the cheep latter of Europe, where the salls reader receives but thirty cents a day, and of silk recler receives but thirty cents a day, and of China and Japan, where but from six to ten cents is paid, has been the principal, in fact the only, cause why we have not and could not sell the silk from the exceen Every ellk manufacturer will admit the desirability, may, for permanent success, the abso ute necessity, of having his raw material at hand, eve a se the cotton manufacturer has his. To be absorved from the ne-ceedty of importing from Europe and Asia the raw material, would be next to constitutin the allk industry with us as one of the great sour as of our national wealth. It would give employment to hundreds of thousands of hands, women and children, now idle or non-producing; it would at the same time afford the masses an elegant and durable material, at one-third less than the present rost, and it would give to capital a new and lucrative source of investment shared at present but by a few individuals, and nistricted to exceedingly limited proportions. How can we overcome the competition of Europe and Asia with regard to labor? I am happy to be able to answer this question here and now. In the mouth of June last, recommended by the Department of State, which under the present administration has done so which under the present administration has done so much to encourage our home manufactures and develop our foreign trade, and provided with letters by the commissioner of agriculture, there came to Europe a young American engineer who, before leaving home, had already devoted much time and study to the subjort, and who since has devoted several months to visiting and carofully inspecting the principal filatures of France and Italy. This gentleman, Mr Edward W. Serroll, Jr., of New York, believed it po-edite to invent machinery which, by the use and application of electricity, would not only overcome existing difficulties produce a superior quality of thread, but solve at the same time the all important labor question and render allk reeling in the United States as possible and profitable as anywhere else in the world. It affords me very great satisfiction to say that in my judgment Mr. Serroll has st length been successful, and that very shortly this fact will be abundantly and incentestably proven, both for the new unhappy and rapidly decilning silk reeling industry of Europe as well as for, from one .. \$14,827,304 \$17,430,830 \$30,302,861 American point of view still more imperiant and valu-Presign hostery continues to be very active for able interest; the successful planting of silk industry stapes as well as fancies and the general aspect of in the United States in all its varied stages and the market remains most satisfactory. Certain branches from the multerry tree, the magnesiste or facility of the stages are strength, more particularly facilities bouse, the recting mill to a still higher per-

-The Canada Cotton Company, of Cornwall, Ont. true or correct. But we need not go to Ohio nor beyond aix por cent, has been declared for the current half

and cheaper culture. The capital point to be derived from these exhibits is the decline of French filatures,

and to note that this decline was produced from (1.)

inferior crops; (2) decreased consumption of pure silk

goods, (3) superiority of Italian filatures; (4) compo-tition of China and Japan labor; and to add that this deployable state could easily be revived and resusci-

## AMERICAN COLLON GOODS IN CHINA

just been published, are wheret uninmous in their water of scoured woods below reported. One was a festimony to the fact that there are corresponds up that the terms come acouses would close as pushing their was into the threes, markets to the what rubbah! and reader, what do you think, this det ment or English manufactures. At Chinkiang rubbah brought 55c? Not. True ecough, that price while the import of Luglish dalls has been between wold the wood at 20 . not a had price for had Pexas 21 285 places. At shruchar that hand Pug is drills ad cuttout diess fabrics, and new business in claim would be seen to would be seen to be seen to be seen to see the second of the seen to see the second of the seen to see the second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of second of the architecture of the time being are uncompared to the purchase of departant growth arms their attention more to the purchase of departant growth and the states at the state of the states are the states of the states and the states of the states of the states are the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states of th 409 \$42 pleaces, while En fish sheetligs which in 1870 showed a total of 124 350 had faller as low as 10.445. The reason of this g eiter favor shown for American manufactures is a matter of dispute. In a whole Ameri an p ople heside. At p e cut we happen of adoleration—a view which several of the consulation on the few thousand bales of cubit-heal'ed wood in seem disposed to adont. On the consulation was York and Boston, enough which when the consulation is a seem disposed to adont. On the consulation we York and Boston, enough when the consulation is a seem disposed to adont. tended that there is always a market in China for heavy-sized goods the chespiess of which is the r great re-ominendation. But if schilteration is not at buy this up at once brish rearrand a thick as bees the root of this change in as important a trade, it will facturers can undere Il English in mufacturers in a faig and honosts ompetition. Referring to this matter, the British Trade Journal sounds a note of warding for English manufactor rans follower . "The foct asingly successful competition of American cotions in the Chinese markets has recently received the attention of mak some effort to "steady" the mark t by some our consuls in that country. From the eport of practical rules on a code of laws to the establishment. Consul flardner, or the foo it seems t as, as rexerds of a poper c sessification that would note the most drills and showling, our manufactures have not yet become manufactures to comprehend what he was group d the feet that, in the application of buyers, cost doing and enable him to retuin to life mill with the a emasecondary to durability. They produce cheaper full assur not that he was not paying from 10 to 15 articles, which will not sell in China, while the higher cents a pound more than his n ighbor for the secured priced American dr I s and sheetings are finding a atomility-increasing market. Count Bullock, of Ching Kivng also rejorts a decrease in the sale of Knelish drills, whi o Consul Ailen, of Neuchang, and Consul Ozenham, of Wir Hir report that American shoethurs have been preferred to English T-cloths, as th y are thicker and of b tter q after Against this testimony we have to set that of Consul Scott, of Kinklang, and Consul A abaste, of Hankow. They say that further inquiry has shown that the large in rease noticed in American cloths was due partly to over-stocks at home, and partly to an attempt to gain possession of the market by Ameria : importors, and that the decrease which was noticeable in Manchester goods was due to the fact that for years the tride had been unprofitable, and the importation had consequently become restricted by the failure or retirement of a number of persons concerned in it. 'It is quite a mistake to think America can so far produce better go de than we can, or that they do so more cheaply.' The weight of evidence seems against these gentlemen, but we hope their version of the case is the true one. Weether it be so or but, however, English man ufacturers will do well to note these reports. If they study the wants of the Chinese markets with care

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## CANADA'S FUTURE.

PAPER BY SIB ALLY GALT, K.C.M.G.

The following in the paper read by Sir Alexander Galt

The following is the paperread by Sir Alexander Gait before the Colonial Institute, on the evening of the 2 th 32, on the future of the Diminion of Canada.—
In selecting as the subject of this paper the future of the Dominion of Unands, I have no intention of discussing possible changes in its constitution or in its political relations to threat Britain. Those points have lately futured the subject of two articles in the "Contemporary Herrew" by Mr. Anderson and Mr. Clarke, and may be rafely left to the judgment of tocic readers. My object is to place before you the orderent position of the Canadam Pominion in the material appets, and to direct your attention to that future upon which it is now entering. It ention to that future upon which it is now entering. It say be necessary in the course of my remarks to refer to wine of the statements and opinions in the articles reforced to, but it is not my desire to speculate upon evenmalities and changes that may be very distant, but rather to accept the relations which now happily exist under the admirable constitution established at the Confederation

that must arrie, both to Great Britain and Canada, by some parial idea of the magnitude of the trust that steadily pursuing and extending that carrier of progress has been assumed by Canadians in undertaking the und usefulness upon which England's greatest colony solonization and government of the northern half of the northern half of the continent of North America. Picture to yourselves sends historical events, but will briefly recapitulate the adomain nearly as large as Europe, attractions show that aspirations with which they regard the future.

THE UNION OF 11-8 PROVINCES.

by the Queen's proclamation the two Provinces of old anada, now de-igoated Ontario and Quebec, were, on the 1st July, 1897, united with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick under the name of the Dominion of Canada on the 15th July, 1870, the vast territories in the occupaon of the Hudson lisy Company were incorporated with the Dominion, which extinguished the title of the company by a considerable payment, and assumed the former mperial responsibilities attendant on the management and control of the numerous Indian tribes of the interior. sin the zond July, 1871, British Columbia entered the confederation, and on the lat July, 1873, Proce Edward sland joined her sister Provinces, thus finally completing the consolidation under one Federal Parliament and ong the constitution under one reacht l'aritament and forestament of the entire British possessions in North America from the Atlantio to the Pacific Ocean, with the single exception of the Island of Newfoundland, which thus far has maintained its separate political existonce. Only seven years have, therefore, elapsed since the Dominion of Canada became territorially complete, and I think we may prudently await the exents of the sext few years before proposing any serious changes in storganization or constitutional status. It may be very safely asserted that the statesmen of Canada are more thely to judge wisely of the steps required for the procress and civilization of this vast domain than even those of the Mutter Country, while it is certain that all the ability and zeal the former may possess can be more profitably devoted to their own land, rather than expended upon other and less tamiliar portions of the Empire.

THE CANADIAN CONSTITUTION. "I may not, in this connection, be inappropriate briefly to notice the powers granted to the people of Canada, and the exatin under which these powers are exercised for the Imperial Act constituting the confederation, the complete control of everything pertaining to their internal affairs is conferred upon the people, subject only to their allegiance to a common sovereign and their duties as members of the British Empire. These powers are ex-ercised under the Federal system, by which the United Parliament, consisting of the Governor-General as the representative of the Queen, with the Senate and House Commons, exact all the laws, in which the public at targe may be said to have a common interest-such as rede and commerce, navigation, fisheries, indirect and direct taxanion, postage, criminal law, and the establishment of suitable government for the wast and as vet comparatively little known regions of the interior. The inembers of the House of Commons are elected under a enost liberal franchise by ballot, and the Government of the day continues in office, as in this country, by the possession of the confidence of the House of Commons. While the Federal Parliament is, in fact, the supreme authority on all subjects of common or extra-provincial authority on all subjects of common or extra-provincial interest, local legislatures exist in each province under a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Federal Government, with Legis'attre Councils and Legislature Assemblies elected by the people, to whom is entrusted all legislation of a purely local and provincial character. These powers are of a very extensive nature, embracing all civil rights of projectly and cognate subjects, respecting which I may pause for a moment to explain, that apart from its propriety in other respects, the cession of Quebec by France secured to that province its existing eivil laws and language; and though full power exists to change or modify these laws in Quebec stielf, still their preservation necame a necessary condition of Con-rederation. Anterior to Confederation, and n w subsisting under past legislation, both Unterm and Quebec, aspecially the former, possessed an extremely perfect system of municipal government, which is being rapidly extended to the other provinces. While in regard to education, no part of the world can boast of a more perfect system, toginning with elementary or common school education, which is free to all, continued next by citimately universities, conducted by men of European reputation in science and letters. In all, therefore, that exlates to political freedom and self-government Canada .es nothing to enry in the condition of any other country; while in fittle ber people for the wise administration of those cowers, she possesses in her educations and municipal systems advantages that can be surpased

MARACTER OF THE POPULATION

in the composition of her existing population, Cauada is also peculiarly favored. Commencing as a French colony, Quebec has now over a million of the descendants of the foremost nation of the Latin race—a people distinguished, like their ancestors, for industry and thrift combined with a natural courtesy and bonhommic which endear them to all. If the French Canadian is not jethapa, quite on a par with his Anglo-Sazon brother in enterprise, he is certainly more than his equal in those amenities which beautify life and cast a charm over even the hardships of the backwoods; while in devotion to his country, and loyally to the Sovereign under whom his condition has then from seridom to freedom, mone can exert him. In the rest of the Dominion the population is simust exclusively English, Irish and Scotch, though in the western prairies we have now rettlements from Rassia, Norway and Sweden, Iceland, and notably of Germans. In this respect but little difference exists between Canada and the United States, both being alike in progress of settlement from the ame sources. The very difficulties attendent on overcoming the forces of the wilderness naturally impact great energy and contage to such a population and bring about these wonderful results of successful progress which exerts the cavy and admiration of the world Perhaps I should with proper modesty confine this last Perhaps I should with proper modesty contact this last remark to the United States, but really the conditions are the same in both countries, said if they do not, as yet, show equally striking results in Usuada, it ries from the fact that the resources of the latter country from the fact that the resources of the latter country stone the fact that the resources of the latter country been brought under one central government be sufficient to state that no engagement either of the bave only been brought under one central government be sufficient to state that no engagement either or the burdend state that no engagement either or the burdend state that no engagement either or the burdend state that no engagement either or the burdend state that no engagement either or the burdend state that no engagement either or the burdend state that no engagement either or the burdend state that no engagement either or the burdend state that no engagement either or the burdend state that no engagement either or the bave only that the burdend state that no engagement either or the bave only that the burdend state that no engagement either or the bave only that the burdend state that no engagement either or the bave only that the burdend state that no engagement either or the bave only that the burdend state that no engagement either or the bave only that the burdend state that no engagement either or the burdend state that no engagement either or the bave only that the burdend state that no engagement either or the burdend state that no engagement either or the burdend state that no engagement either or the burdend state that no engagement either or the burdend state that no engagement either or the burdend state that no engagement either or the burdend state that no engagement either or the burdend state that no engagement either or the burdend state that no engagement either or the burdend state that no engagement either or the burdend state that no engagement either or the burdend state that no engagement either or the burdend state that no engagement either or the burdend state that no engagement either or the burdend state that no engagement either or the burdend state that no engagement either or the burdend state that no engagement either or the burdend state that no engagement either engag action; their trade was bampered by numerous tarifs. by the imperial Government for various objects in 460 miles in which air injection restricted by Provincial which air injectial injected was admitted to exist; but civilised man.

the guardians up not only of her own interest, but the higher and nobler cause of civilization and progress in the whole of that rast territory conquered by the genius and tirowess of her sons

EXTENT OF THE DOMINION.

emote historical events, but will briefly recapitulate the series of northern boundary as large as Europe, stretching from the series in the several Provinces Atlantic to the Pacific Ucean, with its southern extremity secund united into the present Contederation, their continuous the date of the complete union, the position in northern boundary along the shores of the Arctic which they now stand, and it en refer to the hopes and united to the position with which they regard the future. Seberies, watered by the most remarkable natural dis-tribution of lakes and rivers, enriched with all veneties of minerals, and now known to possess an enormous area of fertile prairie-lands destined to become the future grausity of England; this vast country reaches, as the crow flies, from ocean to ocean, four thousand miles, with an area south of the latitude of St. Pererature of at least two milion of square miles capable of larg of at least two million of square miles capable of cultivation, and of which fully one-half produces every crop grown in Great Britain. The Dominion of Canada, thus roughly sketched, is naturally divided into three great divisions: the Atlantic, the Central and the Pacific The Atlantic division is that which comprehends the older settled Provinces of Nova Scutia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. It contains almost the entire present population of the Dominion, about four millions, and hes, until very recently, Leen the only part of the British possessions in North America to which emigration has been directed. It may be described as the lorest section of directed. It may be described as the forest section of Canada, and stretches from the Atlantic to the head waters of the great River Mt. Lawrence, west of Lake Superior The central or prairie division, containing Superior the new Province of Manitoba, extends from the densely modeld Atlantic region to the Rocky Mountains. Commencing with the valley of the Red River, of unsurpassed fertility, the prairie extends westward over a gently undulating country, clothed with the most invuriant grasses and beautiful flora, for a distance of the trocky Munitains. of a thousand miles to the base of the Rocky Mountainby a varying width of from four hundred to six hundred miles. This magnificent district, watered and rendered accessible in its eastern section by the great Winnipeg and Manitoba lakes, is in its central and western portion traversed by the mighty liver Saskaichewan, with fifteen hundred miles of steamboat pavigation, and tertilised by many ocautiful tributaries issuing from the recesses of the mountains. With some comparatively loss guideant exceptions, the practic division of the Do-Insignificant exceptions the prairie division of the Do-minion custains probably the largest continuous tract of country in the world adapted to the growth of wheat and other cereals and acculiarly fitted also for cattle rateing, especially on the western plateau, where cool and abundant water is combined with an exceptionally moderate climate. The Pacific acction, known as British Columbia, comprehends the volcatio region west of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, with the magnificent island of Vancouver. Possessed of a climate much more temperate than that of Canada of a climate much more temperate than that of Canada proper, British Columbia bas an immense extent of land bised for agriculture, while the mountain ranges which traverse the country are replete with miarral- of every variety, and are no doubt quite as rich as the similar dis ricts of California and New Mexico. Gold to the value of eight millions sterling has already been extracted from the gravel-washing alone, without the introduction of scientific mining. Vancouver's Island has, so far as known, exclusive monopoly of the coal has, so far as known, exclusive monopoly of the coal supply of the entire Pacific coset, from Behring's Straits to Cape Horn; her coal helds are inexhaustible in extent and excellent in quality, and in the future must make this telend the empor um of the China and Indian trade, while its importance in connection with the naval supremacy of England in the l'acific Ocean can scatterly be exaggerated.

## PROGRESS OF THE PROTINCES.

will now shortly summarise the past progress of the Provinces included in the Atlantic division of Canada. Commencing in 1825 with a population of about 8.17 400, they have now attained at least four milion in number. Their revenues which were then perfectly lusignificant, were last year nearly £5,0.41000 sterling, but des the large local receipts of the respective Provinces Their trade, notwithstanding it has been revisible actually by the polytral decreasion TIDOFS seriously curtailed by the universal depression amounted in

Emports to in addition to the extensive interchange of products between the several Provinces. Their sea-goin tonnage registered and owned in the Dominion itself, independent of tennage registered in Great Britain, but owned in Canada, amounted in 1879 to 1.332,004 tons. The fisheries along their coast yielded nearly three millions sterling, and with their shipping gave employment to a scafaring population of men and boys, including Newfoundiand exceeding forty thousand, a number sterling is to be any other greater, it is believed, than is possessed by any other country in the world, except. Great Britain berself. Their defence by land is entrusted to forty thousand active militia, in a fair state of preparation, and officers from one military so here and all inferences. from one military co lege and six infantry activola, while under the militar law every able-bodied man is liable to serve when called upon. The Atlantic coast of the Dominion is nearly twice as extensive as that of the British Islands, and all its important headlands and hatbors are efficiently supplied with hightbouse service. The whole country is provided with a well-organized municipal system, and, as I have already stated, education of the most thorough description. extends throughout the length and breadin of the land Religious liberty and equality prevail everywhere, and the case of Quebec, the feulal system, which des-cended from the French, has been jeacefully and thooughly abolished.

## DEBT AND ASSETS OF THE DOMINION.

The statement I now make respecting the present position of Canada would, however, be incomplete reference were omitted to its public debt. And it this connection I may be permitted to notice and correct certain allegations in the article contributed by Mr. Anderson to toe "Contemporary Review," which are calculated to lead to the belief that in some form or other Canada has fatled in her obliga-tions to the Imperial Exchequer. On this point it may be sufficient to state that no engagement either of the

jeatoucies. They were taught to look more to the stotter Country and less to their own exertions than they should have done, their mental, and even their material growth, was dwarfed by a sense of colonial dependence. Now they have around most, if not all, of the attributes of national existence. Not one shilling has the British taxpayer disbursed on account of Canada. The others still current, amounting in all to for some years past, and even the military forces of the Limpan, which are usually the symbol of power, have been shill without and order, not only in its civil-red districts, but in a the remote recesses of the interior still occupied by the native tribes, is entirely committed to the care of the interior still occupied by the interior still occupied by the native tribes, is entirely committed to the care of the interior still occupied by the interior still occupied by the native tribes, is entirely committed to the care of the interior still occupied by the interior still occupied by the native tribes, is entirely committed to the care of the interior still occupied by the cated her colonial offs, ring to a state of such stability, that she has felt she could safely commit to their even the proper of the country. The debt is not however, as is the cated her colonial offs, ring to a state of such stability, that she has felt she could safely commit to their even the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the c treasure squandered in foreign or intestino wars, but, on the other hand, registers the peaceful progress of a people conscious of the vast resources of their country, and variestly devoting bemselves to its development. Capada has seen

On her magnificent canal system 47, 100,000 On her railways ... On lighthouses and pavigation Lww ment, thus let of the great North 4,000,000 Hovernment buildings and mis el-

Assumption of l'rovincial debta 131 000,000 Her annual revenue in like manner is employed use fully and for the benefit of the people. In 1879

The interest (sloking funds and charges) on the debt absorbed about The Government legislation and Judiciary about ... The subsidies to the local Governments in tieu of the revenues assigned by them to the Dominion £1,700,000 630,000

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The postal service about Public works and navigation about Histita and defence about India service—connected with the native tribos about ..... Misocilaneous about

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PUBLIC WORKS-THE CANAL STRTEM Permit me, now, to give you what must necessarily be a very imperfect sketch of the work already achieved, and to show you the persistent and determined efforts your fellow-subjects in Canada have made and are making towards the development of that great country. will first speak of our canal system, of which a statement of expendits re conveys but a very inadequate idea. object contemplated by the outlay has been the perfec-tion of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence to the furthest extremity of the great lakes, overcoming the obstructions offered by the tapids and the falls of Misgara. so as to primit large resels to be employed direct from Chicago and Lake Superior to the ocean. These works cooplet fret of the deciening of the channel between Quebec and Montreal from eleven feet six inches to twenty-two feet, and utilimately to twenty-five feet, whereby steamables of four thousand tons can now proceed one hundred and righly miles above Quebec to the quays of Montreal Al Montreal the canal system the quays if Mostreal. At Mostreal the canal system of in all forty-one miles, with locks two hundred feet long by forty-fire feet wide and passing vessels drawing to feet of water. Lake Ontario is then reached, and to surmount the falls of Nisgera, the Welland Canal has been built, twenty-eight miles, having at present locks one hundred and fifty by twenty-six feet, with ten feet of water. These canals being insufficient, new more compared to the new and will be proworks were commerced his years ago, and will be pro-bable completed within two years, whereby a uniform enlargement of the whole system will be established to locks two bundred and seventy by furty-live feet, with a depth of fourteen feet, allowing the passage fam Lake Brie to the ocean, via Montreal, of vessels of one thousand five hundred tons. From Lake Erie westward to Chicago the navigation is uninterrupted through Lakes Huron and Michigan, while to Lake Superior access is had by an American canal of one and a half miles in length, of similar capacity to the Canadian system. Thus, within two years, propellers of one thousand five hundred tons laden with the produce of the Western States and Car laden with the produce of the Western States and Canada, will be able to proceed to tide-water the St. Lawrence from any ports on the Great Lakes and by the Canadian Pacific Railway, to be opened next year. Winnipeg, the capital of M. nitoba, with the fertile valley of the It-d River, will be brought within four bunded miles of tole magnificent water route. In addition to these grand works, Canada has constructed a canel to conect the St. Lawrence with Lake Champinia and the Hudson River to New York, and also two large canals for the improvement of the Ottawa river or connection with the year lumber trade of that region. in connection with the vast lumber trade of that region.

## THE RAILWAY STATEM

Passing next to the railway system of the Dominion t permentes the older Provinces from Halifax to Lake Huron, and with its ramifications covers nearly 7,000 miles in length. Of this mileage about 1,250 is the property of the Government, and operated by them; for the remainder, though largely aided by public grants, Can-ada gratefully acknowledges her debt to British capital and enterprise. Any nonice of the progress of the Dominion would certainly be incomplete which omitted reference to the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways, the former especially, which is not merely the arterial line in connection with the Government roads from Halifax to Detroit, but now, through the energy of its management, has conferred on Canadian trade inestimable advantage of a through railway from Chicago and the great Pacific States to Moutreal, our principal shipping port. Long enduring has been the faith or those who invested their capital in the Crand Trunk Railway , and from my own early connection with it no one can reluice more truly than myself to the unmistakeble signs that it is now emerging from the depth of de pression in which it was so foug sunk. The progress of Canada in the continued settlement of the older Provinces, and in the speedy colonization of her own great West, cannot fail to make the future of all Canadian railways, and especially of the Grand Artick, one of great and early development. But while speaking of the pre-sent railway system, it would be unpardouable in me were I to omit mention of the Canadian Pacific Railway, week to omit mention of the Canadian racine intiway, upon which the hojes and fortunes of the country so largely depend. I shall not detain you by lengthened reference to the ultimate grand results expected from this undertaking, ten years are allotted for its completion throughout, and betwee that time arrives I fiel as sured some other speaker before this Institute will find occasion to point out the widening spirits of the future usefulness of Causous, and to dwell on the advantages to her eastern possessions through a country inhabited by her own people, and governed by her own laws. shall now confine toyself simply to the main features of the enterprise to which Canada has committed berself A subsidy in work alteady undertaken and in cash of about eleven millions sterling, and a land grant of Pacific Railway Its longith, when complete, will be 2 600 miles, of this 200 mic now in operation, 540 additional will be finished in a year, and the Government are maured that within four years from this day the communication by water and rail will be complete through Canada from Rugland to the Rocky Mountains, opening up about 1,000 miles in length of the North-

THE NUMBER-WART AND TARRESORDED JURISTICITIES Already, though Winnipeg has only had railway esc with the Colled States for loss than the years, it has sprang from a population of a few tu roads, without capital, and in spite of very post, roads, without capital, and in spine of every posts, misrepresentation as to its climate, has gone formade, "leafs and bounds," within the last four years, and he counts its 75000 inhabitants. Settlers, eager to fitte on to even more favored regions, and now dotting to on to even more favored regions, are now dorting to trail across the prairie with their forms in every direction. Villages are springling up many hundress of miles neated Winnipeg; churches are being built. But to goind the future crop are having their attents given wearily dragged across the plains. Even at the very have of the fackly Mountains herdeof cuttless now heing raised on the rich pastures of the affinity of the Fackatchewso, for which a market is not four in the advancing tide of settlement. From one code. of the Backatchewas, for which a market is to be forg in the advancing tide of settlement. From one cod control to the country to the other there is the evident common ment of one of those great novements of population to have from time to time signalized the progress of the American continent. The gigantic efforts now tent made to further the colonization of the Canadian tental and accorded by the wise and the made to fu ther the colonization of the Canadian to west are promoted and seconded by the wise and himpublic policy in respect to the land. By the Act of the Dominion Parliament, une-fourth of the whole July, domain in the North-West Territorica is deroted attacked. lutely to free grants 's actual settlers, another form is held at their option for three years at one-half us diosernment selling price, and the remaining one-lais to be sold at prices varying from 4s to L1 Jeram to reimburse the cost of the Canadan Park Railway. When it is remembered that the Railway. When It is remembered that the district thus being opened up exceeds in area 250 ac 000 of acres, it will be seen that the free grants inch alone are nearly twice as extensive as the whole of Erg land. Let me pause for one moment to answer the objection that I have seen occasionally urged against the policy England has pursued in transferring her territorial right to her Colonial subjects. This very territorial that I have endeavored most inadequately to desemb that I have endeavored most inaucquiamity to desente was for upwards of two hundred years within the jarr-diction of England herself, and has only been mad-over to Canada within ten short years. Admitting that its canabilities were then unknown, Canada at at least clulm the credit of diffusing the knowledge bur, if this was decied her, let too ask whether English but, if this was decied her, let foe ask whether English taxpayers would ever have convented to do white the content of the Exchiquer would have realised to propose a vote of \$\Delta 11,000,000 stelling for a railway to open up such a removed outer? What linglish divergment would for your have sustained the burden of introducing government and law and order? And even in the case of the loans. and law and order? And even in the case of the liquis tribes, what statesman would have been bold enough tribes, what statesman would have been bold enough tell the people of England that for years to come by most provide £200,000 a year to save these wretches natives from starvation? Yet all this and far more to been done by Canadian statesmen and observally accused in by the Canadian people, while one-fourth of its whole domain, acquired and daveloped at the sole charge. of the Canadian tagpayer, is now offired five to all the English bretbren who choose to come. Nor must I en-flue myself to these records of successful progress Already Canada is among the first of the great carran of the world, her alips are found in every sea, from eny frequented scaport they hear the produce of other lan-to market. Her trade is no longer with Kugiand and w United States alone, but extends to the Kest, to Australs the West lodies and South America. Within the press Gausse, will open the markets of that wat empire to products of Canada, will open the markets of that wat empire to products of Canadian industry. Similar arrangement is a confidently expected, will result from negotiation now in progress with Spain for trade with the Simals; West Indies And if further evidence be asked of the growing importance of the Dominion, it will be four in the fact that both the late and present. Government of Rugland have recognized the propriety of making a ceptional arrangements in future treaties of commerce with foreign countries for the colonies, and in the properties of Unuals will be watched over hy her own representatives and determined by her own Government Such, in brief, is the position of Unit, at to-day, and such the conductive and requires with which the is about the the population and resources with which she is about address herself to the stupendous task of colonisting to whole interior of North America lying north of the

### United States, and stretching for unwards of 2,000 miles from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean. FUTURE DESTINY AND RELATIONS OF THE DOMINION.

May I be forgiven if, with such a task before by I think it unwise to discuss the future of the Canada-Dominion with reference to possibilities that may nero arise? Mr Wm. Clarke, in the article referred to, bel-tles the present position of the country. He alleges it has no national life, is entirely provincial, and assume a state of discontented feeling with the present state. which my acquaintance with public sentiment then enables me absolutely to deny. He assumes that the present relations of England and Canada are essentially transient, and cannot be maintained beyond a few more years," and upon this assumption Mr Clarke proceeds to argue that Canada must accept one of the alternatives—independence, Imperial federation or as nexation to the United States, and of the three become to the conclusion that the last is the best. be the destiny of Canada ultimately, and even what my be that of the United States themselves, no one can five tell. We have certainly seen the great Union on the very verge of dissolution within the last twenty year, and though, with soormous sacrifices of blood at treasure, its unity was preserved, it would be rash to allege that its varied interests, spread over a country st large as Europe, can always be maintained in harmont Equally must it be admitted that as Canada increases in population and wealth her interests may diverge froz those of the mother country so as to produce separation But this is not the case to-day, and, on the contrap, i trust to be able to show that the interests of Canada an at this moment most intimately blended with those of Great lintain, and that the maintenance of the country tion may with sagacious statesm inable be fraught with the greatest cenefits to both co stries. Many writers are inclined to depreciate the condition of Uanada and marvel over the superior progress and energy of the United States as likely to form an arrestatible attraction for us. Sull'e me to examined this position for afer moments. First, taking contentment as the best general standard for comparison, I venture to assert that the Cauadians are fully as well satisfied with their condition as their Republican neighbors. Our attachment to ou Sovereign and to our institutions is quite as greats theirs, under our system of l'arliamentary Government copied from that of Kogland, the people possess a mudirect control over their Executive than do u. United States, our inxation in every respect is err greatly less at is true emigration to Canala is mail-less in actual numbers than to the United States, but a proport on to population it is relatively greater. Again, the prairie lands of the Union have been accessible size is 30-fift years ago, they have been opened up in ever d rection by railways, and have thus attracted hundreds twenty has million acres of thost executed practic land, of thousands of English and foreign emigrants, who may testify to the public importance of the Canadian shrank from the hardships of his in the forest. Opractic l'iovinces have only bad thirth within six veste they have been accessible by railway for less than two years, and the measures are only now being taken tom firm the overcrowded people of tirest limin and of the Continent of the great country that bolds out its acres to receive them. I must apologies for what you may deen a digression, but I wish you to understand that Casaopening up about 1,000 miles in length or the cortain dians are not disposed to expend vain early upon the manigation, practically bringing the whole district for neighbors. We all recognize the greatness of the Heiter 400 miles in width within the reach and occupation of States, their wonderful rapidity of progress, their many estimated man.

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as in enalism is at a discount, strangely enough I decrease quarters that the material sitemats of the ther country are supposed to be more connected with began amount are supposed to be more connected with began amount that with her own colonies, and I must be to had within the admitted necessities of Great five and Irritand some consumed necessities of Great five and Irritand some consumed and is supply an equation one for the carding Canada in the great wirk as discovering to before a consumed of the best been divolved upon thereby British statesment for the carding Canada in the over-population of the great with the consumer of the carding the consumer of the carding the consumer of the carding the consumer of the carding the carding the carding the finite statesment of the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the carding the card lug against the erils-over increasing and dalis on ne more threatening which are traceable to this 1. Emigration, continuous, progressive and systee ime, the only lenin Canada asks from the mother flarely, in level, can any remedial measure be matry liarely, in lead, can any returning the artifices pled shock does not involve some namen in entirely case side, or perhaps on both, but here the blessing the side side, or leading the species.

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### PULLARULE TO YAOTEUR.

is but its of emigration from Great Britain and Ireland ost interesting and instruction It has been wholly Inotary, and shows the readiness with which the mass the per lie resort to it, either as an encare from suffer g at home, or in consequence of those qualities which to naturally to have made this country the great cenfrom whence the uninhabited portions of the earth bing colonized. Between the termination of the ropean war in 1815 and the close of 1852 no tess no 3493.592 persons left our ports as emigrants. But the nationalities were not then distinguished, I think may be safely natured that upwards of 3,000,000 were nush subjects — From 1853 to 1879, inclusive, a further agration, of British origin only, took place, smoothing 4,35,889 (If these was numbers a certain proportion arred, especially during 1876-9, and probably reduced ett result to about 4 000,000 We thus bare, since its a total removal of population from the British and to other countries of the enormous number of see millions distributed very nearly in the following

L'uited State	4	 ٠.	4,400,000
British North	ywerice	 ••	1,359,000
Ettembere.		 	50,000

7,000,000

The official returns for which I am indebted for thee ures show the singular circumstance that until 1841 a actual emigration to British North America waiclinely larger year by year then to the United States er 1841 two causes operated to turn the flow of emititon more largely to the United States, the first was condition of Irelated up to and succeeding the familie, other was the contemporaneous opening up of the k prairie States of the Union which began to attract meral notice after 1840. The fatter cause was, I think, the tre more important, and to it, I believe, the United ares are matched for the sapid strides they have made population and wealth, and the great artraction they recollered to the emigrating class of the United King-m of Germany, and of Scandinavia. If I am correct the view the Dominion or Canada may well look ford with great confidence to the effect to be pro luced the speedy opening up of the North-West Territory—
Matrice probably quite as extensive as the prairie too of the Union, and certainly as well fitted for the matenance of a large population. The resources of the motion may be wisely and profitably devoted to the lawa resume its former direction to lintish North erica, as, other material advantages being equal, I soot toink a British subject would prefer a Republican m of Government to that bapuy blending of freedom I law which be can enjoy under his own flag.

fare already stated the emigration to have reached en mil 107s, of which at least four millions have left United Kingdom since 1852 It will probably interyou to know that norwethernoding this immense w, the reproductive powers of the impulation bave Inresso ...... 6,613,525

SPIECT OF SMIGRATION OF GREAT CRITAIN.

ordering this enormous increase of the readent poptions concordingly with an emginition of 4000000 ter 1852 it will scarcily I think, be disputed trat no re important question can permenently occupy attencong the custom of the people. Had these four mil-astematord at home, it is probable that the preferre of Had these four mile its bere would have been much those critical and its have been even seriously dangerous. As an ill as-ion of test, I will refer to the state of Ireland, as git have been even seriously dangerous sec ed with emigration -

From 1861 to 1870 it averaged ..... 81 858 1971 to 1875 " ...... 65,893 1976 to 1879 " ...... 29,898

es not appear an unwarranted deduction to assume the competative cosmitton of emigration has intendi-the costs in that country, which evidence clearly es, in the west at least, to be traceable to over-poption. When we plainly see that congression of populion has attended the stoppage of emigration, it appears to me that the simplest and most speedy cure will

the many who earn a precarrous fivefly and on the stories of the stand. But beyond this point arises the most important to find the result of the stand through her own possessors free the consumers of the product of product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of the family below the same as the consumer of the product of the findly below the same as the same as the same and the same form to releve the same as the same as the same as the same as the same and the control to the findly below the same and the same as the same as the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same and the same a matte res ecca equal as fields tor emigration, and it will been be it a Board of Trade returns that on an average

### BRITISH AND COLONIAL THATIE.

I cannot I are this question of the meterial value of the oloni-a es coneumere of British pr. ducte wishout offer ing for your consideration ceriain figures which I have colleted In in the Board of Trage Setures, and which super to the emicently suggestive. Communityly little is said about the importance of the trade with our Commensaryely oru possessions, and yet these returns prove that the United Kingd mexpected in its goods to her own possessions to 1881 than to Fra es, Germany, Russia Holson land, Beigium, Spain Portugal, Irais and Dermark fact to ail Commental Europe combined. The figures are as classified to the D c tois resurgs -

Bettish in sees wor . U. ned E rope 45 189 N.A

Surely three fixures point eighlicantly to the direction Imperial trade policy should take, and to the material solvantages that must if w to England hersolf by the specialis specialis. Especialis this the case when we perceive how year by year this suntry is becoming more dependent upon other nations for took. The food must be had, and must be had cheaply and, therefore, the more rapidle the resources of the colonics generally and Canada especially, can be develored, the better it must be for England. The commercial classes are, I observe, pressing upon the fluvernment the necessity of making treaties of commerce with foreign nations, and I sometimes wonder ety they beser urge them to make cominercial conventio a with treir own Columes. In the fatter case they count ut the master with complaining of the Columnat tai:ffe as not favoring the mother country; but they are probable not aware that under existing treaticathe Brite ish consessions are explicitly distarted from admitting British goods on tetter terms than foreign. It is almost amuiling to see the precautious which have been taken your own negotiature to present the colonies extending the slightest favor or utscrimination to England

don't bestime to say that the colonies generally would be only not happy to give British labor exceptional savor their markets, but unfortunately England has nothing to offer a return. Still, it does seen must absorb that if free trade cannot be had with all the world, the effort should not be made to have as near an approach o it as to suble within the limits of the British Empire Much might be done in this direction, greatly. I besteve, to the benefit of all, but some anti-cedent conditions-musi be complied with, and of these the most important is to alford proof that the Empire one furnish its own ford. This problem we shall speedily solve through the ectilement of the Dominton

### BRITISH COLONIAL POLICY The conquest of countries already occupied and civil

ized we can readily understand may be undertaken from motives of ambition and just of power, but it seems ecti-redeat that the occupation of regions of enormous exists, roamed over by a few scattered tubes, must be a most uncalled-for and irrational policy, onless the principle be admitted and acted upon that the citizens in the most available factor of the served by such emergration, it is plain that all of the most fact may be served by such emergration, it is plain that all of the most fact may be served by such emergration, it is plain that all of the most fact may be presented for my colores are a missive, and for Kagland not to take this position is practically to say that her whole last productly described availability for settlement as compare with the North-West of the Dominion My archive, the tide of emigration. Herefore, is, that the tide of emigration, it is practically for settlement as compare with the North-West of the Dominion My archive, the set of the North-West of the United States about 18 proposition of the settlement as compare with the North-West of the Dominion My archive, it is proposed to the Walled States about 18 proposed to the United States about 18 proposed to the United States and the United States are relieved to the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the United States and the ever seen, because she saw that the transfer of her citizens to new inude to be critized and governed by her laws was the wisest course, as well for those who went as for those who stayed at home. Is it conceivable that any nation, which has with such infinite labor, watchfutness and care succeeded in planting her own respite in aimost all the most productive regions of the globe, shall, at the very ment when their condition of development promises the truition of conexition of development promises the fruition of generations of preparation and effort, be prepared calmly to admit that she knows not how to colonies, and not to price of resolutely in propling them. Is the most controductory policy any nation can pursue. What shall we say, then, of Great Britain, orestowing with in pulation, and having possessions in her eleter coloures as well, when I affirm that within not fill before he decided to be one a professional the limits of the Bettish Empire everything required by civilized man can be produced as well as in the whole or the rest of the world, while, if facility of account, Causha stands on more than no equal footing with her great rival the United States. During the lastiffy years, the policy of each successive Government has been to give the it sole attention to proper provision for the departure of the emigrant. No sufficace has ever teen attempted to be exercised upon him in regard to his destination and we see the result in the fact that carly four and a balf millions have gone to the United States, white only two and a balf have reached the Source, white only two and a nationare reacted the Bottsh possessions. It may not have been possible in the past to have prevented the outflow of people to the United States attracted as they were by the wonderful accounts they received of the advantages offered by the

description of the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the same placed within the sam

and the execute to which, through a way policy, they can be trade to exercise so early and to enter it induces on the trade to exercise so early and be easily it induces on the trade to exercise so early and be easily induced on the trades of the Mother Country. Permit be toward conclusion to attempt a summing useful to both the present is prefer to past is beyond our reach, but the present is prefer to the past is beyond our reach, but the present is conform, and as we wisely or ignorantly geal with the circumstances that surround as now, so will inevially circumstances that surround as now, so will in-vivat ly to-day, presents berself before you with an enterprising and intelligent joulation of four millions, enjying the fullest measure or civil and religious liberty, gramated by her comes in a with the limith hopers, and rejocoting in her allegiance to the best Constitutional Sovereign of Regular Fly, closing life engagement in the fuller measure or civil district, and in her allegiance to the best Constitutional Sovereign of Regular Fly, closing life engagement with the way has ever reigned. She controls and shapes the limit two named these lifes two named these lifes the controls and shapes the life fuller. in her allegance to the best Constitutional Sovereign of Regular Fix, Course one segment was failing then who has ever reigned. She controls and shapes the test two named (1938. His health was failing then betterness of a boundless extent of territory, the future He remained in this city for some time after closing grand wheat-held of the world. She is now making his engagement; then returned to Fingland, and grand wheat-held of the world. She is now tanking his engagement; then returned to Fingland, and works of infent varieties, and to truit zet man by immens, the engagement; then returned to England works of infent varigation, and by the construction of there and on the continent sought for health, a comblete railway system to reach from it e Atlantio to the Pacific. To time objects the is devoting all the businessity and the ancellet a told of him is added reconcered been past efforts, and entering upon the day if you in normalized. Some of this joken and the ancellet and the adjustice of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of the past of her task with untarnished credit, and concrows of Ler, public may be remembered -how be advertised exown strength, she has full assurance of success. But in tensively tent on the 1st of April a man would test a no spirit of schish aggrandisement do her people address; thing machine from the top of Trigity's steeple, how themselves to their work—they recognise most fully that the bounties they enjoy constitute a sacred trust, to be administered for the good of others as well as of themselves. They say to the stongeling industrious millions of their fellow-subjects here croppled and overborne by courses which can have the removed. Come and freely the local property of Adelante Nelborn, the share all we have free farms await you in the far-ex. Philip Lee the husband of Adelaide Nellison, the tending praire of the West-leave behind you the cases, actiess. Lee was a topplish Englishman, small, and and troubles of the past, and accept the reward of honest lator, a his py contented home, tree from anxiets for the children growing up around you. Come to a land where taxanon is unknown except for the development and reacht of yourselves. Buter upon a new curver where you will ten that all the progress you yourselecs are making reacts in good to those you have left behind, reducing the competition of labor in Britain, and at the same time increasing the markets for its pro-duc s." Nor does Cauada confine her invitation to the United King iom, the country is stile enough to form a refuse equality for the millions of Continental Europe, who wast with along thop-less despate for some escape from the painful power in which they now exist. To all such Canada tenders her aid, and offers them an ati acca Cadada tenders hir aid, and offers them an airial interest in her career of progress. It is true that in illums of British subjects have in the past unformable rendunced their allegiance and gove to swell the power of another nation, but Canada hopes to repair this serior, by attracting to ter aboves the hardy Scandination, by attracting to ter aboves the hardy Scandination and hopest German, and thus soon to give to our b I red Queen as Canadians, a full equivalent for the aubjects she has lost. Canada is now doing her part in the effort to coloulze British North America, and it rests with the Government and jee pie of England to do theirs bisedy cooperation will not only secure an early and successful result, but will draw still more closely the ties of mutual affection and interest, perpotuating that sympathy of feeling which is the surest and most leaving bond of union. I will not permit myell to doubt that the public mind will soon be the surest and most leaving that the public mind will soon be thoroughly awakened to the importance of the new era which is opening in the north-west prairies of the Dominion, not only for Canada but for Kozland, and to the wast development that will be thus given to the power and resources of the Kmpire, and I confidently believe that we shall soon see a thorough and systematic of Unusda" worthy of the great nation from which it said to ex-Gov. Hoffman, who sat by him," Governor, bas sprung

## THE LATE E. A. SOTHERN

othern, the actor, died in London recently lutelligence was not entirely unexpected by Mr Sectiona's friends, for all recent news from the actor utionse the resources so taidly won, and now at length emphasized the fact that he was very ill, and his resources the submitted that and a work, seen to be so abundant? I sliege that to have acquired covers doubtful. But as he had been near to death abound, and teprohensible character. When he ra-see than once before, it was hoped that he would "sull through," and be sole to appear in public again Eiwin Askew Sothern was horn on the 1st of April, 1830, to Liverpool What life early life was every portion of the world and yet viewing with perfect indifference the transfer of milions of her subjects
for indifference the transfer of milions of her subjects
to foreign lands? I would not complain, if it could be
truly said that in any one particular the condition of
the emigrant would be bester under a foreign flag, but
the constitutional tendency for j-king, he
never told the same atory twice of sis boylood and
the emigrant would be bester under a foreign flag, but
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puration reads of his acting to the late George, the Sothern, as his trier decalled tim, was an in ciatigable practical poker and the ancedet a told of him in this capacity are unnumbered. Some of the jokes on the decidedly cocknesseb He wanted to see some noces New Y.tk society, Sothern promised to introduce uim to some of the real old Knicker to ker representatives at a breakfast in the Westminster Hotel. ment, and there met such Knickerbo kers as Billy Florence, Charley Backus, Billy Birch, Nelso Sefmour, and line Bryant. They were all very pullte and very aristocenite, and the breakfast progressed with eclat until Knickerbocker Seymour made a temark at which Kulckerbocker Backus to: k exception Instantly Backus pulled a big howie knife and junged at Sermour The latter grabbed the small Englishman and held him up as a shield between him and the frate Backue. There was a scene of terrific confusion, each. Knickerbocker drawing a revolver or a kulte. Lee wrighted away from Beymour and fled for life. He never heard the last of new zothern intr. duced him to New York's best society. Whenever From nee and Sothern were together a practical juke of magnitude was planned. One of the last was in San Francisco Sothern was playing "Dundreary at Baldwin's Theatre, and Florence " Bardwell Blote at the California Pheatre. In the third act of "Our American Cousin," "Bardwell Slote " walked upon the stage, looking for " Dundreary;" in the third act of "The Mighty Dollar," Bundleary" watked upon the stage looking for "Stote". It was very funny after the audience saw the point. To actors had taken cabs and rushed from one theatre to the other No one but Sothern and Florence would have thought of such a thing. Unco these two attempted to do serious work. It was at the benefit for poor Edwin Adams, on the 12th of October, 1877. Sothern played "Ottotlo" and Florence "lago?" in an act of that is meant to be the double of citier you or me. As the play went on the Count became con-vinced that the "Crushed Tracedian" was intended to be a carlcature of hims if He applied l'rivate despatches from Loudon announced that for an injunction against the playing of the piece. This and sued Mr Sothern for libel. The case argued before Judge Barret, the Count acting as his own counsel He submitted that Mr. Sothern's abourd, and toprohensible character. When he walked in the streets people littered and said: "There goes the "Crushed Tragedian". The case occupied the Court for haif a day, and was decided against the Count People seld at the time that the Count was later days made a great deal of money, and ent it tavishing He sought the society of wea. men. and spent as much money as the reliest ... was then gave it back to the committee to be sold used again. He did not save much, if anything, from his earthings. Of his domestic tifu to never spoke. Of his private lite little need be said, save that had Edwin Sothern lived a different life he would in all human probability have been alive to-day. He was a man of splendid physique. Tall, erect, well-formed, with florid tace, blue eyes, a large, well-formed nose, and halr and moustache prema ur ty white. Mr

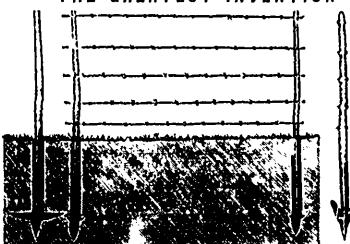
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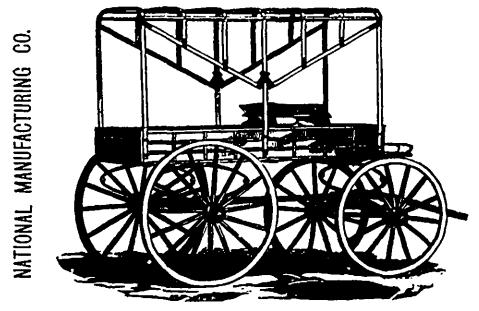
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