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DEVOTED TO HOME INDUSTRIES, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, FINANCE, INSURANCE, RAILROADS AND MINING.

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### GRATION STATISTICS.

se British Board of Trade returns sing the emigration from and imration into the United Kingdom the year ending 30th December, 0, were recently published. Only to in previous years did the emigraexceed that of 1850-in 1853 and 4, when the numbers were 278,123 267,047 respectively. In 1880 the mber was 227,542. The following tements are from an anciyels of the urns in The Colonies and India . The cess of emigrants to, over immigrants pm, the various countries in 1880 was follows -- United States, 140,052; ritish North America, 16,214; Australis, 18,274, all other parts, 6,995. mpared with the previous year, the crease to the United States alone was 000, while the reduction to Austra ia was more than 50 per cent, upon figures of the previous year. In 16 and 1877 between 60 and 70 per nt, of the whole excess of emigration sto Australasia; lest year it was loss an 10 per cent. of the whole. The emiration of persons of Irish origin, which ad fallon very low between 1875 and 819, suddonly rose last year to 93,641, or 2,000 in excess of the annual average of the last ten years. The proportion of Prish emigrants to the total from the United Kingdom, which had fallen to about 25 per cent, rose to 41 per cent. The figures are .- English emigrants, 111,845, or 49 per cent. of the whole; Notell, 22,056, or 10 per cent.; Irlah, two-thirds of the Irish emigration oc-047, Scotch 1,303, Itlah 534. The Australasia, 936,022; to all other places, and total is 227,542 compared with 170,111; and these figures make a total 4,274 in 1879. Including foreigners of 4,503 431.

332,294 Individuals left the shores of the THE DUTIES ON WOOLLEN for my shirt at aix cents." The truth Canadian Pacific Railway will open up a United Kingdom, 281,560 as steerage passengers, and 50,734 as cabin passengera, Of the former 150,150 satted from Liverpool, 20,058 from London, 19,068 from other English ports; 20,340 from Glargow, and 53,944 from Londonderry and Cork, all of whom whon went to the American Continent, in the proportion of 17 to the Republic to one to the Dominion. The total of those who went to British North America was 29,340; to Australia and New Zealand, 25,438; to the East Indies, 4,527; to the British West Indies, 1.643, to the Cape and Natal, 9,803; to British possessions in Central and South America, 2,203; and 2,166 to all other possessions. The proportion of male to ing to value, higher on low priced female emigrants was nearly five to three, namely, 203,294 to 123,000; but among British subjects only the relations of the sexes were somewhat different, and in round numbers there were thirteen males to nine females. The Irish took most women fore, it is contended, the new tariff with them, which is an indication of a more permanent separation from the sich off at lower rates. The answer to mother country, their relations being 45 this is that the poor man, who wants to men to 45 women; the English were seven to four, and the Scotch thirteen to eight. Of the 188,950 adults of British origin of both sexes, 19,971 men and It so happens that our home production umber Trade...... 201 25,239 women were married, the expla-Trado-Railway Matters .... 202 pation of the excess being that the surplus women were going out to ioin their the encroachments of Canadian manuhusbands; 92,470 were single men, 51,ods Trude ...... 205 197 were spinsters; and there were also 38,592 children under twelve years of age, for whom the colonial will be home life to an extent that it never can be to the parents. Of the table of "Occupation of British and Itish Emigrants, the following are the principal features General labourers, 50,064, of whom 5,085 went to Canada and 1,712 to Australasia; gentlemen, professional men, and merchants, 11,762, of whom 2,381 went to Canada and 1,261 to Australasia; farmers and graziors, 7,212 (428 to Canada and 754 Australasia); mechanics, 0,639 (984 to Canada and 123 to Australesia); agricultural labourers, gardeners, carters, 3,921 (1,214 to Canada and 1,084 to Australasia). Of all other trades, the locksmiths and gunsmiths despatched the smallest number, namely, four, two of whom went to Australia and two to the States. The United States had far the best share of all these useful classes. The women are thus classified: 18,757 against English makers of shouldy there trade in which British capital and British this increase £1,022,194 is due to cusdomestic and farm servants, nurses, &c.; is no recourse. This single circum. labour are most heavily interested are toms, while trade licenses, stamps, regisgentlewomen and governesses, 96; milliners, dressmakers, needlewomen, &c. 277; shopwomen, 14; other trades and professions, 318. Servants and nurses who went to Canada numbered 1,321, and to Australasia, 2,762; the gentlewomen and governesses to the two colonies respectively were 8 and 26; milliners, 1 and 113; the shopwomen, 9 in number, went only to Australasia. Settlers on the American continent remitted, as far as can be ascertained, £1,403,341 to their friends at home in 1880, while those in Australia and other places remitted, £71,407. Since 1843 £23,510,669 reached people in the United Kingdom from their friends across the Atlantic, besides £309,376 from the Australian colonies kuses, or 41 per cent. The fact that since 1875. This information was obtained from banks and mercantile turred ir, the first six months is thought houses, and therefore the money foro point to the suddenness of the Amer- warded through private hands is not can trade revival as the cause for the included. The proportion of gross emia trace generally. Coming now to tion to the population was 0.51 per cent. he emigration statistics themselves, in the ten years ending 1880; it was respective of the relation to immigra- 0.52 in the previous ten years; and in on, there left the abores of the United the previous terms of eight years and lagdom for the United States, 69,081 three years, reaching back to 1859, it oglish, 14,471 Scotch, and 83,018 Irish; bad been 0.55 and 0.84. Since 1852 r British North America, 13,541 Eng. during 23 years, the total number of b, 3,221 Scotch, and 4,140 Irish; for British and Irish omigrants has been- Free Trade stump orator, " Every betralasia, 15,176 Raglish, 3,059 Scotch, to the United States, 3,025,594; to d 5,919 frish; for all places, Engilsh British North America, 131,694; to

GOODS.

puts higher rates on articles used by the which the answer is, that it could not be greater duty ad valorem is jevied on coarse and chesp woollen goods than on those which are fine and expensive. Of course it is the specific duty which does it—the duty of 74 cents per 15. in addition to the 20 per cent, ad valorem The Globe flude that the duty is, accordtweeds than on high priced; and the same with regard to overcoatings. Coming to fine broadcloth, the duty on that, ad redorem, is low compared with the duty on common stuffs fo the wear of "the million." And theretaxes the poor highly, while letting the buy chesp woollen goods, free of taxation, has nothing to do but simply to buy Canadian goods, which pay no duty. is made up chiefly of goods for everyday wear, though under the new policy fecturers on the finer lines of production are even now rapidly extending. An as valorem duty, by itself, would be no protection at all against English competition in the heavier and coarser kinds of woollen goods. The Ruglish shoddy factories turn out goods of so low a value, per yard, that they could be sold here at a profit after paying oven higher ad raterem duties. Goods of this kind are, however, the mercet trash. and it is actually conferring a fayour on the "poor man" to keep them out of the country. It is true that "shoddy" is made in Canada as well as in England; nay, we will go further, and say that the home manufacture of "shoddy" has been greatly stimulated by the new teriff. But what has to be observ. ed is that there is an immense difference between the imported "shoddy" and that pays higher ed velorem duties then the rich man would hold good. But the home production alters the case entirely. When the "poor man" buys a suit of clothes of any such stuffs as are now staple manufactures at home, he pays not one cent of duty on them, but gets them duty free. On other goods, those in beginning, the buyer pays something for protection, but still not baif what the figures appear to show; while on such classes of goods as are not made here at all he pays the duty in full. The buyer of fine broadcloth pays all the duty, because we make none of that article here; the buyer of theap Canadian tweeds pays not one cent of duty; and between the two extremes there are many variations. The old Amer.can man in this crowd who wears a cotton shirt is taxed seven

consents to a 171 per cent, tand, that we worth speaking of. The Toronto Globe Globe venture to maintain that, were has paraded figures showing that a all duties abolished, we should immediately have boots and shoes, agricultural implements, heavy cottons, and other such articles as we make at home. cheaper by the amount of the duties remitted? Or will it not rather bebelieved, as every business man will an immediate rise in prices, consequent upon the shutting up of Canadian factorios? The effect of Canadian manufacture on the market, in the way of making more competition to sell, and consequently a better market to buy in is wholly lost sight of by Free Trade theorists. Whenever we start a new manufacture, under Protection, the foreign manufacturers, who before had our markets all to themselves, drop their prices in order to retain it if possible. The contention that prices are always raised by the amount of the duty is a figment of the theoretical brain, which will not stand a moment's test by facts. The American duty on woollen goods, or on the kluds most largely consumed, is 50 cents per 1b, and 35 per cent. ad raiorem, against our figures of only 71 cents per 16, and 20 per cent. And yet Canadians, to whom it is convenient, do purchase clothing. This is the reductio ed absurdum, if the contention that the consumer always pays all the duty. If the Canadian 73 cents per 1b. is a tax on the poor, what does the Globe my of the THE FINANCES OF RUSSIA. American 50 cents per 15.7 And yet be can for the same money in Toronto. Between the theory and the facts there lies a sup too wide to be bridged by Free Trade sophistry.

#### A BRITISH ZOLLVEREIN.

not take into account at all, is literally Australia are increasing in spite of the all those items to which we are accusvalue for their money. Again, if we poord, therefore, to form a customs union respectable surplus. It is noteworthy havo been regarded as an Utopian vision, favour, simply because its advocates cannot explain how either the mother country or the colonies are to benefit by thomanufacture of which we are only just it; but there are no such insuperable objections to the present scheme. Au paid-or, in unofficial terms, to be added Australian trade in cannot meats is to the mass of debt which is burdensome already established. Canada is going largely into the live cattle trade and fidence and public credit. The Russian dairy trades, and when her North-West national debt exceeded four years' Territories are developed, the older provinces must perforce turn their wheat ly estimated at ten years' income; yet fields into pasture lands for stock raising. I the annual cost of the smaller debt is one. Muskoka and Parry Sound in Ontario and the Lac St. Jean district in Quebeo larger debts cost three-eighths of our are admirably adapted for that purpose, income. The liussian debt charge has field story is always applicable, and and the provincial governments are hast- increased from 107 million roubles in ening to bring them into direct communi- 1875 to 172 millions in 1879, the result cation with the trunk lines. In British of the war and the depreciation of the Columbia there are millions of across of rouble. That the first named cause the finest pasturage in the world, the largely predominates (if, indeed, the sec-

said one of the crowd, "I got the cloth settlement of that province by the war expenditure of the five years 1874-79

is that the Globe's argument is based cattle market for England capable of The objection is made to the present throughout on a false assumption, and supplying all her wants. Nova Scotia scale of duties on woodlen goods, that it to refut at nothing more is necessary and New Brunswick send her fish, and than to demand that it be carried out to Prince Edward Island in even a more poor than on those used by the rich. To its logical consequences. The Globe fruitful mother of potatoes than Ireland But it is in the North-West Territories otherwise, if the hono manufacturer of know. This, it allows, is necessary for that the problem will be solved. Prowoollens la to have any protection levenue, but what next? Will the foser Macou and other high authorities estimate that there are at least 200,000 -000 acres in that lone land capable of producing wheat. At an average of fifteen bushels to the acre this would represent a crop more than sufficient to feed Europe and America. The Pacific Ballway will be completed through this gicat wheat belt by 1884, and tributary admit, that in such case we would have lines are already projected northward. An attempt leadso being made to open up the old Hudson Bay sea rouse tor grain ships. The Hudson Bay Company's fur vessels have for centuries plical between Strombess, in the north of Scotland, and York Factory. Navigation is open for nearly three months of the year, and the route is shorter than any of the trans-Atlantic routes now travelled. But, even if the produce of the North-West has to be carried by rail to the waters of Lake Superior, the vast annual output will give England all the food she needs, and give it to her cheaper than our Western formers can supply it. The North-West will also furnish unequalled cattle ranges. The region lying between the Rocky Mountains on the west, the Qu'Appello River on the east, and Battle River on the north, is covered with luxuriant grasses, and the climate, tempered by winds and mins from the actually go to Buffalo and Detroit to Pacific, is mild enough to admit of the cattle running at large through the winter. Ranches are strondy being taken

The Pall Mail Gazette contains the folto-day a poor man can certainly buy for lowing interesting statement respecting five dollars as good a coat in Buffelo as the finances of Russia: "Any declaration of the new departure in Russian policy may be read by the light of the usual consular report on the finances of the empire just published. At first sight the figures here produced do not seem unfavourable. Taking for convenience the Commenting on a portion of a despatch vouble at its depreciated value of 2s, we contained in an article in another state the case in round figures thus:of home make. The makers of the column, the New York World (Free The revenue for 1879 (the last year for latter are at our doors, and can promptly Trade) says: "While British exports to which the accounts are published) exbe made to answer for any defect; but the United States in those branches of ceeded the estimate by £4,485,624. Of stance, which the Globe, of course, does falling off, the experts to Causala and tration fees, post office telegraphs, and worth millions to Canadian consumers 'protection' with which those colonies tomed to look as indications of general of cheap goods, in accuring thom fair have been recently afflicted. It is pro- prosperity, tend to make up this highly imported all our consumption of woollen of the empire, under which the mother too that the very Nihilists are said to goods, then the plea that the poor man country and her colonies shall trade on contribute to the prosperity of the empire, equal terms, to the exclusion of the goods for the passport tax produces some £71,. of those foreign nations which maintain 192 more than the ortimate, owing to the important fact that we have a large high farific. Ten years ago this would stricter enforcement of this tax which their managures have rendered neces-The proposal to form an Imperial foders. sary. There is, however, a reverse to the tion has not hitherto met with much medal. First of all, while the actual receipts are given as £66,195,419, the actual expenditure is stated at £77,-600,157, of which, when the accounts were made up, £3,445,259 had set to be in proportion to the want of public conrevenue, whereas ove own may be roughfourth of the revenue, while our ewn cents per yant on the cloth it is grass in the valley of the Fraser River and be not mainly due to the first), we made of." "Don't see how that can be," being exceedingly succulent, and the may judge from the statement that the

amounted to £102,007,849. Of this sum the starting proportion of 2.30 410,000 was raised by bean, and only \$2,950,000 leaving about 18,000,000 to be sprovided for by other means. There can be ru wonder, then, that the Minister of Finance in his report points out that nearly a third of the budget is absorbed by the Ministry of War, and urges the necessity of taking measures to reduce the cost of maintaining the military forces. Examining the other heads of expenditure, we l costs £1 154 927 and the Hely Sync-li £1,018,712, the Department of Public Works costs but \$1,722.3-5, Public Instruction £1,649,961, and Justice £1,640,-050. Perhaps these sums fairly represent the amount of instruction, justice, and public works of which the people get the beneut; attil, if the Ministry of War and Marine could but be satisfied with the budget allotted to these items of profitable expenditure, even with the imperial Household thrown in, the prospects of Bussis would be less gloomy. There is another point on which we must touch warlly, socing that we ourselves are in the same position. Nearly 23 millions. of the Russian revenue is mised from the tax on spirits; so that a " temperance movement" which should diminish by cons-balf the amount of drink consumed would bring about a financial crisis-not to mention the suggestion that abst nence might become the watchword of a political propaganda. It is true 'hat we raise some 25 millions from 14 74 on intoxicating drink, but this is a somewhat smaller proportion of our entire revenue; and, moreover, in the event of our population diminishing by one-half the censumption of alcoholic drink, the enormous saving thus effected would flow back by several channels into the Exchequer It is by no means certain that the came would hold good in Russia, nor that the Eastern empire would be as well able to bear a temporary redistribution of its genources as our own country."

#### PORT OF MONTREAL.

A despatch from Montresi, dated the toward making this a free port, the Harbour Board has made the substantial reduction of 33} per cent in the tonnage relief, £683 332. dues on all vissels coming here under the old tariff. A large number of atticles were charged 30, 40 and 50 cents a ton, but the new maximum charge is 25 conts, or an English shilling. Steamport, will be charged I cent per ton registor, and other vessels 11 cents per ton. tor. lecharged for hay, atraw, ple iron and ectap from and sahes; 15 cents per ton for apple crates and their contents, flour and most, Sah, meats, pitch, potatoes, tar, horses, most, c.ttle, slicep, swine; 10 cents per ton for ballast, clay, fire bricks, gypsum, lime, marble, phosphates, sand and salt; 74 cents per tou for coal and ooke, grain and sords of all kinds; special bricks, 10 cents per 1,000, contwood, 5 cents per cool; tumber, 10 cents per 1,000 feet, board measure; bullion, spe-eio, free. These tates come into opera. Fund for the month of March was as tiun on the opening of navigation, which follows :is likely to take place in a few days."

Tits special report of the Minister of Education for the Province of Quiano shows that the number of Mechanical Institutes in the Province is about one hundred, of which seventy-four received ald from the Logislative grant during the year 1880, and of which twenty-five conducted classes for instruction in the following subjects; English grammer and composition, with dictation, 10, arithmetic, geometry and mousuration, 18; penmanship and bookkeeping, 10, principles of and practical mechanics, t. for March, 1880, and March, 1881, with chemistry, 0; mineralogy, 1; geometri cal and decorative drawing, 8; free hand drawing, 8, phonography, 1, elecution, 2; music, 3; French, 3, German, 2 The total amount paid teachers was \$3,803.50; the amount received from pupils' fees was \$1,620.06. Number of Institute with reading room, evening classes and library (of authorized subjects), 24, number without reading room, but with evening classes and library, 3; number with reading room, and no evening classes or library, 31; number without reading room or ovening classes, but with library, Id, aumber that have not compiled with the requirements of the Act, 28, number of now Institutes not reported, 8; number of Institutes not repreted as being in by protested against the advance of rent-, operation, 11; number of Institutes have drawn up and issued the following which to not come - "the the providens manifeste. . ' the statute, 3.

provided for by the ordinary Ludgets, \$40,000 has been formed in Montecal for

Tax number of tuildings erected in | and that while the Imperial Household New York during the year 1880, at a lately about the arrest of the editer of directed to the most problable objects. Henry Mooris, who is also assented 1878 It was 1 672, at a cost of \$13,0

> THE following is a statement of the business done by British Life Insurance Companies during the year 1880; Premiums received, \$65,184 060; total income, \$34,805,090, matured claims paid, \$50,015,100; paid for aurreudore, \$3 -000,700; management and other expenser, \$11,502,315 , total expenditures, \$74,157,795 , rieks in force, 2,075,000,-000; total assets, \$700,130,145; per centage of management expenses to piemtums, 13 16.

Says the Chatham Planet "Mr. Bowell is doing good work in deality promply with stungglers. The severe punishment he has recently meted out to those persons who have been in the habit of entering goods at under valuation, and others who have falled to make entries at all will have a salutary effect on dishonest importure, notably United States from bridge buildere, and other American firms doing extendive business in Canada"

A appear was recently published showing the sum raised in England last year for what is known as Poor Rates It amounted to £13 033,655; the receipts in aid cached £907,857. The return says that £5,415,973 of the rate levied is expended for other purposes than the relief of the poor. Last year the case stood relief, £8,015,000; legel 2nd instant, says: "As a beginning expenses, £27,787; partly connected and partly unconnected with relief, £633,332, wholly unconnected with

A STATEMENT was recently published showing the rate at which suicides have increased annually in the countries named . Italy, 1864 to 1878, from 30 to boats for each day, or for half a day, in 37; Belgium, 1831 to 1876, from 39 to 53 , Great Beltalu and Ireland, 1860 to 1878, from 66 to 70; Sweden and Nor-For whatings dues the 25 cents per ion way, 1820 to 1877, from 39 to 80. is the general charge. Twenty cents per Austria, 1860 to 1878, from 70 to 122. Austria, 1860 to 1878, from 70 to 122, France, 1827 to 1877, from 52 to 149. Prussia, 18.0 to 1878, from 71 to 133. Denmark, 1836 to 1876, from 213 to 258; United States, 1845 to 1878, from 107 to 163, Minor German States, 1835 to 1878, from 147 to 289.

> Tax revenue and expenditure of the Dominion on account of Consol-dated

Customs Kxetse Post Office Public Wo.ks, including rail-	\$1,619,740 15 335,942 85 91,295 77
Waya Bili Mamps Missellaneous	190,221 A0 13,215 17 1,6,971 34
Total Resenue	\$ 2,406,186 74
Grand total	82+,991,077 43
Expenditure in March. do to Dib February	8 1.003.10, 37 15,794,550 40
Total expenditure	\$16,857,659 B3
<del></del>	-

The following is a comparative statement of the revenue of the Dominion an additional statement showing the Increase for the last nine months :-

March, 1880. March, 1881.

Cottoms Excise Other sources	\$1,4*3,781 95 35   \$17,12 252 627.91	\$1 GIN 340. 34 - 9-2 400,814
	\$2 066,029.11	\$2,476, 56 2,496 (29
Intreste for Mara Amount received	for the ear	\$3.2,157 ( bt

Received in March .... \$21,031,077

Increase of the nine months of 1840-81, from July to March instantes, over the nine months of 1879 3, from July to Marchinetusive \$1,723,614

THE Executive Committee appointed at the New York meeting which recent-

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

It ime of action has arrived. It is conceled to the manufactories of cating and the manufactories of cating the manufactories of confectionery goods.

In a recent speech before his constituents and the member, Mr. Hermon, advocated a policy of judicious protection. The movement is galolog ground in England.

A commandment of tuilding acrosted in the second of the member, Mr. Hermon, advocated a policy of judicious protection. The movement is galolog ground in England.

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The protection of the member of tuildings crosted in the second of the member of tuildings crosted in the second of the member of tuildings crosted in the second of the member of tuildings crosted in the second of the member of tuildings crosted in the second of the member of tuildings crosted in the second of the member of tuildings crosted in the second of the member of tuildings crosted in the second of the member of tuildings crosted in the second of the member of tuildings crosted in the second of the member of tuildings crosted in the second of the member of tuildings crosted in the second of the member of tuildings crosted in the second of the member of tuildings crosted in the second of the second of the member of tuildings crosted in the second of the second of the member of tuildings crosted in the second of th

cost of \$23,000,000, was 2,200 In 1878 The Freshett, a Socialist organ published it was 2005, at a cost of \$22,567,512; in In London The objectionable number appeared with a red (the Communistic colour) border round the first page, and over the leading article was the heading At Last, referring to the as essination of the Czar of Russia. The article opened as follows : "Triumph ! Triumph ! The word of the poet has teen tuinfled. One of the most abominable tyrants of Europe, who has long been appointed! for destruction, and who, knowing this. had in his wild vengeance doomed untold heroes and heroines of the Russian people to death or imprisonment-the Emperor of Russia is no more."

> A PORTION of the city of London is now illuminated with the electric light. A despatch says: The only notable event of the week in London has been the illumination of the business quarter 1821, May 29, 1831, June 7, 1841; March of the city with the electric light on 31, 1851; April 8, 1861; April 3, 1871 Thursday night. The listent Company had 32 fights, replacing 132 gas lemps. Sienens had aix great lights holsted on taken from the Statesman's Year Book, tall poles and 28 small lights. The streets seemed like day, one could each of these dates: easily read newspapers in any part of them The outlines of the great public buildings about the Bank of Engand were brought out with strong effect. The only drawback to the experiment was that this part of the city is as deserted as Wall and Broad streets t night and comparatively few people saw the experiment unless they went expressly.

It is rather interesting, from a Free Trade standpoint, to read of prominent members of that party who backed up their leaders denunciations of legis.a. tion in favour of encouraging home industries as robbery of the people, investing their money in projects brought into existence by that policy; and not only that, but we also read of their addressing corporations, asking for tism. On Sanday morning last be aunounced the "ingathering of fifty-nine souls" as the result of three weeks' progross of the revival at the tauernacle. Some of the converts chose baptism by immersion and some by sprinkling. Dr. Talmage accommodated them according to individual choice. He will never quarel with any man in regard to what is the orthodox practice of baptism

The Hallian Evening Mail furnishes the following particulars respecting a constitutional crisis in the Province of Prince Elward Island.

"Prince Edward Island is enjoying the benefit of a constitutiona crisis. It has two elective Houses, one of which is chosen by electors baving an property qualification, and we effort has been making for some time to abolish the Legislative Conacit. In Assembly has twice passed bluis for its atolitio, and the Council his amended them by providing that the Legislative Assembly to take the passe of the two llouses shall consist of representatives chose, partly by one set of electors and partly by the other. The Council at present distance in the have no mainterprived its aneadment, that taintee out of twenty-two members of the Legislative Assembly is chosen by the property where, the Legislative Council electors. The Fader of the Upposition in the Assembly, the other night, challenged the florenment t, gave the country on the question, and the Fremier listantly accepted the florenment t, gave the country on the question, and the Fremier listantly accepted the florenment of discovering at the close of the accion, will probably still be on opposite sides of the question.

The florense of the receipts at the "Prince Edward Jaland is enjoying the

The increase of the receipts at the Mancian station of the Intercolonial Rallway, du ing the last seven mouthe, WAS \$0,000 52

Ir seems that the practice of eating oplum is epreading in the United States From a ati-tics published in the New York World it appears that in 1876 228,742 pounds of crude oplum were imported out the country. This showed un increase of 70 per cent. since 1867 During the fiscal year ended June 30 for Mr. L. W Louis, of Escuminac 1880, the Importations amounted to 53%,-451 pounds Of this quantity 97,000 pounds came from China, 326,975 pounds from England, and 92,633 from Turker In Asia. Tule is an increase of 140 per cent in four years. In 1876, 3,285 ounces of morphiae were imported. In 1880 the amount received at New York "Follow etitions, tenants and landluries were estimated to be 200,000 opium cents to \$1 for large ant The days of discussion have sone by. The enters to the United States, two thirds freezer at l'oint aux Car.

WE have been hearing a soul deal ductry of each action of manking letween \$160 and \$100 per in y. If all the nations of the world were one communits, Free Teads would be the white this class to the more than the community to the world be the white this class to the community to the community the community the community the community that the community the community that the community the community that the communit law of their intercourse, as it is the law manufactured. He intends a long of intercourse between the different citizens of the same nation whom nobody proposes to protect against each other But the nations of the world are throughout Canada - Kinger a New at present far from bing one community : each of them wants money for its separate establishments, each of them raises, and it is likely to continuo raising, a large portion of that money by means of import duties, and each of them in regulating the duties has repard, and will always have regard, to its pecial circuinstances and Industries.

> THE previous consuses of Great Britain and Ireland, says the New York World, were taken on the following days Mar-l. 10, 1601; May 27, 1811; May 28, (Ireland was not included in the enumer ation of 1801) The following table, gives the population of each country at

acu o	1 fileso Gaffal:	-	
ear. Mi	England and Wiles. 8,892,336	Scotland.	Ireland.
άi	10,164,256	1.805.864	5, 431,355
121	12 000 223	2.001.521	6,401 527
VI	13,808 797	2.334.365	7,107 401
441	14,016 145	2 (2.0), 184	8 175,324
<b>15</b> 1	17,927,6-0	2,449 742	6,532,335
Mil .	20,008,214	3,002,214	5 194 561
١71	22,712,266	3,300,015	5,402,710
MO .	25,480,161	3,661,292	5,33,500

The figures in the last line, it should be said, are the estimates of June 30. 1880, computed on the basis of the registration of births and deaths. These gave the United Kingdom a population of 34,505,043 as against 31,150 113 in 1879, so that the census taken to-day should show a total of about 34,750,000.

#### KINGSTON LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

The syndicate of Montred and Kingsion capitalists, we understand, that purchased the plant of the Kingston Locomotive Works a few days ago, on Satur-day paid over the amount of purchase money through Mr. Geo. A. Kirpatrick. M P. President pro tem, and the new company as-umed control to-lay. Mr. Wei Harty, Kingston, has left for the Un ted States to socure the acretces of a competent superintendent. The works of the old company are to be equipped with the most complete machin sy. A meetler of the promoters of the new company is to be held in this city on the 12th inst. to finish the arrangement for the organization. It is understood that the new works will be able to turn out an engine per week - Montreal Herald

#### NORTH SHORE INDUSTRIES.

(St. John, N. B., Sun.) Luther Harris will preserve large quantities of wild fowl this spring, an 1 will put up at tils establishment, Pres-ton's Reach, some 20,000 lobsters this

Bummer A Walls will put up at his establish ment on Huckleberry Island some 50 000 lobaters, by an improved method adopted in the establishment of T. H Fleigher,

Mosses, T & J. Williston, of Bay du Vin, are bushly preparing some 10,000 fathome of salmon not for their extensive salmon fissing in Ray du Vin and Fox Island this senson

Eno le Pip r, ofSt John, who owns the thint of the salmon fishing on south part of Fox Island, purposes to Ice his abare of salmon at the establishment of T. H. & P. Crocker, at the same place, and to ably to Newcastle depot of the IOR for hast John freezer Thence will be shipped to New York and British markets

Mr H P Marquis bas a contract from J U Loggie & Co for the manufacture of four lolater boilers, holding about 300 gallona cach zinc and will be used for holling the loust-ratefore cauning. He makes 60 new trays for the samofirm. He has also A contract to make 50000 felater cans

Sa mon will be in much demand this There is confidence among business men, and those who kept money licarded away for some years part have opened their pure strings. There is some influence at work, call it what on will, or say it is not the N P, if you like, but thereit ia. Mesara, A. & R. Lorelo, of Black Brook, will give the for salmon this season alone was 8,822 ounces. In 1876 there and Mr. J. U. Loggie has lately been just of 100 to 160 cases of candidate down to Bay du Vin. offering from 85 ton, beef and blueberries to Liverpool were estimated to be 200,000 opiums couls to \$1 for large salmon, to fill his and London, which have met with a coul and london and london, which have met with a coul and london and london

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with the Mosers, Richardson Parce to white this class of goods to leavy come of the most in dem nighting It is with the greatest degree of sat of tion we chronicle this, another of the numerous factories now spru ng sp

#### ONTARIO COTTON MANUFACTUR ING COMPANY

A large number of workmen are a present engaged in demolishing the greater part of the old building former, known as Beckett's foundry. Alithm alde walls and thoond gables are to be pulled down and sobuilt, and another story will be added to the whole edite which when finished will be the added the Ontario Cotton Manufacturing Con pany. The building operations will be commenced next week, the central fathe bricklaying has been given to Mena Jocelyn & Thomas, that for the curps tering to Robert Chisholm. The new building, which will occupy the eatlblock enclosed by James, Simcoe, McAuand Ferrio streets, will, it is anticipated be finished by the 5th July next. The number of the first the ber of hands to whom this new fater will give employment will be about from 80 to 100 men and 270 to 300 women and girls, and the whole establishment will be under the management of Mr ( D Snow, of whose fitness and espatiality for the position it is needless here to speak as that goutleman's superintendenced the Dundas cotton mill is sufficient tox mony to his efficiency The cogine will be one of 300 horse power, with an bollers, and will work 300 locins. It is not yet settled where the engine and machinery will be procured, and Mr Snows visit to England is made partly to make arrangements about this matter The new factory will front on Simole street, and a tower like erection will be built a the corners of McNab and him or, and the latter street and James, and will greatly add to the appearance of the portion of the city . - Hemilton Sprids

#### CONSOLIDATED BANK.

For more than a mouth new the swa books of the Consolidated Bank him been open for the transfer of shares all several transactions have transpired of Change the top price being 22 a few days buyers' views have dropped to about 18. The attement of and and liabilities on the 3tet March show so marked change. The liabilities have born reduced about \$1,159, to \$114111. galust assets made up of cash smont due from other banks, notes current and overlue, etc., amounting to \$706 sti created from \$120,000 to \$157,000 The following statement shows the listshirs and assets on the 31st March, as cos-pared with the end of February .--

Feb 29, 31. Mar 71, 79 ... \$ 70,554 00 \$ 29,63 \$ 77,101 01 77,05 5 Circulation . Public Denosits lom (lovernment. . Unclaimed Dividends \$349.51 5,40.51 \$113,20 15 \$112,10 B 451178 4 501 % \$ Notes directioned and current, and Notes past due Special Call Loan 31 334 6 361,160,90 12 (000 H) 14 (671 G) Cvendrawn accounts.

Cvendrawn accounts.

Mortgages on Real

Estate

Rauk premises and
furniture inin r 31,83 4 නාහුණ සැ 27.01. 27,015 05

LIABILITIES.

#### ST. JOHN CANNING FACTORY

-Nontreal Herald,

\$703,034 17 \$700,511 P

Learning that Mr. D. W. Horge Poprictor of the cannel goods factory on Main attreet, was about to close his works until July, when the fruit season legion un reporter walted on that gentleman with respect to the outlook for the two ness of 1881-81 Mr. Hocgy informed our reporter that he expected to med with considerable opposition from that rio, but was prepared to but his so de These are tuilt out of on the market with all comers so far M price and quality were concernal inaking arrangements to can sixty tons of native tountoes next fell, and a se will go extensively into augar corn Yat this purposo, he his already engaged land on the St. John River, and has also hird factory room in Fredericton, so that he can put up corn and tomatoes near the place of growth, thus saving the cost of transportation, and avoiding the damage to the raw articles resulting therefrom Mr Hoegg expects to put up at least two thousand (2,000) cases of corn dur ing the conting season. During the past winter Mr floogy has alipped occasional lots of 100 to 180 cases of cannot mutbladeries with other fruit, also beef mit maid lawl or mests he has facil ble better with other fruit, also here crease in the wright, and 3. Is increase in both to the adult of the adult of the south of the method o non marker than the market of the Phys. Physics M. New Mills, near Chart and Horse bas for mone years ten cuming obsters, salmon, mackered for a line of the New York planes and described for the state of the sta ten a unitag solisters, salmen, mackerel prior of his corn, toinatoes and other ed will be at least 20 per cent less than the same care be imported from Vox York or Boston. Mr Hoeges fra gal reacts of the city, and from prompter we learn that they give universal sale's tion to their customers, both in a alloy and style - Sun

#### PATENSIVE CATTLE SHIPMENT 10 LNGLAND, VIA HALIFAX.

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Mean's M Wood & Son of Sackville. 19 Monday shipped 100 head of New Prosing & cattle over the Intercolonial and tunuscrimith, cattle dealers of the Oper Previnces, will ship 780 head of Characattle from Hallian per at-amer.
Arms: One train of 259 head of this ANTOSA 14 halin Moncton on Monday afternoon, after friding in stalls that had been speculis exected Saturday night second train of about 300 head left Campbeing at 930 n.m. reaching here at ight, and a third train of about 200 head were at Riviero du Loup Monday, foed-ng, and have since been bewarded from stat peact -- Moncton Times.

#### BOOUS BUITER

It is and a Western agent has been in the city trying to open up a trade with thicaro in what is popularly known as pleomarganne," an article which is now teing sold in great quantities for butter.
The proper name for this article, it aptears, is "Butterine" We do not suprose there can be any objections officed to the article being sold for what it really is, but to peas it off for butter would be a fraud on the buyer or consessor. It is said the article is used largely to hotels in the United States as assistitute for butter, not, of course, for ublease, but in cooking, its chespness teing its chief recommendation. It is to te hoped, if either grocers or hotel keepers in 5t John propose to give their usbimers too behellt of this article, that ther will do so openly and let the people acow what they are getting. The New York Huneas has the following on the subject. Among the topics of excitoi discussion this winter in dairymen's conventions has been that of bogue batter Under this boad are classed "rucing" "butterine," both of which are manufactured in large quantities, not only for home consumption, but for esport, lighterino is what is moually known as "ofcomergarine" But, in commercial circles, "oleomercarine" means the oil which is comprised and churaed with sour milk to new artificial tetter, and the product of this compounding and churning is known in market, at tom- and abronvias "hutterine " There are as very reliable statistics of the are no very reliable statistics of the same indication that the work is amount of this begin article of butter is taken as an indication that the work is manufactured in this country, but, if the really to commence A letter from Moose Factory, Hodson A letter from Moose Factory, and that the upon, no lors than 20 000,000 pounds have been exported during the last year. tendes about 10,000,000 pounds olemargarine oll, which has gone chiefly to Germany, where they show extra skill en throtog it into "butterine," which iter put fresh into the markets of Liver-nountain division, of the Casada Pacide pool. London and Paris, within thirty-latiway, has left for San Francisco to bours atter it leaves the manipulators whence he will proceed to New Westmere conjecture as yet. Hut that a great was of it has gone into home consumpton may be presumed, not only from the icast of those manufacturing and dealing in it, but from the fact that it is so often met in the hotels and estaurants of large cities, where it is unstepectingly eaten by thousands, and is Mercal unly by the few with educated twi . - St. John Sen.

#### FORK PACKING STATISTICS.

The Cincinnati Price Current says if enot yet ulitained complete returns from Indianapolls, but, approximating that city's flaures, the packing at the six tage cities the past wluter compares with the preceding year as follows,

	1888-81.	1872-40
Chicago	2.781.064	2,525,219
Cincinnati	522,425	534,650
M LODIE		677,793
talin'iapo'is		464,021
H: WAUECLT	BOC 704	310,783
eα'κville		231,250

Total ... ..4,731,047 4.573,034 This indicates an increase of about 260,-" but the so ninces. In our first of Jan-"ay estimates our figures for these cities \*\*cb=1 4,420,000, or amout #5,000 more than wire nacked-Indianapolis alone steeding the estimate. We were especially close in the twee of Chicago, which

Letter Mr. H. will can apples, pears, crease in land, St. Lonic Sec its de- to be located on the cast side of Main forty and large crease in net weight, and or Ps. Increase introduction spund of the spund of the present

The state of the s

throughout can we will be on tong promised reveal to apparently as is apparently as is paid, of the set John for tony will be on the set of the agar with that it is seen and factory with increasing severity upon the manufactors were seen that the St. John factory futurers, and is taking a great dial of trade from Sheffield, and Burningham. The mimera are sore beset. Mr Chapthan the same care be imported from line motion to prohibit the importation gation Company for \$1,000 for the lors of American live cattle was thrown out. of ber busband, who was drowned in the guide are to be found on the shelves of and, with the agricultural lubourers where of the Busband, who was drowned in the guide are to be found on the city, and from pressing them from below and American into the Ucorgian lies, late in the fall pressing them from below and American. line motion to prohibit the insportation unfavourable seed time, the weather being cold and broken, and the earthclammy and unkind from recent frost and show Another had hervest would ruln thousands of farmers who are now Problem & course over the intercolonial account to real over their heads by borson halfar, where they will take the rowing money on the strength of the strange reals, of the Ancher Line for chance of having good crops. All over England Heaves. Elliott, Williamson the country people are biginning to keeping the roof over their heads by borchance of having good crops. All over the country people are b ginning to question the soundness of Free Trade, or rather of that one sided and jug handled Free Trule under which you admit free the goods of nations which refuse to let you trade with thom on equal terms. years ago the man who ventured to doubt this doctrine was looked upon as a hopeless if not us an maspeakenkable Tory relic, and Mr. David MacIver, the great shipsweer and shipbuilder, who has long represented Birkenhead, was almost houted in l'arliament, when he introduced a resolution favou ing reciprocity of tariffs, which, in homelier phrase, means applying the same sauce together as applied to goose Now, however, the necessity of levying countervalling duties, which, by the way, were recomthe sugar refluing trade some months ago, is not only openly discussed at farmers' clubs and by boards of trade of the greatmanufacturing counties, but has actually been the subject of informal dis-cussion in the Free Trade that at Manhour, and when the advocates of midle fled Protection get the whip hand of the majority in l'arliament-and get it they assuredly will noless there is a mire ulous change in the condition of the country - farmers in the Western States will be taught a lesson in political economy which they will not be apt to for-

### WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, 5th .- Gen, Rossel, chief en-gineer of the Canada Pacitic Railway, has scurned from lucating the second analysis are miles west, and has instructed the district engineer to defict the main line some distance east of the terminus a bundred miles. so as to run southwesterly toward Assint-bolne, and cross near the rapids of that river. The assistant engineer Tisdale, of river. The assistant engineer Tiedale, of the Manitoba and Southwestern Hallway, started out this morning with a survey party to locate the line of this road.

Bay, dated the 16th February, says that the winter up to date had been the floest ever witnessed by the writer either there or in Canada. I bere had been since the middle of December scarcely a breath of

table. How much of this stuff has minuter, BU, to arrange the coast terminater consumed at home is a matter of minus of the Canada l'actic. From New Metaternian the agreet Westmanter Westmanter will come eastward examining the passes through the mountain, the object of his explorations mountain, toe object of his explorations being to shorted and introve the heretofore projected line of the road on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains Early in May or June he as to meet four engineer-May or June nots to meet four voluntering parties, who will be occupied during the season under his directions in determining the proper location of the mountain division. From information obtain division. From information obabout 150 miles.

It is rumoured that a number of the pres-

ent employees of the official staff of the Canadian Pacific Italiway have resigned, having secured positions elsewhere. Henry Tardy, mechanical superintendent Henry Tandy, mechanical superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who has hern stationed at Seikirk, has resigned, having been offered a better position to

A new post office is to be opened after the first of May, at section 0, in the town-ship of range 17 west, to be called and paying basis.—Kingston Waig Kieton. It is in the neighbourhood of —The cotton manufacturing co Ricton. It is in the neighbourhood of Grand Valley, and will receive regular mail services from that post

Messrs, Earle and Brecken, late of the Overament Canadian Pacitic Railway staff, leave to-morrow rea Portage Lapratrie for Grand Valley to Jun the Canadian Pacific Railway Company engineer-ing party in charge of Mr. Barclay. Work on the new freight shed at Port

Douglass is being pushed forward vigor-ously. Mr Stickney baving entrusted the me placed at 2,800 hogs. Chicago shows a superintendency of its construction to decrease of 10.22 lbs, in average net Major Palmer, of Minnes, oils That veight of hors, and a decrease of gentleman intends soon having it ready for Massac 285 h in land, Cincinnati an increase occupation. The new passeager station will also be started in a new days. It is Whig.

costs each to-day for willing liquor to Ice there at least 150. The correspondent of the New York dians The defence was that the com-

#### THE WAUBUNG CASE.

Toronto, 2nd - At last winter & Assites Mrs. Fisher sued the Georgian Bay Navltompetition meeting them on every fine in the Georgian lies, late in the fall that the fall that the fall that it is no evagueration to say that they are growing desperate. To make markers worse, they have just had most unfavourable seed time, the notes and to be from Collingwood in an unseasorths and cured the control of the plaintiff of the plaintiff of the plaintiff of the plaintiff of the control o appeared to the case on both sides, and at work, giving employment to a number of the close the addresses of counsel were the bands mest exhaustive heard in this court fr some time. The jury after careful deliber-ation failed to agree, and before being discharged were found to stand seven for plaintiff and fire for delen ants. After this trief the defendants appeared in the this trial the defendants appeared in the Superior Court at Org ode Hall, and moved for a non-suit in the case of Fisher vs the Georgian Bay Company but the motion was dealed are. Fisher then decided to go to soit a Mrs. Fisher then decided to go to sait a second time, so the case was entered in the Ass ze Court, at present coming before a special jury. Mr B. B. (Isler, Q. U., of Hamilton (with him Mr Judd) opened the case for the plaintiff on the 22ad of March. Chief Jun ice Wilson being the presiding to the The Newscatton Company was tree. Judge. The Navigation Company was re-presented by Mr. Dalton McCartby, Q. U. M. P., and Mr. Thomas Ferguson. Q. C. If the main the using my presented at this second bearing was the same as that off-red at the first. The heating of the testimony consumed eight days, the coun sel saving counderable time by reading portions of the svidence taken at the first duties, which, by the way, were recom- iral. The evidence was conflicting to the mended by the committee of experts on ext ems. s me witnesses swearing positirely that the bull of the vesel was rotten. and others as positively asserting that she was a thorough seasoning bost Yesterday the oridence being all in. Mr Fergusou, for the defendants, addressed the jury for the great manufacturing country, our this great manufacturing country, our for actually been the subject of informal discounts on the Free Trade that a four hours, reviewing the erdence and such as the four hours, reviewing the erdence and the unjustoess of Mrs. Fisher's tariffs people venture into the temple consecrated to Cobden. Bastiat and a speech of awo hours and Adam Smith, it is a pretty good sign that the movement is taking hold of the country. Before very long this will be come one of the pressing laures of the sympathies of the jury for four hours, and when the alvocates of media. au imparital charge at 0 o'clock this morning and spoke until about lielf past morning and spoke unit morning in the out this afternoun B-fore the jury retired he submitted to them the fullowing questions for consideration —(1) Was the Bankuna at the time she salled for Cultingwood on the morning of the 22nd of November, 1879, unseaworthy or not? (2) If she was not seaworthy did the different this probability of the officers. If abe was not seaworthy did the driving danis know it, or had they or their officers any reason to know or believe it? (3). Was the vessel carefully and skilfully managed or not? (4) It she was lost by reason of unseaworthiness or by perils of these ? (5) Are you of the option that there is as much reason to believe that ste was lost by storin as by unreasorthiness or mumanagement? (d) Can you say whether the vessel was lost by see or by striking upon the tooks? (7) If she was unseasorthy in what respect was she? The jury returned to court at 3 o'clock and informed liss Lordship said that they should give the matter more consideration, and requested them to relieve again. At 1 o'clock they again filed into court, and through their foreman informed life Lordship that an agreement was imthere is as much reason to believe that ste much agitated as the Jury entered the court for the last time, but did not appear disconcerted when the disgrement was announced. The two trials have cost her already close upon \$10,000, but she informed the associated press agent to-night that she is determined to enter upon a third suit, as abe is certain she is en-titled to the diringe ate seeks. The exist-tence of the company depended upon the result of tuts suit, for behind Mrs. Fisher are about eighteen other plaintiffs waiting to advance their claims should a jury ratily hers. The expense to the defendants has need very heavy, and it is probable that they will compromise rather than enter upon another suit.
There were 43 births, 51 marriages and

28 deaths registered at the City Clark's office fast week

-Napanee is to have a glass factory The capital will be \$50,000, \$25,000 to be expended in creeting the works, and \$25,000 reserve capital to pay expenses until the business is established on a firm

...The cotton manufacturing company have asked the connect for a bonus of \$25,000 and the kuitting company desire exemption from taxation for 20 years. What the disposition of these cases will be we cannot conjecture The finance committee will report within a few days The result is regarded as most important as it will be either encouraging or discouraging to the different business ventures which are under consideration at the Massachusetts in reference to the establishing here of a pin factory - Kingston

#### NEWS ITEMS.

Two menufactotles of Canadian tobecome about to be established at St.

-Its few cities are there more than half a dozon rative, stations in London

-The number of Roman Catholics in England is estimated at one million, in Scotland, at 120,000

-The St. Jobn Savings Bank statement for March 1881, were, deposits, \$40,454 45; payments \$51,280 55.

The treasurer of a local society has

abeconded, taking with bim about \$500

- On Thursday morning the Police Ma

glatrate of New Orleans fatally stabled a prominent ward politician named Cosgraves. -Seven thousand looms are at a stand still in Belfast owing to a strike in 'be linen factories egainst 10 per cent. of a

reduction -The paper wheels on the new cats of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad cost \$110 each. Steel ones cost

a little more than half as much. Montreal, 2nd .- Currie & Co, fron and hardware merchants, who lately falled bere, have settled with their creditors for 80 cents on the dullar cash, and 10 cents

og time. - Despatches from all over Ontario have been received referring to the cold north whods and blustering weather of Tues-day. In some places it is said to be 170 above zero and snow falling.

-A Washington despaich says It is repo, ted that the President is tired of the Senate deadlock and may terminate it by calling an extra session of Congress, or withdrawing all nominations

- We understand that very shortly a meeting will be liefel in Chatham to conaider the advisability of establishing a beet sugar manufactory in this lo slity. Success to the enterprise say we - Chatham Planet.

-There are now in use in New Zealand alone over 5.000 teaping machines, from about 40 to 50 steam ploughs, 30 steam harrows, together with over 1,000 threshing machines, of which 374 are worked by steam power.

The import duties at Kingston received for the month of March amounts to \$16,031.23; total value of goods exported \$20,431. The duties received show an increase of \$1,001.31 over the amount received in March. 1830.

-A joint stock company, composed of Meate G I Walker, John Mariatt and others, has purchased the Eigh Pork Factory, at Avimer, Ont, formerly carried on by Johlel Yorke, and intends to largely increase its capacity.

-At St. Catherines, on Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the residence of Mr. Geo. Cairne, entirely consuming the building. The use was a substantial stone edifice, costing \$2,000 Loss estimated at \$1 000.

—A Mrs Canueld, a prominent restilent of Louisville, attempted to shoot Daniel boalding, a clerk in a dry goods store, necessis be had become segared to be married to her daughter. The builet grazed the beads of two lady sustamers.

-For the month of March the arrival of immigrants was as follows: Regilab, 149; Irish, 174; Scotch, 23; German, 1, Daues, 1, Swiss, 2-total, 350. Twelve passed through to Magitoba and the indepensential in therein.

-Messra Gray, Young & Sparling are now turning out 300 barrels of salt per day in Blyth Including the Scaforth blocks, they manufacture nearly 700 barrels per day. They are about erecting a saw mill and stave factory for their own use

-170 emigrants arrived in Montreal on Tuesday. Thirteen remained to the city, twelve intend atopping at Kingston, and the remainder proceed to Uniario and Manitona They were all from the United Kingdom and were a well to-do class of farmers.

-In 1871, when the last census was taken, the population of the linited Kingdom was set down at 31,029,19 1, to which total Scotland contributed 3,300, oto. It was then shown that the popus lation increased at the rate of 700 daily; that one individual out of 73 was named mith, one out of 248 Taylor, and one out of every 434, King.

-The season fust opening will probably be one of the briskest ever known in Canula in connection with the export cattle trade, and active operations have already commenced. On Tuesday of last week the well known dealer, John Black, of Fergus, shipped for England 600 head of fat cuttle, collected in the neighbouthood of Galt, Quelph, Elora and Forgus. Amongst the lot from Forgus was a fine animal weigning 2,500, fattened by Andrew Gerry, of West Garatrana.

At the request of Merchants' Associpresent time Mr Britton says he has ation of Baltimore and others, a bill was of the English Committee, which is correspondence with some parties in introduced in the Delaware Legislature making arrangements for the Ecomeniyesterday, asking the right of way for a cal Mothedist Conference, to be held in ship canal across the State, anywhere London next autumn, or fall, as you below Appropria mink Cro k. Two char-would say in Canada."

ters have already been granted to the bandles and the Queenstown routes. Congressman Martin, Governor Hall and other prominent men of Delaware and Marsland are named as meorporators, atel the apltal ator & least at \$ 10,000,000

... The Commission (reappointed under Mr tilgdetonon Irinb Church Discotablishment Act have pold to that body in compensation no less a sum than £11,0 312,103 To the Archieshop of Armagh, one of the B-restords, Marquises of Waterford which family have held that sie ar a pocket horough for years, they have paid Ass 442; to the Architchop The total exports from Hamilton to of Dublin, one of the Trenches, 203,042 the United States for the past month to the Bishop of Derry, one of the smounted to \$69970.72

Fellows of Exeter and Brasenoss, Oxford, £111,367,

-The Revised Version of the New Testament -It is said that 500,000 copies of this work have been already manu-Intured in England, and 100,000 in New York, none of which can at present be sold. A from as a copy of the English edition can be procured, 10,000 copies will be put into type within 24 hours in New York, and 6,000 will be manufac-tured daily until the demand is extissed. The volumes, which will contain about 500 pages each, will be sold at the price of 10 cents apicco.

-The Banger Whig says: "There are now over 300,000 salmon cage at the batching bonse on Broad street, 24,000 land locked salmon eggs having arrived Saturday from the Schoodle Salmon Breeding Works at Grand Lake Stream. It is intended to stock Cold Stream Lake at Fuffeld with the 24 000 just received. Commissioner Stillwell Mys thoy will be ready for disp sition about the first of May. Mr billiwell recently presented a gentleman in this city with two or three eggs, which have been successfully hatched out.

-It is expected that by the middle of May ocean going vessels drawing up to 20 feet of water will be able to enter the Lachino Canal from Montreal harbour, and unload in the several deep water basins that are among the recently completed improvements. All that now readvantage and convenience is the compiction and placing of the gates for the new lock entrance. A large force of men has been employed all winter in making thoso gates, and a few weeks will witness their final completion.

A areclai meeting of the Coldbrook Roll-As rectal meeting was held at St. Johnon Wednesday, Mr. John Glibb, of Compton. Quebec, was present as representative of the shareholders in the Upper Province. By-laws were justed providing that the annual meeting of the company shall be beld on the first Wednesday in May in every year. A resolution to consider the propriety of bringing the business of the company to a close, and to distribute the assets among the shareholders was talked over, and a motion was finally carried directing the directors to bring before the general meeting in May at books, papers. eto, so that this question can be destt

-It is notified from the War Office that from the date on which initations of lofantry of the line may be placed under order for service abroad their establishments will be increased by four second licutenauts, those having an establishment of 800 rank and file or upwards being also increased by eight sergeants. From the date on which battallons may be placed under orders to return home vacantles that may occur in them in the ranks of second lieutenant and sergeant will not be filled up pending the reduction of establishment that will be effeeted on the arrival of the regiment at Lome.

In the suit of the Direct Caple Company court, and through their foreman informed file Lordship that an agreement was impossible. The counsel then requested the possible. The counsel then requested the polling of the lary, which resulted in nine deciding to favour of the plaintiff, and three for the defendants. They were then there for the defendants. They were then discharged from castody. The willow, and patrols of merchandise inside at 50 and patrols of the principal cities of the United favour of the parting file greater part of the heating in company with several lady friends. She was very much agitated as the lary entered the packages of merchandise, 12,337,568.

Haglish, 142; Irish, 174; Scorch, 23; or the flumint Telegraph Company, is the flumint to Price Loss of the Principal Company, is the flumint to Price Loss of the Principal Company, is the flumint to Price Loss of the Principal Company, is the flumint to Price Loss of the Principal Company, is the flumint to Price Loss of the flumint to Price Loss of the Principal Company, is the flumint to Price Loss of the Principal Company, is the flumint to Price Loss of the Principal Company, is the flumint to Price Loss of the flumint to Price Loss of the Principal Company, is the flumint to Price Loss of the Principal Company, is the flumint to Price Loss of the Principal Company, is the flumint to Price Loss of the Principal Company, is the flumint to Price Loss of the flumint to Price Loss of the Principal Company, is the flumint to Price Loss of the flumint to Price Loss of the Principal Company, is the flumint to Price Loss of the Principal Company, is the flumint to Price Loss of the Principal Company, is the flumint to Price Loss of the Principal Company, is the flumint to Price Loss of the Principal Company, is the flumint to Price Loss of the Principal Company, is the flumint to Price Loss of the Principal Company, is the flumint to Price Loss of the Principal Company, is the flumint to Price Loss of the Principal Company, is the flumint to Price Loss of the Principal Company, is the flu es the Diminton Telegraph Company, la which the plaintiffs entered action to retetains jurisdiction, unless it is expressly taken away after a recital of all the facts. He thought that if there was no other well founded objection to the plaintiffs case, the suit was one in which they were entitled to the interference of the Court on the question of the cross relief asked for by the detendants. In case the suit was entertained by the Court, His Lordship thought the subject of the request one declaration asked for, with costs, against the defeatation asked for, with costs, against the defeadants company, and the wate of the company's defendants.

The English correspondent of the London Adcettier naga: - You will be glad to hear that Dr. Punshon is much better in health aud able to resuite secretorial duties at the Mission Hall, Hisbopgato street. He lost his son a few months ago-a fine promising young man, 20 years of age, a B.A. of Cambridge. This was a great affliction to the father. However time, the great bealer, and divine grace, the greater healer, have brought about a happy change in his health and spirit, and all his old friends in Canada, who heard, through the put-Ila journals, of his illuess, will now be pleased to hear of his convalencence, terhaps I ought further to say that the accounts given in various newspapers of his serious filness would convey to the general reader too grave an impression, going much beyound the actual facts. I believe the doctor was present last Toesday at an important meeting

# AND INDUSTRIAL PRESS.

FREE TRADE

Joy the ben fit of instruction from Mr. there does not stood is and basent the Mongredon. The country is in febted currently dustor about his business. The Mongredon the country is in febted; extended the tot about his business. The Mongredon is the first country of England. to him for a new treatise on Free Trade under the guise of a - History of the Free Frade Mossuret in England" Shock comes to us in two editions, with two different publishurs -nethough both are fatent medicines for sale printed from the same plates. The lest part of this little book is the prefere. Therein we are arauted that the thourstical soundness and practical advantages of Free Trads had been proclaimed by acientific adeptatora century before lingland adopted it, and that mientific men still perelsoutly advocated the principle, while all but hogitals statemen persistexily act in opposition to it. "There is, indeed." Mr. Mongredieu laglad to koom, - in many other countries a large and increasing band of thinkers who know the truth, propagate the truth, and work for the truth; but they are for the present overniden by the ladifferent many and the interested few." Tuen again, notice this amazing statement. There is no allogation that is more frequently or more exultantly urged as an argument by the foreign opponents of Free Trade than that England has been ruined by it. Paisely assuming that, since the adoption of Pree Trade, England has been gradually declining—that the condition of her people has greatly deteriorated—that her commerce is melting away-and that a nation, once so flourishing, is on the eve of a total collapse, they triumphantly exclaim: "How date you recommend to other countries that nestruct that has brought you so low?" One feels like inquiring with a femous and saliant salior who proudly avowed himself an English-man, "What is to be done with this 'ere hopeless chap?" It is certainly not worth while to argue with him. He has foreclosed all discussion of elementary principle by the simple expedient of announcing that the doctrine he preaches is "the truth." The only argument on the other side he can find to combat in one which he puts into the mouth of his opponents—a statement which no sensible advocate of the protective systemerer made He knocks down merely a man of straw, a very clumsy specimen of the home manufacture. The real objection to following the example of Eauland may be stated by following out one of Mr. Mongredien's metaphors in the same pro-"The physicians in vain prescribe a salutary regimen if their patients derid - their authority and Ignore their injunctions. England is as yet the only patt in that has conformed to the physician of precepta." Suppose the "patient is not ili? Suppose, being ill, his all-m at should be different from that of which England recovered by taking dectors' stuff? The history of the anticorn law agitation in England is the story of a great popular triumph. It was in behalf of a cause that deserved fully the success that crowned it. The men who initiated the movement and carried it through to victory, sided by a condition of the country that demanded were entitled to and have received the the very measure of relief they advocated, highest praise and honour. Their names are held in as much respect by Protectionists in America as they are by Prec Traders. There is no disposition in any quarter to insimate that they were mistheir confidence, in the result of what they forced the Government to do. there is any other or stronger way of saying that Free Trade succeeded in England, we are ready to adopt it. What then? Does it follow that all countries-whatever their aituation, whatever their ne-comities, whatever the temper of the people, whatever the character of their step? If it does the discussion is at an But all men except ultra Free Traders are aware that different peoples choose and profer different ways of taxing themselves. Some thousands of Englishmen blocked the avenues to the Houses of Parliament to protes against Mr. Lowe's match tax; a tax on matches is borne here without objection or inconvenience. Americans have an cial dislike for an income tax; but Englishmen dislike it only because it is a tax. The Government of France peddies tobacco, taking the tax in the form of profit; England would not tolerate Different nations also differ as to the form of government, one preferring a king, another an emperor, a third a president, as chiet ruler. Some governments, as, for example, the United States, give full Free Trade in all internal comm while levying protective duties on imported goods ; on the other hand, Great Britain, having to import most of its raw material except coal and Iron, and half its food. admits them free of duty, and taxes internal commerce. In the shape of stamps, railway passenger duty, income tax, etc. The Free Trade propagandist is merely a quack dector was offers his one remedy as a cure for all diseas. If he is an san be mys, " I took this, and am Con., hither all ye ailing and be starring, as Great Britain seemed likely en Free Trade was carried. The ntry was not ill at all. Its health is quite as rugged and rebest as that of its self-appointed physician. Mercever, we have plenty of proof that the sovereign remedy is not good for the constitution it. I case, very new indeed, in which does not indicate over production, hankof countries simulated as ours has been.
Cablett ministers actually refused to
ruptcy of traders, rescality, nor an overand stall is. Canada, which was under a use their influence to obtain Government weening anxiety to monopolise the trade

(Loston Advertiser) the bottle. France fried a little of it.

Our benighted p colle are egain to en- and cannot tell a better it helped or burt are still believers. The patients have learned a metting which tells thou to tware of beneval, ut ald reath men with

#### GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

(Journal of Commerce The late John Sandfield Macdonald

himself an eminently practical and a self made man, once in conversation with the writer, at that time occupying a position under flovernment remarked +If I were a young man I should not remain to a tiovernment situation a single day. The advice was acted upon and never at any period since has there been occasion to regret the step There is a large and apparently growing number of men, young and old, throughout the country, whom it would be difficult to convince that a Government position, however subordinate, is not much to be perferred to any along the various avenues of industry in a new country like ours. Thore who visit Ottawa during the sessions of Parliament cannot fail to notice the number of respectable looking persons who with commendable patience haunt the lobbies and corridors of the House and the different departments, waiting day after day and week after week audience with some ministerial friend who, when he is not up to his eyes in business, is studying, if he remembers them at all, how he can redeem his former promises, or break them with the best grace, in order to maintain friendly relations with his influential and exacting constituents. The "I shan't forget you, my boy" promises lightly given at an election or other inspiriting time has born the cause of rule to many a man who places any value upon such hardly wrung promises. Even for the one pesi tion possibly vacant there are hundreds of applicants, all reger to serve their country for a little share of the public money, until one is reminded of the remark attributed to a certain Wentworth county representative : " If all those who seek employment from the Government were to succeed, there would be no one left to pay the raxes. There are thousends of men in the country to day who would gladly give up the opportunity of caining an honest livelihood, and the possibility of future independence of wealth, for any putty position in the Civil Merrice, whose permanence would proba bly depend upon the continuance of their friends in power, a position that would yield them much less than they could earn in a new country like this with ordinary perseverance, with a little of the persistency with which they seek political preferment. Why is the public service so attractive to a large number of people? Is it because they mistrust their ability to earn a competence for themselves? Is it that the position reflects a respectability upon him who attains it? It is notorious that a great number of Government employees are driven to live beyond their means—compelled to ran in debt, as many a grocer, taller, shoemaker, and other retailer in the metropolis cen Not one in twenty saves anything for a rainy day-for a young family that grows faster than his milary. "Oh, we are in the Government, you know," mys Miss Browne to an admiring young merchant just storted, "and mamma thinks we should marry in the Government," a problem in the solution of which poor Browne, the father of five of them, and in receipt of a salary of \$1,000 a year, is making himself prematurely gray. It is difficult to imagine howan active man with something of ambition in his character can look through the different Government departments and then covet such an occupation as the most desirable in life. If the positions were for life, with pursions after disqualification by age, we can see how a man without ambition could content himself with such a humdrum life, but, when mou seem anxious to throw away other opportunities to accept clerkships at a few hundred dollars a year, it can only be accounted for on the same ground that the repeated indiscretions of the inebriate are accounted for—an overmestering apposite which leads the unfortunate victim to sacrifice his future welfare for a present gratification. No man bas a more hopeless outlook than a young men in a public office under the system which obtains in Canada, except perhaps him who accepts such a position in the neighbouring Republic. When he is neighbouring Republic. removed after a few years of service, be is less fitted than before for any other business. Even should be be as sucoresful as the Vicar of Bray, to hold office nader all changes, his lifelong experience in, and knowledge of, the business are of no earthly assistance to him in case of a vecancy above, to which he might na-turally expect to be promoted. He had the chagrin to find the man who has a few political riends appointed over his heed, however qualified he may be. The young man who enters such service it destined to a life of poverty, while the man in middle age who leaves a moderate business to take such a position abandons his place in life for the merest mess at petiage. We have heard of a

#### THE EFFECT OF PROTECTOS

The Lordon Per Peru thus . In Deingly states some of the more apparent diranteges of a profective taxifi Traders who have not pondered the mutter very deeply find themselves often put out of countenance by the stern facts Free which stare them in the face trade between America and England, it continuous for the last thirty years would have test America a huge farm, dependent for all but bread and trest IRON, SIEELAND ALLIED TRADES upon Europe, and fug handled trade between the United States and Canada, If continued for five yours longer, would have reduced this country to very much less than a farm for the supply of bread and beef. There is much more in the question than buring in the chespest and selling in the dearest markets There is self preservation, which can of ten be translated self independence in this yet imperfect world. Instead of allfowing Causda to remain as a slaughter market, to be raided upon by Americans every time they dedired to work off old stock, or to crush a rising industry, the Tilley twiff has made it so attractive for the American manufacturers that many of them are coming here to locate in order to carry on their business. It hardly seems necessary to explain that one of the objects of the N P was to induce any Americans who wished to continue to furnish the Canadian market with their wares to remove to Canadian solt, employ Canadian labour, and pay Canadian taxation. That was an object, however, and it is bearing fruit in different parts of the country "

#### ARE LOW PRICES BENEFICIAL TO THE RETAIL DEALER?

Abnormally low prices are not so beneficial to the dealer as is popularly supposed. When the value of good falls below the point where a fair profit is realised for the makers or factor, the condition of the trade is unhealty and a reaction is likely to ensue, bringing a change of disadvantages offsetting any gains realised in the first instance. It may be true that occasionally one can make money purchasing at a time when the market is demoralised by the cutting of rates. Dealers strive to avail them-selves of such an opportunity, but the trouble is to know when the bottom of the decline has been reached, and how much to buy at such a time. The dealer, coping with a fluctuating market, encounters many difficulties and sume times oblains a monetary advantage. Suppose, to illustrate, that the price of nails becomes demoralised, and the rate is cut from, say, \$3 rates, a fair price, to \$2.50 rates, a losing price, whereupon the merchant, thinking of obtaining a great bargain, purchases a large line, but, unfortunately, by the time he receives the nails in stock a still further dooline ensues, and his competitor, more fortunate than he, lays in his stock at \$2.25 rate, which gives him an advantage of 25c a kee; or suppose that mails do not decline below the \$2.50 rate, but actually advance to \$3 rates, now, the dealer whose stock is first sold out finds himself in the uncomfortable position of being compelled to go into market and pay 50c a keg more for his nails than bla competitor paid for the stock he has remaining on band But it may be well said that one dealer is as likely to be \$36 tons; imported into the Wear, 78,583 favoured be this change in the market as tons; total, 658,740 tons. South Wales another. The result, however, of such a now imports a considerably larger quanchants gain and lose, and in the end polither are substantially benefited. Cutting of prices disturbs and unsettles the market, and this, too, often at a time when the retailer can least afford to have it disturbed. It is well known that in nine menths out et ten the market is strong at the time, in the spring and fall, when the heaviest purchases of he year are made. This strength arises, no doubt, from the activity of the demand. But after the rush of the trade is over, and during the dull periods of the year, there is a tendency to out prices and to ferre more goods on the market than the trade naturally requires. This leaves the dealer in the plight of having his stere well stocked with goods which he has to sell on a declining or disturbed market. Speculators may step in and out of a changing market, and, if they are lucky, may reap large gains from the sudden fluctua-tions of prices, but it is not always so with the general dealer, who is compell-ed to carry a stock whether values go up or down. It is easier to sell on an advancing than on a declining market but between an advance there must pro-cede a decline. What is most advan-ingeous to the trader is a steady market booyed up by a strong feeling, with prices which afford a fair remuneration to the makers and the jobbers, as well as to the retailer. Buch a market is full of life and health. The tendency, under such conditions, is for the manufacturers to furnish a good quality of goods and to furnish them in the most attractive and satisfactory manner. Hech a market

SPIRIT OF THE COMMERCIAL tariff for revenue cale was compelled to situations for young relatives solely, by manufacturers dealers, but 's rather The following table shows the project discontinue the use of Mr. Mongrediens because they felt it would be the moret indicative of the hive and let like of information of incompanies and decrease they felt it would be the moret indicative of the hive and let like of information of the United Kingdom in 1810 and 1820 an feir trial to the jame en and threw away ling induspee, and fernishing employe late destructive of the interests of all ment to others, while he who succeeded concerned, there is emist be no praction getting the position, the son of a policiable remely. It is also likely that tical friend, a promising compression, merchants and makers will go on in the has degenerated into a vertable deadge. ing each other by an insane desire to sou which can sell the cheapest Pooling amprements and combinations allay the evil but do not wholly remedy the mat ter To cure the disease, the whole superstructure of trade must be overturned, or, at least, the cutrent methesis of doing business will have to be changed, in so far as that, where prices are varied, the cause producing that variation will be something higher than the desire to kill off a co apetitor -- Lichange.

### IN 1880.

The annual report to the members of

the British Iron Trade Association on

the Iron, St el and Allied Trades in

1890 has just been issued by Mr. J. B.

frank the secretary to the association.

In a preface Mr. Jeans points out that

one or two new fustures list . licen intro-

duced into the report for the past year. One of those relates to stocks held by makers and in warrant stores at the end of the year. In reference to this feature the secretary says: "At the instance of the president the association has collected from from pig tron makers throughout the country statistics of the production of pig fron in 1880, and of the stocks beld by makers and in warrant stores at the end of that year. That such Information is likely to be of much use to those engaged in the trade is sufficiently ebvious, and pig fron makers generally bave shown their appreciation of its importance by the readiness with which they have furnished the figures required." In a chapter on the production and importation of iron ores, the report has the following: "The most notable feature of the year 1880, so far as the course of the trade in Iron ore is concerned, has been the very exceptional bulk of the importation from Spain and other countries. Within the last twelve years the importations of ore by the United Kingdom for ironnaking purposes has increased from 114,435 tens to 2,634,401 tons, or 2,200 per cent Within the same period the make of pig iron in the United Kingdom has increased to the extent of 55 per cent. Evidently, therefore, the fron ore resources of our own country have not only quite failed to respond to the demands of the pig fron makers for the special qualities of ore employed for Bessemer purposes, but they have largely given place to the imported over of which bematite fronmakers now so largely avail themselves The maximum production of iron ore previous to last year was reached in 1878, when It amounted to 16.841,583 tons. Ot the aggregate quantity of 17,513,818 tons of ore used in that year in the manufacture of pig iron, only a triffe more than 3 per was imported. Last year, assum-ing the production of fron ere in the United Kingdom to have been about 17,. 200,000 tons, more than 13 per cent. of the whole quantity used was imported, the increase in the imported over during last year alone being not less than 143 per cent. on the importations for the previous year. The great bulk of the Iron ore imports of 1880 was brought to the ports of Newport and Cardiff for the Bouth Wales Ironworks, which tuck considerably over a million tone of the tetal quantity. After South Wales came Cleveland, which received the following quantities: Imported into the Tees, 396,-621 tons; imported into the Tyne, 18t,-Civreland, on the other hand, only imported a little over & per cent, of the tetal quantity of ores smolted in her blast furnaces during 1880." In regard to home production of Iron ores the port says that statistics a ladly supplied by the Cleveland Mine Owners' Association abow that the production of iron ore in that district for the year 1880 was 406,-000 tons, being an increase of 1,6"4,306 ions, or about 36 per cent. on the output for 1879, which, however, was the low-est that had occurred since 1871. In regard to the production of pig iren the report says: "The production of pig from from Cleveland ere during 1880 has been recertained to be 1,991,832 tone, so that on an average, If all the stone raised went into consumption, 3 tone 5 cwt. of ore were used per tou of pig iren made. Of the cros used to produce the additional 519,281 tons of hematite iron made in Cleveland, 688,740 tons were imported, while the remainder, which oun hardly be put at Ices than 400,000 tone, was brought from the west coast and other home districts. The detailed statistics of the production of iron ere in other lecalities during 1880 are not yet available, but is sufficiently evident from our returns of the production of pig from that in mostly every once there has been a more or less considerable. Increase, aggregating not less than terro-tons on the statistics for the previous gregating not less than three million the week count for 1886 is autimo 2,883,000 tone, being an increase of 650,eee on the production for 1879; while of other area the total output will probably be about 14,500,000 sour, making, with the 2,624,401 tons imported, a total con-sumption approximating 20,000,000 tons.

Name of District.	Outpet of Ore is	Curiput of Ore 18	Say of the Say of the say	
leveland aneachtee amberland cottand	Ton: 4.072.848 871.858 1.221.965 00.000	Total 1,714,735 976 (22 1,227,706 2,407,915	Tall 1 Propes	•
N. Stafford- shire 3. Stafford	110,181 450,001	1,424,906	els ye	
chire.  Naies  Lucolus  shire  orthup  tonshire	201,055	अवस्थाः स्टार्ट्स्	*100.016 76.016	• I
tonshire.  Decrease		1,211,006	54 1%	

The very limited extent to which Lance ables and Cumberland have increase their output of ore-12 per cent in the one case, and 0-4 per cent, in the oth--will be noted in the foregoing return This limited expansion becomes ail th more remarkable when viewed to rela tion to the enormous increase with: the period under review in the demand for the special qualities of ore which these districts supply.

From the chapter on the "Pig from Trade in 1880" we take the following Although the course of this industry he. been marked by considerable fluctuation the general results of the year 1880 com out favourably in contrast with its im mediate predecessors. Alike in production, in demand, and in average prices, a decided in provement has two realised. Returns made to the little Iron Trade Association by pig tromakers throughout the country show that the total production in 1880 was 7,721 833 tons, being an increase of 1,712.50 tons, or 28 1 per cent, on the production of the previous ye r. These figures r present the largest make of pig fron that has ever occurred in the United K'us dom. The largest production pre- tous)-attained was that of the year 18:1, which reached 6,741,929 tons. In 1880, there tore, the make was 979,904 tons in exercion that of 1872. With reference to atocks, it has been ascertained that the total quantity in makers' hands and in warrant stores at the end of 1880 was 1,541,411 tons, or about 20 per cent of the total make for that year. This quantity includes the Iron stocked for consumption in forger, etc., where three are carried on in connection with blast furnaces. The following table shows the nosition of the stocks relative to the production of pig fron in each district

District.	Production	Stocks
	Tons.	Tues
Sections .	1,049,000	737,00
Cleveland	2,510,867	311.1:
West ( umberland	751,371	65,00
North Lancashire.	745.931	45,01
South Wales	877.430	• هر زه
North Wales	88,001	4.14
Scath Staffordebire	334 404	55,00
North Staffordshire	239,756	3:00
		25.01
Lincolnahire	234,484	21.00
Northamptonshire	. 167,544	
Shropehire	90,303.	31,14
West Yorkshire	206,771	50,00
Derbyshire	300,963	30,0
Cloucestersbire, Wilt	-1	
shire, etc	45,000	6,
Totale	7,721,853	2 441 41

In regard to the Bessemer steel trade the report says: The production of Resemer steel in the United Kingdom during 1880 has reached a total of 1,044,18 tous, being an increase of 209,871 tons ea the production of the previous yes: which reached 834,511 tone. This in crease, which is equal to 25 per cent, to the largest that has ever taken place in a single year. Of Bessemer steel rails the production during 1880 was 739,910 tons, being an increase of 213,193 tons. er 41 per cent, on the production of the previous year, which amounted to 519. 718 tone. The increased production of 1880 has been contributed to by every one of the steel making districts throughout the country, as the following figures

District.	Predaction of Insett in 1878.	Production of Deserver Impote in 1988.	Amount of increase in 150°
South Wales. Sheffeld. Laneachire Outherland North-East Ocast. Stafferdehire	4 1 2 2 3 2 3 3 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	TO 31 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Tona 85,640 65,679 15,740 13,746 84,701 2,465

The following table shows that th preduction of Bossemor steel ralis has also been larger during 1880 in every district except one :--

District.	Trades ilea e	Production of Rails in 1889	Derress 10 1970
louth Wales	1877 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	Tons. 998,401 [51:374 [10:47] [14:384 92:349	

-Stam the first obligated of cattle from Halting to Bagiand on the 23rd of January, 1678, to the last per eteamer Evergeon, marry 8,000 head and 2,000 sheep have been sent seroes. They comprised thirty-two shipments, and the total value in result figures was \$830,000.

10 <del>g-110</del>	err . T	INI	DUSTRIAL	W
TORONTO PRICES CURREN	IT.	Oil, Imperiat gallon Strate Oil	00 0 65	
GROCERIES.	11	lejili, extra	70 # 86 121 # 13 70 # 70	M
Carpeter 50 20 m	20	boiled		B
in perite 22 6 km yieka 23 6 ccples, paire ccples, paire ccples, paire ccples, plantation 28 6 ccples, plantation	42 [	Saal quart, per care	200	ure P
to an analysis of the state of	5 25	Whale, refined Spirita Terpenting	To # 821 a	W.
Try Cod, per lik the pret it.	2.50	PAINTS, ETC. White Lead, genuine, in oil, ner 2) be	1.	no:
Fultanas, new	11,	per 25 lbe Yo. 1 Yo. 2 Yo. 2 Yo. 2 Yo. 2 Yo. 2 You had been a livy You had been	19	rk T
Carracter and Cast an	35 30 30	Red Lead Venetian Red, Knglish	66 a 06 2	no.
Norman	œ	Yellow Ochre, French Whiting	80 as 68 22 as 63 62 as 63 83 84 as 83	bas 7
eraped, persul ayarru.	ėj 8	WOOL. Flacoo, per 15		ioy Is c
Pale Atales	∞ }	Bilta .	33 m 30 1	oid prle I
mpicks. 16 m	17	HIDES AND SKIN Steers, 60 to 99 lbs., per 1b Cown	9 00 1	prie
iberia, whole, per th. 20 0	82	Cured and inspected Callekins, green eured	9) er 10	wit
lamates, nut	1 06	Basepekins, lambs' shearlings' Tallow, rendered	150 e 161 150 e 161	w I
abite at CARA-	17	I FATHER	3 00 3} [	god
r. rt. Rico, perib	09	Spanish dele, let quality, all weights, per lb., (4 months) Spanish Bole, No. 2 Bleughter, medium light	25 # 20 1	oni tia ha:
randard irranulated (0) or Schools's Cut Lonf 10 or	181	Blaughter, medium light Bullalo	20 00 25 1	ic.
June, common to good	45	Instalo Ijarnes Upper, No. 1, heavy Ilght and medium Kip Skine, French Lomestie Veals Remiock Celf (25 to 30 lbs.) to dos. per 10 36 to 60 lbs French Calf	21 22 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	por
(organized Fourbonit 40 #	83	Kip Skine, French	96 er 1 10 70 er 90	olu
CANADA CO CEDITO	40 20	Nemlock Celf (25 to 30 lts.) to	70 m 73	Wo
tengewier, common to mod-	62	So to 40 lbs	7% 2 145 1 18 2 145 30 2 35	lu eri for
init.  Lystpoudet medium to fine 42 at the fine to finest.  To fine to finest.  10 at the finest to finest	65	AMAII	76 2 1 45 1 18 2 1 45 20 2 28 16 2 18 17 2 20 16 3 18 17 4 20 16 3 18 40 6 50	50 60
TOBACCO, MARUPACTURED.	10	Rnamelled Cow, per fout Patent Pebble Urain.	2h 28 16 2 14 17 20 16 21 18 4 16 40 20	cle
rath Mestern Leaf, good to		Ruff	\$ 6	th nb
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trimitions C		a number of western	dealers. 500	90
trumpton.			dealers. See e the contract es accompanyi	je je po

#### WEEKLY REVIEW.

Tonouto, April 6th, 1881.

Market is dull; few transactions Stocks -Transactions, Commerce 5 at 134, 10 at 153; British America As-

surance Company, 9 at 151]
Paopos —Holders of flour show more disposition to not offer their sto ks, but await developments of the market next month. Superior extra of good quality on spot would bring \$5.00. Extra selling at \$4.90 in good demand.
The demand for spring wheat is limit-

ed, as a really good article cannot be made at quotations, what is offering is mostly a mixture of fall wheat middlings and apring wheat.

Wheat remains quiet but steady Bar-ley, owing to the lateness of the season, is duil, and purchases only made to fill orders. I'ess are inquired for at fall prices; oats also in demand.

PROVISIONS—There is a fair trade, prices but slightly raised since last week. LEATHER—Trade with factories and with the country is fairly active. Market steady; prices about the same as last

HARDWARE, ..... Business continues fairly Orders are coming in well, and travellers report good prospects. only change in prices worthy of note is that manufacturers of rope in Montreal have advanced the price of manilla rope ic. per lb. It is quoted at lic. here.

Grocenies.—There is no change to re port since last week. Trade remains

Wook.-In combing wool there is no change to note since last week. Parties holding lots are anxious to sell and would be willing to accept a decline, but In the present state of the markets dealers cannot be induced to speak. In foreign and other wools for domestic consamption the trade continues moderately active, principally for wools of the lower cless. Prices remain unchanged.

Daves.—Business is fairly active, though somewhat impeded by unseasonable weather; prices are kept up here ow-ing to sbortness of stocks, but in England and New York the market is heavy Oplum fluctuates in New York within comparatively narrow limits, but this manket remains steady at our quotations. Quinine is more inquired for and is locally scarce, though quotations are not altered. Iodiue and iodides are being sold lower, but as very large speculative purchases have lately been made in London prices are likely to advance. Cubelia are much dearer Oils of lemon and B. rgamot are offered at low and irregular prices in consequences of shipments of adulterated parcels from the matkets of production. Simples are now in small stock pending the arrival of spring goods, and reductions are only made where the receipt of involces wto arrive" warrant the "discount" of future prices.

HELL RATES—The tariff has been adopted by the underwriters here of a per cent for A 1 and A11 vessels, 6 per cent. for A 2 results, 61 per cent for 21, and 8 per cent. B 1 This is an increase of 4 per cent. on the A 21 and B 1 vessels over the American tariff. The increase te justified, it is mid, on the Canadian vessels by calculating the difference in risk and the character of the vessels The American vessels, taking the whole marine, will average at least \$20,000 to \$25,000 each. The Canadian vessels will not much exceed the average of \$7,000 or \$9,000 each. The agentatio not say that much business has been done or offering up to the present time

Adozen policemen, while assisting a process-server at Ballicamore, Irelaud, were attacked by twenty women with stones and sticks. A girl aged 20 was fatally shot, and another wounded. Sereral others were seriously injured.

... The customs duties collected at Winnineg for the month ending March Sist were \$9,405.19; the collections for the corresponding mouth of last year wise \$28-575 82. The value of Canadian imports for the mouth of March was \$340,045, being an increase over the same month of last year of \$35,156. The Island Revenue receipts for Varch were \$3,479 90, belog an increase of \$1,500 over the same mouth of last year.

-The Quebec Board of Trade bave passed a resolution to the effect that affiliation with the Dominion Board of Trade should be discontinued. lowing are the officers clocted for the next twelve months: President. Owen Murphy; Vice-President, T. Ledrolt; Treasurer, H. W. Welch, Councillors, W. Brodle, Hy, Dinning, R. R. Dobell, J. Patton, R. H. Smith, Wm. Rac, B. Verret, P. Vallier, P. McNaughton and Simon

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A QUESTION OF DUTY.

[Vonatary Times.] There is no room to doubt that, in the matter of bridge building for instance, the interest of Canadian industries has been made to suffer by the case with which competitors in other countries have eraded our revenue laws, thes making their competition unfair. The quantity of bridge from and material imported into Canada during five years 1876 to 1880, was 9,883 tons, as per the following items.—

For Railway bridges 16,767.000 9612.001 For Highway 785,718 26,486 Various other material 2,104,663 65,426 Total..... 19,006,170 716,211

When to these entry values is added the duty and cost of erection, it is apparent that, at the selling price, American bridge builders or contractors have done a milbuilders or contractors have done a mil-lion and a quarter dollars worth of work for our governmental and other railways, etc., much of which might have been done at home. We stated, in our issue of 31st. December lest, that the Chaudiers bridge, built by Clark, Reeves & Co., of Phitadel-phia, was seized by the Domitsion Govern-ment for under-valuation of materials im-ported from the United States to build it of governmental enquiry, the firm is ques-tion was compelled to pay to the authori-tice in Ottawa the sum of \$25,700 in cash, to cover the worth of the material untered to cover the worth of the material entered under value, and the penalty for under-valuation. The cast and wrought from parts of the bridge, which, as we have said, were luvolced at an average of 3½ cents, they had to enter at 5½ cents. Probably Mesers. Clark, Reeves and Canow wish they had accepted the option effered them by the Government of amending their entry and substituting 4½ cents instead of 3½, as the value. Meantime attention has by this inquiry been drawe to the circumstance that, as we are told, the average entry valuation of the matethe average entry valuation of the mate-rial in the bridges on the North Shore-Railway, made by the same firm, was 25 cents per lb, whereas it should have been nearly 5 cents, leaving a nice little sum for the Causdian Government to recover if they feel disposed to make the attempt. Mr. Alexander Fleck, one of the appraisers chosen to value the Chaudiere Bridge material, etc., makes the following recom-mendation at the close of his report:—

mendation at the close of his report:

"I cannot conclude this report without calling the attention of the Custome Derretment to the processity (forced upon me ", the course of this invastigation) of a strict system of inspection into all entries for iron work in peried to the Dominion, and especially to the precessity of sending a competent spenier or expect to the different potts where entry is offered of bridge work, such entries having been made at \$1.01 and \$30. per 10. whereas the same should have been be, 64e, and 6a. per pound. This would seem to call jor a most thorough investigation into entries which have been made at these (first-mentically prices, as an economous amount of revenue must have been lost to the Uovernment by fraudulent Customs entries in the matter of bridges."

Un the 20th December last an order

On the 20th December last an order land from the Department or State for a return to Parliament of ail entries of from bridge material made at Canadian porte

for five years. By the close of January the return was trought down and showed that the entires of each material had been numerous and included both milway and muti cipal bridges. Some interesting points may be found to this return. By far the inay be found to this return. By far the larger number of entries were made by Mesers. Clarke, Reeves & Co. of Philadelphia. Indeed, out of 9.833 1-8th tons of (19.656.267 lbs.) imported in the five years, that firm brought in 7.649\$ tons or about 78 per oret. The duty paid by the firm was, is that period \$105,878, out of a total of \$135,176 for all bridge work at their average valuation of 3.65-100th ceuts per appeal. If a valuation of a cents had been pound. If a valuation of a cente had been pound, if a valuation of a cente had been assets would have been just, the firm must have paid \$144 - 494, which shows that the Canadian cuseys, which shows that the Canadian cus-toms would have been hearly \$10,000 better off had this undervaluation been discovered sooner. The value of their imports, as fixed by themsolves, was \$559,737, whereas expects say it should have been \$764,984, or about twenty-erven per cent. more.
Course of the first tenders for the erec-

tion of the Chaudiere Bridge show that the prices of the various firms or companies tendering were as follows, under different

Edgemoor Iron Co	R153.800	\$165,000
Delaware Stridge Co Detroit Bridge and	141,300	\$165,600 134,574
Iron Works	149,230	155,910
Keystine Bridge Co	130,9661	5117,3 2
Hamilton Bridge and	131,324 1	1141,063
Tool Co	122,447	136,131
Phenizville Bridge	112,507	121,808

To take the case of the Chandiere Bridge, to which we have already referred, and for which two Canadian and five and for which two Canadian and five American companies tendered, the Edge-moor Iron Works, one of the American companies, guaranteed that the finished weight of the tron work in the snans of the bridge should be 3129000 pounds. The firm of Clark, Roevre & Co., which also tendered, specified that the weight of iron in twelve spans of 130 feet each and one span of 230 feet would be 2,610,000. The weight involved by this firm, however was 2,468,500 tr our Government, which was 97,663 lbs — et ham the weight which the Phomis from Works charged to Clark, Reeves & Co. for the identical Clark, Reeves & Co. for the identical work. There is a tidy profit of near \$5,000 on this last item of shortage alone. to should be contracted by the firm that their contract was based on the recond specification and not on the first, a calculation shows that the difference between specifications, occasioned by altering the length of the spans, amounts to some 3,500 length of the spans, amounts to some 3.800 like only, which does not suffice to explain away 97,500 lies. Here is a "wrong moredressed," followed by an "insult un avenged," and we think the attention of the Minuter of Custome might be directed to it when he orders, as we trust be will de, supps to be taken to recover the same out of which the country anomans to have out of which the country appears to have

out is which the deliberty appears of the daty collected is five years on bridge material \$69.261 was paid at Unitario ports, \$40.918 is Quebec, \$3,473 is

Nova Routia and \$1,450 in New Brusswick and Manitoba. Entries have been made in different provinces, at about identical dates, by this firm. Une in 1876 attracted the attention of the customs authorities, and the goods were setzed. Since then the entries made at Niamara frontier by this firm have been presumably at market rates; elsewhers, however, notably in the Province of Quebec, they entered like goods at from 10 to 150 per pound below the true market value, and we are now told that since the revelations made by means of this enquiry, they have amended certain entries at Ultiflon from 85c to 80 and 81c, and have paid to the Ganadian Government servial thousand dollars conscience mosey (1) for duty. It may seem strange that such goods as rivels, hexagon nuts, etc., were allowed to be entered by the latter at our fronter at one and one-eighth cent, as appears by evidence in this case, under the name of fittings." It was a wronght from oath, surely, and not a cast iron one which was "fittings" It was a wrought from oath, surely, and not a cast iron one which was taken. The evidence of Mr. Reeves, of the firm named, reads very strangely in some parts; discrepancies and contradiction are appearent enough, and the circumstantial evidency is strong against the firm. When one remembers that while these very con-tracts, in executing which frauds were committed upon our Revenue Department, were being done by an American concern, our own bridge factories were lasts for lack of work, it is impossible not to wish success to the Government in prosecuting this firm.

Poster, in the British House of Commons on Tuesday night, said the eviction of tenants in Ireland Increased 215 for the past month.

The Grand Trunk Railway are arecting a 300 foot shed at Bouth Quebec, to accommodate weetern freight designed for Buropean shipment.

There are in Great Britain and Ireland 22,930 doctors. Of these there are in England, 15,918; in Scotland, 3,454: in Ireland, 3,564. Those numbers have remained pretty invariable since the Medical Register was first bogun in 1858, A slight increase appears in the number of practitioners for 1877, having been

-Switzerland was visited, according to statistics collected by the Alpino Clab of Italy, by 1,400,000 tourists in 1879. Ut these 700,000 came from Germany and Austria, 280,000 from England, 200,-000 from France, and 60,000 from the United States. The foreign travel is estimated to pay the Swiss \$10,000,000 anoually,

-The net profit made by the Starr Manufacturing Company, of Halifax, N.S., last year is stated to be \$15,000, certainly a good dividend on a capital of \$227,-000. The sum of \$5,000 was placed to the account of the contingent find. a dividend of 15 per cent, doclared, and \$3,000 voted to the direters as a remuneration for their services during the past seven vears.

-Advices just received from Harbour timer, Nild, report that a despatch has just been received there from Tils Cove, stating that the Revolute and Narschal are loaded at Horse Island, and the seals and other steamers are supposed to be a little further north. The despatch concludes by indicating a hopeful voyage. This is more encouraging intelligence, and a good catch is now auticipated.

Anent the rallway resolutions passeed by the British Culumbia Louislature on the 21st of Merch, the Bady Colonist expresses this opinion:

expresses this opinion:

"White weardenty desire a different result, we tear that the effect or the appear will not be advantageous to the province. More than that, there is danger that restorday's action will not incuse our tracet and best friends at Ottawa; and the appelniment of his mission at Ottawa-adds to the unfertunate aspect of the whole affair. The proper course would have been to re-open nagotiations with the Ottawa Government; and failing that, to have left the selection of a delegate to the Gerenment. We cannot hap thinking that the House has acted with customary naviedom and that another appeal to England is another mistake."



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#### MINING NEWS.

MADOO MINING NEWS.

Mr Charlton, an English as syet of eres arrived on Baturday from New York at the Consolidated Gold Mining Com pany's works. He has been employed by the company as resident assayer at the intres

Work at the Seymonr mine is progreeslog as usual, sithough no shipments have been made for some weeks just. A new shall is being numed, and the holstlag apparatus changed from the poaltion it has occupied for some months past. The use of compressed alr for working the drills, instead of steam, has been found a great improvement in this taine. A stram pump is in constant operation to keep the mine free from

water. Work goes on day and night.
We hear that active proparations are being made by the proprietors of the Oladatone gold mine to resume extensive operations here this spring New machinery is being put is, and the prosprofe are spoken of an exceedingly en-

couraging
A number of men are constantly engaged at the slate quarry, on Mr. Arlaworth's place. A large excavation has been made bero, and the mon are now elearing the bottom of loose slate preparatory to blasting. A large quantity of out elste is now on hand, some of which is a very fair sample

A valuable discovery of iron ore was lately made on lot 6, in the 7th concorsion of Madoc, owned by Mr Jno, R Ketchoson. Mr. Pusey accured the claim, and has had a small force engaged in opening it up for some time. The ore is said to be the purest and best of any yet discovered in this district About two tons have been taken out and there is every indication of a large We understand work will be proceeded with on a much larger scale shortly.--Madoc Review,

#### DUNCAN MINE

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The latest reports from the Duncan mine are very encouraging, and indicate the probability that this property will reap some benefit from the large outley that has been incurred. We doubt If any other location in the country has been worked as steadily and managed as econ-curically as this, and all will be glad to hear of the probable good fortune which awaits it to all appearances. The work on the seventh level, which has resulted in yielding good pay rock, now shows a fine looking velo with native silver on the east walt in thin absets; but as the work is progressing very slowly it will be some days before any definite information can be obtained. The drift that is being worked from the eighth level is in abov: 56 feet, but the voin is somewhat broken up although improving gradually. Another level is being worked from the bottom of the shaft at a depth of about \$00 feet from surface which also shows a very fine looking vein .- North Shore

GOLD AND IRON MINING IN ON-TABIO, CANADA.

Mr. Austin Gallagher, who has but returned tress Ontario, reports considerable notivity in the Marmora gold fields. The Canada Consolidated Gold Mining Compeny, of New York, is making considerable improvements. He reports the "deep shaft" as being, on the 14th inst, 163 feet deep, while the first level was driven 10 feet and the second level 118 feet, all in ere, with a good strong vein at all faces. In fact, the mine never looked better, in his estimation, than at that time. A substantial dam has been built across the Moira River, which will fernish power during the greater portion of the year. Men were at work plearing tractors, would pay heavy freight and the way for a large fisms to be conducted duties on what they could procure close ed to the mill, which will be located to their works. It took but a few months about twelve or aftern hundred feet dis- to organise a joint stock company and tant. The mill site has been cleared, ervot-melting furnaces at Port Townsand stone for the foundations was piled send, and the thing could be done in this upon the ground waiting the coming out of the frost to be pet in place. The main timbers for the proposed mill were out and framed ready for systion. Coder posts for the truttle between the main shaft and the mill were cut and dashart and the mill were cut and ds-aributed. A large portion of the bricks stores of iron ore, is situated in the Guli necessary for the roasting furnaces were upon the ground. To egraph poles have en distributed between the mines and Marmora, a distance of about tour miles, and wires and instruments will be for nished by the Montreal Telegraph Cumpany shortly. The company had en hand mearly a year's supply of fuel, or about 1,200 cords of word. The superabout 1,200 cords of word. The super-intendent expected to be able to put in 200 or 200 cords more before the irvaking up of the roads. Permanent shart s for the Tuttle and "deep shaft" were framed and ready for erection. temporary shaft house, to be used in sinking, was nearly, completed over the Tattle shaft. A new pump and holating engine were at the mouth of the "deep shaft" walting bollen the one previously purchased to drive them have ing exploded in test ng at the shops. Work is progressing in both levels of the "deep and as soon as the air compress which have been entered arrive sinking will be returned. The severity of the winter has hindered progress to a con-siderable extent, but all the indications point to great activity from this time on M.aers. D. K. St ewart & Co. have

Feigel on lot 17 in the Eleventh Consecration of plant is £25,000 - £10,000 for hydraulic r adds ama gamatet, the gold it contains the Hamburg Bremen Pire to a Contains the Hamburg Bremen Pire to a Contains

femous Richards in more, it is said, is likely to be worked again next sommer

The prospects for the iron in nes at Mado are fairly encounteing. The orca from the dist let are a Hing at from \$1 to \$5 per ton on the cars, according to per-centage of iron contained. It is thought that the production form these mines will ag regate from 100,000 to 150 000 tons during this year. The cost of mining 1estimated at about \$1,50 per ton, freights to Black Rock \$120, and the United States duties, fees, etc., about fifty-seven c nte; so that with incidentals the cost at Black Rock, duties paid, will range between \$4 and \$4.25 upon a large business. The following mines are being operated, or likely to be, during this year : Romatite, B-ymour, B-xamith, Dofferin, Hobson, Nibil, Brooks, Nelson, and the Blairton -N Y Journal,

#### THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON. The departure of the large a hooner

Mary Parker on Saturday for Texada Islun , there to take ou board a carge of the famous from ore of that seland, to carry the same to the fereign port of Port Townsend, in Washington Territory thate to be converted into morehantalda iron, naturally raised the query, Way is this thus? Why should our raw muterial be taken out of the province to te manufactured, when nature has bonbountiful of the necessary gifts to menufacture the same within our provincial borders. The push and energy of our American cousins have taken the lead in this matter (as in many others) and have started blast furnace. In close proximity to Port Townsend, and a ready have commenoed to supply the provincial markets. The manufacture of Iron is now carried on there by a joint stock company, with s capital we believe of only 000, with every prospect of the under-The prosecution of railroad works in this province will greatly increase the demand for manufactured from and there is, without a reasonable doubt, a splendid opportunity for the investment of capital in smelting works in this province. We have the best qualities of coal and from ore in abundance, and it only requires a little of the pash and onergy of our near neighbours to have all the fron required in this province manufactured within her borders, and with a fair prospect of successfully competing with our ueighbours in the foreign market. It the following statement for the two appears to us that such an undertaking years ending with Assust, 1880. Total could most profitably be carried on in connection with our coal mines and that it would be a very safe venture for a judicious amount of cepital by either the Vancouver Coal Company or Mosers. Dunsmurr, Digrele & Co. Iron is a staple article, with an ever increasing demand, and in other places is looked upon as a sure and profitable means of investing capital. \$3,000,000 is set down as the expenditure for railways in this prorince during the next fleoal year, and there is no reason why that immense neighbours across the border. Too much of that already spent has mone in that direction for the good of the province, but the fault partly fles with ourselves. If this province was in a politica to sup ply what was needed, it is hardly likely that Onderdonk & Co. or any other conprovince if properly taken in hand and the trade secured. If the American Iron is allowed to get a hold in this market it might take some time for the local production to obtain a solid footbold. Tex. of Georgia, about 30 miles from Nanaimo, and is therefore within easy reach.

-Nanamo Free Perce.

#### THE GOLD MINING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

Association of Canaria appears in the per ton, and where feel is \$4.78 per cord London Times of January 23rd. It is And this comparison, so widely in favour incorporated under the English Joint of Marmora "facilities," does not take Stock Companies' Act, with a capital of into account the large saving to be £250,000 in one pound shares. The effected there by the use of water power capital was privately subs ribed, and the for the greater part of the year as against lists closed on the 24th January. The steam power, with wood at \$4.75 per could Hon. J. A. Chaplona, Franter of Quebec, all the year round at the Homostake is one of the local directors, and Mr. A. mine. The Homestake ore yields, n. t, A. Humphray, who has been conducting as stated above, \$6.80 per ton. The experiments on the property for the past average of 108 assays, from 108 five ton two years, has been appointed managing amples of Marmus rock, shows \$12.27. director. The aracciation is formed to These tests, chiefly from your own director. The a sociation is formed to These tots, chiefly from your own purchase and work an extensive gold sampling and assays, must be taken as properly consists of about 1,240 a real mineralogists giving for higher results held in fee simple, and of mining rights. The average of all the tests made seems over about 1,937 acres in addition there. It leave no room to doubt that the perto. It is intended to start works at once epsend, to a depth of \$6 fied, a mine on to work the gravel, which has been an effect to the high prices of labour and the literanth Concresion of theorems of theorems and the literanth Concresion of the result with this work the large velue of Humentake are is admitted to be 4½ fiest result by more thoroughly appeal and frishle, breaking into small pieces of the result of her capital.

Staking is going on. The sum parties and explored, and as apply as the best after being einstered by bineting, and is of her capital.

#### THE CANADA CONSOLIDATED MINE

The following is the report of Mr. Walter Shanes, the eminent civil Engl confidently predict that the counternees, on the Cana is Consolidated (told) balancing, will prove so entire and com-Mining Companya property in Mais plete is to place the Marmora in no. in MOTA . --

MONTREAL, January 17th, 1881

Richard P. Rothwell, Esq., Money Engineer, New York

DEAR Sin, -I have pleasure in conver ing to you my impress; no of the Manmore Gold Mines, forming the property of the Cana a Consolidate t Gald asining Company, as gathered from my visit to and examination of, the around and workings last month. The situation of the property in affording every possible facility for cheap working reprobable nor to be equalled by that of any important gold mine on this continent. Most of the great unines ere to be looked for in regions difficult of a cess, where labour has to be imported and highly paid for: where even the simplest necessaries of life have to be brought from afar and t great expense; where fuel is commonly scarce and precious article, and where even water has to be paid for by the luch. The Marmora mines lie in the malat of a highly productive wheat growing and cattle taising country, where provisionand all the other requisites of "living" are as abundant as, and cheaper then, in England or New York The county of Hastings, of which the township of Harmora is a subdivision, is interesented by macadamised highways and railways One of the former extends from the city of Belleville, on the Bay of Quinte, to the mine, and there is a railway station within ten miles. In respect of geographical position, measured by tomo relatively to the great business contres of Canada and the adjoining States, Marmore, lying 33 miles back from Belleville, is distant in m Toronto, about 10 hours; Montreal, about 4 hours; New York or Leston, 30 hours. Fuel wood of the cholcest description our be bought at the mine for \$1.25 per cord of 128 cubic fort, while the River Molra, passing through the property, affords abundant supply of water for all ordinary mining uses in all seasons, and (with 20 feet falt) ample power for driving me. chinery for nine months in the year.

The great Momestake Company (Gold), Black Hills " country, pabilshes tons of ore crushed, 278,288; net buillon extracted, \$1,888,289.98; total working expenses, \$959,825 98. The cost of plant stamp mills, etc., was \$455 \$10,10, and dividends paid in same two years and nine month., \$600,000. This great result was obtained from one yielding, net,, only about \$6.80 per ton. The working expenses per ton of rock averaged \$2.46. Comparing prices for inbour and "sup-plies" of all kinds at the Homestake mine with what we know will be ruling rates in Marmora, and allowing for any probable increase over present rates, the relative cost of extracting the bullion is the two localities, supposing the ores to be identical in character, would be as ioliows :--

Labour of mining and milling, per too... \$1 40 Shette and dead work 26 30 70 20

Homestake, Marmara

Machine and blackstaith shops and all tim..... 71 47 Water.... Ali other " aupplies " 11

Whole cest, per ton of rook..... \$3 46 \$1 97

As, however, the Marmora ore requires to be rousted and chiorinated the com will be increased; although, since only the concentrates, or say use ton in three will be rousted and only one ton in four will be chio-limited, the total cost of mining, milling, etc., reduced to the ton of ore as extracted from the mine, will still not exceed from \$3 to \$3.50 per ton, or not more than at the famous The prospectus of the Gold Mining Home-take, whose ore yields only \$6.80 tearing property on the Riviers du having been verv safely made; for I find Loup, Beance county, Quebes. The reports from nine other well-known property consusts of about 1,246 a rea mineralogists giving for h gher results to leave no roun to doubt that the per ton value of the nre is fully \$18.46.

have bought the G adstone, adjoining the voins are located a mill will be put to readily cru hed in the n ill. It is in the have two shifts 45 feet do p. The vein machiners for wishing the gravel £15, is irregular, and earnies from \$4 to \$70 of 0.00 for quartz mill. The gross satisante gold. A mill will be running on this ore receipts are placed at \$1,000. The profit is one to the batte in ". The so are large advantages, and did the Marmora rock satisfaces, and di Mears. Reatty & Kelso, will be running large to says the Montreal H salt gold lable. None of the wons yet exposed in the Beance district, in quantities however, more as ly or will entill.

The Craig mone, in Tudor, has been which will pay to operate and the astrocky as the Hole, sukeover. On the working a 4 feet vein bauling the ore Association will be removed us bouille a military they are reacting over, and the five miles to the Bannockburn will, and can't capital to successible work then cost of treatment is consequently much getting about \$8 per ton, free gold. The claims. increased. The counterbalancing advanthe greater richness of the ore, a most three to one, and in the immensely authstanding the "fantiome" to the it greater working facilities in respect of rectors, and the dividends religion to labour, materials, and water power, and I the front rank of paying gold inines. But a small pare comparatively of the Canada Cossolidated Gald Blining Comp. 17's have remained elationary dump, the property lass as yet been "proved," at thirty years 1841-70, notwithstanding the your estimate of the value of the "ore to people increase of urian population ages. >ight 'appears to me to bo not overstated 41 \$575,000 and with proper application of capital and skill, the enterprise annat ful of moving a notable succ. su.

-Belleville Intelligencer.

-The ann uncoment that the Sallivan Silver Mine, State of Maine, madlast wrok its first shipment of 4,000 ounces of builton possesses more than a passing interest to those interested in Nova Scotta inining. Already sumitura are spread that in more than one district of the province lodes have been found yielding amounts of silver which promise to the uniter prosperous returns, and in the coming summer no exertions will be Apared by the more engretic of our prompecture to settle the fact on a basis that will allow the investment of capital. The mine of Maine are gradually coming to the front, and in this conne tion the development of a bonansa mine on the western extension of those rugged hills which continue through New Bounswick and Nova Scotia is a gratifying Inducemont to our miners to persevers in their search after this wonderful metal which has built up states and towns in the western parts of Uncle Ham's deminion. -Nalvez Hereld

#### INSURANCE MATTERS.

-Liverpool's salvage corps attended 399 fires lest year,

--The Standard Fire has projected an increase to its capital stock of £135,000.

-The City of London Fire Inc. Co. with a subscribed capital of £1,000,000 in £10 shares, is projected.

-The Sun Fire office did the largest fire business in London of the 66 pflors in that city. Of the total insurance written of £624,502,125 the Sun wrote £78,570,184.

-The annual premium which the community of Berlin has to pay for the tire insurance of solved houses amounts to 9 284 marks, the insured value being 13,266,207 marks.

-Capt. Shaw, of the London fire brigade is having considerable trouble with malicious persons tampering with the fire alarm boxes. It is quite pos-libie that this is as much curiosity as anything else. The fire siarm system is to them still a novelty and they want to see how the thing works.

-For many years English fire offices have been close competitors of our own compacies for American business, but the life lusiness has been almost exclusively an American institution; not only that but several offices have invaded England, and are doing a largely increasing life business on English soil. One English life company, the Lion Life, is going to reciprocate by establishing an agency in this country, and has already taken the preliminary steps.

dustrial bosiness of the Matropolitan Life has assumed proportions that would astonish the public if they were generally made known ; and yet this department is still in its infancy, and the territory available has been but alightly covered. But what has been done has been done well, and a thorough system inaugurated. Chicago is the next city which the Metropolitan is now making arrangements to cover with a good corps

of imported and experienced talent. -The officers of several of these latter day on openatives, fearful that by some chance they might loss their grip on those excessive tolls which go into their pockets, have adopted the plan of appending to the application a b'ank proxy forth which the insured ryas, at the same time he signe his miserable pretest for insurance. By this means the managers are enabled to assure their continuance in power as long as their company continues, at the same time they beautifully announce that theirs is a mutual association governed by the mate here.

-The Hall Insurance Basiness an fored in 1880 the most terrible losses in Germany as well as in Austro-Hungary. There never have been so many ball Insurance Company shears trable rates of premium would not have been sufficient

-We loarn from the Ocalerro hark being appreciated The following figures, are published: In 1870 the loss were 016 040 marks; in 1850 were ciedas marks. The premium in the last year has, it is true, increased by 327 of 3 marks but, consequent on the large smooth | ad for reinsurance, the result is too leaden unfavourable then in 1878 and is, end #Atmo

-The annual death rate to Uniform and Wales averaged 224, 22 2, and 37 per 1,000, respectively, during the the decades 1841-50, 1851-60, and 1861-76 Thus English mortality may be said to gated in the town centres. Last ten completed the fourth decade of and registration, 1871-80, during which the average annual death rate in England and Wales fell to 21.5 per 1,000 This der line in the average death rate during the past ten years alguifes that nearly 215,000 n-reons survived in England and Wiles whose donths would have been recepted had the average rate in the pre-citing thirty years been maintained,-incur ance Agent

-The Penneylvania Supreme Court on the 16th inst, decided the case of William B Smith against the Farmers' and Mechanical Mutual Fire I mirance Company, of Pennsylvania. Smith insured his property in the company for \$1,800. To the printed question, I lathe property encumbered?" the answer appoared, "No morigage judgment" In 1876 Smith's place was burned out and a suit brought for the loss. The insurance company refused payment, alleging that he had made a false representation in reference to the encumbrances on his property, and that he had judgments against him amounting to \$556 55. Hmith explained that his answer meant that there were no morteages, but there were ludgments. The court below hald that at least the answer was ambiguous and did not amount to any express warranty The Supreme Court affirms this decis ion.

-Now, suppose all rival companies should enter upon that plan of doing business where each one would be expeofed and required by the ctutoms to do to others as they would have others to do thum. Would not the observance of this very eimple and reasonable rule soon work out a great change for the let-ter? Suppose we could get the exact amount of money which companies ob-tain by unjustifiable attacks upon, and instituations against others, and place it by the side of the degrading influence which the methods by which the money was obtained have upon the mind, how would the account look? Who would stand up and defend the opurse which made the picture possible, or would fur nish the fact it would represent? Suppose custom does justify the whole thing, what of that? It requires something mery than oustom to justify what has been or is being done. Quetom may furnish apologies, but never osa sacc tion acts which demoralise the mind Insurance companies are salled upon by the highest and best interest of society to regard the moral infinences which thrir achemos for getting business from rival companies have upon the propis.-Western Incorporate Realist

-According to the Registrar General's report, during the four quarters of 1889. 880,520 Miribs and 828,088 doubs were regist-red in England and Wairs. regist-red in England new waters, paternal increase of population during 1880, by excess of births over deaths, was needed, amainst 254.872 in 1879. The rationaled increase of population during the year, based upon the rate of increase prevalle-i duri: 71, was 316,792, and 35,671 less than the excess of births over double; this differ-4000 may be assumed to represent the balance between emigration and immimention. According to returns issued by the Board of Trade 224.445 British emigrants (including 112,013 English, 23,-348 Scotch, and 90,124 Irish) left the various ports of the United Kingdom at which emigration officers are stationed during the year 1880; this number showed a further increase of \$0,251 upon the numbers reported in the three proce ing years. The increase of emigration during 1880, compared with 1879, was equal to 7 per cent, from England, 17 ? per cent. from Boot'and, and 122-1 from Ireland. Of the British emigrants Juring last year 72 per cent. left for the United States, 9 per cent, for the Australian Colonics, 11 per cent, for British North America, and 8 per cent, for all other places. The proportional emigration to the United States during 1880 showed a marked further increase, whereas the proportion of emigrants to the Australian Colonies had very considerably decilied The birth rate in 1880 was equal to 31 4, and the death rate to 20-7 per 1.000 persons estimated to be living in the middle of the year. The birth rate showed a further decline of 0,8 from the storms as in the last year, and, as the showed a further decline of 0.5 from the halance sheet of the Union German Hall stradily decreasing rates to the four precerling years and was lower than that recorded in any year since 1861, when to cover the leases. The premium in- the same rate prevailed. The death rate come of the Union was in 1880 Mt, 192, in 1880 also showed a decline from the company has lest besides the neounts. This is 1830 also showed a decline from second and the losses paid absorbed to rates prevailing in the two previous M3,384,485, or 272 33-100 per cent. This company has lest besides the neounts. In 1877 (20 4), was lower than that which lated reserve funds of 26 years M200,000 prevailed in any year since 1856, when of her capital.

### SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL.

THE DEPTHS OF THE SEA.

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Mr Henry Du Villard recently lecared before the Franklin Society in providing a RI, on the "Depths of the Providence, it is, our one is pepting of the real illustrating the same by some fine inseings and specimens of apparatus which that free in use in the deep sessionalities. These were lumned by Ciptura Bartlett of the United States Const. survey steamer Blake. The lecture was mather illustrated by speedmens of the globe Its sa'tness is attributable to owas to the melting of loeberge. The colour of the see water when free from all mixtures is a pure deep blue. The colour is due to the fact that the blue mys of the spectrum are less liable to be absorbed by masses of transparent substatice than the others, thus predominating in the reflected penoli. The ref, white and brown patches in the Pacific and Indian Oceans are owing to the preser of swarms of unimalcules, and the solours of the Red and the Yellow yes to materials of vegetable origin. The phosphorescence of the sen, best sen on a dark night, is due to the presence of innumerable forms of ife contrined in the water, the common method of "throwing the lead," by which depths near the shore WALST. are approximately accurrained, was here explained. The depth of the ocean was for many years a matter of uncertainty. in consequence of the great difficulties with which investigators had to ountend is using a weight and rope for sounding its depths. This line would run out long after the shot had reached the lottom. A sinker of sufficient size to remoty this difficulty could not be hauled hick against the pressure of water. Owing to the imperfections in the methods of sounding, as explained by the speaker, fabulous depths of six or mettud on bas betroger erew selim idginached Methods of succertaining depths by exploding charges of powder in the drep water, and by a record of the cominvented an Ingenious device for detachug the shot when it resched the bettom. Tale apperatus was shown both by drawing and by an actual place ready for sec.
The simplicity and beauty of this machine greatly pleased the audience, boundings of two and one-half miles were made by Lioutenant Scuoke in the Pacific Ocean, and this ourresponds mearly with Professor Bache's estimate of the average depth of the coean calculated from the movement of the great tidal wave of December 28, 1884. The deeprst sounding ever accurately made was by the Challenger, Captain Mores, in the Indian Ocean, where they found 8,000 fathoms, more than five miles. The enn's light is almost entirely cut off Further deep soundings brought up shells of dead animals living near the surface, but no living ones. The progress of explacers by which evidences of life in creat depths were found was here given. rould be sustained at such great depths Perspens and Lightning made many lauls of the dredge in the Atlantic, the frepent being twenty-seven miles off the Bay of Blacay, where animal life, including bony fishes, was found in abundance. the question of what the myriads of was considered. Explanations given by h ientific men, notably Blr W. Thomson, fere quoted, the amount bring that these animals take in organic matter, which the lower order , which are nourished in that way It is also probable that they make their sholls in a similar way. In

not be necessarily incommoded. We stions, and suggests that perhaps cranial antenns—a distinct perception of the tempted to overrule by ordaining that a sometimes find, when we get up in the vibrations may induce cerebed and thus sincil. After the ends of the antenns married woman may some her personal intermeter, helf a ton teastern plied upon action is comprehensible when we see close to the vessels appeared quite in. In twenty-one States a married woman us during the night, but we experience how simply finding of the state annealist to the vessels appeared quite in. us during the night, but we experience no inconvenience. If, however we were to go up a high mountain we would move with great difficulty. The speaker no-ticed the same effect upon the animals. brought to the surface abroad the Bloke Their oyes were idown nearly out by air expanded, and their awimmir g bladdura were forced out or their mouths. The greater part were dead except wile. The work of the Blake in its soundings and maine life taken in the soundings and dredgings was explained by the speaker, and a book of the records shown. It is not the circumstances which gave included the depth of water and its denhim the opportunity of boing aboard the sity at different depths, the bottom and surface temporature, and at two fathoms surface temporature, and at two fathoms surface temporature, and at two fathoms Rarilett, jr., for a time has authors, so goes and in all cases the meteorological listing while there an officer who was and other conditions are carefully notified. He was enabled while on sharet to dilicit many interesting facts. The area the most approved sounding machine movers three-fourths of the surface of the most approved sounding machine movers three-fourths of the surface of the from the Blake. It is the Sig-bee soundglobe its saltness is attributable to from the Blake. It is the Sig-bec sound-ners and springs which are constantly ing machine now in use upon the Blake, washing into it chloride of sodium and embodying the original design by Sir their soluble salts. As evaporation carries more of these salts back they naturally account to the son water in arc united States Navy. The lecture was its regions is less salts than in the tropics. and interest, and, after complimentary remarks by the President and Dr. WO Brown, upon the motion of the latter a vote of thanks was tendered to the leo-turer by the society. After the adjustra-ment the audience gathered around the table to examine the apparatus and specimens.

#### TREATMENT OF PAIN BY MECHAN. ICAL VIBRATIONS.

For some years past Dr. Mortimer Granville has been occupied with important researches upon the possibility of combating neuralgla by mechanical means. Proceeding largely upon theoretical considerations, he came to the considerations, he came to the consideration that a series of interrupted machanical shocks to a nerve would dimish its sensibility, and for that purpose invented a small instrumout whereby a succession of rapid blows could be kept up upon the skin. Many physicians in Lundon and Paris have seen and employed the apparatus, and spoken of it with approval; but the Granville terbore to bring it under governi notice until it had been thoroughly t-sted. He has paid the penalty of his patience, and the paid the penalty of his patience, and the old story is repeated of the publication of an idea by another person by whom it was conceived long after the one who first thought of it, but who did not proclaim it to the world. In justice to himself Dr. Granville should forthwith point out how he arrived at the tire, and state previous of a r in tubes, were explained his experience of its practical enforceand the reasons of their failure given.

It was not until the year 1884 that Passed
Midshipman T. M. Brooks, a clever de Paris, who writes on the subject in
rouse officer in the United States Navy,
the current number of Le Progrès Medical. After alluding to Dr. Brown-Bequard's observation that objection applied over the skin of an animal produces general acceptions by its irritant action on the purisheral nerves, he points out that all peripheral serves, no points out that all irritants or revulsives may be placed in one entegory—such as actual cautacy, hypodermic injections of water, applica-ention of metals, magnets, turing-forks, electricity, we contories, simplisms, comenerricity, ve-ionteries, sinapisme, com-presses ste-ped in wher or chloroform, a moticy group, but each intended for the same and—the relief of pain; they all operate by irritating the terminal twigs of seasory nerves. Vulplan long age showed the good effect of the local appliindian Ocean, where they found 8,000 showed the good effect of the local applications, more than five miles. The cation of chloroform; and Landousy has condinge made for the laying of the first Atlantic cable were amplained. Scientific mem had long believed pitulais of hypodermic injections of that life at the bettom of the cantery, acupuncture, and each of the forms of electricity are commonly applied to relieve pain. The action of metallic applications—metallo-and plants had almost disappeared, these representing only those of the simplest organization, and at the depth of 300 plants on the theory of vibrations by Vigouroux, who proceeded to experiment sibly exist, and that the see bed was a upon the effect of sonorous vibrations, descri waste. They knew that at a depth which he thought might have a direct of 1,000 fathoms animals must bear a mechanical effect upon the sensory presure of a ton on a square inch; more-ners, that at a depth of 50 fathous the fork and sounding board be unused heminemethesia to disappear, and pro-voked contractions in hysterical subjects at La Salpétrière, as rapidly as with the magnet or electricity. The pains of an magnet or electricity. The pains of an ataxic were subdued when his legs were brought under the infinence of these The first absolute preof that animal life cound waves. M. Bondet de Paris then could be sustained at such great depths thought this might be applied locally was from fishing up a cable that would over a nerve—the sourceus being not work, lying between fishing and changed to mechanical vibrations by lions. It was corroded, broken, and means of a small button attached to the to it. In 1868, 1869, 1870, H. M. ships He therefore contrived a small apparatus consisting of an electrically mounted tuning fork, the vibrations of which were transmitted to a rod which could he seally applied over a patte. In a healthy man this mechanical excitation produced rapid local analgeds, often amenthesia, the maximum effect being by application over a nerve which could be compressed on a bony surface. When placed against its skull its walls vibrate in harmony with the tuning fork, and a shalpes prove is in see water every sensation of approaching vertigo, freproduced. An attack of migraine can be out short by the application. Nearalgia—especially of the fifth, where the from to the enormous pressure at great merves issue from bony canals—disspectually. He Wyville Thomson estimater the pressure upon a man at a the instrument to the nerve at such feath of 12000 the upon a man at a

portant. Tills, however, is, we believe a point on which Dr Mortimer Granville lays the greatest stress .- Lancet

#### SPEED OF CIRCULAR SAWS.

Nine thousand feet per minute, that is, nearly two miles per minute, for the rim inches in disineter, 3 feet pround the rim, 3,000 revolutions; 24 Inches in diameter, or & feet around the rim, 1,500 tovolutions; 3 feet in diameter, or 9 feet around the rim, 1,000 revolutions; 4 feet in diameter, or 12 feet around the rim, 750 revolutions; 5 feet in diameter, or 15 feet around the rim, 800 revolutions. Of course it is understood that the rim of the saw will run a little fuster than this r-ckoning, on account of the circumference being more than three times as lurge as the diameter. The following table, which has been compiled as an authority on the subject, nearly covers the whole ground .-

Roys, per min,

Size of saw.

8	in	4.80
10	in	
12	la	
14	In	
10	in	
18	In	• 60
10		1.80
22		1.63
24	***************************************	1.50
26		1.34
78		1.28
20	In	
12		1 12
24		100
36	In	
38	In	1,00
40	in	90
42	in	
11	in	87
46	in	84
	in	80
48 50	In	74
	Ist	72
62	in	70
54	In	67
56	is	68
58	n	67
60	in	60
62	n	67
64	n	88
66	ļa	84
68	n	82
70	In	51
72	in	80
l		

#### LUMINOUS LIQUID.

It is well known that certain metallic It is well known that certain raciallo mits, especially if previously heated, when exposed to direct sunlight, to the electric or the magasium light, and then brought into a dark place, give off a yellow or a bluish white light. Especially the sulphurets of magnetium, stron tum, and chiclum possess this property in a creatur or lass degrees. But main her in a greater or less degree. Balmein has recently patented a mixture which posres this property in a remarkable extent. Thus, if the dial platre of watches are conted with this composition and then with a colourires varnish, the fgares may be seen in the dark at some dietance, if they have been previously ex-posed to diffused daylight. According to my experiments the organic comprounds of these metals possess the same property, e-pecially recia oil lime soaps, if 100 parts of resin oil are boiled in a suitable pan with 30 parts of freshly slaued lime, raising the heat by degrees, the mass, which is at first lumpy, becomeis time,—B. Hofman, in Chemiter Bours.

-The channel tunnel works, accordg to an Arras paper, have of late been actively going on. A very powerful boring machine recently arrived, and no difficulty has yet arisen calculated to impede the undertaking.

-A very distinct photograph of a lightning flash was taken by Mr. Crowe, of Liverpool, during the severe thunder sterm which visited that city on July 17, 1880. The flash, which has been made to photograph itself by its own light, ap-peared over St. Philomon's Church at the instant the bell tower was shattered to pieces. It exactly resembles the sig-meg spark of an induction coil, and is stimated to have been about 51 inches broad.

-In a letter to La N. ion states that when observing the sun lately with a telescope, he was struck with certain undulatory movements on the disc. On inquiry into their case he is led to connect them with the wind blowing on the earth's surface at the time. They vary in inteosity with this, and they have generally (but not always) the same direction as the wind. Where they have a different direction they indicate achange of weather, or at least the direction of the wind next day.

-A paper has been published by Gue-

how simple friction of the skin may sensible to it. A number of files, which is solela liable for her antenuptial debis; southe very scute pain. He does not had been attracted by a piece of putrid in five States her hugher I is liable for regard the number of vibrations as in- meat, showed no inclination to approach them to the extent of the property she portant. This however to meat, above no inclination to approach them to the extent of the property she It after the third segment of the antenum had been out off.

> -A severe snow atoms, accompanied by electrical disturbance and high wind, prevailed on January 6th, over a space of 100 miles wide, along the line of tho Union Pacific Ratirosed, between Omaha and Ogden. For twenty four hours the telegraph wires were useless, the intensity of the electric storm being shown by the feet that when the telegraph ker was opened by the operator a steady electric light burned at the connecting points, The chief operator of the Union Pacific Telegraph lines has kept a record for years, and with but one exception in twolve years this storm occurred on Jan-5th, 6th or 7th — It is believed that the entire Bocky Mountain region—is visited by them - Scientifo American.

> -M. Plantamour has been continuing his observations on periodic movements of the ground as indicated by a spirit loyel at Geneva. In the year ending September 30, 1880, there was a remarkable lowering on the cast side between November and January. The total am-plitude of this was about 95.80; in the previous year it was only 28.08. The mean temperature of December was indeed unusually tow (6 deg. under the average for Geneva), and the lowering was no doubt partly due to this; but M. Plantamour thinks some other cause must have acted. Variations of temperature in the sense of rise are altrays succempanied by an elevation of the east side; in the sense of fell by a depression. The spirit level in the meridian gave much the same indications as the pre-vious year. From October to March it snows an elevation of the south side, with rise of temperature and depression with fall; but from April to 5- ptember the opposite occurs (a lewering of the south side with rise of temperature, and sice rerse), indicating again some other agent than ext-roal temperature, -Dr. Angus Smith, F.R.S., the inspector under the Alkali Acts, has pre-

sented to Parliament a voluminous report. The professor believes that he has discovered "a new mode of analysing the atmospheric conditions under which we live in manufacturing towns." Re expects in this way to show "how much a town or country suffers by loss of light, and to find how much this loss affects health of plants, and it may be of spinusts and of man." The test is a chemical one, and rests upon the act that when lodide of potentium in solution is treated with a small quantity of nitric acid a change potassium in solution is treated with a She siways wasted to come in as often small quantity of nitric acid a change is any of us was jumping. We used to take place when the mixture is brought try and get her so all down and look at the last and the amount of todays. to the light, and the amount of todine that is set free our be measured with great one is settled out to useasted with great for measuring light that may be devel-oped in time into a valuable agent for the examination of climate. The next tople of importance is the universal presance of ammonia, which the inspector has found upon every object he bes examined. indoors and out of doors, in the town and in the country. Ammonia, it is believed, may be an index of decayed matter. By suspending a piece of glass anywhere, and after a while washing the outer surface with pure water by means of a spray bottle, and applying a Nessier solution to the washing, the presence and quently of ammenia are secertained. This Dr. Smith hepes to make "a ready popular test for air, a test for sewer gases, for over crowding, for eleminess of habitations, and even of furniture, as well as for smoke and all the sources of amments." the mass, which is at first lumpy, becomes tougher, and floally passes into a thin it we enormous value of the ammonia for children to injure themselves obtainable from the fitteen millions of the liquid becomes luminous in the dark, which is still mere intense at a greater heat. At 380° Fah, the bluish white lights is were strong in the dark. Objects dipped in the liquid remain luminous for in the same way, we should have above elx simes se mach emmonia, apicp aoaiq be capable of increasing our crops by Afty millions sterling of value." there so promoters of public companies ready to make a gigantic fortune by working out this idea?

#### POSITION OF MARRIED WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES.

We have thirty-right States in our Union. In twenty eight of these a married woman has legal awarrehip and separate control of all property owned by her before, or descending to her after, marriage. In ten Status ber property owned before marriege is secured, gained any attempt of her husband to allenate is without her consent, but he has full ophtrol of incomes resculting from it; and in two of these States the hubands receives property which, were she single, would descend to her. In twenty-one States & married Woman's carnings are her separate property; in eight States her right to such saratuge as required stricted in various ways, as in Georgia, eda awo aro kar ow brittam a eredw intair as semerate property her own and her children's carnings deposited in a savings bank wif the same do not exceed \$3,000 ;" and is nine States a woman can huld absolutely in her own control all property coming to her from any source risph of 12,000 feet to be equal to a points, but in the case of despec ecated to Hunser, of Rriangen, on the organs such usets, where a recess decision of and such independent on copiens weight of twenty locomotive, such with pg iros. But a more difficult to get good results. The several experiments. Numerous species is more difficult to get good results. The several experiments is of a poly supported within and without, the first such a poly supported within and without, the first segment of the court of the court under the law was that a woldength of port wise. Lord Granville, a body supported within and without, the first segment for the of inscots, on approaching vessels continued within and without, the first segment its tissues, by a comparatively palse of natzics and syphilities; he taining terpentine or never and moving their lative ensules that very recently at from a similar cases, eave by alft of her husband-as in Mac-

brought to the common stock at mar-Hage.

In sixteen States a married woman can mako a wili devising her separate property according to her wish; in twelve States she can so will her estate, provided she gives her husband sa much as the law of that State would give him if she died intestate; and in one State she can make a will only by her husband's written consent.

In nine Statte special enactments qualify a married woman to be executrix or administratrix; in others the right is secured under other forms of law.

In twenty-four States a married wo-man may sue and be sued separately from her husband; in other States provision is made for their union in various

specified suits.
In fourteen States married women con cause their husbands' lives to be insured for their benefit, and retain the policy acainst all outside claims, within ornain limits of amount. In twenty-two States there are homestead acis which secure a certain amount of property, the home and its belongings to the widow or wife, against all creditors of the hubbard. In fifteen States a married woman may carry on and control a separate basiness without limitations; in ten States she can do so with some restrictions, which vary from a simple requirement that she shall fite her intention to do so in court to the necessity of proving that her husband does not support her properly.

#### DIED FROM JUMPING THE ROPE.

The New York Sun contains the following and recital of the death of a little girl from these causes. It says :-

girl from these causes. It says:—
"Died from congestion of the brain, caused by jumping the rope," was the cause of death certified by Dr. Felix Nordemann, of 242 east Twelfth street, in the cause of Rachel Ducewyds, aged five and a half years, of \$1 Beyord street, who was buried yesterday. The parents are in comfortable of chustances. The father keeps a fancy store in the Bowery. Little Rechel was one of seven healthy children. due was a bright, pretty child. and a great favourite with her companions. She was very fond of jumping the rops. A little girl who played much with her said yesterday: "Rachel would always jump as long as abe oould. Sometimes she would jump as many as a hundred, and then she would have to all down she would be se tired. us, but she would not rest us long as she oould jump."

Another of Rachel's little companions said: "She used to be very fond of jumping what we call 'pepper, sait, mustard, eider, vinegar," That is when we begin to jump slow, and keep jump-ing faster until we get to vinegar, when

you have to jump as tast as you can."

The mother and: "I used to tell her not to jump so hard. I have se many children that I could not watch her all jumping and mid the full very had. She had paine in after jumping and mid the full very had. She had paine in her had, oramps and convulsions. We sent for three doctors, but it was too late before one came. could not do anything for her, and she died at 10 o'clock on Monday."

Dr. Mordemann mid: "I have no doubt that the child died from overexertion in jumping the rope. She was a healthy child, and had met with no accident. It is a very common thing and other feats of endurance."
Dr. Jayne, of the Sanitary Bureau of

the Health Board said: "I have known of several similar cases. Purents should be on their guard to prevent all forms of OVER-exertion."

-It is a flot not generally known that Mr. Parnell was at one time a regular attendant at the religious services of the Plymouth Brethren. Beveral members of his family belong to the section of that body commonly called "The E1clusives "

-The nev. S F. Green, rector of St. John's, Miles Plating, near Mancheste was attested on Saturday, and conveyed to Laucester Outle, for contempt of court, in continuing ritualistic practices they had been forbidden. It is stated that an application for his retease from custody will be immediately made to the Queen's Beack Division.

-Lord Besconsfield has been, since he was 47 years of age, subject to attacks of goul, like Lord Durby, his late leader, and calls the occasional visits of the enemy his "renovators." It is only when the gout has been, as now, for some time suppresend, and attacks some inferior organ, that danger ensues. In 1852, when for the first time as Chancellor of the Exchequer be made his great speech in defence of his budget, he ad to be supported into the House by Lord Henry Lennox on a muffled fo

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Pebbled Rough Jesther Sheepskin Linings	0 77	903	0 29 0 50	ł
Splits, large	0 27 0 21	2	0 32 0 2)	l
Waxed Upper, light and medium heavy	0 39 0 36	4	0 42 0 40	İ
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Boys' Split Brogans Buff and Pebbled Con-	0 85	2	100	l
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morals "Prunella Balmorals	1 00		1 20	
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Skunk, black	0 60	-	999	
WEEKLY REVI	EW.			
Монтавац, Арг	ii 6tb	, 18	81.	
Another quiet week's passed in wholesale trad				
very little animation is e	z peci	ed	until	i
navigation opens. The w	della a	or D	M# 10'	1

tly been so unprecedently severe for season that hopes of an early resumpof traffic on the St. Lawrence have n despaired of. Remittances during week have not come up to expectaas in some departments, while in others re seems less disposition to com-

DRY Goops.—Our wholesale merchants I report the volume of business disapntingly small, and until travellers rt out again they do not look for any terial improvement in the situation lew buyers have turned up from the st and the Ottawa Valley districts, but ton goods of all descriptions move off derately well for the season, although nuch larger business is anticipated as n as the summer trade opens up. In nting cloths a despatch from Fall ver, Mass., says: "The tales have been ,000 pieces spots and 26,000 pieces ures at 210 for 64x64 cloths, and 7,000 poes 56x60 cloth at 31c. To day these ures have been bid, chiefly for 56x60a, as stocks are very light but few could had, and the market is stronger refor, while for 64s the mills are more sirous to secure sales of futures than part with spot goods."

NON AND HANDWARE.-The features in s department are little altered from wo of a week ago. In pig iron the livery, even at the low prices offered ring the past few weeks. A few car a of Summerice, Cartaberrie, and Colts continue to change bands at from 9.50 \$20 50 and \$21; but such insections foot up a very limited bust ss. Round lots of the leading brands Scotch pir are offered at \$18.25 to 5.50, but these terms appear to be glected. Scotch warrants by last mail vices were at 47s, \$247s. 6d. During s past two months in England and otherd there has been an accumulation 07.748 tons, as against 970,124 tous

the remainder Loglish. This is the from the sent fisheries which they con argest stock that has ever fald in the struck into omens of ill, salvanced the English and Scotch markets, and has ideas to 75c to 75c, but yesterlas, how accumulated in the face of an increase in ever, upon the receipt of intelligen a consumption there. The following a more definite and favourable characters was the official report of the London their courage assemed to init there and Motal Exchange on March 24th . Copper Motal Exchange on Statch 24th Copper they at once became reas him in them steady, g o b Chill bars, £60 los to £60 less to £60 less to £61 los forward; Walstaros, £72. Burra, £01 los, English to ugh, £65 to £66; best selected, £67 los. Rewfoundland with a heavy cargo of 3. to £08, atrong sheets, £72, tip, fine 000 seals, and she reports the stender toroign, £87 15s to £88 spot, English Mastiff and Greenland loaded also vitate torsign, £87 155 to £88 spot, Edgissi Agency and Greenand reaced also Standingots, £90 loss to £93; Scotch pig fron, seal ell is in small supply, stocks uprilled to 47s 8½th cosh, English pig atting not more than 650 bbl. A tan Lond, £15 to £15 2s 6d; special brands; straw seal has been placed on a \$15.5s to £15 7s. od., soft Spanish with- terms, but said to be at 57c in other outsilver, £14 15s , speller, £16 to £16 to £16 to at there is no change, the market be a \$15.5s and the special s to for ordinary brands; quicksliver, As genearly quiet ites, antimony, £61 to £62. In faviron Parsoluly. there is a good impury in this market, quiet, the only sale mentioned during and transactions are reported of some good, the week being a lot of 2 carbode, sixed lots at \$1.80 to \$1.85. There is refined at 2.34c. in store. The process still a scatcity of ingot copper, which remains in few hands and cannot be ob-tained at less than 17c, while sales have been made at 172c. The movement in inget tin is very slow but prices although easy are not quotably lower. very fair movement is reported in shelf more anxious, and offered with somewholiardware goods but prices are still com- greater freedom; as a rule values about plained of as being much too low to admit of living profit. Western houses it lots about 95c. Crudo certificates about openers eve still cutting prices, but firms 825c. We quote crude, in shipping here say they will give them all the rope they need in that direction, as it is only a matter of time and a cure.

GROOFRIES -Although business betwoen city jobbors has not assumed any importance during the week, there has rolled in a very fair aggregate of country onlers, covering goneral lines. In teas demand from jobbots at fast wook's prices we hear of several sales of good common but we hear of no large lines changin, Japans, among which is a lot of 700 half chests at 231c. A few lots of basket reduced is still ample both here and in cliests at 231c A few lots of basket fired Japans liave also changed hands at 40c for fine. In coffee the only move-ment at present is said to be in Costa longity at 10@21c, for Nos. 1 and 2 in 120 per lb. Other kinds are reported alow of salo, excepting Mocha, which is scarce and held at 320. In sugar there has been some inquiry for Scatch refer to the scarce and results of the scarce and r about 75 hide having been sold at at last week a figures. Montreal refined is steady, some holders quoting considerable firmness in sympat y with the ever regarded with every confidence, altuation in New York, where all desirable stock has been prettly closely sold is looked upon as already assured up, with prices well maintained along the Raw Saus.—There is very little doing up, with prices well maintained along the whole line. In raw there is some show of firmness, and one or two transactions are said to have gone through on p.t Molasses is quiet, the only business mentioned being the sale of a few small lots at 42c to 42jc. Syrups are about as last quoted. In rice there has been no transactions of importance, and ordinary lots are quoted at \$3.75, while fine grades are steady at \$3 90 to \$4 to arrive In apices we have no change to note save that a slightly better inquiry is reported for black pepper, at 13c to 15c as to also of lot. Fruit is precisely as quoted last week, Valencia raising and currents being in limited supply and firmly held at quotations, while loose muscatel and layers are in large stock and offered at cany tales.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.-The only for ture we have to note in the business of the past week is the sale of several 100 keg icts of bloarb sods at \$300, but holders are now asking \$3 05/3\$3.10. Of course smaller lots would setch higher prices. Mesers. Berger, Spence & Co.'s last report of the Liverpool chemicals market says: "Business in chemicals stove selling at \$8.50 per ton delivered during the week has been undisturbed and egg and chestent at \$8. Scotch in its quietness. Although larger quantitles of goods are being moved about, there are principally ex-contracts made some time since, and not the result of additional current trade, makers having now daily increasing facilities for production. To this must also be attributed the continued downward tendencies of values. The fermines which has less than the continued to the con st and the Ottawa Valley districts, but of values. The firmness which has lated in sufficient numbers to give any interpretation of values. The firmness which has lated in the strong quanty, naving common to it is strong q dispute, for the increased cost of produc-tion will to some extent control sales, whileat the same time the spring comand may now be expected to develop [teelf, and assist to a general improvement."

Liquosa.—Apart from a small jobbing inquiry for brandles and gins of the choicest marks, there is little or nothing transpiring in wholesale liquors. Stocks however are very light, and prices are firmly maintained. Measts. J. R. Parkington & Co., of London, England, write as follows, under date of March 18th. "There is a fale inquiry for common brandy, but the genuine article is difficult of sale. The weather line been very mild at Cognec, and the vines are showing signs of spring Rums uation is quite discounging, as buyers are firm, and deliveries have been on a relatently refuse to operate for spring large scale. Stocks are now low, and a further advance in prices may be expected Whiskies have participated in the general depression, but old makes are in fair demend.

NAVAL STORES,-Nothing doing in this line, nor de our dealers look for any stir before the opening of navigation. Epirita of turpentine is if anything easier, but tar and pitch are steady.

-Ood oil is decidedly easier, sales of Newfoundland having been made at 5710 Imperial, while a lot of Halifax was disposed of at 440 wine measure, but this not less than 37,000 tons, the total last is not a fair criterion of values, as it ock on the 28th of February standing was not a fair lot of oil. : In steam rofined seal there has been somewhat of an the 1st of January. Daring the first exciting flurry during the week owing to limited demand at the alfor March there has been, according a speculative demand which cleaned up 6130, as to size of lot. our exchanges, a further accomplation the oblef offerings at prices ranging from Dassaso Hogs. — Two carbads of supply, making the total sto & 1,207,- 700 to 730 per Imperial gallon, and hold-dressed hogs have been bought to arrive

748 tone, of which 886,500 is Scotch and ers on the atrength of meacre adv. their courage sesmed to tail them and they at once became less min in these On scale, and she reports the stenerer

PATROLEI M -The refined in London is still quoted at ... stood off, while holders appeared a little be looked upon as nomical. Home trad order Gl. 771c., naphtha, 9c. refined, in hible for export, here, 72c., Philadelphi-72c, and Baltimore, 72c., cases, 114 or

LEATHER.-There are few new feature. of interest to report in this line Spanis and slaughtered sole are still in (a: Quebec and values rule in favour of

have been received from the west, which and a large spring and summer business

at the moment, the only skins arriving boing fox and muskrat, which do not most with very ready sale Prices argulet and unchanged

HIDES AND SEINS. -The sale of 159 No. I green butchers hides is reported at \$1 per 100 lbs, and we quote \$8 and \$7 fee Nos. 2 and 3 respectively. Complaints are still rife concerning grabby bides Calfekins are unsettled at 10c to 11c per lb, both figures having been paid during Lambskins are quoted at 1% the week to 20c.

Wook -There is no excitement in themarket whatever, and the situation tosbe written more in favour of buyers than sellers. There has been some inquiry from manufacturers, but it has not come up to the expectations of holders Greasy Cape has changed hands in small lots at 181c per 1b, and the latest sales of low grade Australian are reported in sample lets at 12 to 23c, as to quality Domestic wools are slow of sale at 340 to 35c for A super and 32c for B super Unassorted pulled is quiet at 30c to 31: There is no change whatever in coal, stove sciling at \$8.50 per ton delivered steam is held in cargo lots at \$4 25 to \$4.50, l'ictou steam at \$4 to \$4.75, and Capo Breton at \$3.40.

#### Produce.

GEAIX. -There has been considerable business in grain during the past week No. 2 Canada apring wheat, of dark and strong quality, having changed hands a few days to \$1.02@1.03 Sales were re ported to day of 30,000 bushols at \$1 024 and sales have taken place as high as \$1.10 in New York for State rye. Corn is nominally quoted at 600 in car low One firm in this city has recently sold 600,000 bushels of grain for delivery between May 1st and 20th. It is estimated that the grain tonnage at this port dur-ing the month of May will be at least equal to 4,000,000 bushels. Freights have been taken for London at 4s. 6d for heavy grain, while space is affored for Liverpool by steamer at 4s. Gd , and for outs 4s, has been paid.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market " quiet, but prices are firm and fully 5c per barrel higher. Quotations are as follows Superior extra, \$5.35; extra superfine, \$5.20 to \$5 25; fancy, \$6.10 to \$5 15. epring extra, \$5.10 to \$5 15; apperfice. \$4.70 to \$4.75; strong bakers, \$5.55 to \$6.20, fine, \$4.30 to \$4.40, middlings. \$4; Pollarda, \$3.50 to \$3.65; Ontario bags, \$2.00 to \$2.65; city bags (delivered) \$3.05 to \$3.07} Outment is firm Oatmoal le firm and higher sales being reported at \$4 50 to \$4 60 per barrel.

Paovisions .- During the week a number of transactions have been reported in heavy mess nork at \$19 00@\$19.50 per bb!.

Lagn.-Market quiet at 140 @141c per & in palls.

SHORED MEATS.-Smoked hams are in limited demand at the moment at 1210

at \$1 as per his fix. This is about the being sale of the season

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Plandemand for he sellesh continues the special country faster and at a three at advanced prices. About 14 ever before the market to-day and a fact the last year or two than could business was being done. The to us by the test of ngures that the United States as for foot a ninet .(60 horses costing \$33,088.50 for rely for \$250, and a pair of bays for 322) Mr James Maguire sold a few emunis horses at from \$28 to \$50 each We understand that another lot of stables are been ordered to be bullt at the riding street market, as the trade is bring gradually centered there, and presrut families are found insidequate to meet the growing requirements of the trade. The average perce paid in horses by American huyers last teck was \$104.21 scainst \$89.88 for the week The following were the shipmeats of horses from this city to the United States for week ending April 2nd. March 22, 22 horses, \$2,114; 15 do, \$1,790, 6 do, \$618; 9 do, \$1,066, 13 do, \$1,618, 8 do, \$826; 8 do, \$590; March 31,618, 3 do, \$252, 3 0, 12 hotses, \$1,170; 6 do, \$533; 5 do, \$45,50, 11 do, \$1,228; 5 do, \$510.75; 1 do, \$1,770, 19 do, \$1,596; 18 do, \$1,638, 11 do, \$880; 14 do, \$207.50; March 31st, 4 horsor, \$344; 18 do, \$1,265, 15 do, \$1,821 , 2 do, \$200 ; 3 do, \$450 9 do, \$991 , Aprilitat, 18 horses, \$1,826 - 17, 19 do, \$2,412; April 2nd, 8 borses \$910, 10 do, \$1,646.60.

#### Live Stock Market.

Butchers' cattle continue scarce and dear at 5c to 54c per pound live weight for good to choice, and higher prices will bought a lot of cattle for export from sires were quoted at from \$5 to \$8 each lipring tambs brought from \$3 to \$1 50 each for fair to choice qualities. Live bogs continue very scarce, What hw lots arrive being readily disposed of at \$7 25 to \$7.50 per 100 pounds. The ules of 2 car loads is reported of directed bogs averaging 200 pounds at \$3 60 per 100 pounds. The following were the desiers having cattle on the market:
Jas Kakins, of Fort Hope, 2 loads;
Frank Rogers, of Toronto, 3 loads; Mr.
Carnalgio, of Mitchell, 1 load; Robert
Jones, of Mitchell, 1 load; J. Lunnis, of
Toronto, 1 load; Roberts & Wilder, 2 reds from Lennoxville.

### NAPANEE

# BLANKET MILLS

Special to the Trade: Constantly on hand

WHITE BLANKETS, SHANTY BLANKETS, HORSE BLANKETS

ETC., ETC., ETC.

HAVING SPECIAL FACILITIES For the manufacture of

# grery Association of Manket,

I am prepared to offer at a VERY LOW FIGURE.

Arthur Toomey,

MAPAREE.

minimum was Leting done. The states, so far from superseding the British hipments during the week ending April demand by their requirements from Canada and horses conting \$29,007 75, do not by any means keep page with us far horses conting \$33,060,50 for a unit do horses costing \$33,060.50 for a nine do horses costing \$33,060.50 for the wink previous. Among the sales ported, from the Custom flower returns of the entries and clearagees at Quebec, Munitreal, and the Saguenay, that the deliveries by sea to the United States ports for \$175, and one heavy lay licers, weighing for \$175. Several other fine the United Singlem, but there was always the traffic across the river and by the lakes to fill the imagination of bujers on this were sold by Mr. James Walsh of these were sold by Mr. James Walsh of these were also reported of the Dominion by routes of which the ports These were sold by Mr. James Yatsi of selection bales were also reported of the Dominion by routes of which the ports spur of tars 0 and 7 years old respectible to deatry on the Ht. Lawrence took no note approved that the trade returns of a country grasp the statistics of the business done at every outlet or injet of the Dominion, and by those now before us we are enabled to compare the respective values of their they really stand, to the people of Canada.

The total value of the exports of the Do-minion last year was only twice exceeded minion lastyear was only twice reversely since its confederation, and that was in the wildly speculative years 1873 and 1876, when everybody thought they were on the high road to prosperity, because, on the high road to prosperity, because, whatever price goods sold for during too first of these years, the buyer was willing to contract for similar goods at some advance for the year following; such, at least, was the case with the timber trade, till 1875 came and dispelled the flusion. However, not only has the trade again te-sumed the activity of its best days, but the exports last year from the Dominion, for the first time in its history, exceeded the value of the imports, which means just this, that in a national point of view it is taking more money than it is spending, and therefore doing its business at a

good profit.
The amount of the excess over the imports was \$1,412.711, and over the goods entered for consumption \$1 Giz,910. The total receives from import and export duties collected at the Custom liouse were \$14.138,849, and the aggregate trade of the Dominion above an increase in no doubt be paid next week for Raster of the Dominion shows an increase in suite. The display next Monday is superinted to be unusually and the superinted to be unusually as th stile. The display next Monday is expected to be unusually fine. Within the past few days Mr. N. Kennedy United States of America \$5,207,863, than hereby a tot of cattle for expect from which we require no better evidence of Roberts & Wilder, of Lennoxvilla, at 5% the increasing importance to Careda of per pound. One or two inferior lots its licited trade in comparison with that were disposed of at 41c to 4% per pound. Of the United Ricates, the difference being were disposed of at 41c to 47c per pound. of the United States, the distrince being The supply of calves was liberal, but in favour of this country by nearly four the quality was, as a rule, miserably and a quarter villions sterling. These poor, and sales were made as low as statistics are worth recording for future of the country by nearly four the quality work as we need admonished. \$1.25 each, quite a number selling at reference as often as we are admonished that the United States are going to buy up all one Untradian timber, as they are estmently entreated to do in self-delence by those wittens who, while pre-oblig ac impending umter inmine, are not indisposed to do a lively business with what remains of the depleted forvats. whose exso feelingly to lament.

#### FOREST DESTRUCTION.

Mr. William Little writes to the New

the incredulity with which his statements the increduity with which his statements were received by those pretending to be informed on the subject; but you have now the satisfaction of showing that the warnings then given are fully justified by the reports of the Correment itself now coming to light through the medium of the lightly lightly in the west which, I may remark, were as adverse to giving currency to the facts then as they are now utrent to have it recognised that they assisted in

giving the warning.
The facts that he presented, that of the whole swenty-eix States, comprising the New England, Middle, Western and North-New England, Middle, Western and North-western to the Rocky Mountain, only four, namely, Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, had a supply of timber in excess of their own wasts, and the ques-ilon was, how long the supply for com-mercial purposes would last the drain upon them? The white place being the wood of prime importance, his remarks were that the supply of this timber was were that the supply of the three States of Michigan, Visconess and Maneous, and that the demand on them was so heavy for all sections of the country that it would not be possible for them to respond to it for more than six or seven

years longer.
The Northwestern Lumberman now states, from information derived from the proper authorities, that the forthcoming proper authorities, that the forthcoming report of the United States census will show that the pine timber supply of the north-west in 1880 was in Minescote, 

in a year. Consequently at the end of four years she will have only, 10,000 000,000 tensions to sutuly her more than 2000,000 people. Misconsin more than 2000,000 people. Wisconsin with probably part with 13000,000000 during the same period, leneing her with only 25,000,000,000,000 and Minnesota, that to 2,000 000 000, femelog unit 28 000 000 - 000 of white placin the mi ole northwest, (an amoust juilo more than two years' and in Pennsylvania, Virginia and else-

Formerly, when the New England States parted with their time, there remained the forests of New Lors, Pennsylvania and Causala to fell back on, and these in their turn fell back on Michigan, but now the reserves themselves are about gone, and even Usuada is forced to compete for supplies to the forests of Michigan and Wisbe all gone, and we will have unly the stamps remaining to remind us of our folly.

It is to be boped, now that the Govern-ment has come into possession of the facts, it will take means to collected the public on this most important subject. An enlightened public opinion can do much to aid in stemming the tide of destruction which is now going on with rechless pre-cipitancy. A knowledge of the Tu ue of their projectly will cause owners to be more careful of it, and not be disposed to part with it to go abroad at one-tenth the ratue it will have to a few years, standing in their furests for their own wants substitution of sprace, hemiock and other woods for such purposes as they are suitwoods for such purposes as they are suitsuits, by stopping the frightful butchery of
this tlaber which is now going on by the
use of circular saws, that curn one-quarter
of the tree into sawdust; by allowing the
young trees to grow; by the Government
withholding is number lands from sale;
by prevention il possible, the making of
square timber in the woods, by which onethird of the tree is cur into score blocks
and sharings foreighting the most fullful third of the tree is cut into acore blocks and sharings, furtishing the most fruitful source of fire, and by throwing open our ports to the free entry of timber from any country that may be willing to spare it— and now that the timber is about gone, if the lumber papers have at least fearned to recognize the difference between a pine tree and a raspherry bush, so as 10 give that rations overest, information on this their patrons correct information on this important subject, some little may get be done to prolong the supply of this indispensable timber.

An Ottawa firm of forwarders have contracted to deliver 12,000,000 feet of lumber at Burlington during the present summer. The fales paid are said to be

-Mr. Peter McLaren lius made ar-No. William Little writed to the Krangements with the Kingston & Pem-Viven on the 12.2 May, 1878, you pub-liebed a letter from Mr. James Little, of Montreal, on the achiect of the devacation lack country. rangements with the Kingston & Pem-

> -Quite a lumbering business is spring. ing my at Rat l'ortage, at the head of lake of the Woods; a number of large saw miles are being constructed there. They are surrounded by considerable forests of pine and more extensive tracts of poplar. The Canadian Pacific rail-roed crosses the Winnipog river at Rat Portage, and a town of some importance la likely to result.

> There is a general complaint at Chicago, New York, and at various other points, of broken assortments and a necossity for dealers to tuy of each other to fill orders. Some dealers have more than their trade requires of a certain kind of stock and not enough of some others. When the situation is reversed with a neighbouring desicr the difficulty is easily overcome, but it is not an entitely estisfactory way of doing business.

> -From recent reports from the interior of Rurs's we gather that in consequence of the unusual quantity of snow in the forests this winter, it is doubtful whether the entire quantity of timber contracted for by the lumbormen can be prepared. The cutting and sledging of the timber are carried on with great difficulty. The frost continues severe at Cronstadt. The ice is thick and the snow doep, and the epinion of a late opening continues to pretail

-A bugo stick of pine timber for the bowsprit of Crandall & Co.'s new vessel is now lying in the yard. It is 40 feet leng, about 22 inches equareas the small and Michigan, on both the upper and lower periosulas, 38,000,000,000, making a total supply supply of 31,500,000,000 fort of dias timber. This paper, at the same time, states that the aggregate cut and destruction of pine in the taree States is not lar from 8,000,000,000 feet per annum.

up.
In round numbers Michigan is parting some third 3 x 11 obtained £8 15a. and with her forests at the rate of 5,000,000,000 nothing in short lengths and hotten the sizes went under A7

According to present appearances there is every indication that the water in the littawa liver will be unusually low this spring, much below the average height of unliners years. In addition to the fact that the depth of the snow in has not a stock to-day one quatter sullist the fact that the depth of the snow in cant for her own wants, will be reduced the lumbering regions was much below the average during the past winter, the early thems have melted away nearly all that was ou the ground, and the water continuition of the way country actives, thereby formed has nearly all ran of but for the entire country. It is but ten in thick swamps, however, there atill fling with the subject to speak of the few remains some and ice, although patches here and itera in our own Siace, much itera than usual Consequently, thereby formed has neatly all ran of unions we have heavy rains during the next two mouths, indications support the conclusion that the water in the Uttawa and its tributaries will be much telow its ordinary height on the 15th of May, when the highest water generally appears Low water will be a serious obstacle to getting out the large quantity of fine logs made during the past winconsin for the Kuglish market, and unions ter, which would be a great disadvantage something is at once done to stop the dear to the trade, now that sawn lumber sells truction of this indispensable timber it will at such good priors. However, if lumat such good prices. However, if lumbermen can manage to get their timber out of the small creeks into the main channel before the water begins to tall, they may succeed in bringing it to its destination.

-The Glasgow Herald of March 7th says that up to the present time the prospects of a busy timber season from the ht Lawrence are not very eucourage This arises from the fact of there ing. not being any great quantity of timber to ship Of the timber fleet owned in Clydo, up till date larely a score have been fixed for apring voyages, the rate of freight also being somewhat below the rate paid last spring. The average rate fixed ranges from 23s to 24s, only large vessels being known to have been chartered for four voyages at 25s average rate is thus about is less than last year. It is anticipated, however, that freights may improve during mid-summer and fall. Owing to the present low rates, ships usually engaged in the Quebec trade are seeking and flidling employment elsewhere. Last year the losses among Quebec trading ships were exceptionally heavy, about forly vessels having been wrecked or abandoned. We understand that Mesers. George Adam & Co, timber merchants, fireenock, have purchased the Quebeo bullt ship Benefactress (1,220 tons) to roplace the ship clicage, which was lost on the Island of Giglia in November last year, while on a voyage from Quebec to Greenock Several of the engaged ships are now making preparations for filting out at Grenock, their usual period for depart tre being early in April.

WHAT MOSTH MOST PROPLE DIE

What month most people die in and Cross Cut Saws, at they die of is an interesting guestion, to which the last bulletin of the National Board of Health makes an anawer for 1880, Lazed on a mean population of \$,100,000, representing the ma jority of the cities in the United States. The answer is given in tabulated form, with death rate per thousand. Nine diseases are given as the chief causes of death. They are consureption, scute lung diseases, diphtheria, enterio foret, malarial ferers, scarlet fevers, measles, whooping oough and small pox This list follows the onler in which the greatest number of deaths occur, and it must please nervous people to learn that small pox is the least cam of doeth For consumption the highest death rate is 3.32 per thoward, in December, and the lowest rate is 289, in June. The acuto lung diseases, beginning with January, at 2 32 per thousand, rise TORONTO WORKS, 253 KING ST. WEST.

LUMBER TRADE.

So that if weddenet the past winter's cut, o'clock naturday night. Nine horses by the base an exceedingly heavy were required to haul the stich, as the regularly to April, then declines which has been an exceedingly heavy were required to haul the stich, as the regularly to April, then declines the Times Trade and navigation returns which north-west only 74500,000000 toot, for the from the form Lewisside to the past first the part. Moreon Times.

The Timbes Trade Abstract (London) were very bad, and five hours were per thousand, then again it rises to consumed in getting from Lewisside to per thousand. The highest death rate part which were vire. The Timber 17th Journal (London) agra — The trade and payration returns of the Dominion of Canada, microscopic of the Dominion of Canad numbs of persons lost year, and that such as eases for beyond any others are the bane of American city life-a fact which has often been maintained before, but not so thoroughly shown as liv this black table and (bart of the National Board of Health

#### THE WORLD'S BAILROADS

The lines of railroads in the the divisions of the earth cost in round numbers \$10,000 000, and would, according to Baron Kolk, reach eight times round the globe, although it is but little over balf a century since the litst railroad worked by ateam was opened between Datlington and Stockton, September 27th, 1825, and between Manchester and Liverpool, Boptember 15th, 1830. It is shown that in France, provious to the existence of railtonis, there was one passenger in every 335,000 killed, and one out of overy 30 .-000 wonndos, whoreas, between 1835 und 1875 there was but one in 2,178,890 killed, and one in \$50.459 wounded, so that we may nfer that the tendency to accidents is certy diminishing Railroad travelling in England is attended with greater risk than in any other country in Surope. A French statistician observes that if a person were to live continually in a railroad carriage and spend all his time in railroad travelling, the chances of his dying from a railread accident would not occur until he was 000 years old.—Kailway Age.

Captala Boycott, whose treatment by Land Leaguers gave rive to the term "boycotties," arrived from England on Tousday, and is travelling under an as-SUMMED DEEDS

A sudden death occurred at the Model School, Brantived, yesterday morning. A young lady named France Kerr, about 16 years of age, who was living with her sister, dropped suddenly in the cloak room of the Model School, and expired.

#### JAB. BOWERTSON & Co. DOMINION SAW WORKS, TORONTO.



Circular Saws, Gang Saws, Butting Saws,

Shingle Saws, Mill Saws,

Manufacturers of Superior Quality Circular Saws, Circular Shingle Saws, Dang Saws, Mill Saws, Bulting Saws, Cross Cut Saws. INSERTED TOOTH SAWS A SPECIALTY. All Saws warranted to be made of Very Best Material, and only First-Class Work-men shiployed.

SAW MILL SUPPLIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. SAWS REPAIRED.

RUNDER DELTING LEATURE BRIGHT, LEATURE, FILES RE-CUT, ENERY WHEES, ORINDSTONES.

DABBITT METAL LUIRI ATORS. PACKING PRITING WHITE LEAD, ETC

### R. H. Smith & Co. (Successors to J FLINE) Canada of the

Sole Manufacturers in the Dominion of

# SIMONDS' SAWS

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Role Manufacturers of the squaino HANLAN. IMPROVED CHAMPION and the NEW IMPROVED CHAMPION OF THE PROSECUL SAWS. We also make all other kinds of Cross-Cul Saws. Hand Saws from the cheepeet to the very best.

THE LARGEST SAW WORKS IN CANADA.



#### THE METAL TRADE.

THE BRITISH MARKETS. The correspondent of the American Manufacturer, writing from Wolverhamp-Very unsatisfactory has been this week's experience in connection with the iron and sto-lindustries of Great Britain Losses continue to be the rule rather than the exception. I do not hesitate to declare my boilef that a good 85 per cent of the business now being done is either at a fees or without profit. Most disappointing is our experience of your custom. We lad hoped that by this time the metal requirements of your country would have been so urgent that, un ble to supply themselves at home with what they need, many Americans Though you are buying more steel when the year opened warrants atool at blooms, yet you are not incortain of the centres maintaining the position which you occupied in the winter. This is supposally the case about Sheffield Hence, however, there is going to Germany this Connaise atom. week larger quantities of unwrought ateel; and my Sheffield friends do not take note that while you are buying less of this commodity from them at the moment you are at the same time buying more from Germany. From all our steel localities together the aggregate of your purchases of blooms and billets has wen an increase of 3,792 tone in the first two months of last your. Yet our whole shipments of unwrought steel in January and February this year has been no more than 13,521 tone. Of this total 9,292 tone have gone to the United States, against 5,500 tons in January and February of 1880. More money is also being paid per ton, for while the greater value upon our two mouth's total increase of 4,419 tons was month's total increase of 4,419 tons was boller plates, £8 to £9; nati rods, £6 at the rate of hardly 8 per cent, that 5s. to £6 10s; railway challs, £4 to £4 upon the increase (2,511 tons) of February 10s, and pipes £5 to £6. The Uleveland This testure of the current trade we are doing is the more cheering as it is to be assumed that certainly some portion of the blooms you are now taking trom us has been made from the less costly ores wisch Thomas and Gilchrist have made available. The estimated worth of the 13,521 tons specified is now estimated at £195,479, whereas the 9,102 tons were set down as of the value of £167,034. The 7,185 tons which we sold in February was computed of the value of £96 471, whereas the 4,644 tons which we sold in February, 1880, was entered as worth £63,893. The United States is again buying our British rails. Indeed is buying nearly all the Iron rails which we export, for she took 10,419 tons out of the 10,948 tons shipped in February. The prices we are receiving appears in the fect that the value of the \$8,852 tone of rails (steel and iron together) wnich we made in February is set down at £203,375, against £242,198 as the value of the 35,983 tone we seat away in February, 1830. Thus the increase on the month is about 2,000 tone in quantity and 8 6 per cent, in value, and in the two months there is a decline of nearly 9,000 tons, but an increase in value of 1.3 per cent. Our government have not yet learnt to accurately distinguish between inand steel rule exported. Our decreased exports of ires and steel represent 71, 382 tons compared with February last year, while the decline in value is 32 per In the two months of this year the declino in quantity is 180,249 tone and in value 21.4 per cent. Our exports of pig and puddled iron during the month were less by \$1,639 tons in quantity, and \$7.3 per cent. in value, in the two months the decline in quantity was \$5,233 tone, and in value 50.7 per cent. Of bar and angle iron our month's exports declined to the extent of 7..00 tone in quantity, and 36 per cent. in value. For the two months the felling off was 18,000 tons in quantity and 35 per cent, in value. The decreased buying of the United States is almost the sole cause of our reduced shipments, There has been a slight reduction in the purchases also of Beigium; but Holland appointed manager. The orbital of the railway machinery scrap brings \$30. stock within the sh and India have been better customers. company is £150,000; but £15,000 is to the company is £150,000; but £15,000 is to the company is £150,000; but £150,000  but £150,000; but £150 We, however, encourage ourselves with Tensin in reserve.
the reflection that as compared with 1879 we are deing a much larger export business in iron and steel, taking all the markets together. To-day Messrs. John Bagnall & Bons (limited), of the Gold Hill Iron Works, West Bromwick, South Staffordshire, have issued their repert for the year ending December 31st, 1880. The directors regret that the an ficipations of a better profit and loss account, formed alike by the shareholders and themselves at the last general meeting, have not been realised; the latter half of the year's trading having swept away the balance of profit resulting from the trading of the first five months, and left behind a serious loss. The report continues: The less which the company has sustained is mainly owing to the rapid and unprecedented fall in the value of stocks of materials and of finished iron which occurred on the sudden collapse of the American demand, The contracts that were on the books of the company in the early part of the year, including those for the purchase of material for their anticipated requirements, and which were at the time of considerable value. have, owing to the great full in prices and the impossibility of obtaining orders at remunerative rates proved the nource of heavy loss. An analysis of the balance short shows that the loss upon the year's trade is £9,441, and the company's unmet liability on account of in-Thus the total defidency becomes £12,527. This is so no withstand-

furthermore that there is no item of de- at about \$7 5s to 48. Tool steel varies preclation either upon fronworks or upon, in price only seldom consequent upon col laries

from import mercentia of Montreal had from some selfers they may be had at a disquisting effect, for several Clasgow firms are Important creditors. The demand from your side still sadly disappoints expectation, but the Continent is the demand is not large. Cast scrap buying a little letter. Holders of war- still keeps at £2 3s. to £2 5s. ranta who bought at 50s and higher per ton continue to sell out, and, though other investors are willing to give 49s, theli number is not auflicient to prevent the market from being flooded day afternoon business was done at 494 to 49s 2d cash, or a rise of 5d per ton ment. Last week 2,200 tons Were added, and the stock new amounts to over 529,000 tons. Last week's exports totaled 9,900 tons, a falling off of 1,360 tons over the previous week, and of \$,000 tons compared with a year ago. The imports of pigs from Middlesbro' were last week nearly double those of a twelvementh back, amounting, as they did, to 6395 against 3,400 tone in the corresponding period of 1880. Orders for manufactured iron are ke-nly competed for, as the result of a rather lessened demand. This week's open market prices are as fullows, but in actual transactions the Iron may be got for rather les: Common bars, at works. £6 5s. to £6 10s.; angles £6 5s. to £7; ship plates, £7 10s. to £8; ary over January is at the rate of 15 8 ner | pig from market has had about it a more satisfactory appearance this wiek, in-duced in part by the finer weather, and the downward tendency of pilcos has been stopped. Indeed, a 3d net advance has been secured, and 38s. 3d. net has been the ruling price for No. 3 prempt f.o.b deliveries. Yesterday at Middlesbro' 38s. 6d was the price for de iverles. next mouth, and sellers offered 30s for tieliveries in May and June. Some makers realised 38s, 6d. for No. 3 prompt. cash, while others stood out for 384. 9d and even 40s. But three latter were unable to do any business. Merchanta' prices for No. 4 forge pige are relatively stronger than for any other description, being only 9d, per ton below No. 3.

Through Mr. Augustus Serley, the re-

presentative in this country of the Rhode Is'and Horseshoe Company, Mr. Charles H Ferkins, of Providence, has done a good thing. For £85,000 he has sold to a substantial English company, formed for the purpose, all the rights in his horse shoe patent, outside the States and Canada. He leaves, however, all coets up to the time of the allotment of shares. So attractive is the scheme of the company that though £135,000 will be requir d by the let of May the money has been subscribed three times over; and to-day the shareholders who are receiving their allotment letters deem themselves happy. A similar 20 per cent, dividend to that now being declared by the Bhode feland Company is looked for here, and any profits upon the letting or the sales elsewhere in Europe to boot. The president of our Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons is the chairman of the company; and Mr Perkins shows his confidence in the future of the business by offering to take the £83,000 either in casu or in shares, as the directors may determine. Mure than twenty of our largest trainway companies stready use the Perkins shoe, and the British demand is in excess of the States supply. With this custom the company will start on Themes side. The machinery they have already contracted r is to cost £25,000; halt of it is completed and the rest is to be delivered in three months, and Mr Seeley has been

### THE LONDON MARKET.

The following were the closing prices in the Lundon metal market March 12, 1881 .--

180X.					į
Bars, Welsh (in London). 6 Bars, Swedish (in London) 9 Bars, Stafferdshire (in Lon-	10	4.4	10	Ü	0
Nall rods (in London) 3 Pig. C.M.H., (.o.b. Cirdo. 2	12	6000	6	10	0000
WOTES) Brazi	8	0 🕳	5 2	10	٥
Bessemer ralls (at works) for English spring	8	0000	7 19 0	0000	0000
OopPer. Sheathing and shoets 79 Plat bottoms	Ò	00000	00000	•0000	00000
Buelish pig. W.B	10 15	9000	15 :	_	0000
English patent shet	. 0		0	00	ě
Raglish inget Surish bare (in barrels) 32 Raglish refined	0	00000	000	00000	0010
Cheroon), I.C., let quality. I. C. Joke			1	10	•
Becomer blooms recht	in 1	eo en l	nd	ly	ai

down as only £383, and notwith-tanding Billets are un hang d at last quotation its high quality and this week there is The Glasgow pig market has been no alteration. Steel rail scrap ends are slightly stronger this week than last cheaper, and some minimum sorts are notwith-tanding that early in the week now and system procurable at as low as the failure of Mesas Currle & Co, the £3 10s. Old from rails are easier and £4 24 6d, for D H sorts, c I f, l'nited States ports. Wrought from many Discounts, 65. Inquiries are increasing the bought as low as £3 to 1, f o b, but and an active demand is in sight.

#### UNITED STATES MARKETS

#### Pittsbargh.

Pig Iron-We have again to report a very quiet market. In accounting for this condition of the market dealers do not agree in all particulars. But on one point there is a unanimity of opinion, and that is concerning the effect of the beavy purchases in Do ember and January December is usually a very doll month, but last December wasan exception, the purchases being heavy, and at least the usual activity was manifested in January. All the dealers with whom we have conversed agree that the heavy purchases made in those two months are largiv responsible for the dulines now existing. In addition to this, one dealer said that March was ordinarily a duil month at any rate, and that he autici-April, the beginning of a new quarter, the purchases made in December and January having been made to cover the quarter just expiring Another reason advanced is the low price of bariron It is stated that the manufacturers of this class of finished from have been holding off until prices of their product should advance, but that the season was now so far spent that they had atmost abandoned the hope of this.

Manufactured Iron-The season being extr mely backward the usual spring activity is correspondingly late in making it appearance, and as a consequence the market is somewhat we ker. Bar iron may be quoted at 2 15622 25c.; sheet No. 24, 3.6523 75c.; tank. 2.6049 2 70c; hoops, 2.822 9c; boiler plate—C.

H. No. 1, 5 lo.; homogeneous steel, 6 lo. Nails—The demand continues light, which is attributed to the backwardiness of the season, and doubtless correctly Manufacturers continue to quote at \$3, 60 days, less 2 per cent, for tash, with an abstement of 10 cent, per keg on lote of 250 kegs, but salls are bought at from \$2.78 to \$2.80, net. It is believed the demand will be very heavy later in the

Wrought Pipe and Tubes-A meeting of the manufacturers of pipes and tubes was held here on Thursday and Friday, and some clanges were made in prious. The discount on gas and stoam pipe is now 60 and 65 per cent., and on boller inbar 45 per cent. The net price of \$ inch oil well casing is 70 cents, and of 2 inch oil well tubing 21 cents.

Rails-There have been orders placed here for steel mile recently, but the price may be nominally quoted at \$63 to \$64, cach at mill. Light from rails may be groted at \$48 to \$50.

Railway Supplies. There is nothing new to report in respect of railway supplier, prices remaining as for some time pa-t, as follows Spikes, 2fc per pound; splice bars, 210; track bolts, 210-all 20

Steel-There is no change to report, prices and demand continuing about as last report. It is thought the inclemency of the season is keeping back a good many orders. Best quality refined cast steel, 11 to 12 cents per pound, as to quantity purchased; crucible ma-chinery steel, about 70, and Bessemer and open hearth do. at 50 to 5 to 1 Beesemer and open hearth spring, to to the and du. plew, 410 to 41c.
Old Rails -- We have heard of no traus-

actions since last report.

Berap Iron-No. 1 wrought is a little firmer. Beile for \$29 per net ton, and gross ton, and old car wheels at \$28 to \$30.

#### Philadelphia.

some instances higher prices are being saked. One firm led the way by quoting one dollar per ton higher, and a few others followed suit, but as the furnaces which have made the advance are largely sold ahead the advantige, whatevor it may amount to will be reaped by the interior irons, which have been banging on the outer edge of the market all winter. Good and a are well sold ahead, and buyers who must have supplies within sixty days are paying better prices. The upward tendency, as usual, attracted a larger number of buyers, who are putting out inquiries, and buying more freely. The sales excess last week's considerably. This movement has been looked for for several weeks. Nales were made this week at \$25.50 for No. 1 foundry; \$22.50 for No. 2, and \$22 delivered, for gray forge. Freights are down and large shipments have been made to points which have been out off. English iron sold quite freely at \$18. Scotch moves quietly at \$22 to \$24. Production is not gaining on consumption in our mar. Among the week's sales are 1,500 tons kets, and a steady and firm price is "Barlew's" (held in Boston) at \$28.50 looked for. Makers report numerous there; 1,500 tons T's at \$27.50 f.n. b. cars inquiries. Upwards of 20,000 tons of at Jersey City, and 1,000 tons D. H. as Bessemer pig have been contracted for \$28.50 held. not gaining on consumption in our tear.

ing thee the company's bad deuts are not | £5 15s. to £8, with only a small supply. | \$38 80. A few small lots go at less,

fair amount of business keeps coming as to condition. along Orders aggregating some two thousand tous have been heard of, but prices are below the card, which continues at 21c Refined Iron, 3[c; shell,

He. flange, 44c; fire box, 54c.
Wrought Pipe - Negotiations for several hundred tone have been closed and an active demand is in sight.
Nalis-The requirements of the build

ing trade has malutained a fair demand. Orders have been increasing, and the milla are well sold ahead Card, \$3. An unusually large amount of building is contemplated, both here and through country districts, and a large and steady demand during the sea-on is looked upon as probable.

Stool Rails—Our market is quict. The only matter of interest is rumour. Buyers are still in the market. Some made waited, thinking rails could be had when wanted, and now cannot get them. The requirements of the new lines in the north west and south-west are such as to absorb all capacity. Not much is known Negotiations are going on as to prices for supplies from aircoad. A good deal of business is being done in steel blooms, and statements vary as to the amounts Steel rails are quoted at \$63 to \$66. Large deliveries are being made in the south-west.

Iron Rails-Rome, N.Y., has started to roll blooms, and Indianapolis, Rimira, and one or two other mills are talking about it, but the cost of rolling steel blooms in iron mills makes them cost as much about as Bessemer mill at at rails. The output from this source is increasing and as time is a very important factor at present, the demand is increasing.

O d Rails-But little can be said of the old rail merket. Some holders are firm. Others s-11 by dropping 50 cents ; as most makers have immodiate wants covered there is not much doing. Any amount of material can be sold at buyers' terms; very little at sellors' terms. Quotations may be put at \$17.50 for tees, and \$29 for doubles. There were sales at these figures and offers at less.

Scrap Iron. The fact that stocks are increasing and prices weakening leads some buyers to wait. Sellers are, however, quite firm at \$28 for choice lots,

and \$19 to \$20 for cast.

Steel—The steel works represented here are all favoured with a good volume of trade, and with inquiries for future supplies. Buyers are stocking up freely. Prices in general are firmly maintained. and the demand quite active for all kinds of agricultural and tool steel.

#### Now York.

The movement of foreign iron at the port of New York from March 22 to March 28 inclusive, has been as follows:

		A PARTY OF		Meet in W
Pig	Test	Tons 180	Tons. 2,004	Type Man
Serap Uid relis	1,16	490	817 201 1	
Iron rails	1,000	200	100	쩄
Sheet Spiegel trog			146	, 33
Pig Iron,—T	hat	portion	of the	lest

statement of the British Board of Trade returns representing the shipments of pig fron from Great Britain to the United during the first two months of the ourrent year have, in connection with other data bearing upon the production and consumption, and the situation of stocks there, attracted more than ordinary attention in this market. It would appear the Lwhile Great Sritain's home consumption was some 22,000 tons greater than during the corresponding period of last year, the production has increased 87,583 tons, and the exports fallen of 70,808 tons, thus leaving an accumulation of no less than 127,000 tons to the surplus months. This increase is due in a great posite Uairo, Ill.
measure to the falling off of 91,525 tons
in the exports to the United States as the St. Lawrence compared with last ware. compared with last year. On or about Pig Iron-The raw iron market is the 18th of March there was a total stock more active this week than last, and in of 1,207,000 tons, including 866,500 tons some instances higher prices are being Soutch, and 340,500 tons English. At the present time, it is estimated the produc-tion is running about 8,000 tons per week in excess of the market's requirements. This is, of course, causing a little apprehonsion, and the query arises, will production be curtailed, or is there to be a

heavy decline in prices?
Ralis—Of fereign there have been sales recently aggregating about 13 000 tons steel, to acrive part at \$62/262.50 at Now York; 700 tons do. from store at \$64, and 1,000 tons heavy iron, pert at \$4679 47 here. In American makes no new business is reported, though the demand is still represented as active. The mill prices are about \$61@62 for steel, \$46@ 47 for heavy section, and \$49@52 for light; section iron.

Old Rails... Sellers appear inclined to meet buyers at about the prices paid last week, and fair sales of moderate quantities are making. The market cannot however, be quoted more than barely steady at \$27 for T's and \$28.50 for D. H.

within a few days.

Muck Bars—There is a very active a little on wrought, and \$25000 may inquiry, and lots are ploked up readily.

Note that the second description of the sec Some firms have none to sell at less than I wrought, with very few inquiries. Cast 838 80. A few small lots go at less, borings are still quoted at \$126214, stove

Plate and Tank Iron-The mills are plate at \$16, cast machinery scrap at not as well sold up as is desirable, but a \$18/220, and old car wheels at \$306735

#### RAILW! MATTERS.

AMERICAN RAILROAD DIVIDENDS FOR THE YEAR 1880

Mr R. Brewie' Stock and Share List dated London, 17th March, contains the following: The New York, New Haven and Hartford has for years paid 10 percent. In 1869 and 1870 it paid as high as 12 percent. This read has a large passenger business with little or no competition, and it has been able to keep its tariff rates at a point where a large profit was certain. The Concord and the Man chester and Lawrence have paid 10 per cont. uninterruptedly for 10 years or longer. Panama, which does not lis within the United States, but extends from Aspinwall to l'anama, and has practically a monopoly of the business between these points, is now paying a targer each dividend then any other read In 1879,18 per cent. was paid on that stock, in 1880, 16 per cent., and now a 5 per cent. quarterly dividend has been declared. Atchinon, Topuka, and Santa Pe, which only a few years ago had but dim prospects before it, now pays two per cent. quarterly. Chicago, Burllegton. and Quinoy after making a 20 per cent and Quinoy after making a 20 per cent stock distribution, is now paying 8 per cent, on the increased stock, Phila-delphia and R ading remains in the throce of inselvency and acrimonious litigation. With regard to the great bunk lines, New York Central, which paid 10 per cent. in 1875, now pays a lis not carnings in the flecal year ended September, 1880, amounted to nearly 12 per cent., but about \$3,000,000 was spent for new equipment, real estate, etc. Baltimore and Ohio pays 10 per cent. as it did formerly, being the only one of the trunk lines now paying that rate, but its stock is relatively small in comperison with the bonded debt, and con. sequently the increased profits to ferther than they would if the stock were five or six times as large. Boston and Albiny paid 10 per cent. till 1876; but now pays 8. Lake Shore pays 3 per cent now as it did prior to 1874. Chicago and Alton pays 8 per cent. Illinois (Sec. trai 7 per cent, but it paid 10 per cent. regularly at one time. Phila...phia. Wilmington and Baltimore has fild 8 per cent regularly for many years Union Pacific pays 6 per cent, but in 1876 and 1877 it paid 8. Old Colony is 6 against 7. Danbury and Morwalk has lately paid 5, but in the year 1870 it paid 16 per cent. Without doubt some of the reads here mentioned are carning 10 per cent. or more at present-indeed the Pennsylvania earned something like 18 per cent, but the \$2,000,000 spentin Philadelphia in the new terminus, and other large sums for the betterment of the line, were taken from the earnings, and, therefore, the last half-yearly diviand, therefore, the last half-yearly dividend at the rate of 8 per cest, per annum was less than one-half what the read earned, presuming they had followed the English plan of charging the capital socount with the betterments. The North British railway, for instance, has not yet rebeilt the Tay Bridge, although the loss may approved £100,000 or even more, and properly apsaking no divimore, and properly speaking no divi-dends ought to be paid this year or next on the ordinary capital of this company

-The stood boiders of the Paliman Uar Company have voted to increase the capital steek from \$6,000,000 to \$6,000,000.

-There are at present 188 hands em-ployed in the Quebeo, Montreal, Occidental and Ottawa railway work shops in Unebea.

—The Canadian Engine and Machinery Company at Kingston have contracted with the Uredit Valley Ballsray for eight

The Trens and St Louis Narrow Guage Raffrond obtained \$6,000,000 in New York for the construction of a marrow gauge road from Taxarkana to a point op-

-Over 100 cars are distributed along the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Ballway, being loaded with hop poles, for the American market, and the demand is for atili more care.

-Forty-six freight brakesmen have been dismissed from the New York Central and Hudson River railway. The perfected system of signalling does away with the necessity of more than two brakesmen to a train.

-The joint executive committee has reduced rates from Chlongo to New York on grain, previsions, and live hoge \$2. commencing on April 1st, thus making rates on grain 30c, and provisions and live hogs 35c. These rates are to remain in force during the summer.

-Great Western Railway of Canada Traffic for week ending March 25th,

Parsengers \$22.600 Preight and live stock 73.677 Mails and sundquer 2.23	
Total \$150 787 Corresponding week last year. 105,865	
Increase \$4,541	

-The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week eading March 20th were :-

Passeagen, mails and ex-Freight and live stock . 187,766 \$ 57 °X Total ..... \$217,600 \$200,002 Increase in 1801
The Autrepate Increase for 13 weeks in

\$115,975

will be triumined. This woulderful scient in the valley of the Blue of the child the said make the most till a snows cover the ground post color to the first the most till a snows cover the ground but out tile amation for fully two mites ground 1. this will be an experimental up end not likely to be repeated for some time, those of our readers who are ped of restor this great display of Pro-

-10 ats are being made to lidice maista to aid in the con thortin differeby

commenced on Monday, the location of pental at once with the spendy construction of this much desired link in or each m of railway communication, and that it will be pushed forward to complition with the least possible delay. ... Peter horizigh Braminer.

...The elevated roads have had two days to which the carninus are shove that even two washes and suggest again is will take a larger flock of baltan Elevated Company. The superinsendent says that the road-not the company for they have un ning to lose-is requiring at an average loss of \$2 000 pet day or at the rate of \$530,000 per year, and we believe he speaks the truth.

-From a foreign exchange it is tearned that the former superintendent of the Charkov & Micolal Railroad, at a public taveting recently held in Russia, de fared that the order of the minister of communication caused an unnecessary expenditure of \$7,500,000 a year for working expenses on the Russian rullmain, and stated that when it was thought necessary to increase the capeaty of his road alone, the minister compelled an expend ture of menty \$20,000,out for rolling stock, etc., when \$8,000,-900 would have been amply sufficient,

-An order in council was passed rewestern liaitway about two million scres of land, equal to 6,400 acres per mile, this land is described by Professor Ma-roin, government botanist and explorer as being some of the richest land in the North-West. The charter is looked upon as the most valuable in the Dominion. having all the exsentials, vis: settlement shoul of the Canada Pacific Raisway, val-sable coal fields at its southern terminus and the richest agricultural country to to pass through.

- The Texas Pacific is being pushed west vigourously, and is now but 250 willes from Ki Paso, to which point it. will be completed in eighteen months. From filacon, a station on the Bio Urande, the Santa Fe people are building a branch line to El Paco. The distance between the two paints is eighty miles, and the lipe will be finished in two months. From El Pado the Santa Fe will be pushed into Chihvehue, and through to the City of Mexico, under the Mexican Central Incorporation. Burvey-

-The Calveston, Brasus & Colorado THE COMED 10:10 of track west from Galveston for the sum of \$100,000. Default was made in the myment of the interest, and, accord ngly, last November a sale of that portion of the med emurso d within the morigage ras afrettiard. A pusiponement has been two or three times ellerted, but the sale was finally consummated, and the road was bld in by Mr. Cherles & Hinohman for 36,00 ) on account of the owners of the remainder of the property.

-Louislana & Missouri Kiver Sailcoad stock has been very much neclected, even in Boston, where the stock has been by at active, alsoe the annual report was given out. A new effort has been made to strance the stock by the Improbable rumour that Uhlomerand Alton was about to exchange its stock for that of the former on the basis of one for four. As Chicago & Alton is selling at 138 to 140, Louisiana & Missouri stock should be worth 341 to 35 Instead of about 30, at op-rated, by the Chicago & Alton Company it is more than protable that it will imabsorbed by that company sooner or later, and on terms advantageous to ten controlling company.

-Work has been begun on the Coloredn & Western Hallroad. A Colorado exchange says: The road was surveyed two years ago, but for want of confidence were was not begun, but now they probose making up for lost time and will grait the readled down the Blue, see billon to the Graude and Hot Sulphur Apringe, thence to North Park and eventcally in anie. The line will connect with the North and West by the casical

Beside Asset The midnight express The superintendent will set at work at pung cast, which passes Berliq station at once as many gradess and the cultura as going east, while a passion morning, ho can employ. This looks like bust-about three o'clock to-morrow morning, ho can employ. This looks like bust-will be informated by Edison's woulder-will be informated by Edison's woulderin the valley of the Blue in another

-The Russian they connect, after nice years' ecocation from railway builting, in once more turning its attention to works of peace. There are now forty railway companies in Russel, weeking Time dein sing a should not fall to be at the kilometres of metalest and but only six of them pay dividend, of from 0 to 23 per cont. All the rest of high going at the cost of the State. It is noted by the sention of a road to be built from St. Petersburg correst that of the Western to Annapolis, twenty-three Tempers as a curious last that a st a single and a long for ra level country. Battle Jew is connected with the monneauter of any of the dividend paying lines, and the rate of attraction and the dividend paying lines are rate of the dividend paying lines are rate of the dividend paying lines. not is the time bathous that heres private companies to make sulways, the the sand Baltimore's harbour is ex- Government his standoned it in slaunces. pensary or seems so covering to the mindry and the new Raissian lines will be consecuted to the Patanaca The route from structed by the coate. For the Polich Canada to the Chesaponals would be line from Dombous to Ivangonal the old system of con-truction by conces-The public will be interested in sions granted to companies will be companies will be companies will be companies will be companies will be companies will be companies will be companies. inburg and Trumen and that of Eksterthe direct line of railway between Peter. Itualay, which will unite the Inciper annuls and Omenies in behalf of the smill the cuttern coat fields, will be a discount fields. minister of the Company to Minister of l'ubile Works and representinlives of the treasury. Funda are to b raised by feroign loans - Pull Mull Garette

-At a mosting of the Board of Directors of the Northern & North-Weston Railway on Wednesday, the president, Hon Frank Smith, in the chair, the annual report was raid and adopted, showing the gross earning for the part ighteen months to have been \$1 830,205 and expenditure \$1 122,602. The gad to infathan is now in sight to dispet the of the road will be aftered in three winter of discentent" from the Man, distaines, commencing with the first onat the beginning of May next, and will be completed about the let of July. The regret of the board at the death of Mr. Win, Gamble was expressed by Mr Cumberland. A new code of by-laws was adopted at a special meeting of the board. Mr John Langton was appointed auditor for the Northern, and the lease with the Hamilton & North-Western was confirmed. The fullowing Board of Directors was elected. Hon Frank Smith, Major Greig, Wm Thompson, N. Barrebart, F. W. Cumbertand, Wm. Lethbridge, Wm. Ford, John Blyly, C. J. Campbell, John Flaher and J L Blaikee. Ata subsequent meeting of the directors Hon Frank Buith was re-sleeted president and F. W. Cumberland managing direc-

-The Milwaukee and St. Faul railroad recently att-mpted to seize the Chicago, Rickford, and Northern railread under an operative contract claimed to have been made. They can an engine on the disputed need and forcibly took possession of the depot and offices. The officials of the Chicago and lowe roads sworr out warrants, and had five of the principal intruders ar-rasted, and foreibly re overed posses ston of the depot They are mined to pull a locomotive of the Milwauke and St. Paul out of the yard, but folled. The Pasi out of the yard, but failed. The men of the latter company, at 1 30 this morning, ran their own engine off and elaimed her. A free fight between the railr ad employees occurred, and further hostilities are feared. In the constitution of the railcoal war the Chi and towa Company destroyed a large amount of property this morning by tear. ther hostilities are feared. In the con-tinuation of the railcoal was the Chi aso amount of property this morning by tear ing up culterts and chopping away about thres rode of tresile work near the gitt onse factory. Shortly after this a large ging communered on the bridge acros-the Rock river, and not out several beats from under it, besides taking off many nuts from the roots running from the top to the bottom. By the authority of the mayor they were finally stopped. Tale makes it so that no trilin can posalby Railroid (narrow guige) was sold at the run over the road, although the Mil-Philadelphia Exchange on the 24th ult. wankee Company has one within two SOIU) CUI.

-Materiala have been purchased suf-Adent for the laring of over 800 miles : f steel rall track on the Northern Pacific Railway this sesson. Thirty-six has locomotives have been ordered, 1,500 new freight and stock cars and sixteen passenger cars. Construction is going on at both ands of the line, and of the existing gap of 600 miles contracts have nitsade been made for the construction of 260 miles this se son. Important eastern extensions and coons tions will be made this year. Contracts have been made for the construction of a road east from the present terminus of the head of Lake Superior, so as to connect with the Wisconsin Central The Descoit, Mackinaw and Marquette road extending to rose the northern portion of Michigan, will be fluished this year. The Michigan Central will extend its line northward to connect with the above road, whilele is being built in the interest of the Northern Paointo road, and will become a portion of its which the stock has been solling. The read, and will become a portion of its coul being virtually owned, as well as line by the construct on of a short connecting link by mount of a short branch the Marquetto read will connect with the Canadau Paulie read, now within 200 miles of that point. These branches will bring the Northern Pacific Into direct connect on with Chicago with the Vandetbilt reads and the Canadian reads, while it will have terminal stations at the heads of lake Midligue and Like Huron, in addition to its present terminus on Lake Superior A branch road to the Black Hills is under const notion. Much of this seison's labouts will be expraded on these matern extensions.

-Ahout \$100,000 have been gubentbed known route, and when finished must in specimen record will be the the far far near future prove very profitable.

# POSTAL TIME TABLE.



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Registered matter must be costed half a

Office hours from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. For Sav Ings Bank and Money Order business, 9 a m to i p ca. G. P. BAKKR, Postmaster.

### THE DOMINION BOLT CO



\$ D1

87 St. Peter St. Montreal. WORKS IN TORONIO.

Mashine-Perged Nats, Hot-Pressed Nats, Carriage Bolts, beat, Plough Bolts, Machine Bolts Conch Serews, He k Rade, R. R. Trent Bolts Conch Serews, He k Rade, R. R. Trent Bolts, Bolts, Wolser Rivets, Bridge Bolts, R. H. Jphres, Blank Bolts, Siridge Bolts, Brigg Bolt, Persey Larriage Bolts, Tre Bolts, Bright Rivers, Nove Bolts. The quality of the Iron, taish of the Bolts, and the style of packages, is

SUPERIOR TO THE AVERAGE,

And equal to the test Foreign Bolts, Nuts and Berews.

### To Maltsters.

#### TIMOTHY GREENING & SONS.

DUNDAS, ONT.



JAMES WRIGHT & CO. CHURCH, BANK, HOUSE, STORE AND OFFICE FITTINGS. Art furgiture and inlaid foors, etc. SEND YOR MULL CATALOGUE. N TO IT MERMINE ST., MONTREAL

-land Kimterley has done his thief. Mr. Olad-tons, no good by his singular order that no official papers are to be togranded to him between midnight and 8 in the morning. The reason of this is that the intelligence as to the reverse of the British troups on the Mejuba Mountain are ed at the Colonial Office at night and was forthwith despatched to Lord Kimberley. Too Conservatives are effectively contrasting this cool indifference to the public interest with the conduct of Lord Besconshuld's War Minieter, Colonel Stauler, who in rimilar circumstances, after the Isandula massacre, spent the whole night with the War Department officials in concerting measures for retrieving the dissater.

-M. Bimonin, a French mining englnier, calculates that in from 800 to 1.000 years all the coal fu the world will be exhausted, and by that time he thinks we shall have sufficiently improved on M. Mouchot's miler engine as to use the direct heat of the aun, lusteed of utilizing fix stored up force in the shape of coals. As present Kagiand produces nearly onehalf of the cost consumed throughout the civilized world; but America pussesses enough to last for 1,000 years, and China, which is practically noworked, possesses enough to last another thousand years. The rate of consumption will no doubt increase, but no one knows how much there really is in China, and it is only recently that the first attempt to work the min-s of that COURTTY WAS LIMIT.

## POSTAL TIME-TABLES. POST OFFICE, MONTREAL

Mokimus, July 5, 1450

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7	D) tivkgr	MAIL	c) osti	su F	
١,					Canada Central Railway.
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İ	AA PM.	ONTARDO C WEST!	1 ). :		CHANGE OF TIME
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00	. 3.	Recidental Ry. Main	7 00	- 1	Connection made at Brockville with the Price and Black River R.R. for New York.
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es Os		1 Card He	•	2 00	Superintendent teneral Manager Brockville, Ont., 21st June, 1889.
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		cd dally on Hallfas.		1	On and after THURSDAY, 10th JUNE,
	1 1	Packet learlug fith	ĺ	1	1880, trains will run as follows:-
					EFA F OTTAWA
90	1 1	LOCAL MAILS.		ļ	For the Past, West, South and 11 15 a.m.
٧-	11 30	Heanharpois Route.	6 30	ļ	For the First 2 00 p.m. For both East and West 10 30 p.m.
e:	11.30	cour. Varences and		أمره	ARRIVING IN OTTAMA.
-	10 0	Vercheres . Cote St. Pant	.0 an	1 45	From both Rest and West 6 00 a.m.
-	11 30 5 1	Tanneries Wost	9 00	2 00	From the Kest, South and South-
0.	1 63	Tanneries West  Hote Rt. Antoine and Notes Dame de Urace		12 43	From the West 6 20 p.m.
_,	[ [ [ 96]	(At. Caneronds	6 60	2 00	From the West 6 20 p.m., floing West take the II a.m. train. Ample time for dinner at Prescott Jungton.
	11 30 5 3	Huntingdon Pilachine	600	2 00	Sure Connections with Grand Trubk Trains
	10 90	Lachine Locueuit St. Lambert	6.6	2 30	those of the Rome. Watertown & Ordens.
	10 00	laprein	60	2 30	burg and lake Champlain and Ution & Black Hiver Railways at Ogdensburg, to and from
	110 00	Pont Vian Sault-au		L	Witel Wittable at Officiannia to and ton

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9 00 5 30 Hochelans 7 00 Ia W 8 06 2 50 2 5) UNITED STATES. Boston and New Eng-land States, except Mains 600 540 10 30 New York and South-em States 8 00:12 30 Island Pond, Portland and Malne 6 en 2 164 230 Western und Pacific 8 15 8 00 States . . .. GREAT BRITAIN, ETC. 6 00

in profit Laproin Vian, Sault-au Revollet Torrebonne ad St. Vian cest

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By Canadian Line (Friday).
By Canadian Line (Supplementary
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Espolementary, see P.O. weekly
soitee
By Peaket from New York fo
Espland (Wednesday).
By Hamburg American Packet to
Germany (Wednesday). 2 15 2 15 # 15 WEST INDIES.

Letters, etc., prepared in New York are forwarded daily on New Tork, where mails are de-spatched. For flavana and West Indies, see Ilavana, every Thursday p.m.

P.M. Poetal Car Bage open till 9,00 p.m. 1Poetal Car Bage open till 9,00 p.m. The Street Boxes are visited at 9 15 a.m., 12.7 a. 5.30 and 7.30 p.m. Registered Letters should be costed 15 minutes before the hour of closing ordinary Mails, and 30 minutes before closing of Eaglish Mails.



THOMAS WILSON, Manufacturer of STATIONARY and PORTABLE

# Steam Engines,

HOILERS AND MACHINERY COTTON MILL CALENDERS, HOS-IERY STEAM PRESSES AND

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.





### ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

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### Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY. CHANGE OF TIME.

COMMENCING on Wednesday, Jane 20-4, 1880, trains will run as follows:

	Mixed.	Mail.	Express.
Leave Hoober			
Arrive at Hull	1.00 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	8.15 p.m.
Armreat Hull	CON BURN	1247 p.m.	9.30 p.m.
Leave finisfor	3 00 4.54	2 40 - 74	5,05 p.m.
Arrive at		!	
llochelaga	14.30 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	9.15 p.m.
		Night	
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David	S,00 p.m.	10,00 p.m.	200 p.w.
Aprivezi Que	* ***	6.20 a.m.	8.700
Leare Quebec	a.w p.m.	Q 4.M.	A.20 P.E.
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inen	5.20 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	14.10 a.m.
Arrive at	10-	6.24 a.m.	440
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Jerome for	,		
liochelaga	,	645 a.m.	
ilosbelara		9.40 a.m.	

(Local trains between Hull and Aylmer.)
Trains leave Mile End Station seven min-Trains tears sells miss some or all pass-uterister.

All Magnificent Palace care on all pass-eager index and elegant riceping cars on night trains.

Trains to and from Ottawn connect with trains to and from Queboc.

Sunday trains leave Montreal and Queboc at A n.m. at 6 p.m. All trainers by Montreal time.

GENERAL OPPICE, 13 Place d'Armes Square. Ticker Oppices, 13 Place d'Armes and 263 St. James St., Montreal, and opposite the St. Louis Hotel, Quabes. L. A. SKNECAL, General Superintendent.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILLVAY.

INITABULUMBAL FABILITARY.

CUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, commence in 14th Jane, 1800 —
Through Express P. isonger Trains run delly (except riusday) as follows:—
Leave Point Levis . 7.30 a.m.
River du Loup 1.00 p.m.
Arrive Trois Pitolies 2.05 p.m.
Rimonaki 2.41 p.m.
Campbellion 7.46 p.m.
Palabusie 8.11 p.m.
Initabusie 8.11 p.m.
Initabusie 10.10 p.m.
Vevenantie 11.00 p.m.
Moseagon 2.10 a.m.
87. John 6.66 a.m.
Initabus 10.66 p.m.
This train connects at Chandiere Curve with

PROPELLER WHEELS, ALL SIZES D. POTTINGER. Chief Sepertetandent.

A NOTE OF THE PARTY OF THE PART

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS A. S. WHITING MANUPACTURING CO., todar puls, that.—Manufacturers of scythas, forks, boos, stc.

ANILINE DYES I MIL THOURST & CO., Montreal - trents for K. Ochter, Offenbach O. M., German)

BRASS WORKS

N. TABII & CO., Montreal —Brass finishers and tounders, beer pump manufacturers. COTTON BROKERS.

d WRIGHT, Dundas, Ont -Sole agent in Ca via for Ordway & Methuire, cotton factor, Nachville, Tenn

COTTON MILLS
DUND 42 COTTON MILLS CO., Dandas, Ont.
(trey domestics, denims, tickings, parus, eto

HAMILTON COTTON MILLS CO., Hamilton. -Desime, tackings and yeros.

JOHN MACKAY, Dundas, Ont .-Manufac-turer of every description of cotton warps and yeins.

EDGE TOOLS
II T. WILSON, Dandas, Ont. -- Manufacturer
of axes, picks, mattocks, grab hoes and rail
way contractors' supplies.

ENGINES AND BOILERS O C. MORRISOV, Hamilton.—Engines, boil-ers, steam hamaers, etc.

TIOS. WILSON, Dundas, Ont.—Manufac-turer of atationary and portable steam engines, boilers and machinery of every description—cotton taill calenders, hosiery steams presses and propeller wheels, all sizes.

FILES. FIRDERICK BAUSCH, Cote St. Paul. Mon-treal.—Manufecturer of every description of hand tande ales and rapps

FILE & SPRING CO. Cote St. Paul, Mon-treal.—All kinds of Stee and aprings. Files reent. Sole manufacturers of Shauldings' patent concaved spring

patent concaved spring
11 OUTRAM & SON, Bominion File Works,
Montreal — Manufacturers of every descrip-tion of files and rasps.
THOS, GRAHAM, Toronto,—Manufacturer
and recutter or files and rasps.

FURNITURE

OSHAWA CABINET CO., Oshawa, Opt.— Furniture Maunfacturers. Toronto branch. 17 Yours ht.; Nontreal branch, 417 and 469 Notre Dame St.

Note Dame St.

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

TES & CO., 11 St. Bonaventure St., Montreal—Manufacturers of office deaks and
revolving bookenses.

JAMES WHIGHT & CO., 11 to 17 Hermine
BL, Montreal—Church, bank, house, store
and office fittings art formings and intail

and other fittings, art furniture and inteld

CLASSWARE.
It AMILTON OLASSON, Hamilton —Manu-fecturers of flot and green glassware.

GLOVE MANUFACTUAERS II. STOREY & SON, Acton, Ont -Manu-tecturers of fine gloves and mitts in every variety and ctyle

HAMMERS.

IIRNRY II. WARREN, Cote St. Paul, Montreal. Manufacture of every description of hammers, sledges, hatchets, contractors tools, etc.

HUBS. SPORES AND BENT BOODS. J. W. HORK A SON, Hamilton, Ost.—Mann facturers of hubs, spokes, rims, shafts, poles, slearh and cutter stuff, etc.

F. F DALLEY & CO., Hemilton, Ont.— Manufacturers of lake, blackings, harases with performers of the

oile, periamery, etc.

IRON WORKS.

UNADA SCREW CO., Duodes.—Manufac-inters of iron and brase screws, built and rivets. COWAN & CO. Calt.—Manufacturers of every description of wood working machin-

DOMINION BOLT CO., 27 St. Peter St., Montreal.—Manufacturers of every description of bolts, not presed nuts, railway runkes, bridge, boiler and iron rivets. Works at Torente.

at Toronto.

If R. IVES & CO., Montreal.—Hardware manufacturers and founders from ruling and evanemental from work a specialty.

II AMILITON BRIDGE & TOOL CO., Hamilton,—Incorrelinay and highway bridges and from working machinery.

McKECINIE & BERTRAM, Dandan.—Machine tools and wood working machinery.

THE OSHAWA MALLEABLE IRON CO.,

Oshawa, Ont.—Manufacturers of malicable from also patent acrew wrenches.

KHIFE WORKS. File William & Barnes Manipac-furing Co., St. Catherines, Unt.—Man-dicaturers of mowing and resping machine knives, soctions, guard plates, cutting apparatus complete, spring keys and cotters,

KNITTING MILLS. 8 LEVNARD & SONS, Dundan-Manufac-ture is of plain and fancy hostery.

LASTS, DIES, ETC. CHAS CHILDS, but, Ell.—Manufacturer of hoot and shoe lasts, dies for entiting sold lasther, upper leather, abrelopes, boxes, cull, and paper collars.

LEATHER SELTHS.

DOMINION BELT AND HOSE CO., Toronto.

-Oak tanned leiting, lace leather, etc.

ROBIN & SADLER, Montreal.—Manufacturers of every description of leather belting.

ORGANS AND PIANOS. HOLTON A SMITH, 16 Meantain St., Mon-treal-Tuning and repairing attended to.

DANIEL BELL & CO., Toronto, Manu-facturers of the "Brockriet" organs.

DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO CO., Howmanville, Out. — Manufacturers of Howmanville, Ont. - Manufacturers of Pianes and Cabinet Organs. See advertisetuent in another column.

R. WARREN & SON, Toronta. - Manufact-urers of church organs.

PAPER MANUFACTUREAS

CANADA PAPER CO. (Limited), It, It is a 35 Nt. Paul St., Montreal.—Manufacturers and importers of all kinds of papers. Mills at Windser, Sherbrooke and Portheuf.

HOMINION PAPER CO., 87 St. Peter Rt.
Montreal.—Manufacturers of manifile, book and news print, cardioard middles and coloured papers
1-1-1N PISHER & SONS, Dundan.—Manustrarers of printing and wrapping papers

'U. BARBER & BROS., Georgetewn. Manufacturers of book and fine papers.

SAW MANUFACTURERS. Tt. II. SMITH & CO., St. Catharines.—Manufacturers of all kinds of saws, pleasering tr. ds. Shaw knives, etc. Sele manufacturers for the Dominion of Canada of the celebrated "Simend's Saw."

SHURLY & DIRTRICH, Galt, Ont.-Mann-facture. of circular and cross-cut mur, plastering trownle, etc.

SCALES

SPICES. ETC R. D. VAN DR CARR & 80N, Toronto --Manufacturers and importers of coffees, spices, cream tarias, mustard, etc.

STEREOTYPERS, ENGRAVERS. ETC. F. DIVER & CO., Toronto.—Ricetrotypers and storcotypers. Designers and engra-ors on wood

STOVES.

WM. CLENDINNENG, Montreal -Stoves, range: farmacce, failway and machinery castings.

TELEPHOPES. HOLT TELEPHONE CO., Toronto -Tele-phones sold outright \$5 to \$20 per pair : wire 5c. to 5c. per rod; works two miles.

TRIERS BUTTER & CHERRY TRIERS-Robert lonaldson, Montreal, manufacturer of pump augers, butter, cheese, Sour and sagar triers.

WIRE WORKS.

B. GREENING & CO., Hamilton, Ont —
Manufacturers of wire roper, cloth and general wire workers.

MAJOR & GIBB, 640 Craig St., Montreal.—
Manufacturers and importers of wire cloth and wire goods and dealers in railway and mile supplier.

MAJOR OF THE CONTROLL OF THE ST. AND THE CONTROLL OF THE ST. AND THE CONTROLL OF THE

TIMOTILY GREENING & SONS, Dundse, Out — Manufacturers of the strongest de-ear piton of steel wire cooth, mait kilu floors, and general wire weavers.

WOODEN SOODS.
C. T. BRANDON & CO., Toronto—liave special facilities and machinery for the manufacture of sall kinds of wooden articles, Correspondence solicited.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS. J. ROUTH & CO . Cobourg .- Woollen Manu-

Returers.

JOHN YARDLAW, Galt. Ont.-Manufac-turer of Scotch fingering, wheeling and kaliting yaras.

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

#### PETROLEUM.

THE BRITISH MARKETS.

TROSES MUSICATES 8'.00 & PROSESUHTES Loxdox, March 21st, 1881.

Reflord l'etroloum Oll .- Early in the past week there was an improvement in prices all round; the position tooked as if the bettom had been touched and the slight advance likely to be maintained. American prices, however, commenced falling, and in sympathy rates here rapidly gave way; good oil at near wharves alone maintaining a steady position. Prime and Standard White Pennsylva. nian sold at 7 dd to 7d, per gallon, very short prompt inferior brauds being done id less. The month sold at 7ad to 7d. April 73d to 7,3d. Hay 74d to 7,3d. Sept. Dec. 741d to 73d.
To-lay's market closes steadier, spot

id to fid, Sept. Doc. 714

Naphtha -- Easier Coal Oil. -- No husiness

Turpentine....Market has been firm, with but little fluctuation; spot sold at 34s, 3d, to 34s. 6d. April 33s. 6d. to 34s. May 32s. 9d. to 33s. June 29s. to 30s. Aug.-Dec. 26s. to 26s. 6d.
The stock at the whatven to-day is

11,940 barrels, and deliveries for the pest week 742 barrels.

	PETROLETH	OIL		_
Prices of S. ) W. Petro- leum.	N. Yerk. London 7	Fc.	York . London	步
	Refined. [C	_		
Stock this day.	75,800 bbt. 31 04.	_	160,755bb1 811 oc	<del></del>
week Delivered last week	10,103 bbl.	٠	1,660661. 6,415561	

Que myrt to	another	tra	Merred	from
	COAL OIL			<b>—</b>
• •	1861.	_!1	1950	
	Refined.  Cr	<b>.</b>	Refined.	Cre
Stock this?	586 551.	-	901 661.	-
last week	270 bul	- 1	- 661	<b></b>
last week	9 661		116 661	1

Above represents stocks and morements at London and Thames liaren l'ablie Wharves

#### THE CANADIAN MARKET

(Petrolia Advertiser.)

The parce of crude during the pas week has risen to \$1.80 in tank. demand was exceedingly active, producers are confident that they will be able to command good prices for some time to come, and hold on to their product with great tenacity. As a con-sequence very few sales bays been made, and contracts for future delivery cannot be filled. The refined market is comparatively quiet at present, and quota-tions may be quoted at 20c to 20 c. A number of wells have been finished during the past week. The most important strike made was a 10 barrel well by Mr. McDougall on lot 3, eon. 12, which it is supposed has tapped the celebrated l'earson well.

Oil matters are about the same as last week The "Excelsior" Co. struck oil at 100 feet It starts off at 30 bbis, a day. The shareholders, no doubt, have got a capacious "pocket," The "London Company" have got everything ready for commencing operations next week. We expect that the "rock will pour them out rivers of oil," Mr. Boulton is fitting up a new rig on lot 16, cen.

2. A bonanza is awaiting Capt. Wallen, who is about completing his well. A number of others are making preparations.

tions for putting down wells. The DOMINION TRADE REGISTER

CANADA SCALE WORKS, far of White & Phunix 'Co have unished their new configuration of standard scales Factory, 102 Adelaids of standard scales Factory, 102 Adelaids own The following are the market quota-

tions from the different oil centres -

ORCDF OIL MARKET.

The market here for a nide oil by the ar load, is from \$1.75 to \$1.80 per lure rel. This price has been paid this week tor the crude oil certificates of the Pe-trolia Crude Oil and Tanking Company, this being the speculative pipe line, and the price at which these withcates can be bought from producers regulates the market.
The price of American crude oil in the

various producing districts of Oil City, Parker, Titusvillo and Bradford, by the latest quotations, is ale to see per barrel in tanks at the wells for United Pips Line crude oil certificates—to this price has to be added the pipege charges of 20c per barrel for pumping on board the cars. When a producer has his own pine line he obtains from 100 to 200 per barrel more for his oil than the price at the wells, but he does not get the selvantage of a certificate in case he wishes to hold his oil for a raise and get money advanced on It

REFIXED OIL MARKET. 

The above are wholerale prices per Imperial gallon at which refined oil is sold by the car load, the price per single harrel is generally from ic. to 2c. above these figures.

The latest refined oil quotations in Now York market ato as follows -Cargo lots for export, 110° burning test by the Savbold tester, 84c. Befined oil for the New York city trade,

in lots of 50 fe 100 barrels, 100° flash-test

by the Tagliabus pyrometer, 10c.

Refued oil of 150° burning test, 13c.
to 17c., according to brand. This is the
kind of American oil usually purchased for the Canadian market, and is coming into general use in the United Status.

Cases of refined oil for export, 110' burning test carge lots, 12c. to 13c. according to brand

PETROLEGY PRODUCTS

The Titusvilla Ilerald of Saturday publishes the following figures in March operations: Wells finished, 272; production, 4,570; dry holes, 7 drilling wells, 415; rigs up and building, 472. This shows a large increase of completed wells over February. The limits of the limits of the limits of territory are being more clearly defined, while the Stoneham or central field is expanding.

USE OF LARD IN THE MANUFAC-TURE OF CHEESE,

to the use of land in cheese making were made resently at Albany, N.Y., by Assemblyman Crapser, of St. Lawrence county, before the assembly committee on bublic health: The main elements in cheese manufactured from milk are caseine and fat. Rennet is used to coagulatz. It is necessary to add oil if a richer choese is wanted. We have never been able to do it in this country until recently. Lard is now substituted in place of cream or butter oil. To 100 pounds of milk we add 13 pounds of lard, and rave to buy the best lard we can. We get it at Chicago or clsewhere, and it has to be decdorized by heat in the usual way. Steam rendered lard is better than kettle rendered. By the new process it requires x to el ht hunra to repular it would get 4 pounds of cream from 100 pounds of milk, and this 4 pounds a one-third caseins, so that about 2 pounds out of 100 is real oil. Therefore, 100 sounds of akim milk and 14 pounds of lard will make 100 pounds of cheese. it makes a good quality of cheese.
We have been able to sell all
we could make We make sale this choese out of skim milk and so benefit farmors. This new cheese is made from sweet milk, from which cream has been removed at 40 degrees Fahronbeit, after standing twelve hours. No chemicals are used in this precess, except some colouring matter, which we make. I have twenty-one factories, and have put them to making lard cheese as fast as possible. We have to work on the sly, but the honest farmer would not take any advantage. We get along with them by paring more for their milk than it is worth. Seven of my factories are now making the lard cheese, which goes to Chicago, Boston, New York, and Saltimore. The fact that it was made of lard seld the goods. The cheere factories in St. Law-tence use chemicals. I skimmed mine so close for butter that it could not make micable choose. This kind of choose we can rell to the middle classes, but not to the millionaires. Lard can be treated by difference of temperature and not be in jared like butter. To decderize the lard we blow hot steam through it. manufactured twenty-five hundred liezes of sixty pounds each last year.

The annual Ruster fut cattle show at Gueiph was held yesterday, under the anapices of the recently organized Fat Buck Association. It proved a great

### THE MONEY MARKET.

WAR WAS BEINE DENIES

BANKS.	Share	Capital Sub- seribod.	Cap	tal	Rest.	Dividend	Closing Apr	Pres
	å	seribed.		7.		d months	Hallers	Bassa
Canadian Bank of Commerce Consolidated Dominic Jiank Federal dank Hamilton Limperial Acrehants liank of Canada Acidon's Hank Montreal Ontario Bank Jiandard Jiandard Toronto	See geeeessa	\$ 000,000 500,750	107482093483	38888	1,400,000 250,000 200,000 100,000 475,000 5,000,000 5,000,000	* ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *	1431 1613 120 120 130 150 151 151	10: 10: 10: 10: 10: 10: 10: 10: 10: 10:
Anglo-thundian Mortgage Co.  Juliding and Joan Association  Juliding and Joan Association  Canada Paramaent Jr. & S. Co.  Canada Paramaent Jr. & S. Co.  Canadian Savings and Loan Ed.  Dominion Savings and Loan Ed.  Freehold Loan and Favings Co.  Jiamilton Provident & Loan E'y  Invent Savings & Invent Co.  Joadon Loan Company.  Manitoha & N.W. L. & Rav't Co.  National Investment Co.  Ontario Loan & Debenture Co.  Ontario Savings & Invent E'y.  People's  Real Ritate Loan & Debotr'e Co.  Vinion Loan and Savings Co.  Vistery Canada Loan & Co.  Vistery Canada Loan & Co.  Vistery Canada Loan & Co.  Vistery Canada Loan & Co.  Vistery Canada Loan & Co.  Vistery Canada Loan & Co.  Vistery Canada Loan & Co.	• • • •	760,000 1,500,000 2,900,000 412,560 800,000 1,017,240 1,000,000 1,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	944 945 538 22 93 33 45	1,411 3,211 3,214 0,000 7,765 9,765 9,765 9,765 9,765 9,765 9,765 1,500	241,500 120,000 900,000 00,000 163,600 20,464 11,000	4774644446487786778677.06	1001 2011 122 103 104 1151 125 125 111 125 111 125 111 115 115	10.17 20 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12
INAURANCE, &C.  Rritish America Western Assurance Canada Life Confederation Life Association. Consumers ():a Itominion Telegraph Montreal Telegraph Ulobe l'rinting Co	500 400 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	640,000 640,000 711,749	19	0,000 0,000 5,000 0,000 1,700 0,000	545,563 8,15,000 96,084	577652	165 122 146 93	15A 21F 333 300 139 9x 159
DEBENTURES, &c  Domision Gover't stock, 5 per c  County (Ontario), 6 "  Township " 6 "  City of Toronto 0 "  Toronto, (i. & B. bonds, 6 "  Toronto and Nipissing bands		INTERREPAYABLE  The April Sist Oct  Inuaryan	and	Otto	Coronto .	real, and	106]	Ma 11m 11m 110
	10 X	TRKAL E	TOCI	K	PORT.			

Cortal Dividead Closing Prices April 6. Capital paid-up. NAME. Rest. sub-scribed. last 6 Months 4,966,666 6,000,000 970,290 1,910,700 1,982,057 1,000,000 7,45,100 Sollore. Bayere 1.56.40 1.170,000 1,400,000 366,000 240,000 800,000 220,000 80,000 British North America 250 Canadian Hank of Com 8 50 Jonniolon Bank 50 Canadian lank of Comloanulon lank

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THE ORBITERT CITY WORLD

Lamion is the greatest city the world ever saw It is the heart of the British Binpire and the world It covers within the 15 rules radius of Charing Cross nearly 700 square miles. It numbers within the boundaries 4,000,000 of inhabitants. It comprises 100,000 for-eignors, from every quarter of the g of e. t contains more Roman Catholics than Rome itself, more Jews than the whole of Patestine, more lrish than Dublin, more Scotchmen than Edinburgh; more Welshmen than Cardiff; more country born persons than the counties of Devor Warwickshire and Durbam combined Has a birth in it every five minutes, has a death in it overy eight minutes; seven accidents every day in its 7,000 miles of streets; has on an average 28 miles of streets opened, and 9,000 new houses built in it every year; has 123 persons every day and 45,000 annually added to its population; has 1,000 ships, and 9,000 sailors in its port every day; has 117,000 habitual criminals on its police reguter, increasing at an average of \$,000 per annum; has more than one third of all the crime in the country committed in it; lias 22 000 persons liv ing in common lodging houses; has as ing in common touging nouses; mas as thany boor shops and gin places as would, if placed side by side, atratch from Charing Cross to Portsmouth, a distance of 73 miles; has 38,000 drunkards annually brought before its magistrates; has as many paupers as would more than occupy every house in Brighton; has upwards of

1,000,000 of habitual negrectors of public worship; has 60 miles of open shops every Sunday; has need of 2000 new

and chapels, and 100 addi missionaries; has an influence with all parts of the world represented by a year ly delivery in its postal districts of 238 000,000 of letters. London has 150 rallway stations. Heven hundred trains pass Clapham every day. The London omnibus company have 593 omnibuses. which carry 50,000,000 passengers annually. It is more dangerous to walk the streets of London than to travel by railway or to cross the Atlantic. Last yes 125 persons were killed and 2,513 injured by vehicles in the streets. There are in London 10,000 police, 10,000 cabmen. 10,000 persons counceted with the post office. The cost of gas for lighting is annually \$2,500,000. London has 314 daily and weekly newspapers. In the year 1875 there were 873 fires. The ancient and famous city of London was tirst founded by Brute, the Trejan, in the year of the world 2,832, so that since the first building it is 3,008 years old

The South Brant Ruster Cattle and Seed The South frant haster Unite and the Agricultural Show Grounds at Brantford restorder. The attendance was good, and the arbibits far is advance of those bold heretofore. A same ber of bayers from eastern cities were in attendance About 200 head of eattle changed hands at prices from \$1.75 to \$1 75 per bundred.

An Amberstherg despatch says that the steamer ('My of Directon, of the Windows and Lake shore route, made her first trip to-day. She arrived down from Windows at noon, and left at 1 18, stooping at Colchester and Kingwille, and grints along the lake shore, arriving at Leamington about 5.3%. Her rargo was made up of greeral treschandize. general merchandite.

### THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

NEW YORK ADVIORS

(I inted States Reconumist )

de seather say, came in r july, contiqued more or less disagreeable throughwas inherior in April anilest mow and or stay be oftone. If one were to thoroughcan at run and floods in various sections ly investigate the condition of the jobof the country, both cast and west of the bing trade of the country, glying due Miscosleph dust as we had been con- appreciation to the natural causes which gradulation to the return types that the Kennel have made it a month more by kward Missiralph suit as we had been conto the descripting has come to above with then usual, it would probably be found West and North-West, in confunction extent distribted supplies in advance of high water in the Pouth and along the son that when the chennels of trade are aign way a scaboard, as woll as in some of blocked from natural or physical causes. the Middle States, also, which have not only held general business in check, but and water courses of the country is have proved very dis strong in the destrondered very difficult and accountry in tin tim of proporty. These certainly ind signs of the opuning of the second mouth of spring, and do not add much to the noting of hop-fulnoss which has ben kept up through the most trying ordeal of a long, severe and cold wluter Considering the untoward and wide spread effects which the operation of these physical causes have had upon the general business of the country, it is the general business of the country, it is the general business of the country, it is the general business of merchandles and classes of merchandles and othi commodities is in as favourable a endition as it is at the prosent nmr The very fact that we have bed able to bridge ever so eafely this long period of comparative quietude and insetivity, demonstrates of itself the generally sound, healthful and prosperous condition of the country, and Indicates that a very conservative policy has been pursued on the part of manufacturers with rightd to the production of goods, as supplies of the same everywhere, aside from slight accumulations in some lines, are generally in more satisfactory shape than we could have expected them to be under the circumstances. Another thing teo, manufacturers' prices on both cottons and worlleus all along have been fairly maint-ined by agents until within a very recen period, when they have auccumbed to such adjustments as were necessitated more by the precipitate actions of Jobbers and convertors than through any particular fear of an undue excess of supplies of goods. However, while the dissiventages of a late season are manifold, there is yet a great deal of compen-sation to be found in their operations in the fact that speculative and inflated values of commodities have been ren-dered impossible, and that the trade of the country has been confined not only to strictly legitimate obsantiels, but has been restrict d from the causes stated to the extent of supplying baroly actual needs. The effect of this, though probably bearing temporary mishap and hardship to some of the larger manufacturing encernaund business men, has generally been wholesome upon the country, as it has enforced the practice of more or less economy on part of the masses, and made the retallers pursuo a very conservative policy with regard to the purchase of supplies. Mad the winter been short or the weather been more favourable, there is but little doubt but what the country would have been visited with an ers of more or less speculation, as our unmense crops of occupie, enlarging oxperts, and unexampled activity of manufacturing, mining, railway and other todustries, as well as the steady remuacrative employment of the masses, and large influx of immigration, together with money being easy and plontiful, all were tending to produce this state of affairs, and to offer capitalists quick and remunorative investments in channels highly speculative and unbealthful in calarged production of domestic goods. Happily all these tendencies have been more or less modified through the direct interposition or operation of physical causes, and the country, irrespective of the snow and rain storms and the diss ters which it is suffering through flood and fell, is in an unusually sound and boalthful condition. Commission merchants, jobbers and convertors hold the stocks, and with but few exceptions to the contrary, not in any too large quan-tities, either, as will be demonstrated as the wants of the people become more fully known, and the channels of supply, or rather the facilities for the transpor-tetion of the same, become fror and more enlarged. The retail merchants in almost every section of the Union are more than ordinarily have of goods, and cotton :the weather improves and the routes of traffic and distribution become freer, their demand for spring and summ supplies is steadily enlarging, as is witnessed by the improving piece disposition of goods taking piace at the bands of the jobling trade of this and other leading oities of the country. The market for cotton goods being more or less unsettigd, the tooling provalent POR DAY DE maission merch Jobhers is not quite so satisfactory as it might otherwise be had the spring trade net been so long deferred. As it is, agente Prices o the low and medium qualities of brows and blesched cottons lank firm-The state of the s

that they not a direct loss to the seller | downward tendency to prices, While competition is usually termed the "life of trade," it has this season, in some cases, a little different and fuller signithe month of March, controlly to the fication not only to the piece goods houses of this city, but to those elecwhere as well, in the fact that it means content and departed in no very pleasant a death to profits, especially in regular men another of the "severest smow the wants of the people for the spring and with cold winds and heavy raise and actual requirements, for the simple read and the traffic on the highways, railways rendered very difficult and expensive, or for the time being impeded, are not the most encounging and inspirit- low prices do not move the goods any fastor in healthful or legitimate way but rather tend to further retard their sale, except for speculative purposes, by weakening or dissipating the little confidence which still obtains As a rule more buyers are found on a steady, firm market, where fair values are meintained on goods, than rice

> There has been a moderate assorting up in prints of all kinds with the agents, but the distribution in the aggregate has toen light. Package buyers show no disposition to take hold of any important lots. The inquiry is mostly for the best work and latest novelties in light and medium ground effects in fancies. There are no very large stocks in first hands, white in many cases they have kept closely sold up on the production, and have now either stopped running or are turning out only a few styles to keep represented in the market. The best styles of prints are hold at atesdy prices, but a few lots that were not quite up to present ideas of style have been closed out by the agents to some leading jeb-bers, and are being offered to the trade at low prices, and have not with a wide distribution. The production of prints is being greatly reduced, but a few of the most taking styles, with now and then a specialty, are being offered by the agents, but these are taken in small lots to add to jobbets' prescut assortments. But the general movement is irregular with the agents, and in the aggregate less satisfacdistribution, and some are offering special drives that have attracted buyers' attenmuvement has been less satisfactory in piece selections this work than last. This, however, may be chiefly owing to the very unfavourable weather that has prevailed in this as well as many other parts of the country. There are a good many general retail dealers in the market and they are making fair assuriment selections, but selections are in most cases limited to the more immediate wants. There is, however, a fair bustness in the way of mail orders from all parts of the Interior. Tuere has been no material change in agents prices within the past work. In some few instances slightly increased discounts have been conceded to jobbers, and the agents for apragues prints reduced the prices on shirtlens to 5 c, while all the best styles of fancles and staples are still held at unchanged prices. Good cank prints continue in fair demand at the same

prices as for new light work. The market for spot cotton dur-ing the earlier part of the work ruled rather quiet, when a decline of 1-16c in quotation took place, which ied to an improved export inquiry Transactions for domestic spinning purposes, chiracter and kind. This was manifest however, in the main were rather light in the mouled centres of the country in On Thursday prices were revised as folstock and other operations of successful describers and stained guou orunners questionable sort, and which directly describer; and stained guou orunners and indirectly were leading to the in- and strict good ordinary \$c; and low and indirectly were leading and the middling 1-16c. The sales for spot for the week embrace 9,308 bales, of which 5,954 were for export, and 3,314 for home splaning purposes. The transactions in future deliveries for the same time comprised 525,300 balvs.

The receipts at the principal United States ports for the week amount to 77,962 bales, and since September 1st aggre 5,064,017 bales, against 4,498,594 bales for the same time last year. The market cluses quiet and steady for good ordimary at 84c; low middling at 9 15-16c, and middling at 10 11-16c. Sales for future delivery rule inactive, though quiet and steady, at an advance of 1 to 4 points. The stock on hand in New i peints. York is 213,542 bales, and the consolideted stock 807,881 bales. The following are the closing quotations for spot

> HEW TORE OLAMIFICATION. New

	phade	Ortease.	Tosas
	8 15-16 7 9-14	73 16 715 16	7 15-16
Good Ordinary	71	9 1-16	9 1-16
Strict Good Ord .	¥1	33-16	103-16
	9 ]5-]6	10 \$-16 10}	103-16
Middling	• it-i6	10 13-16	10 16-16
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Strict Good Mid .   1   Middling Pair	1	121	iil
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STAINED.			
Good Ordinary.	Los	Mid	. 27.6
Pt. Good Ord 7	MH	Hiller	. 9 13-16
The Livernost He	uk-i	for the	stante

the regular rotton process line, and are of 1-16d. The Manchester market for oftentimes placed on such a low scale yarns and stabiles closes dull, with a

Improvement has been noted in the values of a rumber of prominent Basicaca, whom the people of North-makes of medium goods has taken support bonoured by electing him as place, and buyers and complete. as regards litices. On the Average rates are probably now about 15 to 20 per are now generally fairly complete and dring of the reason, and floods in the summer season have not to any great represent a wide range of low and insdium grado fabrics, which embrace unusally neat and effective styles. While, as a matter of course, the weather goods trade with agents has lacked that anap executial to an active business, it has nevertheless gradually leven getting down to a sounder least, as the late adinstments in selling values indicate, thus bringing seller and buyer more in accord with each other, which ere long must lead to a much wider and more active distribution of fall styles. As it is, the agouts of some leading makes of the same, who opened at fall prices, have already the larger portion of their sesson's product placed. These as a rule have satisfactorily met the views of large buyers in the matter of quality, style and price. Some others who probably placed a little too ligh figures on their goods on House declined to allow him to affirm, the opening are also beginning to wheel in line, and see making a more favourable adjustment in the same. As this case to the House, which he did by argu-as a natural consequence made buyers ing that the Kvidence Acts of 1869 and hesitate somewhat in the placement of large orders, as they desired to see a bettor or fullor development of the alluaness was the result. Continued fine decide whether persons in Mr weather and a week or (we of reasonably BRADLARDE'S position might, under fair trade will doubtless place the market in a satisfactory condition. In spring weight fabrics the regular request from agents has ruled comparatively light, and priconare generally lower in tone, in consequence of large and irregular transactively constitutions. tions in odd styles and inferior qualities at liberal concessions in prices having taken place These are now being pretty well clusted up, and we would not be surprised that before the close of April desirable spring goods would be scarce. tory this week than last. The jubbing and command much better prices than houses are doing a fair business in piece are ruling to-day for them, as on everything really good agents seem to be very closely sold up. With the cloth and general dry goods jobbers the plocu trade Inspring weights has been of good proportions.

#### The Wool Trade.

In our last weekly review we observed that the panis in the wool market for choice wools had subsided, and that the downward incline of prices had been arrested for the time being, but that there was hardly any sale for burry and heavy shrink weels, and that prices for these were altogether nominal, being quite unsettled and irregular. No matter what opinions may be entertained among the trade in general, the truth of all these remarks still remains in full force. The quantity of desirable stock pressing upon the market, regardless of all onusiderations, has of course become reduced to the extent of the late panicky sales, and as a consequence it has become less easy to obtain susctions at the very low prices which have been made the back of recent operations; but notwithstanding all this there is plenty of stock still available, seeking for buyers at low enough prices to cult the most advanced views of bear-ish operators. It is very true that many bolders of wool who had comparatively dear stock on hand, and were then and new fully able to carry the same in antiit costs thus helding to their opinion that prices in the markets or the sea board now are far below the mistive value of what farmers and country dealers will be willing to accept for new wools, and consequently that when the presen panic in wool and woollens spends its force buyers will be obliged to turn their backs on the country and return to the groat markets on the Atlantic seaboard to replenish their assortments. also point to the markets abroad and to the closing firmness manifested at the close of the London Colemini woel sales. which closed on the 28th uit.

—There are about tweety-two vessels owned in Port Uredit, all of which are ready for the opening of navigation. Prospects for the spring trade have not been better for years.

The assesses of right of the Local La rislature to impose exattory conditions on insurance companies, which came up in Osquode Hall on Tecchay, in the case of Educate vs. the Citizens Insurance Company, has been appraied in several cases to the Supreme Court at Ottowa, it being contended on brhalf of the companies that a contract of legurance falls under ad of trade and commerce, and as such is alter over of the Outside Legisland, ture. The Sepresse Cent not taking this view of the case, the question will came before the Pricy Council is England.

#### MR BRADLAUGHS CASE

Present appearances indicate that Mr.

The market for men's wear woollens Bhadlach, if he be desirous of remaining has been obstacterized by more of less in Parliament, and he appears to be, will quietude in first, although in some lines | bave to run the risk of another election of new fall weight fabrics a fair degree of contest. It will be remembered that siftemation, that the defendant was a among those returned to the House of Commont at the general election, a year BEADLACER, whom the people of North- behalf of Mr. BRADLACER, that the ampton bonoured by electing him as statute did not require that a person their representative in association with making an addimention should make of chants now appear to be in better accord the celebrated literary free-lance. Mr | profess any religious belief The result as regards prices On the Average rates Lasoccuses, also a Radicel. The law of was that Justice Margare, before whom LANGCHARE, also a Radical The law of was that Justice Marnew, before whom the land requires that every member of the case was heard, decided against Mr and that the long and severe winter that the oculting and slashing in job cent lower that the slash department that the oculting and slashing in job cent lower than they were this time last the House of Commons sent takes an Dashakent. The case was then taken was about taking its final department, there bers' prices of goods which are adapted to year. The offerings for the fall season oath of silegiance to the now-reign. Mr. Busptat on is a blatant disavower of a Thursday last, upbeld the decision of belief in a God. In whatever way the the Queen's Bench. It is now said that arrangement and development of the Mr. Bandaros will carry the case to universe came about whether by mere the floure of Lords. We have no doubt chance or on some other equally about the flust result will be a new election. hypothesis-it is the belief of Mr. Bran- when the peculiarity of the case will to . that the work of creation was not that of a suprome, omnipotent and omniscient creator. Consequently, when, on the 3rd of May last year, he Consequently, Ottawa Cilizen presented himself at the table of the House of Commons to sign the roll, he positively declined to take the onib, because, he represented, he could not swear by a God in whom he did not believe. It is understood that Mr. BRAULAUGE is strongly Republican in sentiment; but this fact did not prove an incuperable barrier to his willingness to make an affirmation to support mon-archical institutions. The Clerk of the he having no power to do so. Mr Bradzacon was permitted to submit his 1870 would permit of his affirming in the House, he, since they went into epera-tion, having frequently affirmed, in-teach of taking an oath, in the week a much better and more confident feeling was evinced on the part of the House, and the result was the the latter, and a slightly improved busine appointment of a select committee to ness was the result. Continued fine decide whether persons in the latter, and a week or two affects and decide whether persons in the latter. the Acts named, be parmitted to affirm in the House. On the 20th of May the committee reported adversely. Meanwhile an agitation on the autifect was developed in different parts of the country; and the question, Shall an avowed Athelet elt and vote in Parliament? was discussed on many platforms. Seeing no way of escape, Mr BRADLAUGE again presented bimself at the table of the House and expressed ble readiness to take the oath, if an affirmation were refused. The act was almost committed, when Sir H. DRUMNOND Worve played a shirp little game, by moving that Mr. lisantages "ought not to be allowed to take the cath which he then required to be selministered to him, in consequence of his having previously claimed to make affirmation or declaration instead of au oath." An amendment, to the effect that the matter be again referred to a committee which should inquire and report as to the right and jurisdiction of the House to refuse to allow the form of the oath to be administered, was carried. On the 16th of June the committee reported. The opinion was expressed that Mr. Baan-LAUGH should be relieved from " going through the form" of the oath, but it was recommended that if he presented him-self for the purpose of swearing he should not be prevented from doing so. On the 21st of June Mr. Labouchens moved that his colleague in the repre-sentation of Notlingham be allowed to affirm. Bir Handings Gippani'n motion that, having regard to the committees' reports, he be not allowed either to aweer or affirm, was carried by a vote of 275 to 240. Two days later Mr. Baan-Lauen entered the House and proceeded to the table for the purpose of being sworn in. But Mr. Speaker, anununcing the decirion of the House, asked him to withdraw. Requesting to be heard in support of his claim, the privilege was stock and other operations of the most lows: Ordinary and strict ordinary recipation of realising a fair profit on early speech Mr. Bandlaudus reviewed
and indiments many hadden to the in teneciously to their views and refuse to the situation. A motion to rescind a situation of Sit Hannings Girls along their stock by giving it their stock by giving it the resolution of Sir Handings Gir-"sinugater" their stock of giving it yand was lost, when Mr. Bandaway at 10 and 25 per cent below what yand was lost, when Mr. Bandaway at 10 and 25 per cent below what yand was informed of the decision and was requested to withdraw. This be refused to do. A scene followed, which resulted in Mr. BRADLADGR's arrest. was not kept long in confinement, however, being released the following day. For the purpose of relieving Mr. Brab-LAVOR from the embernishing position in which he was placed, Mr GLADSTONE moved this resolution: "That any putson returned as a member of this House who may claim to be a person for the time being by law permitted to make a solemn declaration or affi-mation instead of taking an oath, shall thenreforth (notwithstanding so much of the reco-lution scopied by the House on the 22nd day of June last as relates to affirmation) be permitted, without queriou, w manual and subscribe a solenn affirmation in the form prescribed by ! The Parliamentary Oaths Act, 1886, as altered by 'The Permissory Oaths Act, 1868, subject to any liability by statute" The resolution was carried, and on the next day Mr. Brancauss affemed and received

the usual recognition accorded to mem-

berg of the House by the Speaker. Under

an Act imposing a ponalty upon persons

for sitting an ! voting in the House of

Commons without first having taken the

binding, and that he was entitled to make a solemn affirmation or declaration as prescribed by law for such wituess in a court of justice. plaintiff argued, in reply to the state. ment that Mr Brantavou had made an person whe by want of religious belief was not entitled to make and subscribe a solemn sfirmation. It was held, on some extent make Mr. BRADIAVON's Athelsm a test question at the polls,—

-The Nashville Legislature has passed an act providing that any sherid who per-mits a prisoner to be taken from custody and lynched, shall lose his office.

-The inland revenue receipts of Montreal for March were \$87,410, an increase of \$14,. 286 over the corresponding mouth of 1880. The customs receipts were \$500 097, an increase over same mouth or last year of \$50,104. The increase for the quarter was \$328,597.

-In the Commons, Loadon, Rag., Mon-day afternoon, Northcote, amid loud cheers, intimated that illeks beach intended giving nonce of a motion on the Trans-vasi question, but desired to know first if any more information was available. No positive intermation could be giren.

—A St. Petersburg despatch says the elections for members of temporary council, to assist the commandant at St. Peters.

of the North Western Railway and one of the company's managers will start at an the company's managers will sare at an early date for the United States, where they intend to thoroughly impact the working of American railways, with a riew of an introduction into England of some of the features in which the American railways surpass the British. The deputation will travel over all the tends liese commanded at New York trunk lines, commencing at New York and concluding at San Francisco

-At the shareholders meeting of the Ca-—At the shareholders meeting of the Canadiau Pacific Railway Company held in London, on the Blat March, all the necessary financial arrangements for a vigorous prosecution of the work were completed, and the construction of the main line is to be pushed on both the castera and western sections as rapidly as possible. The 250 miles of railway west of Wineipeg is expected to be in operation by the end of the present year. The Company also resolved to build a branch line from a point near the eastern terminus to Sault Ste. Marie, and another branch from the Western Trunk line beyond Rad River southeast in the direction of the coal ficials and interthe direction of the roal ficial and inter-national boundary. Provisional agreement for the acquisition of the Canada Central Railway Company is also concluded.

-la the House of Lords on Thursday night lord Cairns, ex-Lord Chancellor, made a powerful attack on the Government's Tracsvani policy. He alleded to the announcement in the Quesa's speech that the authority of the Grown would be promptly visidicated in the Transvall. He enteredied grave doubts that in surren-dering the territory, the beacur of the Grown had not been stained. He emphatically protested against handing a hundred thousand British subjects back to as had a system of slavery as ever existed in the world. He argued that they bad no security that the Buers would accept the decisions of the Commission. He concluded by a general denunciation of the torms of peace is a percention of striking cloquence which elicited an outburst sheering. Lord Kumberty replied.

-Divotos has become a steadily increasing leature in Continental countries of late years. Statistics recently pre-sented to the Societe d'Economie Politique of France showed that in the four years between 1840 and 1844, inclusive. the divorced in Holland had been one for every 82,605 inhabitanta; in Belglum, one for every 198,502; and in France, one for every 47,382. Comparing these proportions after an interval of thirty-three years, we find that the figures are: In Holland, one for every 25,449 inhabitante; in Belgium, one for 43,097; and in France, one for every 18,610. The formula of preceding in France is closed under the head of separation," but is practically divorce.

-The following is a translation. of a letter which has been addressed. to the various gentlemen helding diplomas under the Provincial Board. se land surveyors for the Provinces. of Lower Canada: - \* Bir, - I have the honor to inform you that a meeting of the surveyors of the Province of Quebec, at which you are layited to be present, will take place at Quebec on the 7th of April inst, in the Parliament advisability of asking for an not of incorporation, at the next seed on of the Lagislature. In case you are prevented from attending this meeting, you might communicate whatever opinions, sugrelating to this subject, and authorise cath, legal proceedings were Com- somebody to act in your stend. A com-menced by a Mr. Clahra. The case was indites, organized at Quebuc with this entered in the Queen's Beach Division object in view, will meet daily to prepare of the High Court of Justice. In his this bill, and all correspondence can be defence Mr. Baantapon contended addressed to it. By arder of the Pro-shat he was a person on whose visionary Committee. C. E. Gazvin, conscience an oath would not be A.P., Sec., Quebec."

got the colony which she had established on the North American Continent some whose right Incques Cartler discovered Mr. Perrault met on the 16th February the country, contributed in some degree to the establishment of the colony. The sorceigns who succeeded him on the throne of Prance were not Interested for the most part in Canada, and did not giv. it that attention which it deserved. You and again a vessel left the Port of St Malo with a few hundred farmers and their families, mostly all coming from Normandy and Brittany. The several French payigators and officers who visited Canada had the greatest difficulty in making the country known at the cours of France Notwithstanding all those drawbacks and indifferences on the part of the higher classes of the French people, some twenty thousand brave, hardy and industrious peasants reached tanada and settled in the country. That is the seed from which spring the vigourous free of French Canadian nation ality. Voltaire, the great free thinker of the 18th century, apprared at the court, and in waging his tremendous influence, cast it against Canada—"Only a fow acres of snow," said its. The l'ompadour seconded the free thinker, and com-manded the King; and the court of France, deprayed as it was then, decided that Canada should not be retained it it costed anything. Montcalm and Levis were left to their fate, and, after fight ng with the gonulneness which character teed the nuble instincts of their race. were compelled to give over to England's The first died on the field, the second surrendered, notwithstanding that he had been victorious at Ste. Foye. Both disappeared honourably from the scene, and, in the face of the corruption of the French court, the honour of France quaining them with the intraensity of was preserved. The remnant of the our resources. He also suggested that Prenon Brigade returned to France, the treaty of cees on was signed, and the International Exhibitions in this city. Fren h is wer of Canada tecamus, thing of the past. The reench people, crushed turies, were preparing for yengeance. The with outbursts of applause. by the intolerable appro-sion of cene attentively, and at times was greated revolution came, impliced in the blood of the bast of the Bourbons, its martyr, and crowned by the greatest general of modern tim a-ita liero, Alio Bourbons returned to Fran a only to go into exile. The house of Orleans forgot its royal origin and was considered as of the bourgeoiste The tiasco of '48 was accomplished, and the image of the hero of Austeriltz seiz d the reigns of power by an act of trea.hory. President, he ex-tended his prostige by the concoulon of Important reforms; Emperor, he extended his empere abrust and flattered the pride of the Fernch prople as if with a kid of the French propie as in the glove that with an iron heel. The war of the Crimes, Cochin China and Rex co occupied the attention of 1870 of France, until the war of 1870 the different articles imported vary from and went, leaving discredit 20 to 25 frs. per cent. Refore particles in the different articles in t and dishonour to numbers of France's generals and glory only to France's soldiers. The Goddess of Liberty was accepted in the enthusiasm of the French people as the Saviour of the riorious destinies of France. At first the Republic met with trials, but it overcame them all, and to-day there is no exag-geration in saying that it is the Government of France, and will be so forever, or as long as the French people understand liberty as it is understood by the other nations of the civilized world. Franco is to-day contented, happy and prosperous, and is seeking to extend her commercial relations with the world It is only natural that she should think of the child she threw on the American of a man, and who ere a half a century will become a giant. In this respect very earmost efforts have been made by Eir John A. Macdonald's Government, as well as by the Hon, Mr. Chapleau's Cabinet. The voting of a bonus by the Dominion Parliament towards the cetablishment of a French line of steamers; the establishment of the Credit Foncier. with a capital of \$5,000,000; the best augar enterprise of the French company empresented by Mr. Legru; the visit of M. Laloade, the delegate of the Agricultural Society of the Department of the Scine-Inferieur, and the flattering report he has made of our national manu and our great North-West, in a pampliet dedicated to the Hon, the Minister of Agriculture of France; the proposals made by a French company of capitalists the hou, Mr. Chapleau to cetablish a line of steamers between Granville (France) and Montreal in summer and Halifax in winter; the establishment of an agency of the Assurance Financiero; the visit of M de Molinari, the eminent journalist, and M. Thora, the eminent l'arislan banker-all these events show unmistakably that the attention of France is boing directed toward her old colony, wim, thanks to the liberties of the British con stitution and the protection of Britain's ter of Agriculture; J. P. Wiser, M.P., fag has prospered notwithstanding its Thomas Ballantyne, M.P.P.; Wm. Johnadversities, and is now according the fuotitions of that grand amphitheatre of nations. The reason that Prance never thought of Canada from 1763 to 1880 is explained by the fact that she was continually engaged in war or internal dist the work. An address was given by the

last, in section, the members of the Syndicat General des Chambres Syndicates do l'aris. This corporation is really the Beard of Trade of the republic, and is composed of the wealthlest and most distinguished member of French Indus-trial Commerce. Mr Perresult deliver-ta very lengthy and admirable address;

viewing the whole history of the Canada of to-day, its resources, railways, canals, mines, forests, fisheries, agriculture, population and its immense territory larger than the whole of Europe. He gave minute details of the branches of Canadian industry, agriculture and commerce; the great facilities of our water routes of the St Lawrence and the lakes; the system of our canals, and the tonuage of the ships, which could reach Montreal and even up to the mouth of Lake Superior. The gigantic enterprise of the Pacific Railway formed also the subject of a special allusion. Me Perreault also compared our Imports and exports to England compared to those to and from France, which he claimed could be increased very much. He also referred to the advantages to the French firms of establishing branch establishments in Capada to open up our mines and all our natural resources. He made a special allusion to the great advantages that would result from the creation of a line of first class steamers between Havre and Montreat in summer and Hallfax in winter After referring to a muititude of other subjects. Mr. Perreault sugge-ted that representatives should be seut from France to our exhibition in the month of September, for the purpose of ne-French productions be sent out to the During the whole course of his interesting address Mr. Perreau't was I sened to ľu referring to this inecting the Union Nationale, of Paris, t s organ of the Roard of Trade of Paris has the following. "Mr. l'erreault's eloquenco his convictions when he expressed the sentiments which exist with the Canadians towards Frence, and his interesting sale dress in which he gave the history of the old French colony, struggling to keep its independence and to renew commercial relations with France, produced general enthusiasm." Answering to questions put by Messrs Armandy, Limousin, Mai let, Latinne and others, he said that the customs duties were collected upon the The goods from wherever they came and that England was not in any way privileged to take votes on Mr Perreault's conclusions, the President proposed that a hearty vote of thanks be extended to that gentleman, which suggestion was recelved with applause. The President then proposed that a commission, to be called the "Franco-Canadienne," named to consider the best method of establishing direct communications with Canada and inaugurate commercial rela-The motion was adopted, and Measts. Savoy, Armandy, Pinet, Sarassin, Weber, Turney and Lepitit Charollet were appointed members of the comnilssion, with power to communicate with the central committee. The President and discussed — Globe. then proposed the following, which was adopted: "The Syndicate General, after continent over two centuries ago, and having listened to Mr. Perreault's elo-who to-day has grown to the proportions quent address, expresses the hope of the immediate creation of a line of ateamers between Havre and Montreal. This motion will be sent to the Havre Board of Trade. The Board of Trade also expressed its willingness to take part in our Montreal exhibition. The report of the commission is expected in a few days .-Montreal Gezette, 2nd.

#### THE AURICULTURISTS' UNION.

Guelph, March 30th .- The second annual convention of the Ontario Agricul-tural and Experimental Uniou was opened in the Agricultural College Bulldings here to day. This association was formed a year ago to cruste a bond of union among the officers and students, past and present, of the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, and to promote their ...t-recourse with a view to mutual information. They proposed to meet at least once a year for the discussion of subjects bearing upon the wide field of agiloniture, with its alleged ecisaces and arts, and to hoar papers and addresses from competent persons. The morning session was occupied with transaction of routine bu-iness. Communications were read from hon. Mr. Wood, Minisston, M.A., ex-fresident of the College; Prof. Wilson, of Toronto University; Wm Saunders, London, and others, regretting their unavoidable absence and expressing their hearty sympathy with

speak in the name of his fellow-country- tion and by-laws was submitted by a men, in so far as it had reference to the committee appointed for the purpose, on the North American Continent some men, in so far as it had reference to the commerce appointed for the particle france is easily call corporations of France of the ed. It provides for the admission to explained by a great many events which resources or the country, and give membership of any officer or student of the too numerous for us to refer to in gall the necessary explanations as the college, of whatever time, on paying the frances last, under the extension of commer last relations. ex sundent who is in regular accord with the Union shall be considered as a core responding member, sud each shall be entitled to the privilege of receiving for experimental purposes at least five camples aumualty of such agricultural sords as may be on hand for distribution at the Ontario Experimental Farm. These shall report to the Union the renults of such experiments, and also give their experience on such subjects as come within the scope of the association Ex officers and students who are membera shall be entitled to receive by correspondence it necessary such information on the work of the Union, or that of the Ontario Agricultural College and Ex-p-rimental Farm, as may be desired reaennable by the Executive Council. The duties of the officers and Executive Council are also prescribed in the coastitution. The aftern n session was opened with an address by the new Pre-sident, in which value to blots were thrown out as to the way in which experiments ought to be confucted under the auspices of the Union. This was followed by an exhaustive paper on agricultural experiments by J. Hoyes Paxton, M.A., Professor of chemistry in the College The paper points out that in order to ensure success in experimenting perseverance and application to the problem on hand were necessary. It was important that some rational plan should be adopted, and the value of a properly arranged memorandum took was dwelt upon. In this way should be recorded the size position, quality and description of sail, and many other partitulars in reference to the plots of ground included in the experiments The necessity for the most careful observation and classification of every fact and the withholding of conclusions till after years of trial had been made were atrongly inculcated. A discussion fol-lowed on this paper, after which Mr. D. P. L. Campbell, of Vankleek Hill, read a paper on maple sugar making, which was warmly received and commended The programme for the evening announced a paper by Mr. A II. Dymond, of Torouto, entitled "Some ideas gathered from recent experiences." Owing to illness Mr Dymond was unfortunately unable to be present, and his paper was read by Mr Dickins in The paper reviewed a number of the most imporant branches of agricu tural in dustry in Canada, and gave a tow hints suggested by recent investigations on the subject. The necessity for a more intelligent and methodical system of farming and the importance of raising and marketing the very best of everything were strongly urged. The reading of the paper brought out a spirited discussion by the students in which the opinion seemed to prevail that, while there is room for improvement in the character of Cutatio farming, the aver-age farmer cannot yet afford to adopt some of the approved methods employed la other countries. Mr. R. F. Helterman, a student of the College, read a paper on Bees and Bee Management, which also clicited some profitable discussion. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mesers. Dymond and Comphell for their valuable papers, after which the Union adjourned. The convention will be continued to morrow, when a number of papers on different topics will be read

ONION.

A seat in the New York Stock Exchange sells for over \$30,000. During June of 1880 the price was \$18,000. In 1878 James Gordon Bennett presented his friend " Larry " Jerome with a seat in the Exchange which cost him \$5,000 The present Board - mbraces 1,100 mem born and was formed of three rival boards shortly after the close of the war, the membership in two of which cost only \$100. It follows that an investment of 100 in 1860 would bring to-day over \$30,007; In case of the death of a member of the board of brokers the widow or heirs would get the price of the sea!, tugether with an insurance fund of \$11,000. For upon the death of a broker all the other brokers are assessed \$10 each to pay the helrs. The New York Stock Exchange is a great trades union. Should a member deal with the brokers belong. ing to any other board he loach his scat He also forfeits his right as a member if he lends money at less than 6 per cent. to his customers; nor is he permitted to charge less than \$25 for buying and selling a hundred shares of stock. So leal. ous and close is this co-operation that s rival open board was not permitted the use of the tape upon which is recorded stock prices. It is believed that the price of these sents will steadily advance. A seat in the Paris Bourse is worth \$300,-000, but then there are only sixty memboth while there are eleven hundred brokers in the New York Stock Exchange. Scats in the San Francisco board of bro-kers have sold as high as \$50,000, but

Mr. I & Perreault, of this city. As is following result : Hononray President, in the San Prancisco boards has fallen lift lock-with strict economy of cra France is certainly interested in the send and a half of her descendants who reside in Canada, not recorded to the recorded to years shown the enormous development the hon Mr. Mowat and others, to was or stock operating or shall we call it upon the Government of the Dominion gambling -- within that period We have no national lotteries beings they have in curing-with the losst possible delay. France, Italy and other countries, but the construction of so important an americans take to speculation very read-tio. Four day tens of millions of dollars. Mr. Mowat for his attendance the conare bet on the price of stocks. This is not confined to New York, for the "ticker with its roll of tapes gives instantaneously the price of stocks to the whole country. It is almost as easy to operate on the New York Stock Exchange in Chicago, St. Louis Cincinatti and Boston as it is within a stone's throw of the Rxchange. More than half the business in the Exchange comes from telegraphic orders from out of town operators are in the midst of a great speculative, gambling excitement, which will end some day in a heavy crash, though, perhaps, not this year or next. But the medium for this ex-itement in prices will be the New York Stock Exchange.

#### FAILURES.

Reports of failures throughout the United States and Canada, received during the past week, give a total of 112, the smallest number for any week during the past two months. For the preceding week there were 133. The improvement is generally distributed over the Middle, New England and West-rn States, while in the South there has been a slight increase In the Middle States, during the werk, there were 30 fallures, a decrease of 9, in New York 14, a decrease of 6; lu Pennsylvania, 10, a decrease of 5, and in New Jersey, 6, an increase of 2. In the New England States there were 13, a deor ase of 8. The Western States had 20, a decrease of 10. In the Southern States there was an increase from 31 to 34 falls ures. Causda and the Provinces show 18, an increase of 3. The Canadian fallures were mostly all unimportent and there can be no doubt that individual credit stands deservedly high. If business is conducted on safe conservative principles fallures in this country for the next low years may be reduced to a minimum. But we fear that the return of prespecity, after a long period of severe commercial depression, will tempt many into the dangerous paths of speculation and over trading, which have but one ending. So far the evidences of this form of commercial cv i, and improdence have been few and for between - Montreal Herald.

#### INTERPROVINCIAL TRADE.

We cladly extract from a contempo mry the following very interesting and sati-factory piece of information: "One Untario firm paid \$28,000 in freight charges last year on importations of agricultural implements from Ontario to Manitole, and there are many other firms doing a large trade in the same business. Inter provincial trade is assuming enormous magnitude " This is not as might be imagined from the Toronto Mail, the Hamilton Speciator, the Belle-Ville Intelligencer, the London Pres Press, the Ottawa Citizen, the Montreal Gazette, or any other ardent supporter of the National Policy, but it appears in the columns of our local contemporary, the Peterborough Examiner, which cer-tainly cannot be suspected of straining facts to the advantage of our present system, and therefore is a most satisfactory witness. It is especially gratifying to those who fought hard to introduce a tatiss which would foster our Canadian industries to find that the releations losic of facts compals even the steunchest Free Traders or revenue tariff men to admit the great benefits that have re-THE GREAT BROKERS TRADES Every true Canadian indeed must rejoice and small fulls for permanent vine that by wise legi-lation and administration our industries are being developed, and the general prospetity of the whole country is being augmented .- Peterbor ouch beruw.

### THE GRONGIAN BAY CANAL.

The Toronto Telegram says: O the invitation of Mr. F. C. Capreol, Hon. Mr. Mewat and a few other citizens visited the office of the former gentleman to have the principles of the hydraulic lift lock and other matters connected with the proposed Georgian Bay Canal explained to them. The gentlemen present in addition to Mr. Mowat were Mr. W. H. Orr, Macager Aina Life Insurance Company, Alderman Ryan, and Mesers. Faulkner, W. Reford and George Ellis Mr. Capreol drew the attention of the gentlemen present to the enormous annual increase in the shipment of grain from Chicago to the seaboard, stating that the great bulk of it would man through the capal if it was completed. He also said that Mr Bydenham Duer, Ch, of London, England, was willing to construct the work for 10, 000,000 acres of land. A model of the country between Lake Ontario and Siraeco and one of the hydraulic lift locks were inspected. The hon, Mr. Mowat said that, while fully aware of the advantages of securing the trade of the North-West, he believed the construction of the Grorgian Bay Canal was a Dominion and not a Provincial matter. After bearing Mr. Capreol's remarks threadly engaged in war or internal distinguished work. An address was given, by the kers have sold as high as \$90,000, but upon the great bonch: the liuron and total threadly retiring Piveldent, Professor Brown, on the membership is very limited. It is outsiled Canal will be to the Dominion, of civil wars and bloody revolutions of agricultural success in understood though that recently, due to the depression in the price of the minest ing that its practicability is coupled—attention of France towards Canada is ed to the election of officers, with the on the Constock folds, the value of shares. upon the great bonen; the lluron and

and consult as to the best means of se hany altoques

#### FRENCH CANADIANS ABROAD

Mr. John J Daley, Dominion Govern

ment Immigration Agent, has, as our readers are aware, been in the Pastern States trying to induce French Canadiana and others there to go to our North-West and take up farms. Mr Daley has to turned to the city for a few days, and he stated to-day that he was sanguine of meeting with a fair amount of success to this new field for Dominion immigration agents. He took with him a cossiderable quantity of immigration literature, which contained quotations from Horace Greeley, Blodgett, Lond Dufferia, United States Consul Taylor, Captala Palliser, Archibishop Tache, Lord Milton, the Rev. G. M. Graut, and others, show-ing that the position, climate and soil of our North-West were all favourable for arttlement. The New York Ilerald has been showing how easily the leading countries of Rurope could be stoned away within the capacious boundaries of the United States, but Mr. Daley's pamphlets indicate that leaving out Alaska these United States could be towod away in Canada, and that a very liberal margin would still be left. Notwithstanding all this, Mr. Daley does not seem to have met any American Ortons. as he states he was well received by everybody. The press advertised him for nothing, and one Boston paper even referred to bim as the "Hon. J. J. Daley." Many French Canadians he met gladir fell in with with the idea of going to the North-Wost whom the case was prescaled to them. He expects that in Worcoster alone 278 will leave between the 11th and 15th of this month. They have proney enough to pay their expenses, but will ergenize themselves into clubs to sasist each other. He visited, among many other places, Lowell, Concord, Lewrence and Manchester, and went up even as far as Bangor, Maine. He found among the French Canadians a feeling that under any circumstances their stay in the Fastern States would not be permanuut. They looked torward to the time when, after having made money enough, they would return to Canada to spend their declining years. Mr. Daley will shortly return to the States to continua this work. He says he does not coufine his tabours to French Canadians. but scatters his information wherever it is likely to boat fruit .- Montreal Witness.

#### BEACONSFIELD VINEYARDS.

Mr. George F. Gallegher, of the Sim of Gallagh r & Gauthier, the proprietors of the famous Beaconefield vineyards, is in the city. Taking advantage of his presence a representative of THE Cities paid him a visit and after a brief interview learned from him the following particulars relative to bis business:-

Q. Where and how are the Beaconsfield vineyards situated? A. At Beaconstinid Station-which is

in the centre of the vineyards-on the Grand Trunk Rallway, sixteen miles west of Montreal.

Q. Will you please give me an idea of

their growth 7 A. In the spring of 1880 we planted thirty acres of permanent vineyards, also ten acres of small fruits, about ninety thousand cuttings of grapes and This spring we will plant fifty additional acres of grapes yards; about 300,000 cuttings of grapes and other plants, as well as a large number of small fruit cuttings. Judging from the experience of past years, the result obtained is encouraging for the future.

Q. What labourers do you employ? A. Satirely local labour, under the management of Mr. R. J. Donuelly, formerly of Rochester, N.L., who is a

thoroughly practical nurseryman. Q. Has the N. P. in any way affected your business ?

A. Yet.
Q. To your advantage or otherwise? A. Greatly to our advantage, insemuch as the protection received has enabled us to enlarge our nursery and has induced greater demand for our plants. We will be able to control, in course of time, to a very large extent, the eastern home market, as American dealers are not able to compete with us, owleg to treight commission and duties, which place them at a disadvantage, not to speak of our truit having the additional recommendation of being always fresh.

Q. To what extent have vinerards houn planted in Quebec and the Lower Provinces from plants supplied by

A. In Prince Edward Island sixteen acres, in Quebec about fifty acres also several thousand plants shipped to the other Provinces, including Manitobs and the Biston

Q. What are the a twantages for grape and small fruit culture in Quebec and the

Lunor Provinces?

7**04** ?

grapio reprelatly 100 ranger, represent to graph reliure, and the extreme heat in summer causes regotation to grow rapidly and matures fruit in a short seeson, which gives the fruit a bottor flavour and surgaids in France and California saunot exist here, no the cold winters of Lower t'acada mio a suro preventa-

Q What are the dissirantages of

growing grapes here?

A. Turre are less seemles to the cultere la Queb e than any of the great supe districts that I am familiar with. The principal dissident go is that the public do not understand that grapes pandsmall fruits can be known here on a large scale in this country, as tusomone are so short, the varieties that will grow here are limited, and it is therefore necessary to select the earliest varieties, which are equal in flavour and quality to any produced in the linked atates. It is aren true that the public here not studied the correct mode of caltivating these fruits, which is fully expisioned in our liustrated catalogue am satisfied that this will be one of the principal Industries of the future in Lover Cauada .- Ottema Chisen.

#### THE IMPERIAL BUDGET.

Loadon, 4th.-Gladetone said the ex-Loadon, 4th.—Gladstone said the expenditure lest year was £83810,000, or 1715,000 less than the estimate. Purplus reseas, over expenditure, was £933,000 The time had now arrived. he said, for scopens the conversion of short annulus tate lunger annulus. He proposed to pay off £60,000 000 to 25 years. He retained the expenditure for the year just commenced at £84,700,000, and the retaines £4,886,900,000, which would leave applies of £1,286,000. He proposed to take a peeny off the income tax and apthe a peary off the income tax and apaly a small sum to the construction of barracks. These measures, be said, will consume the whole surplus and leave a summand defloit of £773. The extra rationated defloit of £215. The extra pany of income tax which is to be remitted, produced last year about £1,000,-900. (liadstope propose annually to resone that the produce and the propose and the produce and the whole duty of 18th disappears (this duty has been considered a great gravance by situateminhs), and to replace variable duty on the different hade of foreign apirits, by one of 4th on rechigation of attendant apirits of all hade. He expects this will produce an menated revalue of £180,000. He proposes various obsages in probate legacy and successful duties but nothing of a very averying nature. He said the normalous and successing duties but nothing of a very enveying nature. He said the noomalous statence of collimates with this subject could only be grapped with when the law of inheritance was doubt with. Gladstone concluded by stating the final result of all changes by proposed would be for the year just commenced an estimated surplus of £195.00U.

After a short discussion on Oladstone's statement, the readulations forming the

resonable grounds exist. The question of reasonable grounds exist. The question of reasonable grounds may be reterred to hiand court. Where the landford proposes to raise the reut to equal a purchasing by the tennal the latter may rechasing by the tenual the inter may re-sell and shall be entitled to recell and Semand from the inadiord recapt-telation equal to ten times the amount of the increase comanded. The sale of a tenuncy bars a claim to compen-sation for dissurbance and improvements. and a riciplent of such com-pingation has the right of sales. Where the tenant devices interest to his children or other persons, only use of the devices shall occupy the tenantor, the ob-tert helps to rement sub-division. Conject being to persent sub-director, conthe tennal accepts an tocreased reat propiece by the landlord, the transit may not be disturbed for Aftien years, duting which period there shall be no exiction or compulsory increase in rate, except as a consequence of a breach of critica at the lary conditions. If the tenant declines the proposed increase and equits, he shall, if he soils his holding, be entitled from the landlord to ten times the amount demanded by the increase. Sentitory conditions which blad the tenest as above, are for parcial payment of rent, a guarantee againsts the instent to ordinary rights. inspection, shouton, etc. prohibition to sub-let or divide without written permis-sion from the landtord. "Be limitation sub-let or divide without written prema-sive from the landbord. "Be limitation in the Land Act of 1870 of compen-sation for disturbance to £250 will be rejdeped by a sliding scale Where the rent is under £30 the Com-pensation will be seven years' rest; where the rent is under the foregoing namental fire plant' reat; where the reat is also or upwarts, not exceeding three years. The Act of 1810 will be further amended to July proved the tenants' rights for compensation for improvement thre the tenant surrunders to a new Monat at the landlord's Wish, or land a different bolding The Ant of 1873, relating to compensation for improvements of los by title as perspount is affirmed. What is a fair reat may be decided by the court on applicating of the landlord and resent from time to time during the conwas trom time to time during the concontrol of the control of th

these terrude of fitteen years security for the teleast scours frequently in the little and as constituted a sector's term, which must expire before a new term can begin mer causes regetation to give teasard, and materia fruit in a short assard, and materia fruit in a short assard, and material fruit in the same varieties are more product than the same varieties are more product than the same varieties grown in Western Ontario or the States grown in Western Ontario or the States grown in Western Ontario or the States where the landiord and to sent the states are no doutrustive to the late that are no doutrustive to regetation expectation fruit culture, such as in Mesouri and other Southers and to scorpt the transitive court thinks reasonable; it may enable the landiord to reasonable; it may enable the landiord and the south of ment and invited it as it it were for a statisticy term. Where present teamtime are converted into fited teamtime the rent shall be subject to re-valuation by the court as intervals of not less than 15 years. and the trount shall not be ericted except upon a breach of alaturary conditions The owner of an estalled estate may exeroles rights as though be were the ablow tenancy without the ancilin Giver fixed tenancy without the ancilin of the Gourt of Appeals will be from Civil Court to Ass s, and in special cases to Sujector Courts. In Dublin parties may arbitrate to a second cases to The markings of the lated on agreement. The machinery of the land courts will chiefly lis in the bands of the committee. The second bill amendatory of the act of 1870 relates to the purchasing themses such as the fall to the second bill amendatory. powers and at the Bright clauses.

London, 1th The Daily Seems says !! Longos, the "the statements purporting is informed in the statements purporting to give an account of the Land is if are incorrect in everyal important particulars. They attought resemble one of the various draits which was considered by the Unbinet. The Arms understands a strict incorrect and the identity. quiry will be made regarding the identity of the retson guitty of the breach of cou-adence by which the document was made Dublic

#### A NEW FOOD FISH.

The United States Pish Commissioners last year bevan their experiment of distributing young car, all over the country for use in hodies of quiet water. The young fish were from ponds near Wash ington, and were originally brought from Oermany. To learn why carp is chosen in preference to some of curown valuable food fich, and to excertain the distribution of corp for the spring, a Sun reporter visited New York State Fish Commis-sioner Eugens G. Blackford, in Fulton Market.

"The European carp is what we are trying to introduce," he said. It is the most popular fish in Germany, and carp in boer fe a favourable diels in Berien Over 500,000 pr unde of this fish are sulit annually in that city; so, you see, its flesh must be of very fine flevour. Carp grow very rapidly, and are in that way very profitable to the breeder. You know the people away from the sealoant in the Southern States have for their fish only salt codfish, inscherel, and dried herring, and they will gadly welcome

the onip.

GIs this fish adapted to Southern

"Yes, it is. But it thrive also-not an well, however-in the Surthern and Middle States. It is calculated to supply the wants of Sou hern people in particular: First, b cause trout, basa, pik, and pickersl, of which we Nor herners London, 6th—It is expected Gladation of carp, are stored at the Commons to-moreow, will occupy the base burs. It is an expected which the sport-man can't expected the base form of the burs. It is an expected to the landford, and the landford on the landford, and the landford on the landford on the landford on the landford of the landford on the landford of the lan stone's apreco, terrocuring toe band built gought. Western blaics. Carp desight in in the Commons to-morrow, will occupy three boxes. It is an neighbord the bill will provide, under the head "Bale of Tenaria," that every tenanticy shall first be effortd to the landloid, and the landloid did to take in nets. Yet difficult to take in nets. Yet the easiest field in the world to the man tenation of the more tenantics. are unc riain catching, and are deficult to take in nets. Yet they are the easiest fish in the world to raise, and the most profitable. They are graminivorous and not earstvorous Hence they will sat anything that a is g will cat. Their food is procu ed at the least poss ble expense, when it is neceswhich is not always the case. The carp pond in four or five years will be lucky many years. he learned that there were as which is not always the case. The carp pond in four or five years will be lucky many years. he learned that there is that carp years and the carp pond in four or five years will be lucky many years. he learned that there is that carp years and the carp years and the carp a ed blood, and cord, out they will easily substat on fungu , venetable rea ter and other substance a at the bettern of pends Foot is a small i cm of exp ne . It is a so bardy and are lift fish, and is as good, if not better, eating than any fish we

> " Ween did the carp first come here?" 6. The first that we know of them is in the lakeaut middl and southern Kurupe The accients as far bock as Aristale's time knew of them, but did not eareem them very highly. They have been alreathen transferred to akes in Europe, and are now y Ty popular."

ii What is their app arance ?"
4 There are to too kends of carp. There are the scale carp the carp prop receiled ly the Cormans edcliarpf is, see ndly, the leather carp, or to okarpf n. troin Bohemia, which has them as do I tous flavour or the three varietien; and fastly, the mirror curp, or espege karpiso, also from Bohemia. The curp proper has a sucker mouth, and lives by su tion; it has twelve rows of scales between the ventral and dorsal fine, it is of a golden ilsiwu let bas srous moiso awid sello The mirr r carp is so called because it has only three rows of scales from head to tail. There a not ing like b neath. when taken tresh from the water, with its it and brouse soules or mirrors flashcarp proper, has small, fine scales. The

pound to eighteen pounds each. They true on a larger scale of every department; tutes. They will use one for the dayare in season for eating from the observed of menufacture, and it is of the corp
through the winter and to April. From bighest importance for us in America to inglet time with a large pupil to offset
the origin comes an account of the largest bear in mind the fat that during the last. carp yet grown in America. Mr. K | this years the arts have been sub-tantially Wirrowsky, in Atlanta, in cleaning out a reborn-nearly both. Searcely any depend in which he had put four little partment of manufacture is conducted carp a year ago, that were then two or to day by the processes that were in three inches long, found that these four vogue fifty years ago. I had occasion a carp had grown to be twenty, twentytwo, twenty-four and twenty live inches be in London and had the honour of atin length and the twenty-five such ush tending the paper makers' dinner given weighed seven pounds. Now, you will in that great city at which were gathered see the rapidity of the growth of this a large representation of the paper manucorp when I tell you that a brook trout facturers from the different parts of Great requires two years to sears to grow to British. In a few remarks that I had the half a pound To speak of a care nearer lionic, a gonifeman recently showed metwo carp that graw in a pond near Brocklyn from half an onnce to two poundain ten and a balt months'

"In it necessary to make claborate preparations for bre-ding them?"

Marah and waste lands are cashy prepared for the culture of carp. Αn acre devoted to this purpose in the most profitable investment that a fermer can make. It is a curious fact that farmers assiduously and intelligently cultivate their land with both cepital and labour but they uniformly neglect the sheets of scarcely a paper mill in England naking water on their estates. If they should poper now as it did half a century ago. take the trouble they could so'l carp, two, three, and more years old that might alone to a monne of support when their land crops would be daming dior spoiled on account of too hot or too dry assisons. To raise carp a number of ponds are required, viz, oue for young fry, one for the growing carp, and one for wintering the

The two former may be shallow; the latter must be eight feet or more deep This in in order that the carp may burrow in the bott m of the pond The hatching pend should be from a quarter of an acro to two acres in extent, and two to tour feet deep. From two te three apawners and one or two milters are necessary, to which should be added n one year old militer, weighting half a pound. If c-rp have good water, a clayer and rich bettom, as d are not 'oo much crowded with other fish, they will weigh upwards of two pounds in the autumn of the third year."

"How far have the New York State Fish Commissioners distributed these

The most important fish distribution has been done in tankain Yu ton Market during the last three months. have distributed from 4,000 carp about the size of a large steel pen in lots of ten to twenty to my applicant who has ponds or waters adapted for breedlog and raising. The distribution ended on Feb. 18, and we are now receiving from five to ten applications daily. These applications we put on file, and when we These distribute curp again late in the spring they will be attended to. We have sent west to Chicago and south to Florida, but the bulk of the fry was sent all over this State as far as Rochester and all through Long Island Carp have been sent from Washington all over the United States Much concern

brook front cat their own young, you know, and they can't be expected to spare young carp. As to brook trout, they are particula ty verset us. A br ed r who to ne toose 10,000 trout fry and expects to find 10,000 large trout in his hungry, will plich into one of its own

. Is anything really known about carp in this country?

"No; genuine carp are not known The Germans are enthusia-tic about them Spanish ma keret and striped liam are superior in flavour, but carp equal in delicacy the mimon trout in our lake-In two years from now, gettl no carp will be found in our markets in abund ance. At the coming dinner of the Fish t u tural Association, the odible qual le-of the carp will be discussed. On-thing is certain, this fish stands in the same relation to other fish that domestic fowl does to other ldrds."

### REVOLUTION IN PAPER MAKING.

I am struck with the great change that has taken place in paper mills within my recollection. I think I can remember the time when there was not a paper mao los rauning in America; at all events, there was not a paper machine running in any mill of which I had any knowledge. My e-riest recollection runs it in our waters, and it is railly beautiful back to large rooms filled with great vala, and with m n amoding beside them and dipping out paper of the terraired ing in the smallght. The scale casp or size up-n a mould, passing it over to a crustier, and then to let it ley by , and by leath rearp has one row of dirk males that slow and tedious process making along the back, and all the rest of the out a day's work. I date say that the body is a leather coloured akin. All entire paper product of the country in these carp are very hardy, and you can those days was less than the amount that

tending the paper makers' dinner given honour to offer, I ventured the mantilon that paper making in the United States was carried on to a greater degree than | was only one of his fuvcutions, and at anywhere class in the world I saw on the countenances of the gentlemen assembled around the boa. I a smile of Incredulity; and it was entirely respectable, yet it implical that I was carrying out the naual Yankee files of boasting of west we are and what we are trying to do, but I said: You can readily see that this is so; if you carry lack your recollection, you will see that you do not make paper now as you aid in early times. There is noper now as it did half a century ago. If that be the case, there can be no great value in what is termed hereiltary, transmitted skill, becau off the process is new since we commenced manufecturing, of course, according to the present processes Abil wo are as old in the art as your are" I had the opportunity to show to some of them samples of American paper which I had brought with me, and on the day following they admitted that they were equal to anything that could be produced in Great Beitniu .- A. Il Rice

#### ON THE RUSTING OF IRON.

Dr. T. J. Phipson sends the following note on the rusting of iron to the Chemi-eat News "A correspondent asserts that in maxle g some photographic experiments he found that from and steel do not rust when immersed in solution of caustic soda and caustic potash, but he appears to have been unable to discover any explanation of the fict in the books and journals to which he has acceas. 'I cannot understa d.' he says, swhy the alkalt in the solution prevents the oxygon in the water acting on the iton or steel. The fact has been known for a great meny years, and the true explanation was pointed out, I believe for the first time, by the late much regretted Dr. Gesco-Calvert, to whom modern chemis-try laindebied for much useful work. Dr. Calv-rt's explanation is in strict accordance with the theory propounded some years previously (1858) in my paper on catalytic force. His experiments showed that the phenomenon of the resting of fron was due to the presence of carbonic acid this body forming the third substance requisite according to my theory of catalysis to complete the galvanic

A reporter of the Chicago inter Ocean has been investigating the trade in giaca eyes. From the leading desier in the west, a firm which has sold glass eyes for many years. he learned that there were as half pound trout, and sometimes, if very are sold there every year. The best eyes hungry, will pitch into one of its own are made at Uri, in G rmany, the mann-Secture centining at that place on account of the occur nee there of fine aitlcates and other minerals nouded in the business. The German eves withstand the corresive action of tears and other secretions better than those made in Franco. At Uri are also mate vast quantities of cy-s used by taxidermists in moun ing birds, animals, and other n tural history ap cimens, besides a superior qualt y of g as mariles, known to boys as agetes. The artificial sye is a delicate shell or case, very light and thin, and concave, so as to fit over what is left of the eyeball. The shell is cut from a hollow hall or bubble of g asa, the iris is blown in, and then the whole is delicately recoated. The trade in Chicago has undergone a curious change Twenty years ago there were sold very many more dark eves than light, but from that period on the sale of dark eyes has been perceptibly dying out. Now nearly all are light eves, say twenty light to one tark In Boston the p remtage is even eyes are sold to one light. Regarding the change of colour in Chicago of course fashion has nothing to do with it one liss yet decreed that party coloured optics shall be the rage. The charge simply shows that the influx of population has been from the east principally and from northern Europe.

dost atmosphere is a great sale to be no disturbance for lifteen years. Every farmer or retired merchant who making in those days; now paper mitta object. Now amountations of portions of owns a pond wants to go to producing are great chemical laboratories. There the eye can be performed in very many carp?

Listendary anything in a paper mill to i instances, and the glass eye differ on the of How large do they grow? day that was in it the early days of my stump, which moves quite naturally of they vary in also from six inches to earlier recollection. And what is true Sometimes those who have lost an eye two suids half feet in length and from a of the paper mill in that particular is will keep two or three artificial substituted to substant points to substant.

#### AN ECCENTRIC INVENTOR

By the death of Col. Roberts, of Titue. ville, l'enn , the United States less lost one of its must successful inventors His name has been chiefly connected with the nitro-glycethe turpedo, which to devised as a means of increasing the yield of petrolenia wells, and from the use of which he is said for soveral years to have received an income amounting to one or two thousand dollars per day. But this, though the most remunerative, the time of his death he was engaged in the construction of a locomotive, which he thought would run with perfect safety at the rate of 100 miles an hour. Altion of money making contilvances. Col 'itoberts' early experiences had not fitted bin to make the most judicious trace of his readily won wealth. He had far too much native shrew-ness to be a second (Cool Oll Johnny," when the royalty from this torpedo p-tent poured a steady stream of money into his pocket; but, none the less, he spent large sums in a manner more commendable to his local patriotion than to his good taste. One of his outlays was the building of a large hotel at Tituaville, and upon its com-pletion parties were taken at the Colonel's expense from various parts of this State and Pennsylvania to see this remarkable structure. Co'. Roberts' owa hedroom was a wonder of misdirected art. The head board of the bed, many feet in height was a mass of fanciful wo d moulding, while the pillow shame and counterpane were constructed from the fiberst point lace. It was the Colonel's delight to have his male and female guests assemble in this room, admire its gorgeous decorations, and drink champegne with him Later on, this liotel, or its management did not please him, and, although it was fully up to the needs of Titusville, he plenned another hotel, which, when completed, he lutended to run in opposition to his first venture Col. Roberts had been the object of so much flattery and subservicucy on account of his wealth that it is not strange that he justly fell into the notion that money could purchase anything. A conviction bordering upon this opinion seemed to colour a great deal that he said and did, and hence bis manners were not always pleasing to thing who were blessed with a sull lency of self respect. Had he lived a few years longer he would undoubtedly have played his part on a wider stage, and the new intercourse might have ground off some of the dictatorialism which a provincial experience gave to him.

...I4 is noteworthy that a group of States with less than a third of the pop-ulation of the country produces aveeighths of the corn supply of the United States. There are Ohio, Indiana, Illinoia, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska. In 1849 the corn grown in the State of Illinote amounted to 57,848,984 bushele; but in 1877 the quantity had risen to 200,000,000 bushels.

the shape of mining companies, organ-is-d and put on the Philadelphia and Now York marks to by one Major J. W Bonts, ersiwhile of the shore cities and Loadville: Eagle Sinciting and Silver Mining Company, the Silver Clance Con. Company, Sulphurets Company, First National S. M. Company, and the Del Monte of the Gold Medal awindle Anybody who has favested money in the stocks of the above companies can consider they are just that much out of pocket. Taking that view of it, which is the correct one to a dead moral certainty, will settle their mind and expectations, so that they need have no furthe, trouble about it, unless to sue somebody for getting money under false pretonees. Bonta is the man that launched the Scooper awindie on Philad-lphia, which the old original admits was salted with his knowledge in order to effect the sale at enermous figures.

-Belore the Leadville carbonels era had been pretty well advanced, Colorado's leading mining districts had been dilpin and Clear Creek counties. They had given most of the mining product of the State and territory before Leadville's time, and give a larger yield (combined) at the present time than then litt the increase tot rapid, the mines and their mineral veins being of that character that bonauses of the Fryer Hill or Comthe nature of thinas. stock size are ut regular retablished It is more like business that can be sounted on for about so much revenue, large or small, socordlarger, about thirty-five bine or light ing to the character of the velu, varied eyes to one brown; while on the other with considerable improvement at one eyes to one brown; while on the other with considerable improvement at one eyes to one brown; while on the other with considerable improvement at one eyes to one brown; while on the other with considerable improvement at one eyes to one brown; while on the other with considerable improvement at one with considerable improvement at one are sure enough of profit to cause the business men of Georgetown and Central City, who have watched the record of the mines for years, to operate or become interested in operating them. That is one reason why few properties of these loca lone are offered for mile at the K st. These adjoining counties, the smellest in Surgical operations are performed much of \$57,000 000. Their present output is more skillfully than formerly Time of \$57,000 000. Their present output is was when it was deemed necessary to between four and five milions per take set the eye catiroly. Then the arti-

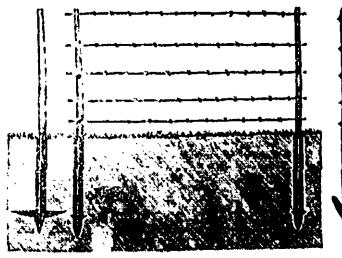
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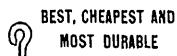
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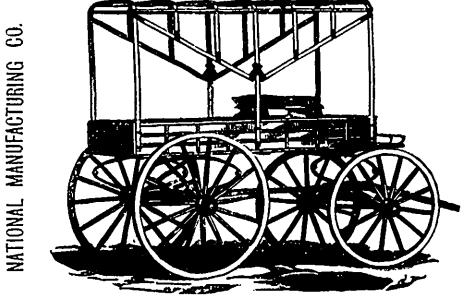
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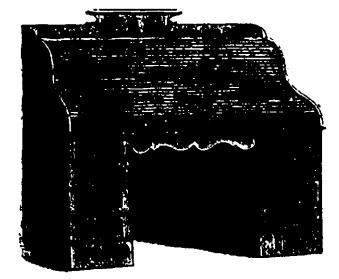
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