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AND NATIONAL ECONOMIST

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THE IRON QUESTION.

pard that was taken two years ago, and the Govment did a bold thing in taking it. That Canadian esmen were found with courage enough to take home and abroad. It was a surprise to the Canadian and to prevent its advance. Under the circumstances pote. Unable to compete with whom, we ask? it is not wonderful that we should have been unable With the Americans chiefly, of course, inasmuch as to start with a complete hational Policy all at once. nearly all manufactures of iron (outside of those the organs have declared that the country was going to the something that remains to be accounted for.

have not been protected at all, to speak of, and now the question comes up why these, teo, should not obtain the same measure of fair play as the rest. in and out of Parliament, and members of the House, to the number of forty or more, have joined in a memorial to the Government on the autifect of fron production. Precisely what is suggested as the best thing to te done we are unable to say, but we do 18 know that, among those who have given much attention to the altuation and prospects of the fronmaking business, there has been a prevailing impression in taror of duties on fron-just half the American duties. These are - on pig iron, seven dellars, and on har fron, twenty dollars per 'touwhich at present prices make from 50 to 75 per cent on the value. The Canadian duty on pig fron is \$2 per ton, which is 15 per cent, on British pig metal, and 6 per cent, on American, at present prices; our imports from the States being mostly of the high the tattle for protection to Canadian industry is priced charcoal from. Our fluty of 174 per cent, on force yet, by any means. As we have repeatedly bar iron is only from one-tourili to one-third of the in these columns, the National Policy is still American duty, reckening the latter ad calerem. On emplete, and requires to be carried a step or two iron burs these different rates are specified in the her. In iron manufactures we have made a good American tatiff—1 cent, 11 cents, and 11 cents faning, but we need not boast too loudly of our per pound; the bulk of what is actually imported ilization and progress as long as we see unable to coming under the description to which the duty of knee the metal itself, and have to depend upon one cent is attached. It will be seen, therefore, that supply of it from abroad. Within the limits between the Canadian and the American duties a what may now be called Eastern Canada, say | wide margin of difference atill lies, and that we may a the longitude of Toronto to that of Sydney, in on our side make a considerable increase while still to Breton, there are many and large deposits of the kee; ingfar below what our neighbors consider the right t iron ore, also of coal and of material for making | thing for their circumstances. In the fiscal year 1879. treesl, all in quantity practically inexhaustible. 30 there were imported into Canada, of steel and steel pretibeless we make no from to speak of, and we mile, from rails, and of her and other heavy wronght I stick to the old, foolish plan of sending fron direct from the rolling mill or the torge, about lilions of money out of the country every year to 140,000 tens, valued at about \$5,000,000. Of pig iron for what we should make and casily could make the imports were nearly 60,000 tons, valued at about home. Not flet of nature forbids our doing so, \$020,000 in round figures. Of these direct products of Providence has been bountiful in endowing this the blass furnace and the rolling mill we may call intry with would be of material; we lack only the the whole import 200,000 tons, and the aggregate to use it. It is much to be regretted that two value \$5,000,000. Supposing all this to have been es ago, when nearly all other producing interests produced at home, it would have caused the payment from the fact. But the important fact should not be considered in the scheme of the new tariff, of five million deliars at least for labour. For if we sing effectual was clone for the business of fron start with the coal and the fron ore, both in the mine great in some sections of the country which have dection. The duty of two dollars per ton on pig and untouched, the value of these materials there is but small interest in the lumber trade, and that September 1st, 1877, to August 31st, 1878—bring has not sufficed to start smelting furnaces; nor wil, and all the value given to them comes from there has been a great improvement in many lines of no mitigation of the depression then prevailing? the 123 per cent advance in the duty on har from labor, something, of course being allowed for interest business which are but slightly affected by the ups. That it brought no appreciable relief we have the m's to 173) sufficed to start rolling mills. We on capital, and for profits. We may very fairly say and downs of lumber. As for the two good harvests s caused the consumer to pay a little more for his five million dollars at least, which would be paid out 1879, 1880, the fact that the crops of these years were ply of imported iron, but we have not gone far in a year for labor did we make all our consumption good, and that the surplus brought at least fair prices igh to accure to him the benist of a new and of iron at home; for, if we were to take a series of is not questioned. But, as has been pointed out, it kional supply made at homentalt would not be years together, including the time before the depressis pertinent to semind the public of another fact, however, to put all the blaup for this upon the sion came on, the average annual value imported which some people appear to be in a great hurry to ernment. The truth is that the Covernment in would be found much higher than for last year, forget-that of the extraordinary good crop and good sing the new tariff actually went a good deal fur- But even if we did not do quite so well as to add five prices of 1877. As to the abundance of that year's than people generally expected. Up to the very million dollers annually to wages paid within the that the details of the N.P were announced in the Dominion for labor, what a benefit only three miluse, not one man in ten the whole country over lions or two millions thus expended, more than at sgined that the measure would be as large and as present, would be to the country. A million dollars mplete as it actually proved. Ministors, we doubt in wages, means a living for 2,500 families, or 10,000 were even then willing to have gone farther than | people, young and old, at least; and five million y did. But public opinion was too backward to dollars means the same for 12.500 families, or a tain them in taking the other step forward; the population of 50,000, But then there should be ple were not yet educated up to the point of seeing added to this many thousands more, for those not any Canadian National Policy is atili incomplete belonging to the workmen's families, whose living th does not provide for the production as well as would come from supplying the latter with the manufacture of fron. It was really a great step | necessation of life. Perhaps these considerations are worthy the attention of statesmen and legislators Already, from these who can see no better destiny for Canada than that of being for all time dependant hh a step was a surprise to people generally, both upon England and the States for her supply of iron. comes a repelltion of the old objections against a ablic that they had really got the length in 1878 of ratriotic National Policy in this matter. If we put manding a National Policy for the country. The 25 per cent, on pig iron, and 30 per cent, on bars and basas of a false political economy, forged across the other wronght from and steel, that will be taxing the ka, tay heavily upon us; we were bound with invis- raw material of many from manufacturing industries, ble fetters, atrong to hold down this young country, which will thereby be crippled and mashe to com-

and for taking that other important step formaid, stoves, etc., in which our competition is almost wholly whence it comes, this is a very large admirrion." which is necessary to complete the National Policy of with the States, and very little with England. If we Canada. Supposing that we are excused for not com- protect fron-making by additional duties, then the On September 21th, 1877, in the course of an article pletting the new system the first time of trying, for the Americans will be able greatry to under-ell us in on the appointment of the 22nd November following Dominion, the excuse may not suffice for neglecting manufactures of from so it is said. But how can they tho duty now. Two years' trial has well vindicated the do this, when their duties on imported fron are more success of Protection, in the case of all those industries than double what anylody proposes for Canada? Oh! cause for thankfulness at the present time. There are right that are really protected. But some important industries but they have cheap iron to work with it will be increased that the clouds are breaking, and that before replied, and there is where they would have the like an uppleasant dream." advantage of us. And pray could not we have cheap fron, too, it we were to do so they have done, The feeling that the time nas come for something that is-add a new home production to the old do not go beyond the truth but are well within it more to be done, has been gaining force of late, both foreign production, thereby increasing the supply and reducing the price? Since the new Canadian full short of it. Other crops were on the whole good, tariff came into operation the complaint has been a thousand times repeated that it puts a burden on our consumers, by preventing them from buying many years before. We make this statement advisedly, commodities, from manufactures included, in the and with perfect confidence that it will not be concheap markets of the neighboring States. But if com. tradicted. That year will be rettembered by many modifice by cheap there, then we have the confession people as the year of the fall of Selustopel (on some that cheapness and a very high tariff are actually date in September), and the close of the Crimian found together. It might look plausible to my that, with increased duties on pig iron and wrought bars, we would be unable to compete with England to per bushel which was being paid for it in the early manufactures of iron. But the fact being that as part of the shipping season, and the tumble to about above stated, our competition in manufactures of fron \$1 25 which came when the war was over. There -that is, in those specialties upon which we have were more than a few Ontario farmers who held to any extent entered—is far more with the States | their wheat when they might have got over two dolthan with England, the objectors commit themselves lars for it, and who sold it a year or two afterwards to the position that the States in a scheap country to live in,' se fir as the supply of from goods is concorned. If they like the position, let them take it and we shall be glad to see them atick to it, too.

A REMINDER OF 1877.

The budget delate of this session may be counted as an important victory for the National Policy. Last session the opponents of that policy stoutly maintained that the state of the country had not improved a cent's worth in twelve months, now, the fact of a great improvement is admitted on all hands. It is something to have even this much admitted, if no more, though the question as to what mainly caused the improvement is still hotly debated. According to the speakers on the tree trade side of the House, two good harvests and the better American demand for lumber did it all; while on the N. P. alde the new tariff is credited with having been the principal cause. The beneft arising from an improved market for lumber is no doubt considerable, and nobody queslost sight of, that the revival of business has been hervest, let us quote from the Oloke of July 20th, 1877:-

" From all sides the news reaches us every day that the fall wheat, of which a much greater breadth than usual was sown this season, is not only far above the average in the amount of the yield, but is the finest sample of grain we have been favored with for a long time. * * * In many places there will be twice the average vield, and from fifty to sixty bushels to the acre will be no uncommon return in many parts of Western Ontario . . . There is reason to believe that spring wheat will not be much more than in average eron, it it reaches that point, though at its present rate of progress it is possible that it may turn out much better than is now expected. The other spring grains are, however, excellent cross. Oats are in many places better than they have been for years, and so are pear and barley, though neither of these are of so much importance as wheat. Hoot crops promise well, and there is avery likelibood of an eartheat rield of tipe potatues in spite of the ravages of the Colorado beetle. On the whole, the prospect is a very cheering one for iche farmer, and as all classes depend upon him, all will shared in the pleasant anticipations he is now fairly entitled to indulge."

After summarizing what the London Free Press had said as to the then certain fact of a bountful liarvest, and the prospect of better times in consequence, the Globe thus continued (Aug. 6th, 1×71):-

"So we are really to have good times, notwithstanding all

All this may fairly be considered, in mitigation of the avy fron productions which no to make up the art of the standard of the sold dear only feir John small tension upon the men who as we have said, really faillens' worth of imports above mentioned), new the real with the transactions of the Mark. Restrict surprised ourselves, as well as people contide, by being prosecuted on anything like a large scale in Cauada, deep that the harvest has od, in spite of the Urits. "It is so bold as they were and release there a there there is not the units of the Urits. "It is so bold as they were and polog as fir as they actually are precisely such as brite, us in competition with same satisfication to know, it are, 'that they (the Orite) did. But may we not consider, as well, whether the our neighbors. Instance tailway ears and locomes cannot present as respirate benefits of a boutiful harvest time has not come for tasking up what we yet lack, tives, agricultural and other machinery, carriages, even between a more command a section. Still, considers a

as Thank-giving Day, the Globe said :-

"Nor is the bountiful yield of the harvest field the only

These descriptions of the abundant harvest of 1877 Instead, they do not exaggerate the reality, has rather but the fall wheat crop of 1877 was positively the best seen in Canada since that of 1855-twenty-two war. Many farmers will remember the extraordinary fall wheat crop of that year, the two dollars or more at from \$1 to \$1.25. Twenty-two years had to pass, and 1877 had to come, ere there was another such crop of fall wheat in Canada And in 1817 other crops were good, while fall wheat was extra good But what about prices-what did that years grain crop rell for in the market? To suswer this we quote the following averages of the Teronto market, for the shipping sesson in three years respectively, say for the three mouths next preceding the close of parigatton . -

1877, 1879 1880,

The big fall wheat crop of 1877 was mostly marketed at high prices—higher than have keen received since -while other grains brought at least fale prices. Now, those who argue that a good harrest and a fale market suffice to bring good times in Canada, are called upon to explain why no good times, or even a semblauce of them, followed upon the abundant barvest of 1877. . . he good prices, too, let us add, continued on far late 1878; it was just until the last quarter of 1878 that a decided fall came. Why did that prosperous harvest year for the tarmers -That it brought no appreciable relief we have the best of evidence to prove. When the result of the elections of 1878 became known, the defeated aide gave this as a reason—that the country had taken a general crase over the cry of "hard times," and in the excitement of a day; voted for a change of government with the vague unreflecting notion that this particular change taight bring rolled. If the very abundant barrest of 1877, and the good prices that ruled for twelve months following thad done anything appreciable towards making the times better, the country would have felt it, and Mr. Mac-unities position would have been letter thau it was. But with all the bountitul harvest, and good prices besides, any mitigation of the depression there did not appear to be. Testimony from the other side is to the effect that, so severely were the "hard times" felt, during the summer of 1878, that the people in a manner lost their scases, and voted in desperation for a change of Covernment. With the "other side" it now rests to explain why, if the good harvest of 1870 had such a wonderful effect, the far better batrest of 1877 appeared to have none. Why was there no fulfilment at all of the Globe's prophecy made after the big barvest of 1877 had become a certainty, that the depression would soon have become a thing of the past, like an unpleasant dream? Mr. Farrow touched on this point on Friday, but not half enough has been said about it yet The argument raised is a pertineut one, and should be driven home. The failure of the splendid harvest and high prices of 1877-78 to bring good times is

ONTALIO RAILWAY AID

series transcribes a transfer beginning to the combent of the comb A M Stay and the High Mr. Francis affen with a production in a second to remain members, the mass of the second and the second to the second contract the be dated the end out of the time to a factor for a large of the contract of th The second section is a second second second

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to that of the portion for which the parment is made the it also protected ...

a life of radiusy extending from a point is the district of The total mileage wit to exceed My miles. The grant of rack provinces usin martineed by runtuing of the Legislat, to s. these for securing full resume powers and other rights of aver for other raustage and also for securing equal, facility ties for the reveist, transfer, and transportation to, from or over the said rulway of the traffic of other maneeting lines of rulway, and the emporing such conditions as will secure 'he establishing, levying, and collecting equal toils, rates and charges, in respect of the traffic received from, or to be delivered to enterpulment, and upon and cubject to such sher enditions for securing the due application of the grant, the construction of the railway, and otherwise as the Locatescat Governor in Council may require, and no agreement in the promines shall be operative watil ratified by resolution of the Logislature Assembly."

The promoters of other lines in course of construction appeals have not met with success.

CANADIAN AND BRAZILIAN TRADE The ventilation of the proposed new trade between Canada and the Beatile has so far been in a Cormant values are gards practical statistics for the guidance to see this awakening of thought and of generous of our commercial and trading community. The data relative to this subject has been compulsorily held in abryance awaiting the consummation of airange. ments by Mr. Ww. Danter Bestler (the Brazilian Consul-General; who, since October last, has been Vigorously engaged in England and Rio Janeiro conterring with financiers and shipowners for the bringing about of a company to conduct direct service between the two countries. We are enabled on good authority to state that that gentleman's negociations have been successful, and a company has been formed tariff the traffic in the lower class of woollen goods in London (England), whereby a first-class line of steamships will, almost immediately, come into operation, commencing probably between Halifax and kio, and performing a bi-monthly trade. The company's capital is stated at \$500,000, which, together with the respective subsidies of \$50,000 voted by the Canadian and the Pracilian Governments, will enable the service to provide such comfort to passengers and fieighters as, in the past, has not been provided. The prospects of an increasing trade between the Dominion Germans, Americans, Spaniards, and Portuguess pile and the Brasile is encouraging to all parties interested; up by may of fiscal barricade against the work of their and at once opens up a new thannel for shippers to hands, the worse it must be for the nations which imconsign marketable produce to more distant ports. where, probably, the field for requirements will enhance the value and more than fully repay the consignor for his speculation. On the other hand, we have exceptional transit offered for Brazilian produce imperied into Canada, giving Brazilian exporters facilities for shipment of tropical goods such as sugar, colles, cocos, tobacco, hides, etc., and various articles of farina indispensible in our markets. The specialties of exports to the Brazile include flour, furniture, coal, codish, dry goods, all descriptions of canned goods (meet and fish), herosens and petroleum oils, pine wood and lumber in every shape for building purposes-In fact, the interchange of commodities are so numerous that a glance at the import and export trade during the past two years between the United States and Brasil at once implies that similar transactions are adapted to Canadian and South American requirements. It is the company's intention to make one of the West India Islands (perhaps Ot. Thomas) a port of call on route-whereby their interests and the public convenience will be further developed. The rates proposed to be exercised by this service will be of such quotations as to render attractions to shippers, and provide opportunity for consignments of missbie articles to receive the attention of consignees at their destination. The necessity of this service between Chanda and the Brazils has long been recognized, and, now that it has arrived at the present estimatory point for practical work, there is every reason to believe that its merits will be fully entertained by the travelling and commercial community, and pitrolately establish such benefits . its promoters and Government supporters have so ably organised,

CNESHDED FREE GRADE IN ENG-LAND

Maria desiri da de de la compania del la compania de la compania del la compania de la compania dela compania del compania de la compania de Extra former a fine day to the former of the contract of the former of the first the contract of the first the contract of the first the contract of the first the fir - Line (1997年) (1997 The fine part land at the gradual way of the gradual property of the Trade of the gradual property of The segment of event his history is even by the control of the con of Branches and a manager following the first of the firs commence in the test of the respect to the respect to the property of the respect to the state of the state o Exist and remaining a quest to Character to Howelf it muchant fittame to the The of January, which show the greatest decrease to the WE Is the court band organise. The large after and he replayer of the growing commendation and the Mobach of Lents and Parin, the resay of December the payments that I be computed as computed as computed to the best of the first while they do are to see to good all race . They As Etc. of pager says will last new companies That the Leavenant sovernor a Court . may abe great a great a great brein so may end enough in all come on a far were to use the public with a gross capital of such bonne, sensity, or and tal payment to any minorary this is worse, and to exchange to tell Alady. The capital of the companies from the Senate Ideaday there was lad to be courage to tell Alady. such tarms and conductors as you secure the presentation of the state of health. The internal list aren from £ (400,000 in 1979 to registration of the state of health. The internal list aren from £ (400,000 in 1979 to registration of the state of health.) and with remain a universary it until the time for their first to a up in 18-2. Among the specialties, a mine it is proposed to obtain familia. A statement of the Muchoks as far morth as tirereshers, so as to created the upraneg shall come. The late Mr. Wing't president ing the from from fig. 019 to 45 990 000. ereset Outers of rectungs with Sault Ste. Marie. of the Birmingham liberal rawits, is credited with broom, schools, or sacral payment to any company thall be saying that in an works he craid takes at h an agreetion in favor of ex-printy that no Minutes and Amoundly, and shall only be upon and subsect to proper era- possibly withstand the demands. I drife telere tile to be true, but I do not think we abuil not witness the inauguration of the agreemy referred to A few of the reversioners have the reserve to repeak up on the squeet, but they are very few in muniter, and evidentire hedge as truck as practice. I and the follows ary 29, that paper being one of the ablest in this Laouand Titter in the matter of increased subside, it will be stated whether the disease terminal by ecuater :- In several of our large towns working. men are holding meetings to memorialize the Coternforeign prosture. Their deputations are insteaded to graphed the Attorney-Utheral of the Province, by Mr Chamberlain and-lectured! They are told that the extinguishing of a native ladustry here and there may rule a few capitalists and throw a few workingmen out of employment, but that it benefits and in contemplation will be disappointed that their the consumer. Their reply is a manly one. They the receipts for February 1880 set that they do not want any monnt-simal . benefit was bean only be had by the peoperating of their bretaren and by the running of respected employers. They even make bold to remind Minuters that in this entry consumers are also producers, and that the producing consumer, whose work is transferred to the feeling upon a subject which workingmen are thore The Inland Revenue returns for Pebruary last are seet. Ir commetent to understand. It is one thing to seimit articles free of duty; it is another thing to see each articles put into our open markets below prime cost by the aid of a foreign leasty. Our workm-n prefer sense to empty sound. The spell of the superstition of Free Trade, felsely so call d, loves its charm when stero dacta like those recently put for ward by Sir John Brown and Sir Edward Watkin are placed before them. Sir John says that our former customers now supply themselves, and are competitors with us abroad and at home Edward Wathin says that, under the new German made at Batley and other Yorkshire towns "has gone." He also makes this remarkable statement . 4 Hefore the hostile tariffs of the l'nited States in 1474, we carried 199,000 tone of goods between Sheffield and Liverpool, but the amount feil 2* once to 33,000. Facts like these are not to be got over by pretending that the theory of free trade is like Holy Writ, a thing not to be called in question; or, like the Ark of the Covenant, a treasure too great for workingmen to lay profane hands upon, and too sacred to be so much as touched. Nor are facts like these to be got over by the bold but easy assertion that the higher the duties which Freuch, bose those duties. They see German manufacturers invading Sheffield itself, they see American cotton cloths and carpets on sale in Lancashire shops; they hear that the prosperity of the United States is marvellous and beyond precedent; while, when they look around them in England; they behold collieries port. put down, mills working short time, workingmen's houses in long rows uninhabited, house property and landed property rapidly shrinking in value, and workingmen and capitalists going out together in the same vessels, the former to transfer their labor and the latter their capital so countries which are flourishing under a fiscal system which out-and-out free traders, erroneously so styled, declare to be disastrous to the peoples that adopt it. Noting these things they are loarning to regard the so-called, but free trade as mis-called, an open question and not as a question finally closed, and they are also learning to resent with generous indignation the supercilious speers of the political Dry-as-dusts who lid them accept the thing frontcally termed free trade without question as the one infallible dogma which all men must really and truly believe, or else be branded as heretics and subjected to pedagogic birching, if not to solemn excommunication.

Accompine to recently issued British Board of Trade returns for January, the total declared value of exports was 17.318.911/, against 16.912.575/ in January, 1880. and 14,496,518 in January, 1879. The total value of the imports for January was 26,742,9621, against 32,-375,207/ in January, 1880, and 26,367,043/ in January, 1879. The buillon and specie account shows that the total import of gold and silver in January was 990, 3431, against 606,4571 in January, 1886, and 3,136,6391 In January, 1879. The total export of gold and silver during the month was 2,051,528/, against 1,413,281/ in 1880, and 1,857,750/ im 1879.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

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terries with Sir Jona Ma rought in relation to the old cases (144 of persons who were taken si ky er a Manituba boundary question. It is understood that to the week for which the report is made) at the the western limit has been agreed to between ranges progress, is given, as well as the number of a number of 29 and 30 instead of 26 and 27. Mr. Norgeray will free of persons taken sick during the week freely not leave Ottawa until the extension bill is passed by the report is made) and the severity of the close the Commons. In the meantime he will interview my The age of the person afflicted will also be given as about which he anticipates no difficulty. The full text recovery of death. An endeavor will to make of the changes required in the bill have been tele- accumulate facts regarding the peculiar featur as (g.

THE following is a statement of the increase of the Castoms returns of a few cities for Pelwaary, 1881, over

PLACE			120	BEARE.
Montreel			\$11	1 901 00
Turosto		• • • • • •		5.A16 41
Hamilton	`		1!	9,464 93
bt John N.	B`		- 1	ക്കും
Lordes	••••			5,595 95
Hatifax.				1,3%1 30
Winnipeg				331 94
Ottawa .	_		,	1.4.7 27

largely in excess of those of February of last year.

THE New York World's Washington correspondent telegraphs a long conversation with Pref. Baird about the Hind charges. The American Professor mys he examined the fish catch statistics for Secretary Evarts and venied the errors designated by Prof. Hind, but did not examine the customs records. He depreciates re-opening the question, as nothing new could be developed, and nalvely says that it would be unprofitable to the United States to balance the Genera and fishery awards, since the American Goverament is now sheed by about \$3,500,000.

A special despatch from Washington to the Boston Herald states that on Tuesday of last week Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, reported a resolution from the House Committee on Foreign Affairs affirming the seriousness of the Hind charges and the need of investigation. The report adds that, as time does not admit of the present Congress pursuing the enquiry, the new President abould prosecute it. It was announced in course of the discussion that Secretary Evarts thinks it undestrable to re-open the award upon the suggestion of the " Canadian Professor." -The discussion, it is said, will be renewed on submitting the final re-

THE total quantity of Bossemer steel ingots produced in the United States in 1880 was 1,203,173 net tons, or 1,074,262 gross tons, against 928,972 net tons In 1879, 732,226 net tone in 1878, and 560,587 net tone in 1877. The increase over 1879 was 274,201 net tons. or 30 per cent.; over 1878 it was 470,947 net tons, or 64 per cent.; over 1877 it was 642,586 net tons or 115 per cent. The production of Bessemer steel ingots in the country from 1872 to 1880 was as follows:-1872. 120,108 net tone; 1873, 170,852 tone; 1874, 191,938 tons; 1875, 375,517 tons; 1876, 825,926 tons; 1877, 560,587 tons; 1878, 737,226 tons; 1879, 928,972 tons 1880, 1,203,173 tons.

Your a return recently published, it appears that the number of British friendly societies or branches not including branches of orders which print their own forms of returns, was in 1878 25,379, of which 12,300 sent in returns. Their members numbered 4,692,175, and their funds amounted to 12,148,6091. Industrial and provident societies numbered 1,030, of which 963 sent in returns. These societies had 479,002 members, with funds amounting to 5,908,469/. Trades unions, numbering 177, sent in 124 returns. The unions had 302,984 members, and funds amounting to 309,223/. There were 987 building societies, of which 830 sent returns. These showed a member- tendent (\$1,500) and Assistant Superintendent (\$1,50) ship numbering 269,400, with a capital of 28,228,153% and contingencies making up the remainder.

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A recess to a mark or making the continue. in the first of the first of the first The parties of the thirty state of the con-The configuration that the first of the

> miles. The proposal suct we to n 37 the St. Paul, the Louisville and .. Aften, the Mobile and Ohi the Masses, k. Texas, the Hannibal and M foseph, the N and New England, and the Memphis or to the

number of cases of each disease coming and our notice of the physician reporting. The form cast a Hos Mr. Novecar has had a final and successful in- this report is made is so arranged that the untilete locality, such as drainage, the aspect of the toral tities and villages, the water supply, the kind of sa and general topographical features of the districts such other points as may influence the subitores dition and health of the inhabitants. (2) in car to the method in which the above information is no obtained, it is stated that forms for reporting erg week will be sent to such physicians as express to linguess to co-operate. The form will be so arrape that each person reporting will be able to keep a conof his report. In order to prevent unnecess; trouble in looking through his private books in the purpose of obtaining the information for the tout, another form will be supplied. It will then, satisfie report, he comparatively easy to enter any day to cases which have been attended. This, it is passed out, will secure accuracy in the report, as there all be no difficulty in entering the casual cases of down which, perhaps, may only come under obsertate once, and of which in many cases no other mad should be kept. In order to obtain informates regarding the topographical and other features of ter various localities, the circulars first issued will be accompanied by a form, the return of which with filled in will give the data required. A rever of the reports received will be issued every two well. stating the diseases which are most prevaicat in the different localities, for which purpose each provise will be divided into districts, and special reports vil be made for each district. It will also be steld whether the number of cases of the discase has the creased or not since the previous reports. Speri attention will be directed to pointing out the existent of contagious and infectious diseases, and such mistmation will be given relative to public health as my be considered of service to all interested in the Copies of the review will be furnished to the Minne of Agriculture, to the secretary or president of red medical society, to the mayors and health offi ers # each city, town or municipality, as well as to an physician reporting. It will not be necessary to vid for the publication of the foringatily reviews when an opidamic prevails in any locality, as a special report regarding the increase or decease in the amount of sickness will be torwarded to all interested person as soon as possible after the receipt of the weekly returns. An annual report will be prepared for the information of the Government, which will contact a digest of all the reports received during the July and disease charte may also be prepared to accompant this report, showing the most prevalent diseases in the different localities. The data contained in the reports will be compared with the meteorological returns # that the influence of the weather may be investigated The remaining part of the statement points out st length the benefits to te be derived from the proposel system of health registration. Accompanying the statements are diagrams showing the variation of the death rate from the mean in the different months of the year in new York and London; also a skrith if a form to be used connected with the work of registration. There is appended an estimate of cost for carrying out the scheme on the basis of reports from 1,000 physicians. It is put down at \$5,000, as follows:-Forms, \$234; envelopes, \$130; binding, \$1:0, rent and furniture, \$200 and \$150 respectively. He Honery, \$250; printing, postage, salaries of Superis-

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mon propertion in canada.

oning is the memorial to the Figure Minister the subject of iron production in Canada presented

Well A Se S. L. Tilley, K.C.M.G., etc., Monuter Tuesday —

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Sperai

1 Tue undersigned members of the House of Coms, big respectfully to address you on the subject of coduction in Canada, and the means to be and for establishing this industry on a large scale on a permanent basis, as an important element in bulling up of the futite atrength and greatand property of the Dominion. While recognizthe great teneut which the National Policy of the and thereforest has even already conferred upon country, and the still greater mass of good results ebit is distinct to bring about in time to come, we percetheless, deeply impressed with the conviction kits work of beneficial, patriotic legislation, now so It is gun, requires to be carried still further, and that et of nore is jet necessary to complete it. In natutures of fron Canada has afready made good rest and under the new policy is progressing more Mis than ever belore. But in the production of the al itself, from the ore, and of wrought fron from pig al, we have as yet made only small beginnings m the experience gained in these small beginnings lesson chally may be drawn, that something imtant it yet lacking, to wit-the extension of the Naat Policy coas to bring within its vivitying influence production as well as the manufacture of iron. And are hopeful enough to believe that from the Govent which has so signally benefitted the country by establishment of this new policy, and particularly yourself, as the Minister who from official position chieffe to do with such matters, the proper measures a view to this end may reasonably be expected.

trades to manufacturing countries may be had from following Squres : sage and value of nig iron produced in the countries

me ides of the magnitude and importance of the

Bamed in the Seat 1011		Value
at Britain	6,608,664	\$78,886,316
sed "tate"	3,314,A55	5,867,124
num ede	15401	210,000
te tame of coal in 1511 im	134,410,763	120 111 010
PT Ruffero	80,000,00	1 75 MM MIN I
Hom .	14,32 , 670	35,010,000
ids .	110 201	
MOTEON From and 1870 I	of ide from in t	Great Britain

6,381,051 tons; and in 1679 5,995 337 tons. The rage of the last ten years is about alz million tons. may compare Canada with Belgium, which has about milions population to our four millions. The ers above show how, with all our vast natural arces and extent of territory, we are behind the little giom of Belgium in the production of iron.

stal imports into Canada of tron and manufactures no during to years-1870-71 to 1879-80 '-

11	 ·			9 10,311,19 18,291,90
	 		•••••	20,202,75 18,878,41
<u>.</u>	 . :	••••		11,600,89
78.0	 			8,204,51 8,619,52
, -	 		٠.	10,317,23

this large amount, of ten years importation was made

\$15,701,154 6 60,121 6 60,721 81,757,653 ie, plates, ic , for reliways, frug and steel

shinery, bardware and from manufactures seastally

\$54,965,864 \$195,495,166

\$70,460,847

is will be seen that for the last ton years the imports of , siech and failway tron and steel averaged seven live dollars per annum, and of machinery, general dware and other from manufactures, five and a balf lions more; or a total average of twelve and a half lions. The question may be considered, whether have been prouced at home, instead of being imhome only the half of this consumption of seventy Bhans waerb.

What the above figures show may be put in another by thus. Our average import of fron manufactures erally, lacinding machinery, bardware, and such like, \$3,500,000 per annum. Our imports of the direct proets of the smelting furnace and the rolling mill in the ate of pig tron, bar from steel, railway tron, etc., erages \$7,000,000. What is wanted is something to

We may assume that it is not necessary here to cite ore the fact that there are in the Dominion wast treeare of iron ore in great variety, of superior quality only, and in quantity practically inexhaustible. It may taken for granted that yourself and colleagues are il exough aware that in Canada we have tron enough its natural state, and that there is no question as to studence of the raw material of excellent quality d in unlimited supply within our borders. Nor is their by question either of the fact that some of our most exwire from deposite are in localities very convenient of xees and very favorably situated as regards facilities transportation. What does appear to be the practiquestion is, however, the topographical relation of besition deposits to available supplies of fuel for smeltng furnaces and rolling mills. The different kinds of used in 1700 making are these:-bituminous coal ed coke, anthracite coal and wood charcoal. From stuminous coal and coke nearly the woole of Great citain's immense production of from le made, while tarcoal is used in various countries, and anthracite aly in the United States, to any extent worth menoning. Keet of Lake Superior our coal deposits, as far in large quantity, is obvious at a stance. known, are all in the Province of Neva Scotia; but As an exaggrated idea of the importance of authracis

tion as far as possible from our own resources entirely. main point to be determined is, how best to bring it showing the number of furnaces of each kind in blast and the ore together. There are in Nova Scotia con- on the 1st of January, in the years 1880 and 1881, residerable deposits of iron ore, lying near to the coal, and | spectively -there the convenience of the two, each to the other, is not in question. If, however, cont is to be used in connection with the fron deposits in other provinces then the question as to convenience and cost of transportation becomes a practical one. On this point we would suggest tigures are taken, the remarks of the Iron Age are that coke, made at the gir's mouth in Nova Scotia, might engreture will be seen, ' says this excellent be cheaply delivered in Quebec and Unturlo, at or near the various localities where the principal deposits of furnaces in blast this year is greater than at any time fron ore, as far as known, are found. On the Intercolonial wittin six years, white the number of anthracite and other main lines of railway there are always long furnaces is less this year than last. One of the most trains of emply cars going west, which might just as well as not carry coke to furnaces and rolling mills in Quebec and Untario, though of course facilities for cheap January) is usually the season when these furnaces transportation by water are not to be lust sight of. Coke would be a comparatively clean, light and easily bandled, freight, and its transportation westwards, in cars which would otherwise go empty, should not cost much With a view to the development of an important inter-provincial trade, which would be of large benefit, both to coal mining down by the sea and to iron production along the line of the St. Lawrence and the lakes, the Government might reasonably grant the best facilities and the lowest rates practicable on the Intercolonial Railway. As bitumious coal must be made into coke before being used in the smelting furnace, and as by taking coke from the pit's mouth an enormous saving in weight to be carried would be effected, the advantages of this plan are obvious enough. The supposed disadvantages of having to carry fuel long distances would in fact be reduced one-half or more, by the simple plan of carrylog the light, clean, a nd easily handled coke instead of the heavy natural coal. This relates to fuel for smelting furnaces only; soit or bituminous coal in its natural state being the fuel used in rolling mills, or in the making of bat Iron.

With regard to the carrying of coal to the ore, and o ore to the coal, a very general and serious misapprehension prevalls. Because in Great Britain and the United States most of the old fron mines and furnaces which have long been worked are in the immediate vicinity of coal deposits, it is popularly supposed that all furnaces are supplied with both ore and coal native to the spot, and that without having the two lying together fron-making cannot profitably be carried on. A few facts will show that while the bulk of the iron production of these conntree is from districts where coal and ore are found near together there is in both, but in the United States especially, a large production from furnaces which are supplied with coal or tron ore, or with both, brought from fron ore from Norway, Spalu, Northern Africa, and other \$1.50. This would give:places. The quantity of iron ore smelled in Great Britain in 1879 was 15,797,060 time, and of this 1,417,943 tons, or nearly 10 per cent., was imported from abroad United States is now about six hundred thousand tons annually, valued at about a million and a balf of dollars. Ore from the Lake Seperior Iron tegion, on the American side, is carried several hundreds of miles to furnaces in Oblo and Pennsylvania; Canadlan ore, from the Oliawa district and the county of Hastings, is carried all the way to Orown Point and Troy, in Rastern New York, to the State of New Jersey, to Clevelend, to Pittsburg, and other points even further distant. It is just as easy esier, we should say, if the plan of first reducing the coal to coke be adopted.

In the Maritime Provinces whatever tron deposits there may be, have the coal so mear at hand that there the convenience of the supply is not at all in question. In Either soft coal in its natural state, or the coke made which a large proportion of Uanadian Iron is made, it as d from abroad, all this wast amount of money fron-making country Canada is to be. But the prob ing out of the country to pay for it. But what a gain of fron-making in Canada is not wholly dependent for its the Dominion it would have been had we produced solution upon the supply of mineral coal from any tion of Canadian iron from charconlithe material for which exists in superfisous, overwhelming abundance in "this wooden country," It so happens that the principal Quebec and Ontario mines, as far as discovered, are situated close beside inexhaustible supplies of waste timber, which is positively of no commercial value what ever, except for the single purpose of making charcon for Iron furnaces. In connection with the increasing are a Canadian production of the latter as well as demand for charcoal iron, the importance of this circum stance can hardly be over estimated. Every year the use of iron is extending; every year it is being taken for force and statements, from recognised authorities, to new uses; and it is a remarkable fact that for these pew uses the prevailing demand is for iron of great strength and superior quality, capable of standing beavy and long continued strain. In shipbuilding, in Iron bridges, and for many special railway requirements, charcoal fron or supply :other from approaching it in quality is in increasing demand, and the demand is sure to keep increasing very largely in time to come. Still more remarkably increase ed would the demand for this kind of iron be, should the time come ween Governments, with a view to public The interest which railways and other transportation permanent constructions of all kinds, as well as in railway rolling stock, in all parts of the same where the use of inferior scon might put life and property in danger. That legislation will more and more take this direction in time to come is cert tip, and equally certain is it that an increasing demand for high-class from will be the consequence. In strength and resistance to strein and shock chargoal iron is before all other, and therefore its greatly extended use in time to come is a reoral certainty. The bearing of all this on Canada's unequalled facilities for the production of the best charcoal from

•	1350.	1841,
Charcoal Anthracite Bituminous	 105 128	160 102 151

In connection with the statement from which these authority, "that the number of charcoal and bluminous marked features of this report is the large number of charcoal furnaces reported in blast. This (the month of blow out for repairs, or in accordance with a belief that short blasts are better for charcoal futnaces. This year is an exception to the rule. The chief reason for this fe doubtless to be found in the heavy demand for cold-blast charcoal from arising from large orders for car wheels made from it

We come here to a point where there are two things to be put together. First, it is shown that the demand for charcoal iron is sure to be a rapidly increasing one Next, we have the fact that no country in the world can match Canada in natural facilities for the production of charcoal iron. No other iron mines on the fact of the globe have such a vast, inexhaustible background of charcoal timber supply behind them as ours. Attendy, in Sweden and Norway, the supply of charcoal timber is insufficient, and there being no other fuel for the purpose in the country, in order to save the industry from extinction, the Government has interfered to limit the annual make of iron. Other countries, Spain and Algeria, for lostance, have tron ore in great quantity, but neither umber nor any other fuel. The interence is clear that Canada needs but to take the right course to become the greatest charcoal tron producing country in the world. While this should be beld established, it leaves untouched the certainty of another fact, that we have within our own borders, and independent of any foreign supply whatever, the material for a production besides of iron from bituminous eval and coke, in quantity to be limited only by the demand for it.

The estimate is made by experie that a blast formace producing 100 gmes tons of tron per day would employ 50 men, at an average of \$1.35 per day wages. Tols would give :-

Wages build perannum Value of product per annum ... Arolling mil. making 100 gross tons for day would long distances. Great Britain imports large quantities of employ from 500 to 600 men, at an average per day of

Such estimates as the above may be extended to the And the import of fron ore from foreign countries into the various products of tron; through successive stages of manufacture, showing an immense expansion of work and wages for the industrial classes, and the building up of the country's strength, both moral and material.

The high average of wages paid for labor, in connection with smelting furnaces and rolling mills, and the attraction which such employment would have in the way, both of tetaining our own population and bringing in more, is a consideration that may well engage the attention of our statesmen. In actual results, no other to carry the coal to the ore as the ore to the coal; may immigration policy whatever can equal that of providing the powerful attraction of ready work and good wages, to bring in new arrivals, and to retain those who are already here. Urrate the work and the wages, and to the place where these are, people will flock of themselves, if no disagreeable circumstances Quebec and Ontario, however, the cost of bringing coal | torbid. Even very high wages might not suffice to draw or coke, as we suggest, from Nova Sootia will always English, Irish and Sootch emigrants or emigrants from be an important element in the problem of iron-making, anywhere in Kerope, north of the Alps, to anywhere in America south of the Potomac, and to keep them there. greater part of this seventy millions worth might from it, must be teel for furnaces and rolling-mills, with But in Canada, if only plenty of work at fair wages be secured them, emigrants from anywhere is Northern or at once. Not only as a means of increasing population, but also of developing a back-bode of material strength source. There might and should be a very large product for the Dominios, the importance of making iron for ourselves, in our own country, and from home materials, cannot be overrated. Not alone the labour directly employed in iron-production, but the employment which this industry creates for various interests outside, should be considered. Take for Instance one item, the gain to railways and other agencies of transportation alone. Before the Committee of Ways and Means at Washing-U.a., last year, evidence was given respecting the outlay made at home by one single industry, that of the production of Bessemer steel, in connection with which the following figures were cited .-

safety, shall insist upon the use of the test iron only in lines have in iron-making at home is no small matter, Making Iron abroad orestes business for foreign rallways; making it at home creates business for our own railways. Above we see the stem of eight million dollars paid in one year to American railways and vessels by the Bessemer steel works; were there no such works in America the greater part of this sum would have gone to Ruropean railways instead.

In the year 1870 the American Congress imposed on Bessemer steel rails a duty of 11 cents per pound, or \$28 per gross ton. That year the American production was only 30,357 tons, and the home price \$106.75 currency, o. k known, are all in the Province of Neva Scotia; but As an exaggnrated idea of the importance of anthracits tons were produced in the country, and the average out people are carrying is thus unwards of three thouse their than comparatively small area there are inex- as an iron making feel appears to prevail with some home price was about \$50 per ton. By the duty a large sand one hundred millions of dollars."

baustible supplies, of Litumizous coal only. Authracite scople, it may be well to note the fact that in the American production, which otherwise would not have we might bring from Eastern Pennsylvania, but in our United States the proportion of authracite turnaces is existed at all, has been created through this American view the effort should be made to develop tron produce decreasing, while the proportion of bituminous coal and production being added to the English production the charcial turnaces is on the increase. The New York frees of steel rails has been reduced one half. In this Bituminous coal we have in quantity sufficient; but a fron . Ige, a good authority, gives the following figures. | case protection has had the effect of making the article. not coarce and dear, as some contend, but abondant and cheap. It would be strange indeed if doubling the capacity of manufacture were to raise the price. The Bessemer seed works of the l'alted States have now an aggregate producing capacity tolly equal to that of the Hoglish works, and this addition to producing capacity has been who'ly created by the duty.

The rise of the Bessemer steel andustry in the United States, and its present magnitude and importance, are shown by the following figures -

Production of Bearouser steel inguts during nine years

					Net tons.
1972	1				120,103
()		••	•		170 (a) 3
(04)	• • •	• •		•	
14.6			•	• •	191,133
1475					375,517
1876					625,993
10.0					54,0500
1745		••			
1274				•	732
1579					H28,972
1940					1.10.173
Declination	. ac 1				me period
* todactio	- VL P	witemet i	11641 11		Net tone.
- 45					
1972					91,073
1873			• • •		120,04
1474					144.943
100	•			.,	290 At 1
(2)		••			
1078					411,469
1.77				• .	132,160
1974	1				A*0 349
10.70	i	• • • •			683,963
1-19					
		*** ***	• • • •		917.592

The Weekly Relletin, which is published at Philadelphia by the American from and Steel Association, states as a certainty that, large as the Ressemer steel production of 1880 was, it will be greatly exceeded in 1881. It is our firm belief that the way to cheap from, by the

creation of a new Canadian supply, in addition to the existing British and American supply. Ifes through such a measure of protection as will suffice to bring this new Canadian supply into existence. And from laquiries made we believe, further, that such a measure of protecuon, sufficient to create this new Canadian production of iron, would be found in the imposition of duties on the following basis, namely :- \$3 60 per ton on pig fron, with a proportionate increase on bar fron and manufactures of tron. But, while asking for this forcesse of duties, we do not by any means admit that there would be any permanent rise in prices to consumers in consequence. Fortified by the lessons of experience, many times repeated, we hold it o risin that a new or largely increased Canadian production in the various lines of iron-making and iron manufacture would soon bring about the result of more abundant supply and lower prices than before. But without a safe and sufficient basis of provention to rest upon, it is idle to expect that capitalists will sink large amounts of money permanently in such costly fixtures as blast furnances and rolling mills. We have poken of some small begranings alreedy made in Canada, but these are only experiments as yet-experiments that may not be very long costinued, unless from making be placed on the same satisfactory footing as must branches of manufacturing industry aiready are in Canada. The collapse of these new enterprises would be a most undesirable result and both at home and abroad would by ire greatly the prestige of Canada's new National Policy, now in the way of being made conspicuously successful before the world The present Government has definitively adopted and boldly acted upon the general principle of building up home industries in the mass by means of protection, with, as we believe, the hearty support and approval of the Catadian people. And what we now ask is that the same principle be extended to the Iron making as well as to the from magufacturing and other industries. We bold that the logic of our country's position requires that we take this other step forward in the path of industrial legislation, lacking which the National Policy still remains incomplete. The present daty of \$2 per ton on pig iron merely adds so much to what the consumer has to pay for it, while its falls short of being enough to benefit blm by the creation of a new Canadian production of the article, in addition to the supply from present sources. After much consideration of the subject, we come to this conclusion, that what will best suit Canada's circumstances is the imposition of the proposed increase Central Europe find themselves at home and contented of the duty on pig from, with other changes to correthe Government that, were the changes made which we suggest, capital for the enterprise of tros making in Canada on a large scale would be ortheoming at once, and that very soon the success of the new step forward would be established by results. Hoping that the Goverament may see the way clear to such legislation as is above ladicated.

We remain, Your most obdit, servis. JAMES DONFILLY, Chalrman

Edward Haycock, Becrutary.

March 1st, 1881.

Signed besides by nearly forty members of the House of Commons.

Tas New York Mercantile Journal furnishes the following interesting atatement respecting the public debts of the United States:-" The special agent of the Census Bureau has prepared a statement of the indebtedness of all the cities of the United States which have over 7,500 inhabitants. The bonded debt of three hundred cities foots up \$664,000,000. This is an aver. age of a little more than 2,000,000 for each, but a very large proportion of the aggregate aum is owed by a few large cities, beyonty-five New England cities own \$62.18 for each inhabitant, and the average for seventytwo cities of the Middle States is \$76.51, for thirtyeight cities in the South \$55.86, and for one hundred and AfteenWestern cities \$32.28 for each resident, while the average for all is \$58.53, \$664,064,000 of municipal indebtedness be added the county debts, which are estimated at \$200,000,000, the indebted sees of town and school districts \$100,000,000, and the State debts \$250,000,000, we have a total horden o \$1,214,000,000, in addition to the national date. — not amounted on the let matant, in round abut \$94 gold per ton. In 1880, ten years after, 917, 192 numbers, to \$1,892,000,000. The load of debt which

Competition in trade has some resemblance to war. and the Fourierter only energy out mether the princip parigation a scaled knowledge, or improvements to of agriculture, of divide pure to indicate and or remues plus of the Quakers, when the exclude it from their the plow from those Chinese who spend their lives tactoring, the railreade bave done, and are done, are done, and are done, are done, and are done, are done, and are done, and are done, and are d and the Fourierites only entry out methor the panels parigation a scaled knowledge, or improvements in lot agreeaful of the panels of the principal place of the Quakers, when they exclude it from their the plow from those Chinese who spend their lives, satisfied have done, and are done, and are done, accupy a more proximent portion in the page in satisfied by and the country and to insuce its in Europe than ever is from birth to death in boats which are never brought offenses war, that protective tarille remailed. They to the above successful inventors have generally been properly than is generally understood. In offen insured, the industrial the insured the method duly experience at their work has encourage this expansion of industries, it is often insured, the industries the country and to make any or an according to the insured continuence they wield, and their pass to their variety to the insured continuence they wield, and their pass to their variety and continuence they wield, and their pass to their variety to the insured continuence they wield, and their pass to their variety and continuence they wield, and their pass to their variety and continuence they wield and their pass to their variety to the insured continuence they wield, and their pass to their variety and continuence they wield and their pass to their variety and continuence they wield and their pass to their variety than a continuence they wield and their pass to their variety and the country and to the property than the country and to their passents. merely preserve the home nearly to the matter preducer, and leave the furtiency to color that of his win country undistricted. They are the forcewhit had tend our own harbors in the ships which ettack the bare-loop of other countries. What is tree is said to be turn. but tree trade les auseit involves untair competition, is no more necessitils fair trade than fees love is fair Live. As a ruce is a day tair one, where one for her is hearier than the other, unless the lighter man carry weight, so a pitched battle in the open field, whether it be a contest between urmed hosts or between commercial firals, is not necessarily an equal antegonism One army or one set of traders may be more experienced, or better disciplined, or more numerous than the other, and thus the trial of strength becomes unequal. When the veteran troops of Bonsparte met the naw levice of Epsiu in the vast open plains, they gained an easy victory, but when the k reach watered in small detachments, and unacquainted with the country, his compeers would not have had any inducement or were waylaid in the intricate ravines and difficult mountain passes, they were distroyed by an invisible enemy. In which of these two cases did the French and the Spaniards right on equal terms—in both, or neither? The war of competition is subject to equiva- Whitner was teaching school in Georgia, where the tent limitations. A protective tariff is designed to idea of a quicker and cheeper mode of extracting the equalize the inequalities in each case. There is also seed than by manual labor entered his mind through another analogy between the competition of trade and often witnessing the slow, tedious, and expensive a battle—that in both cases the atrength and skill of the weeker party count for nothing. Merit is not encounged by a first prize and a second prize; there is suggestion of his machine would ever have engred only one great prize and a blank. The French at his thoughts and efforts. Thus does the protective Waterloo were not few or cowardly, but being surpassed somewhat in numbers and in valor, their bravery did but render their defeat more complete and rulnous. In like manner, if free trade prevailed, and the French manufacturer could not afford cheaper than ten centa a yard the goods which his English competitor sells for nine, it would be security for him that his article was good and the price ratrinsically mederate. The result would be, not that he would make nine-tentles as much profit as the Enghishman, but that his business would be broken up, his workings thrown out of employment, and himself ruined. But this result would be as disastrous to Franco as if her army had been defeated in battle by that of England The French consumer would gain but one cent a yard, and even that would not last long after the British manufacturer had gained a monopoly control of the French home market; while the French manufacturer and the French operative would lose the whole ten cents, deducting the cost of the raw material. The protective system, by setting the wits of the different nations to work upon the same business tends very much to advance the cause of invention and improvement. This may be shown by a variety of examples. The progress made in the cotton manufacture, within a hundred , sars, is perhaps the most striking. The manufacture of cotton in India can be traced lack as far as historical records extend uldest historian, who wrote 400 years before the Christian era, speaks of the existence of that industry in his In a work written in the second century, or about 1,700 years ago it appears that the same description of cotton goods were then exported from the same ports in India as in modern times. After the discovery of the passage around the Cape of Good liope; india cotton began to be imported into Europe in considerable quantities. Although the material was canted, spun, and woren entirely by hand, without any help from machinery, the Hindoos were so dexterous and their wages so low, that no goods of any material, of a similar quality and tit for the same uses, could be made so clieap in Europe Such large quantities of India cotton were imported into England toward the close of the seventeenth century, that the use of them interfered very seriously with the sale of the English-made goods in the Englishman's home mannet. In order to protect their lishman's home manufactures, Parliament, in the year 1700, passion own manufactures, Parliament, in the year 1700, passion of an act prohibiting entirely the use of India cottons. It is somewhat interesting to see the manner in which Defor, the author of Robinson Cruses, and one of the ablest political writers of the age, who supported this prohibition, treats the matter. Speaking of India cotton, he says.—"It creft into our houses, closets and bodchambers, curtains, custions, chairs, and at fast beds themselves, were nothing but calliones of India stuffs, and in short almost everything can afford to exercise all the powers that they may derive from the undertaking Mr. Angus who is the third essentially Canadian officer of india stuffs, and in short almost everything the powers that they powers that they powers that they can afford to exercise all the powers that they take the fairily remarked that whatever nope of gain is certain. No progress whatever toward a correct such may see in the fairily remarked that whatever nope of gain is certain. No progress whatever toward a correct labor, he may see in the fairily remarked that reward of their steril may see in the fairily remarked that correct the may see in the fairily remarked that correct toward a correct labor, he may see in the fairily remarked their here. The fair they have a call that they are giving themselves up to a task, the faithful prosecution of which will entitle them to all the profit they may derive from the undertaking Mr. Angus, who is the third essentially Canadian officer of india cotton, he says.—"It creft into our independence day. In this country the people of the company, is a product of the best business of india cotton, he says.—"It creft into our independence day. In this country the people of the company, is a product of the best business and at fast beds themselves, were nothing but only the profit they can afford to exercise all the powers that they is the faithful prosecution of the faithful prosecution of the faithful prosecutio thing which used to be made of wool or silk, relating have, or to deprive individuals of any rights that they either to the dress of the women or the furniture of now enjoy. Unvernor Stanford maintains that the our houses, was supplied by the India trade What people cannot afford to deprive those individuals who remained then for our people to do but to stand still and look on, and to see the bread taken out of their months, and the East India trade carry away the whole employment of the people? What had the masters to do but to dismiss their journeymen, and take no more apprentices? What had the journeymen to do but to alt still, grow poor, run away, aud starte? The several goods brought from India are made five parts of the people to do this or that. What the people in six under our price, and being imported and sold at want to do, in this country, they will do—wise or an extravagant profit, were yet capable of underselling the cheapest thing that we could set about. Let no man wonder that Parliament, as soon as they were made sensible of this, came readily into the prohibi tion." Such was the superior cheapness of India callooss over any similar goods which could be made in Europe one hundred and eighty years ago, but the prohibition caused the manufacture to be carried on in England, although at first at a disadvantage. A day's labor of an Englishman, although it cost several times as much money as in India, produced no more cloth than the day's labor of a Hindoo But the at tention of an ingenious nation was directed to the business. The genius of Hargraves, Arkwright and Compton added one invention to another, to be oper- of their time and private property is of a character atod by the steam-engine of Watta. Labor-saving highly beneficial to the public. Very true, and in in chinery gained step by step upon cheap labor, until order to keep it beneficial to the public, as the State the cotton goods of India have been driven out of the market of their own country, thus inflicting upon India the destruction of a native industry which had threatened to destroy, and which, but for countervailing legislation by Parliament, would surely have destroyed in England the important textile manufactures of wool and slik. And these inventions can be clearly traced to the protection, under the most discouraging circumstances, of the cotton manufactures of Great Britain against the competition of India goods. A high duty was deemed insufficient, and a complete prohibition admitted into England, Arkwright could nove have so plain that rallroads have power to the minimum and develop, in a generation or two, into sturdy, bushels. Saginaw is now the largest salt-post invented the spinning frame; for the spinning of cot-rates only where they have power to charge maximum self-reliant and prosperous citizens. It means also district in the United States. The bulk of this I'm.

what is amiss, in the methods of manufacture. The legislation by Parliament, prohibitory of the import of India cotton, established the beginnings of the cotton industry of England, and thus provided these favorable circum-stances without which the merits of Arkwright and suggertion for their career of invention. It was the same with the cotton gin derised by Whitneyappliance which revolutionized both the cultivation and the manufacture of cotten throughout the world method in vogue, but had no cotton been grown in the United States it is altogether unlikely that any auggestion of his machine would ever have engaged erstem help a country to the highest degree of excellence in production, and bestow upon it the most operative of automatic agencies, through the establishment of the beginnings of diversified industry which it effectuates

RAILROADS AND POPULAR RIGHTS.

(New York Tribuce.) It is a pleasure to see a great public question discussed with vigor. frankness and courage. There Is so much demagogirm and so much shallowness in current discussions of the more difficult problems of the time, that too or friend, if capable of appreciating real merit, must rise from the perusal of Governor Leland Stanford's letter on railroad regulation with a feeling of great satisfaction. Whether one wholly agrees with him, or wholly disagrees, it is impossible not to feel glad that the subject has been handled with such manifest sincerity and thoroughness of conviction, such angular courage, such complete mastery of the matter in band, and such treatth and power of reasoning. Mr. Stauford, as is natural, looks at the matter from the railroad owner's point of view a grand thing for Canada and for the contractors. It was time for some one to present that side. With The measure has, however, passed, notwithstanding fairness it may be said that there has been a great | the supremest efforts put forth by the party in oppo deal too much attempt to assert and set forth what are loosely called "the rights of the people against corporations." Cheap demagogues in every village, in most of the corner groceries, and in all of the legislative bodies, have been spouting for years, in utter ignorance of the fact that the interests of the people, and not their rights, are at stake. Strip the question of all husks, and it is this: Can the people from property employed in transportation the measure of freedom enjoyed by property employed in ferming. manufacturing or trading? The correct statement of the question does not answer it, as some hastily suppose. It is possible that there are sound reasons of public necessity and public welfare, for denying ordinary freedom or ordinary rights to property employed in this branch of business. But one thing they can afford to exercise all the powers that they are engaged in transportation of any part of their property or their freedom. He loses a little time, as we think, in questioning the legal soundness of the decisions of the Supreme Court in the granger cases. In a free country, depial of popular emulpotence only stirs up all the demagogues. The railroad companies have generally made a mistake in denying the power unwise, just or unjust, sensible or suicidal. The only way to prevent the doing of a bad thing is to con-vince the people that it is a lad thing—either unjust or inexpedient, or both. Governor Stanford sets himself to do just what the railroad companies ought to have done long age. He presents frankly and forcitly the reasons for respecting and guarding the rights of only when the day of danger had passed away. The property employed in transportation, and for fearing It as free as property engaged in other business. It cannot be said that his argument upon the legal phase of the question is particularly effective. It all turns upon the pice that the right of eminent domain is exercised only by the state, and only "upon the theory that investment by the railroad incorporators assumed and hoped that it would be, the State exercises, sometimes in charters or grants, sometimes in laws and sometimes through commissioners, its powers of restriction or regulation. All investments must be presumed to have been made in the understanding that the State could and would, if necessary, exercise whatever nowers it has to that end The question of questions is whether it is aither necessary, or wise, or just, to exercise power in the modes or to the extent proposed. Upon this question, the argument of Governor Stanford is ex-

SPIRIT OF THE COMMERCIAL AND en m logical deal during his time. He rever sheeked by depriving them of power to charge transferred from the shoulders of the historia relation to the first high rates upon fields which easily payments note with all the disadvantages a governmental the blue between the state would deprive them of power to give low labors under, to those of an enterprising temporal to the state would deprive them of power to give low labors under, to those of an enterprising temporal to the state would deprive them of power to give low. THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM AND THE WYB have been in the shape of whatever description on trade has some rewealthing from men whose whole lives are passed in the compensation. In the company, and they are not in the state would depend on the rate of other classes of buildings which can exist this matter, no those faint depends on the rate of other classes of buildings which have for the labit this matter, and who will go about it in one of the labit this matter, and who will go about it in one of the labit that it is always and everywhere the interest of transportation companies to build up new the greatest results. Immigration is the company, and they are not the shape of the company of menus, and they are not the shape of the company of the company, and they are not the shape of the company of the company, and they are not the shape of the company of the company, and they are not the shape of the company of the company of the company of the company, and they are not the shape of the company of the co interfer, where ships are never seen, and the art of themselves. In the encouragement of immigration, neglect it. Already, through the excitions and shown them some defect in its processes, or suggested necessary for relievable to make dis remailtons, because organized the rast schemes they are their exist are their exists are their persons of competent knowledge, and who are in also, to observe what Governor Stanford sass of the colding our illimitable wilderness, and of consti search of them. Nothing is so suggestive to the inventive faculty as daily contact with needs of improved as he urges, do gain comparatively little in times, for the shoulders of a powerful and tale or to the arts of reproduction. Where these are not carried on, the latent power of invention is not large from its letharcy, because it is entirely out of large measure to the needs of the benefits go in acquest from its letharcy, because it is entirely out of large measure to the needs of the benefits go in aroused from its lethargy, because it is entirely out of large measure to the producers. The middlemen or reach of intelligently perceiving what is lacking, or traders reap most of the benefit. It is, therefore, a pertinent and important question whether the advantages which they derive are, with respect to the welfare of the whole community, sufficient to out-weigh the disadvantages which result from a policy of restriction. The argument has been clearly and forcibly presented in Governor Stanford's paper, and forcibly presented in Governor Stanford's paper, and in shallowest place 21 feet, in despect place 21 it must be regarded as a most valuable contribution inches. She is to be a double-decker, lower by to the discussion of a difficult question.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Shareholder and Insurance Gazette) Now that the question of building the Canadian

Pacific Railway has been definitely settled by the

tioremor's assent to the measures passed in the two houses, we may fairly consider what the effect of it good tack hone, 5 feet & inches high and 21 m be will be upon the country. Since British Columbia thick, running through and through. Her man, n. catered the Confederation in 1871, the obligation has is 4 by 14 inches and will have a manker rule of rested upon us as a people to build the road. Both forward and aft, and to give the vosed while the great political parties of the Dominion have stood attempth she has one arch or from belt that tuner of furty committed to this action. In every one of these ten years loaders on both sides have again and again committed not only the country. but their respective supporters to this course. Not only is this the case but both parties have on every possible occasion committed themselves to the construction of the road In precisely the manuer in which it is now to be built -that is, by a company, aided by grants of the public money and lands. As Sir Charles Tupper very properly remarked, he had a right to expect that the efforts of the Government, commissioned as they had ing three jibs, square foresail, double top sails a been by the almost unanimous voice of the representation and mizzen topmast staysail. The can see tatives of the people, and crowned with such beitliant success, would have been allowed to pass unanimously The unanimous adoption of the measure would have told enormously upon the credit of the country. It would have enabled the company to enter the money markets of the world with immense prestige, and though we cannot conceive of any difficulty arising in from 20,000 to 95,000 bushels of com. Her is the way of floating the necessary bonds, still the M. D Carrington of the grain commission to unanimous adoption of the measure would have been rington & Caser - Lumberman's Queette sition. As to the gentlemen who have been entrusted with this great work, many of them are known to us sition intimately. Of the Canadian members of the com-pany (now no longer a syndicate), the names of the president and vice president are familiar as "household words," and synonymous for everything that is high in character and successful in tuniness. Whether as merchants, bankers or railway men, both have afford to deprive certain property and enterprise of lad extensive experience. Their whole recording the people to exercise overthe means of as having lent success to all they have transportation? Is it for the interests of the people, in the long run and all consequences considered, to take very essential element in business is pre-eminently at their command, and forms an undoubted guarantee of their ability to grapple with the crormous problems to which they have devoted their future sives. We say their future lives, for nothing short of the expres-sion can give an idea of the magnitude of the task to which they have devoted themselves. And here it might be fairly remarked that whatever hope of gain went ly rapid promotion, found himself, while still a young man, at the head of the executive of that institution. shortly before the advent of that period of depression in trade which shook the banking world to its centre, and fell with full severity upon Canadian institutions. How he discharged that duty is a matter of history. Unlike most of the older backing establishments of the country, some of which indeed fell before the atorm, and many suffered the severest reverses, the Bank of Montrosi came out not only unscathed, but with undiminished prestige, having paid handsome dividends to its proprietors during all that period of distress. The price at which the stock of that mammoth institution, the second or third in the world with respect to its paid-up capital, sells speaks louder than wouls as to the skill with which her commander piloted her through the breakers into the smooth water of commorcial prosperity, leaving her service past career of all those gentlemen inspires us with hope for the fature. Want of space prevents us from glancing at the other prominent gentlemen associated with these Canadians in the great work they have undertaken. They, however, require no eulogy at our hands, their reputation is as world-wide as those of the gentlemen we have named, while the means at their command, through their well known standing. le sufficient to build the road ten times over And what does the building of the road mean to us in Canada? We might reply by asking what does it not mean? We have the authority of Sir Charles Tupper for saying that these gentlemen mean to have the road built to the foot of the Rocky Mountains within three years. That means that nearly the whole fertile belt of the North West, its valleys and plains, with their inexhaustible resources, will echo to the tread of ploneers within a very brief space of time; that hundreds of thousands of impoverished fellow-creatures will there find, within an incredibly abort space of largely led the other as a salt-producing point time, homestcade where they will throw off the 1880 the salt product of Onondaga amounted was resorted to. Now, if India cottons had been cardingly forcible and circar. No one else has made it shackles of poverty, of landfordism and of landford,

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THE BIGGEST LAKE VESSEL

At Bailer Bros slop yard, Toledo, is tratted largest vessel on the lakes. She will be the in the masted vessel that tresh water owns. Her dies . are as follows. Length of keel, 205 lest, he eull, 278 feet, breadth of beam, 38 feet, a inch. feet; between dock to spar dock, 11 feet, two . . board loxes, the forward one 27 feet long after 1 25 feet long. She is also filled in solid forward by solid breast hooks, eak timber, 13 by 14 inch s long through and through by 14 inch iron She is to . locked off by square fastenings. Her dick bear lower ones, are 10 by 11 inches, her upper deck bear numbering 255 and 200 are 6x6, galances 55 up 13 Kelsons are of the heaviest descriptions to give a around the whole vessel, of 8 inches wide and ... thick, also a diagonal strip outside of the tre of an angle of forty-five degrees, of iron four in: wide by three-fourths of an inch thick House and forecastle will be above decks. Shous belay-windless and four capstons furnished by the lines. patent windlass company, R. J. Her blocks and ho-sic to be all nickle-plated. Her rig of five spaces be fitted out with square rig on foremast, the four spars to be sigged with four and aft cantace is will spread when it is shaken out to the bre ze and 5,500 yards. It is expected that she will be made service about March 1st, providing the acres can be launched. Her estimated cost will be the neighborhood of \$95,000, her corrying capacity is up will be 140,000 or on 14 feet 6 inches water w rington & Casey - Lumberman's Querte

NEW PROPELLER LINE.

Arrangements are now so nearly completed that starting of a new propeller line from the said Montreal, with the opening of navigation is the spring, that there is no doubt the enterprise with undertaken. The boats which will comprise the last are chiefly owned in Canada. They are all got staunch propellers, of good size as can be use handled in the rapids of the St. Lawrence to headquarters of the line will probably be kingday Ont. The line is already chartered for all the freed the boats can carry except dock freight, by a line pool firm, and the bulk freight will be grain the the success this senson is secured. The points which the grain will be taken is not definitely - tike but will be Cleveland if facilities for loading and advantageously assured here. If not, the purpers will run to Toledo. If the grain is taken here the boats will proceed direct from Cleveland to the and where they will connect with the Toronto be From the canal they will run direct to Kingston on then down the St. Lawrence through the Taylor Islands, touching at Alexandria Bay, NY, Breck ville and Prescott, Ont., and at all towns below to the Canadian side. The run through lake tours will be during the night, and this will be theen't tedlous part of the journey, the remainder of the new will be by daylight, and afford travellers ample or portunity to see the most delightful river on the globe. It is very evident that this is the initial it. toward a much needed line of steamers touching a the large and important American lake and the ports, and running down the St. Lawrence river is in furtherance of the purpose of enterprising Cardians, in enlarging the Welland and St. Lawrent canal locks, to open a capacious water way from the wostern granaries to Europe, via the St. Lawrence Those who are interested in the enterprise admit the the intention is to be early in the field, and lurrer lute a first-class daily line of steamers, if the tucase promised at the beginning is realised to any trace able extent. In connection with this enterprise steamboat men are causasing the revival of treffweekly steamer line to Port Stanley, Ont. on the opposite side of the lake. The business of this list ras destroyed when the N.T. boats changed the route from Ogdensburg, N.Y., to connect with be Grand Trunk Railway at Sarnia. All but four. sibly three—of the N.T. boats have been sold by be Chamberlain, and the line broken up. The helist now open from Cleveland across the lake for an exterprising line to make some money as before The business in former years was excellent acres to lake, and the growth of Clereland has been an be now would make it much better than ever nothing definite has been settled in this line total enterprise is occupying the attention of several suic prising men. - Cleveland Leader.

-The salt industry of Michigan has need ! leading place in the selling production of the sold Works that used to produce 10,000 to 20,000 tars now produce 40,200 to 60,000, by reason of inches ments, and the cost of manufacture has been a sile from \$1.50 per barrel to 45 and 60 cents. The chioration by the steam process is now produced. larger portion of sait made in Michigan A 40,00 son of the Saginaw product with that of Opendia shows that for several years past the former plantic 8,000,000 buthels, and that of Saginaw to 150" would not have been an occupation carried rates upon business that is not thereby Impeded or that the burden of securing immigration has been duct is consumed in the Western States.

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WEEKLY REVIEW.

Tobox20, March 2nd, 1821.

Stores - The stock market to day was qubit, and although olds in some fastimes fell Jort of jesterday, the tone of the general market was strong. Bank of —the ven thousand houses were formed and the solution of the general market was strong. Bank of —the ven thousand houses were formed and the solution of the lithout least year the production of all though the lithout least year the production of silk fabrics held per cent. higher than yesterday, while the lid in the I nited States exceeded Sagmanger in value, of six was flower. Herehands was 117 lid. Comments was 1 lighter in lid as well as a flows. Domination Dark the state of the state of the light was the contest of the light line. The refeater y ratepayers of Lowe 1 waship have. lon Bank shows the greatest advance, and under a good demand it sold at 159, 160 and 100], the lighest price yet paid. Hamilton was wanted at 11-1, and Poderal rose } per cent, in 14d, with sellers at 140 Imperial was firm, with a sale of 34 shares at 1204, and closing at 120 bid, an advance of § Insurance and miscellaneous stocks quiet. Western Assurance rose 1 in bid. Consumers Gas offered at a decline of i, and Dominion Telograph offered at 94, without bids I can and Savings shares were firm Canada Permanent sold at 2051 for sixty-one shares, and 206 for torty-seven. Western Canada rose in bid, while Canada Landed Credit Co. declined 1. People's have risen in value from 8,00,,000 to 63,000,000 liuren and Erie, without sales. Ontatio Loan was also sterling. The experts have advanced from 12,000,000 liuren and Erie, without sales. Ontatio Loan was 131 bid and 1331 held, an advance of 1. Dominion 5 lititain are valued at 30,000,000 per annum. The per cents offered at 1081, without bids, and the bal
experience of the list is uncharged. ance of the list is unchanged.

Pacover.—The flour market is decidedly firmer in tone, holders seem more indifferent about selling, while the demand has been increased. Sales of superior have been made at \$4 75 to \$4 80, and at the close the demand is good. Wheat is also atcadier, and with a fair inquiry for both qualities, with feates steam vessels lost was 900,000 tons, exclusive and with a fair inquiry for both qualities, with feates steam vessels, mostly owned in Great Britain.

—It is eatd that England has 2,930,000 opens. taken at current values.

English market for clothing wool is firmer and slowly recovering, and this class of wool is not pientiful. The local markets for clothing and pulled wools are active and firm, under an improved demand from manufacturers. While these grades are not quotably higher, prices are in sellors favor, and there is a

for the tanner, and unless on outside market is found dealers will be apt to have them on their hands Davos, are.—Markets are quiet, as is usual at this

season but there seems to be a general impression that many articles must advance. The known in this market. Advances are demanded on made by stamps. The reviews companies will entry quinine, oplum, American saffron, grains paradisa, and the post office will collect and deliver, and the quince seed, glycerine, etc. Heavy chemicals are desert, on account of coal strikes and bad weather office and the other baif to the carrying companies. in England.

Handwahn-Prices this week are unchanged, although the indications are that it is only a question of a short time until the advances anticipated are a certainty. All metal goods have suffered during the past few weeks, on account of the weakness of some past few weeks, on account of the weakiless of some of the jobbers, and a number of lines have been solid under coat to induce sales. The suspension of the ex-tensive firm of W. & F. P. Cutric, in Montreal, appears already to have had a beneficial effect on markets here, and it is to be hoped that profits will again rule.

Partours.- Rates have ruled steady during the week, as follows Flour-to Belleville, 24c per barrel , Slian-Q, 47c; Durham to Lennoxville, 53c, Waterville to Conticooke, 55c., Danville to Chaudiere, 50c., Doucetta An official return was recently laid before the lightlish Landing, 46c., Point Levis, 55c.; Quebec, 55c.; Island Columbia Legislature, showing that the number of and land, 84c per 100 lbs, butter and cheece, 680 per sulting from the felling of the roofs of stalls.

Occan freights quiet and firm. From Philadelphia to Continent, 6.000 are grain at 4s 3d; to east coast of Ireland, 5,500 qrs. at 42. From Now York to Liverpool, steam, 10,000 bush grain at 51d. To Glasgow, steam, '0,000 bush grain at 51d, with risk. To Cork for orders, sailing ships with grain quoted at 5s per gr. , firm.

VESSEL FREIGHT NOTES.

Although navigation will not open for some time yet, business is already being done as to the regulation of freight rates. It is considered certain by the o who ought to know, that all kinds of freights will be better for ressel men this year. Timber freights from from long prevailing winds, it is possible that the tho upper takes will be 35 per cent. better than flast entrance to the Gulf and the Straits of Belle Isle might year. Coarse freights are offering in such quantities. Le so blocked by the heavy board fre (which moves that rates will be sure to be higher than last season lumber freights, it is indged, will be 20 per cent. that season) so as to proclude the possibility of the higher than they were during the greater part of last ships forcing their way through with that speed which year, at least. And it is thought that the grain freights will open higher than they did last epring. Charters the time; the first vessel of the projected line to leave have already been made to carry fourteen cargoes of Liverpool for Quebec on the first of January next, oak timber from Canadian ports on Lako Eric to this vessel to continue running during that winter Kingston at \$37.50 per 1,000 cubic feet, and one char- and the following summer; a second vessel to be ter at \$90 per 1,000. Charters have been made to placed upon the line on the first of January, 1883, and carry oak timber from Bay. City to Kingston at \$120, the following winter the weekly line to be established. per thousand, and it is reported that another charter thus giving three consecutive whaters' experience of has been made at \$1.35. Vessel owners are asking the projected route, enabling the Government to judge \$150 per 1,000 on waney pine from Lake Superior, whether the mail service could be as efficiently perbut no charter is reported at that rate. Generally, formed as by the present route. Should such prove to vessels everywhere are being overhauled. There will be the case, a bonus of one million of dellars to be be on Lake Untario again this summer the tugs if T paid by the Government for the service performed, a Robb and S. S. Edsalt. The Edsalt was purchased further sum of \$250,000 per annum to be paid as mail that were large in the province and the paid as mail last year by Captain Murray, of St. Catharines, and is subsidy for ten years, and the ports of Quebec and now indry dock at St. Catharines being rebuilt. She will Montreal to be free to the vessels of the line to the Igo into the timber towing business on Lake Untario, i number of six, for the same term.

All foreign nools rejected hale by balo by our Mr. Hen Wil-son, resiling in England for the winter.

13 CHURCH ST., TORONTO

between upper lake ports and Prescott. It is imposs silds us yet to even guess at the time when mylgation will open the year, but a probabilities? all indicate that it will be but, and indicate

-they in thousand homes were form d and the of

-The refractory ratepayers of Lowe : whichip have given in, and more to pay the county tax a. It so no that many of them considered that they had paid them already to the township collector, who had given no account of them

-It is estimated that the quantity of coal produced annually in the world is 300,000,000 tons. Great Britain has nearly 4,006 collieries and mines, pro-ducing 132,000 000 tons. The United States has 349 collieries, producing 20,000,0000 tons annually.

-According to a recently published return it

-The total value of ocean-going vessels lost during the year 1860, is said to have been \$341,635,000, of which \$137,475,000 worth were English ressels. The total number of vessels lost was 1,680, and the number of lives lost was about 4,000. The registered tennage of the vessels lost was 800,000 tons, exclusive of 160

-It is said that Englandthan 2,900,000 operatives, whose average annual products are \$1,120 each Wose.—The business in combing woot continues
Germany, 2,781,000, who produce annually, each,
dull, with prices lower and buyers holding off. The
English market for clothing wood is firmer and slowly
recovering, and this class of wool is not pientiful.

products produced in the United Kingdom is \$775. 000,000; United States, \$120,000,000. France, \$340,-000,000; Germany, \$240,000,000.

Tus transportation of United States supplies in Montana was awarded at St. Paul on the 24th ult, at Ilmus, are...No. 1 hides are not over plentiful. contract prices, and which is due to the fact that there has been experienced for a long time. Calf skins are transportation, owing to the numbers which the contract prices are plentifully. severe and frequent cold spells.

-Advancement sceme to be the order of the day in the British Post Office Department. The London correspondent of the Manchester Quartan learns that pression that many articles must advance. The Mr. Fawcett is about to propose a parcel post at following items are easier: quicksilver, responsable uniform rates regardless of distance. The charge up pink root, oils, lemon wintergreen and cassis. White to two pounds is likely to boild, between two pounds lead orders are being booked at the lowest prices ever and four pounds is, the payment in each case being office and the other half to the carrying companies.

-The Minister of Public Works was waited upon restorday by a deputation interested in the Hallfax Graving Dock project, composed of many of the members and benators of Nova Scotia, and the gentlemen representing the company formed for the projection of this important work. The Minister, after hearing the remarks of the gentleman select—i as speaker on this occasion (Dr. Atmox, Senator of Halifax), and going tully into the matter, appeared to view the con-cession saked of the Government, namely, \$15,000 per annum for twenty years with, favor, and promised to tring the matter before his colleagues in Council. The city of Halifax is pledged to \$10,000 per annum for twenty years, so if the promoters of this enterprise nonville to Kingston, inclusive, 28c, Gananoque to for twenty years, so if the promoters of this enterprise Prescott, 30c, Edwardsburg to Cornwall, 35c; Sum. receive the concession asked of the Government, they mertown to Montreal, 35c, St. Lambert's to St. John's, will have secured all they require to make this scheme B. BUCCER4.

Landing, 46c, Point Levis, 55c; Quebec, 55c; Island Columbia Legislature, showing that the number of Pond to Falmouth, 65c, 8t. Henri to L'Islet, inclusive, inters employed in the Province during the year 60c; St. Jean Port Joll to Riviere du Loup, inclusive, ending 31st Decemter, 1880, was 1,955, of whom 742 65c. Cacouna to Moncton, inclusive, 70c, Point du were white and 1,212 Chinese. The total value of the Cheno (for gulf ports and Prince Edward Islands, 1 traffic only), 70c, Humphries to Amerat and Point du same return, the contents of which we find summar-Cheno, Boundary Creek to Colbrook, inclusive except 1 feed on the Victoria Standard, shows that the value of Salfaburer Innesion 25c. Names to Utchmond and guild during the year through the various lanks was Salisbury Junction). 75c; Nappen to Richmond, and Salisbury Junction. TSc; Nappen to Richmond, and Fisher's Grant to Valley, inclusive (Truto excepted), \$844,836, which, with one-fifth added for gold carried 75c; Pictou, Truro, Halifax, New Glasgow Junction (for Halifax and C. B railway traffic), 65c; Windsor total of \$1,013,827. The average yearly earnings per Junction (for Windsor and Annapolis railway traffic miner are stated at \$518, a considerable decrease as an analysis of the first procedure was a first procedure wa only), 600, 8t. John, N.B., 60c. McAdam Junction compared with the 19 preceding years. In 1860, howard Fredericton Junction, 600, Carleton, N.B., 60c. each confly \$403. The output of coal was 208,000 tons, the To England, via steamers from Portland:—Flour, largest yet recorded in the Province. There were \$0.99; catment \$0.09 per barrel, beef in larrels, 56c three fatal accidents at Napalino and Wellington coal per 100 lbs; pork in barrels, boxed ments, 540, tallow relies during the year, and five serious faccidents re-100 lbs. in lots not under 15,000 lbs.; do. in lots number of tons raised per life lost was 80,133. Nanaimo from 5,000 to 15,000 lbs., 78c per cental, oil cake, 45c per 100 lbs.; flour and meal in sacks, 45c per 100 lbs.; apples per larrel, prepaired, \$1.13 for lots of 130 barrels to boys, 327 Chiasse and 7 Indians. The value of plant at Nanaimo colderies is estimated at \$110,000. and of that at Wellington at \$245,000.

-The following is the proposition Mr. E.W. Sawatt, the promoter of winter navigation, made to the Government on Friday last, and concerning which he had a long interview with the Fremier, which the Fremier, after having a long interview with Mr. Szwall, has promised to bring immediately before the Council. Mr. Sawath offers to enter into an agreement with the Government to undertake the establishment of a weekly line of occan stamors to ply uninterruptedly during the winter and summer cossons, between the ports of Quebec and Montreal, making the former a winter port, reserving the right during the spring to deliver the mails at lialifax four trips. This privilege he reserves from the fact that during some seasons, off from the shores during the thaw and high tides of would be necessary for the delivering of the mails in

SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL.

LONOMY IN PURL

destruction of the first and the first the descent of the descent The Parlies of the local parli our in the channel and its an forces the small gray made to incorporate with it during fusion, certain ets of the perforated pape to turn brightly. Instead, metallic or other substances which should have the effective stops for items of the prate is filled with power of removing the oxygen while not impairing coke or authors ite, to which the heat of the gas jets is the good qualities of the product by its presence transferred. Its Stemens soon that he holds it simpst. With the office in view, the addition of small quantibarbarous to use raw coal for any purpose, and that ties of magnesours and of manganese, to fixed sicket the time will come when all our for will be so, arated have been treed and in the case of the first named, into its two constituents before reaching our factories with considerable success. Quided by the remarkable or domestic Learths.

ANOTHER NEW DISISFECTARY.

Preserving and disinfe ting agents have in recent times acquired an importance and scope regarding the methods of using them that could scarcely have been suspected at a relatively recent date. Dr Koller cites, as examples, the antiseptic treatment of rounds which has been so exceptionally successful in the science of medicine. The discovery and application of true disinfectants and antiseptics may be designated as a most important practical question. The sanitury weel of the individual, of the masses, of cities, and of countries, depends upon rational disinfection. The army of contagious diseases cannot be conquered by anything more successfully than by the wrapons of disinfection. The mutability, the changeableness, the self-sufficiency of the germs of decomposi-tion and decay are characteristic of everything organic; but also characteristic of no men is that restless striving to lend a longer life, a quiet stability, to changeable nature. This conservative character is a feature of everything human, the shadows of the war for existare sharply defined in this well lighted picture, and time alone, with her flitting and varying forms, conjures up the conflict, whose final solution, howeven, only testifies to the old and innate conservatism The step up which the present has climbed in the recognition of disinfectants and antiseptics is quite a high one; but, glancing back on leaves of acience, covered with glory, it is not difficult to predict that in this domain we shall still have many important advances yet to rejoice over At the head of the list of disintectants which belong to modern times are carbolic and mileylic acids and thymol. A definite circle of action was found to belong to each when ex-perience had levelled the way. Carbolic sold is in general the disinfectant of crude masses of organic substances; salicylic acid is the disinfectant of the kitchen, the cellar, and the larder, but thymol (most costly of all) is the disinfectant of the boudoir. To the above mentioned must now be added a new one, says
Andeer, vis., resorcine. Before we enter into a discussion of how it acts it is advisable to consider more closely its nature. Resorcine was discovered about nifteen years ago by Barth and Hlasiwets. At that time it was obtained as a product of the decomposition of certain gum resins like gum ammoniac, galbanum, assafetida, etc., by insing them with caustic potash; also by the dry distillation of Brasil wood. It derives its name from ressa, resin, and ordin, a substance which it resembles, and which occurs ready formed in all lichens used for making litmus and archil, and is also obtained by the dry dutilization of acids and ethercal bodies obtained from these lichens. Sommer afterward called attention to the fact that umbelliferone, obtained from the umbellifera resins, when fused with alkalies, gave the same substance. This umbelliferone crystallises in colorless, odorless, and tasteless prisms, which are very soluble in boiling water, alcohol, and ether, and fluoresce strongly. It can be made from the resin which occurs as a drug in the market, or from the resin obtained by extracting angelies root, or levisticus, or imperatoria, with alcohol, and evaporating the alcoholic extract. bensole derivatives, especially to the dubydroxbensoles or diphenois. A cheap method of making resorcine from bensole derivatives has been invented, and the dyes derived from it have justly attracted very extended attention. Among the methods for making resorcine, the following are worthy of men-tion, because they furnish it at a reasonable price: The chlorobensol-sulpho-acid is made by dissolving chlorobensole in fuming sulphuric scid. Its sodium salt, when fused with caustle sods, forms resorcing, On warming a solution of phonol in sulphuric acid the metaphenolaulphonic acid is formed, and its acdium salt fused with caustic alkali also vields resorcine. The third and best method, it seems, for making resorcine is from the dibenzolsulphonic acid, which is made by becaule vapors into warm sulphuric sold. A large quantity of resorcine is formed by fusing its sodium sait with caustic soda. The relation that exists between resorcine and phenoi (carbolic acid) as to their constitution led Andeer to sk whether their action might not be similar. In fact further experiments proved that rescreine has the property of stopping decay. Chemically pure resorcine, which withstands the light, when in a one per cent. solution stope the development of fungi and mould. This has been proven not only by artificial experiments in the laboratory, but also chemically on the appearance of the symptoms of disease. What scome deserving of special remark is that absolutely pure resortine, in every degree of concentration, congulates albumen and precipitates it from solution. On this account the author considers it an excellent caustic to remove unbealthy tissue. In crystals it cauterises as powerfully as lunar caustic, but, he assures us, without pain, nor does it form metallic albuminates, which are insoluble or difficult of solu-tion, causing a scar. In a comparatively short time, say three or four days, the skin regalne its natural appearance. In homeopathic doses the pure resor-cine will preserve ink and colors which would otherwise mould very quickly, and not lajure the color. A one per cent, solution will not prevent termentation, had he had a larger crucible."

that collected it for the collection. In stop it of 13 to a property of the manufacture of the material and the despersion of the property of the model of the despersion of the material and the material of the despersion of the model of the despersion of the model of the mod completely reperse a comparatively steeled a dution of Let all designs the first of th

PRODUCTION OF MALLEAGUE NICKEL

success that has attended the addition of phosphorus to copper alloys as is shown in the production of phosphor bronz a having extraordinary tensile strength, M Garnier, who is largely interested in the production of nickel, has made some experiments on the addition of phosphores to this metal, with the view of imploring its malicability, which, as we are in-formed, have given unexpectedly good results. From the accounts of these experiments which have come to find, it is affirmed that if phospherus to the amount of 1 in 369's be added to nickel, the metal becomes soft and very malleable. the addition of a larger quantily of phosphorus develops the hardness of the metal at the expense of its maticability. The phosphorus is added to the metal in the form of a phosphide of nickel centaining 6 per cent. of phospherus, which is made in turn by fusing together a mixture of calcium phosphate, silicic acid, carbon and metallic nickel. The assertion is further made that the nickel produced by treatment with phosphorus is not only maileable of itself, but that its alloys with copper, zinc or non are likewise soft and malicable. Our readers will per-haps recall, in connection with this article, a communication published in the Nanyfacturer and Builder, some months ago, in which we described a new process for the refining of copper by the use of phosphorcopper. The results obtained in both these cases, as described, are perfectly analogous, and it would appear therefrom that we have, in the addition to brittle metals of phosphorized alloys, an infallible method of removing occluded gases or oxides, with the result of greatly improving their homogeneity and strength and working qualities.-Nanufacturer and Builder.

-There are three essentials for keeping ice, as follows: I. A closely packed non-conducting substance surrounding the ice, 2. Perfect drainage at bottom without admitting air, 3. A free circulation of air over the top of the upper packing or covering. The non-conducting substances most used are sawdust, chaff, chopped straw, swamp moss and spent tan. Sawdust is preserved, and should be ten or twelve inches thick between the board walls. If straw is used, it should be cut up and packed between walls 18 or 20 inches apart. Fine clean chaff answers a good purpose.

-An interesting discovery of a good deal of native crystalline sulphur, of recent formation, has been made during excavation in the Place de la Repub-lique, in Paria. The substance (according to M. Daubie) has no connection with emanations of gas, but is evidently due to the simultaneous presence of the sulphate of lime, of plaster rubbiah, and of organic matters, plant dibrie, dung, skin, fragments of bones, etc. The spot is where part of the old trench or most of the city existed; this was filled up about two centuries ago. The mineral consists of a broocla of thin fragments incrusted with crystalline sulphur, which cements them together. A similar case occurred in 1778, in demolition of the Baint

-Ammonia, especially the stronger kinds, is very dangerous, a lew drops being enough to injure a picions of fraud. Some time ago Riggin in-person. When used for cleaning purposes it should sured h's life for the benefit of his aged be handled with great care, that the gas, which is given off freely in a warm room, be not breathed in his brother-in-law received a jetter announcing his large quantities, and do injury to the delicate lining death, at North Platte, and, going thither, returned of the nose and mouth. Eensine is a liquid in the with the coffin, which was not opened because of the handling of which much caution should be exercised. It is very volatile, and its vapor, as well as the liquid itself, inflammable. When employed for removing gresse or other stains from clothing, gloves, etc., it should never be used at night, nor at any other time near a fire. Ether is another dangerous liquid, and in other than the physician's hands it had best not be employed in the household. Alcohol must also be used with great care, especially at night.

A correspondent of Nature, reterring to a recent discussion in that journal, writes :—I think the assumption of the impossibility of volatilising carbon by any heat which man can produce is not warranted by experience. I so or three facts in Desprets' account of a remarkable set of experiments which he made about thirty years ago seem to me to show it to be unfounded. He exposed rods of anthracite to the action of 125 Bunsons (sinc 5] inches high) and also to the solar focus of an annular lens 36 inches diameter. The rods bent under the combined action. and even appeared to fuse ! He also describes experments with rods of sugar-charcoal under a battery of 500 similar cells. The electric egg was covered sud-denly with a hard black crystalline powder. He thinks attempts to fuse carbon should be made in condensed nitrogen and in metallic vessels. In the was pursuing. Policies were issued, sometimes on same volume he says that with 600 cells rods of real names, and at other times on fictitions names. sugar-charcoal bend-swell at the ends-and when they touch, weld together, and their surfaces become metallic, like graphite. Diamonds heated in charcoal tubes were suddenly heated and became conductors. Still more remarkable effects were produced when he used collaterally with the 600 Bunsons 185 Muncké with zince 132 inches high and 192 inches wide. With these augar-obarcoal was volatilised immediately. It is to be noticed that Desprets in these experiments anticipated Dr. Siemen's electric furnace. He mentions that he fueed 3,780 grains of platinum in a few minutes, and could have done more

INSURANCE MATTERS.

Falme every set is peaked to despersion, never to the followest. In the peak is the seast these to summer the followest that the deep restore the term doing. Now would that other Chrostian it stiffs from the first the followest. There is content. bg of it ... derms Weatheress k. have a cepted

circumstances in Evatieville, by mamed Charles A. Lucias. After the first of last month issues was seen to fall overcoard from the Olio river areatner. ne bet, which then between Evaneville and Henderson, and was reported to have been drowned Bong after this occurrence it was dis invered that he had been meared for \$15,0 o in the North-Western Mutual tale and \$4,000 in a Louisville co-operative. Investigation followed, and translucency soon became transparency. Mr. Lucas was not drowned beyond resuscitation. Le re-appeared upon the stage of action, and confessed participation in a conspiracy. His employer was a well-known young lawyer of Evansville, Julius A. Coleman, who persuaded him, in pursuatice of the scheme, to marry Coleman's servant, who willingly entered into a plot, and became nom-inally the ben-ficiary of the policies. Then, to mature the claim. Lucas was to "drown himself" in the river in a life-preserving rubber suit. In the confession of the woman, which is made in the form of a sworn affidavit, it is stated that Coleman bired her and Lucas to carry out the scheme, agreeing to pay her \$2,000 and Lucas \$4,000, and that they were to disappear for a time, and when the matter was forgotten to try the same trick over again somewhere elre. A man named J. V. Richardson was also employed by Coleman to witness the drowning and sweat to it. Ills affidavit states that he was hired for the purpose, and was to receive money; that he saw Lucas with a subber suit, and knew it was a plot to swindle the insurance companies. He reported the matter to the newspapers, and the arrest of Coleman, Lucas and Richardson promptly followed.

The officers of the North-Western Mutual Lite

deserve indefinite credit for patience in following to eventual conviction another "mysterious disappearance." Several years clapsed before suspicion ripened into confirmation, but even-handed justice overtook the offenders at last. In 1873, Jeremiah Elliot, who lived in the neighborhood of Portland, Oregon, insured the life of his son Moses, aged 18, in the company, through its Portland agent, for \$8,000, the course of a few months allegation was made that Moses, while rafting with his uncle on the Columbia river, was drowned. There was no recevery of the body, but at the same time there was no one to refute the evidence of the uncle. The suspicious character of the occurrence, however clear to the scrutley of the company, would have presented nothing irregular or "crooked" to the untrained vision of a jury, and as there was no alternative but payment, the company paid the claim. Soon afterward Elliott and his brother removed to Jackson county, where they bought a sheep ranch. In the management of this enterprise they were joined by Moses, who, it seems, was not drowned dead enough to prevent his assuming the roll of a gentle shepherd upon the pastoral acres which had been purchased by his submersion in the Columbia river. Industry and economy were attended with prosperity, and, as years passed on, Moses grew to manhood. But his features did not change beyond recognition, and when the ministers of the law told the "coparceners" they were wanted, they obeyed the summons. Legal proceedings resulted in a verdict for the company for \$13,676, principal and interest of the money wrongfully paid, and, as the ranch and its woolly reminants have become valuable,

the company is secure in recovery.

Another case of false substitution by filling a soffin with sand was uncarthed days ago at Fillmore, a village in Andrew county, Missouri. The coffin was supposed to contain the remains of James Riggin, and was exhumed in consequence of well grounded sussupposed decayed condition of the remains. Application being made for the insurance, investigation led to the discovery of the sand, and exposure of an in-tended fraud. The friends of the family assert that the body must have been stolen while on the way from North Platte, but the general belief is that Riggin is still alive, and has been the principal agent in a conspiracy to defraud a life insurance company.

The Metropolitan Life, of New York, has recently born victimized in a small but audacious way in its industrial department. The offenders are Joseph Adler and Lion Ritter von Hil er, the latter professing to have been an Austrian cavalry officer. Adier had for several years been acting as an agent of the company, and had been giving special attention to the insurance of the lives of children by weekly payments, when he appears to have fallen under the influence of you Hiller, and the two con-pired to defraud the company by means of counterfeit medical certificates of death and also by fictitious insurances. No suspicions were excited at first, as the proofs of death were signed with the names of reputable physicians, and the losses were paid. At length, however, three detectives were detailed to watch Adler, and they discovered the system of forging and fraud he In a few weeks death would be reported, and a physician's aignature forged on the bogus certificate. Positive evidence was obtained in four cases, to be used at the forthcoming trial of the consplicators. Three or the children reported dead had no existence, and the fourth was produced alive at the preliminary examination. The special charge against von Hiller is that on December 27, 1880, he caused to be paid to Adler the sum of \$50 by Mr. Hegeman, vice-president of the cumpany, by means of a false certificate of the death of Otto Chavaret at No. 1014 Becond avenue, knowing at the time that there was no such person in and we trust will be supplemented by others of of existence. When application was made on behalf of importance to the mining interests of the district.

Alber and von Hiller to Justice Was began tie fail, the latter remarked that to should be protected against the despresses men like the acre of to a strict a con-

tife Insurance is not only a humon the A polley of life hourance is always acd house his forett might, and no man will deat family to ter from reproach it has lit then to so lety is one of the most para-

" Left insurance a seener exclusively to reating of one on whequate providen dest tution of dependents in case of death. I of this inaction preds no cloquence of contact that it. -I'r care I, Wright.

"We heartate not to assign a very power ence to life insurance, among the institute stements of that higher civilization with it. tlines, has been evolved and enjoyed beyond a. I tornal precedent '- North Brutch Rever.

"I regard the institution of life incurpanies, particularly on the mutual programming the highest and most beneficent et on the tian charities. They are benevolent in their it. and administration, they are every way ten-

"Once the question was, can a Christian man rightfully sock life insurance? That day is 12 -now, the question is, can a Christian man justify Lo. self in neglecting such a duty? Your aftern nath come involved, and your property be taken for Your stocks and shares may fall in value. but apfor of life insurance cannot be taken for dett, salue bo allenated from your beirs, and it you have they your company discreetly, is subject to no comme risk. It is as nearly sure as anything earthly can well be"-Henry War ! Receher.

"A policy of life insurance is the cheapest at men should be careful to insure their houses, t. ; furniture, their ships, their merchandise, at i re neglect to insure their lives—surely the most in a ant of all to their families, and far more autoria loes."-Benyamin Franklin.

"Associations for the assurance of lives are visranked among the very noblest institutions of the lized society, and their usefulness can be attested to thousands of happy and independent fan in rescued by their means from the bliterness of poster and the degradation of charity."—Lord Brougham

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" Life insurance companies not only undertake the equalization of life, but also the return of the rims invested with compound interest. They are as w ists, constantly looking out for long investments are well organized to deal profitably in securities — b. Farr.

"The assurance of life is one of the most Christian things that I know; for what is it? It is taking the load that would crush one family, and spreading t over twenty thousand tamilles; so that a mere dry lights upon each, instead of the overwhelming torrest falling upon one. It seems to me a beautiful intetherefore, let every young man entering upon 1.50 every head of a family, whether high or low, set he house in order so far as to assure his lite, -Re D. Cumming, of London.

"Life insurance may be employed advantageously

for the benefits of families and individuals of all classes of society, as well for those in affluence w for those in moderate circumstances. All may by the exection of a little forethought and a small eslay, protect their families from want "-K: be

Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania.

"There is nothing in the commercial world white approaches, even remotely, to the security of a will established and prudently managed life insurance company."—Prof. De Morgan.

"No mathes what may be the chieft of your solid.

"No matter what may be the object of your solid tude-be assured—whether you are thinking of the maintenance of general health, or ot comfort and competence in your old age, or of the interested wite and children when you may be no more, or of a provision for your boy when he reaches mature at or ot the happy marriage and the wedding portion d your little daughter, one day to be, you bown blushing bride, now a tiny prattling fairy of two a three years—never mind the subject matter—be assured."—Charles Dickens.

"The prejudices, so strong and yet so whally without foundation, which have proved a barner between so many and the security against the work evils of old age which is within easy reach, will in a few years be melted away; and any one doing a fut business, or living on a moderate income, who does not provide against the possible contingencies of illhealth or death, will be regarded as a very rash and unwise man; and the life insurance policy, instead of being what it has been—a thing to be dreaded— will stand like a strong shield between fair daughter. lonely widows, and helpless orphans, and the territe tions of vice and the pinching agonies of poverty With all my beart I say, 'God bless every insurance company in the land."- Act. Geo. H. Hepworth, by

"I am free to express my opinion of their value. especially to men in the circumstances in which ministers of the Gospel are. I have wondered that they have availed themselves so little of the adrantage of such institutions. I know of no way in which they could so well provide for their own wants in advanced years, or of their families when they do as by availing themselves of these advantages -Re-Albert Barnes.

-The report that silver in paying quantities has been struck at the McKellar's Island silver mine lacks confirmation. It is not at all improbable that auch is the case, but there has been no communication with the island for some time, so far as we can

A surveying party left Prince Arthur Landinf: yesterday, for the purpose of locating a railroad list from the Ironton mine to Port Hedstrom, a distance of about five miles. This is the commencement of the sesson's operations by the Thunder Bay Iron Coanad we trust will be supplemented by others of clust

RAILWAY MATTERS.

CANADIAS PACIFIC BAILWAY

rd year all meeting of the shareholders or have of the company, No 18 Parliament street, of a Ludant, on Tueslay, the 19th March, for payment from identify the mode of carrying out rited with the theorement of Canada, the during ments for its performance, and of dothe solving upon all such things as shall be Panthe inscription on un old to amother tor there purposes, in which hav be also therefore the bear of mortgage bonds in the modes provided for by the charter of the pats, at if the execution of the mortgage deeds, and offer instruments secondary and other instruments requisite for and in steetien with such is-ue, and also for the purpose considering the by-laws of the company and of the company and of the company and proto did for the prosecution of the works

ONLYRIO AND PACIFIC JUNGTION RAILWAY

100 amoster of directors in the Ontario and Pacific proceed of the party of the who are geograph-ter's matricuted as follows — From Toronto, Hon-ter's matricuted as follows — From Toronto, Hon-ter's matricuted as follows — From Toronto, Hon-ter's MPP, B. Juffay, and J. D. Ldkar, from Ham-Blow Mr Adam Brown; east of Totonto, Mesers G A 100 of Peterborough, James Holden, of Whitter, at 1 M Ferrle, M I'P for East Northumberland, the tribited according to the inferests they represent, the directors are classified as follows - Representing the North and North-Western Railways, Mesers and there and Brown; representing the Midland and Whitey and Port Perry roads, Mesers Cox, Holden and the a representing the Groud Trunk Reilway, Most cook and Perris, and neutral as between all Organizated Pacific Junction. It was the board as to very liberal petition with respect to ranging ware strong published

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company are seeking incorporation at must of the Ontario Legislature, and it was by the money agreed that their bill should be intro-ducted in Monday and referred to the lishway Com-mittee on Throday. The object in view is to render at the lysecure the immediate commencement of th, work, on one or other of the above charters. To be now no question of the expediency of allowlies the Seamond bonus to be distributed over the . line of the Sault,-Globe.

CANADIAN BAILWAYS

the following it me respecting the Grand Trunk and it at Western Railways appear in the circular of W Aller & To , Lendon :-

Norwithstanding the exceptional severity of the wea ther in Lanada the traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Emissis continue very satisfactory, and in this tespecific Urand Trunk exhibits a marked contrast to Eighsh railways, which have suffered heavily. Tho e he arrent growth of the new Chicago line, as demonstraind by the weekly traffic now published for the first im: must also be very gratifying to shareholders in the time! Trunk Company, when it is remembered that this are the absolute proprietors of no less than 1 . 7.000 first mortgage bonds out of a total of £1,240,or is 19, an increase of \$4,637,328, or 20 0 per cent.

The average-carnings per mile increased from \$670 in 1879 to \$709 in 1880, or 4.4 per cent. Of the 57 fance (indeed the station in Chicago is not yet fully working), and when passenger traffic is secured in the spring and summer it is reasonable to expect that the present interest on the summand of the summer is the secured of the secured in the spring and summer it is reasonable to expect that the present interest on the summand of the secured of the secu

teren es of the Grand Trunk being now provided for, and the third preferences earning a dividend, the whole reversionary value of this Chicago Extension practically belongs to the holders of third preference and ordinary stocks. Totally irrespective of this, Lowever, the position of the Grand Trunk line Itself is an improving and the half-yearly report to be issued ment month cannot fail to be highly satisfactory to the reprietors. The outlook at present is so very cheerthat it seems inevitable that all the stocks of this raiway must considerably advance in value during the

and shall advise every one to support it, still it is not by intention again to take a prominent position in climpting it as success is certain now that so large a masure of support is derived from those who formerly josed my recommendations.

bareholders of both companies need keep in view on only of the many advantages to be derived from a event on Great Western of Canada ordinary shares, of this would, of course, justify an advance of fully 20 wittent in both securities

THE POETRY OF THE LOCOMOTIVE.

\ correspondent sends us] apropos of our notice
\!\ Reynold's "Engine-driving Life, \ the followthe times forming part of an inscription on a tomb-State in Bromagrove churchyard, to the memory of The mas Scalfe, a driver who was killed by the explo-10 of his engine --

"My engine now is cold and still,
No water does my botter fill;
My coke affords it's flame no more,
My days of usefulness are o'er.
My wheels deny their noted speed,
No more my suiding hands they need;
My whistle, too, has lost its tone,
It's shrill and thrilling sounds are gone,
My stees are now thrown open wide,
My stees are now thrown open wide,
My flanges all refuse to guide.
My clacks, also, though ones so strong,
Hetuse to aid the bary throng;
No more I feel each urging breath,
My steem is all condensed in death,
Life's railway's o'er, each station's past,
In death I'm stopped and rest at last,"
cription is also to be found at Whic

met ale death during the exocusion of his daty. It is stated in both cases that the lines were composed That the Real Relivery Company will be held that mouth They have a steering refrain or this

"Parbotons, erash atons, sixty miles an hour "

But, after all, perhaps the best thing of the sort was

"Collisions abre, long time I bore, higusis may in vain, Brown old and gated, mp/s/s bustel, And smashed th' excursion train."

-It is predicted by railroad authorities that the consulidation of the Texas Pacific, Iron Mountain, International and Missouri, Kansas & Texas roads will be effected within thirty days. It also asserted that the Vanderbilts will soon link the New York Central,

-The report of the Delawate & Hadson Company for the year 1880 will show. Total receipts, \$12,524,-549, an increase of \$2,552,500 over the provious year Net earnings were \$1,611,042, and, deducting from that the net prouts \$1.351,422, as against a deficit of \$630,-613 for the year 1879

Lake Shore, North-Western and Union Pacine roads.

-The Northern racific, according to the report of coal of the road, at a liberal estimate, will ba\$75,000; 000, leaving a profit of hearly \$15,000,000 to the managers of the read The San Francisco Chreniele says. familiar with the profits made by the Central and Southern Pacific.

-By the purchase of several small milroads in the state of New York, the Boston, troosac Tunnel and water Western Company has facilities in its hand for a trunk Tie line of four hundred miles, from the great bore to the International bridge at Buffalo. In order to complete the scheme a construction company has been organized with a capital of \$10,000,000, which aims to secure a double track road from Boston to Buffalo

-Great Western Rallway of Canada traffic for week ending February 18th, 1881, was as follows -

Passoners Freight and live stock Malls and sundries Corresponding week last year Increase

-The Railroad Gazette has reports of the carnings of 51 roads for the eleven months ended with November, 1880, having in the aggregate 32,027 miles of road, 3,734 miles, or 13 2 more than they worked the preceding year. These roads carned in the aggregate \$238,249,660, against \$190,030,082 in the corresponding period of 1879, an increase of \$48,210,578, or 25 4 per cent. The average earnings per mile increased from \$6,717 in 1879 to \$7,439, or 10.8 per cent. Of these 51 roads not one earned less than in 1879, and only four have smaller carnings per mile.

-The Railroad Gazette has reports of the November earnings of 57 railroads, having an aggregate of 37,063 miles of road, which is 16 t per cent. more than the same roads worked in November, 1879, and about 42 total of E1.39,000 of ordinary stock out of a per cent of the total in operation in the country. The aggregate earnings of these reads were \$26,828, server of what is now going on in the development of American and Canadian railways, the importance of 495, against \$22,191,167 for the corresponding month of this possession of the Grand Trunk can scarcely be overestimated. The new line is bractically in the first in the corresponding against \$22,191,167 for the corresponding month of 1879, an increase of \$4,637,328, or 20 0 per cent. The average-coarnings per mile increased from gard in the contraction of the Grand Trunk can scarcely be of the corresponding to the contraction of the contrac

—The scheme for boring a tunnel under the British channel, so as to connect England and France by rail, is by no means given up Experiments are in progress, and others are to be made, looking toward the determinution of the best places for the shafts and the most available machinery. The great railroad companier on both sides are in full accord, and the house of Rothschild, it is understood, is largely interested in the project. As to the possibility of boring such a tunnel, after the examples of Mount Conis and elsewhore, little doubt is entertained; but the problem of

the branch have been exhibited, having for the remaining to the terms of the articles, Richardson gold mine is located, and which caused so the branch of their railway with the branch of their railway with the branch of their railway with the branch of the countries of Pueblo, Richardson gold mine is located, and which caused so much excitement, but not much legitimate and honest railed. Although I wish this movement every success.

Grands nave the terms of the structure, Richardson gold mine is located, and which caused so much excitement, but not much legitimate and honest railed. Although I wish this movement every success. of the company is to be conducted, with the privilege of extension into Utah. The road is to have several branches: The Ric Graade branch, the Guantson branch, the Lake City branch and the Oursy branch. The construction company for this road also fyled articles, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000.

-- According to the Railroad Gazette, the total length only of the many advantages to be derived from a circum, viz.—that a saving of no less a sum than of new railroads in the United States built in 1880 of new railroads in the United States built in 1880 was 7,150 miles. Of this 1,453 miles were of narrow supposing this to be equally divided between the two guage (13) miles 3] feet, and the balance 3 feet guage. The chief builder of narrow guage road in 1880 was per cent. On Grand Trunk third preferences and 1] the Denver and Rio Grande, which completed 333 in term on Great Western of Canada onlinary shares, miles—more than was built by any other company of any guage, except the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe (424 miles), and the Chicago, Milwankee & St Paul (351 miles), the Chicago & North-western ranking fourth with 310 miles of new road. In 1872 7,340 miles were constructed, 190 miles more than last year, and the only year in which the construction ever exceeded that of 1880. Of 7,150 miles built last rear. 4,263 miles are credit. _ to the North-West and the Far West interior

-A locomotive electric lightly which has recently been introduced on some of the English railroads is said to be giving good satisfaction. It consists of a light 6-horse power four-wheeled locomotive with a work putting in an alli to strike the vein at a depth dynamo-electric machine attached, and any electric of 30 to 40 feet. It is the intention of the owners to light may be used. When the engine is moving work this mine extensively as it is the largest in the

mining news.

Is a my the Grand Trank Italians at Delieville, the Polle (11) & North Hastings listly y betaken to reach Mobile, which place is at present the terrations of the could although the track receiveded for seven rulles with to Eld rado, but this just is only used to bring or from the mines. On Tearing Mades to wish the mines the first reached is the Secondith iron mine, while its worked by Mr. Munson of Mesers, Cleveland, Brown & Co. of the cland, thin A depth of accepts to that been sunk from the surface and about eighty feet in leasth and in width from eacher to eventy-tour The tein or deposit has little or no dip or helfrest outrom the vertical. Druting is being commenced under the rook which everheathe ore at the nexthend of the jet and will increase the out-put of ore which is of the inagnetic variety, holding a little sulphur and ime The hor-ting is done by a horse-power derick and is then run out on a tram road, and after being worted is piled on wood and rousted to drive off the sub-Phor and inclitate the operation of smedding it into convenient press to handle. It has then to be hauled by team two miles to the Belleville & North Hastings Bultway. It is the intention of the manager shortly to the amount of interest and rentals (\$3,275 620), leaves | u e steam power in the mine and increase the p oduc-the net probts \$1.351.422 as exclust a defect of \$6.30 - tion. Furing the past year about 5,000 tons of the best quality of the ore have been shipped, and also about 200 fons of cull ore holding much sulphur was shipped to Mr. T. O. Hall, of Buildo, for gold refining, Auditor French, will make a very neat thing out of its there haing a little of the previous metal in the sulland grants. The lands are valued at \$99,750,000, the phates. Mout thirty men were employed, and a considerable number of trains harding wood and era. On account of the difficulty of getting cars to convey the ore over the Belleville & North Hastings Railway and this looks large to Eastern people, but they are not strand Trunk Railway, to Bunale, where it is transhipped on the case of the American reads, this mine now closed down, but it is expected it will be again worked in spring when the ere can be shapped by The Seymour Iron Muse is worked by Mr. C. J. Pussy.

for a New York company, and this below the longest worked mine in the district a depth of 150 feet has been reached. The ore from this mine is of the hard or magnetic variety. The deposit strikes about east and west, and the ore dips to the south at an angle of 10 or 15 degrees, and is from 19 to 24 feet wide, and ne essitates much timber and considerable expense to support the hanging wall. In cutting notches or places in the langing walls for timbers a short time ago, the initiers cut through a few inches of rock, which was supposed to be the wall, but found a body of from four to five feet first-class ore. All the machinery at this mine is tun by compressed air or a cam, including the hoisting, pumping and rock drills A force of from thirty to thirty-five men is employed In the inline. The ore is holsted from two shafts to an allt about 50 feet from the surface, and dumped into mine cars, which are run out so the railway track and dumped into the cars. There is a considerable quan-tits of ore on hand, as there is not a supply of railway cars to take it away as fast as mined. About 4,600 tons

have been mined during the past year.

North of the last mentioned mine and on the Hasting gravel road, is altuated the Waldbridge red enatite mine, lately owned by Messra Coc, Mitchell & Co, but sold recently to the Bethlehem Iron Co., Bethlebem, Pa. This mine is the largest surface area of any mine in the district, being more properly called a hematite quarry. It has also a past history (like the aucient copper mines of Lakes Superier), which has long been forgotten, having been worked by the ancient Indians for paint, and who must have inhabited this region at least many hundred years ago, as their old workings were filled up and overgrown with a growth of maple two feet and more in diameter, when the land was cleared some twenty-five or thirty years from the date of its being worked at the present The excavating was apparently done by them with the aid of picks made of deer horns and sea shells of the large size used to collect the soft reddish purple hematite, the hard ore being rejected and cast behind. Part of a skeleton and pieces of charcoal, as well as bones of animals, have been found. These ancient workings seem not to have exceeded twenty feet deep, and only in places where there was much soft paint material. An engine and detrick holst the ere from the pit, and is dumped into carts and hauled to a stock pile or bank, where it is being stocked till spring, when a siding will be constructed to admit of ventilation will, doubtless, prove a grave one, the solu-tion of which will tax the ablest and most ingenious tons have been mined during the past year. About

> mine is a property west of the old Richardson mine on the same ridge; it is operated by Mr T G. Hall, of Buffalo, N Y, and about 400 tons of gold ore were shipped to Buffalo for treatment during last year, but at present no work is being done. A shaft has been sunk about 80 feet, and considerable work done on the surface. This ore is said to hold considerable nickel as well as gold.

Going west, the Hobson fron mine is reached, where Mr. T G Hall has at work a force of about thirty men. There are two classes of ore found in this property; one is said to yield 714 metallic free, and the other not so valuable. The surface or soll is being stripped, which covers the best quality of ore, and several car loads of the ore found in losse pieces in the soil have been shipped during the last month to the United Of the inferior quality of ore about 140 tons were shipped last year. The mine is only reopened about two months ago, the property having been in-The mine is only reopened ve ved in a law suit

Taking the road through the woods still in a westerly direction, the Bufferin Iron Mine is reached. This mine was owned by the Ontario Mining Company, represented hero by Mesers Coe & Mitchell until a short time sluce, when it was sold to the Bethlohem Iron Company, who have now a small force of men at This inscription is also to be found at Whickham, speed of the dynamo-machine may be accurately called, Mr. D. E. K. Stewart is working a shalt on a land iron pyritos, which assays from five to fifteen near Categories, where it is memorates a driver who regulated gold vein on part of lot 17 in 10 con, Marmora; the ounces.—North Shore Miner.

ore mixed holds considerable metallic matters and will be treated at the Severa told in squamer, two by an unknown thend.' Some very good verses
by the late Processor Rankine, a The Eagline-differ
by the late Processor Rankine, and will tent the results of their
book and were reprinted in the Rest to the 27th of the Work in North Haatings during the year 1880. Motions last summer, and will tent the results of their
axis of the Second Control of the 27th of the significant of the Second Control of the Sec non are employed. It is said to give very good yield of gold by asany. Mesers, J. S. Miller and D. L. K. Blownt, opened on several other leads round serval perkings at the Severy mills the conding esson. No work has been done at the Flegle or the Oladstone gold mines during the last year. In fact, the latter mine. like the great (Grit) namesake, has had " fome troubles in the Court of Chancers, and is to to sold in a few day. South of Milere, on the Niles lot Messes. Miller & Stewart are minled magnetifrom one, but did not ship any list sone, having only commenced work on this let this winter, and as the distance is too to from rail to haul by waggon in summer, it is doubtful if operations will be continued during summer if railway communication is not insect to Majone. The extent of one is enlarging in depth and improving in quality as the work wirehad men are employed. On the east half of lot 12, in 9th con. Marmora, south of the last mentioned raine is the Bradshaw gold mine, where Mr. T. O. Hall has explored some of the lodes on the property and commenced a shaft. but further operations were stopped (till such time as a steam pump is put to work) on account of the amount of water encountered at a depth of its feet. The ore from this rame will be sent to Builalo to be treated. From the number and extent of the numerous yelns on this property good results are expected when the mine is opened and worked

The Gatting gold mine, now the property of the Canula Consolidated Gold Middig Company, is the wene of new life since the new conjunction it in hand. A dam on the Moira has been built, and timber for a mill of tim stamps, or a hundred and twents-five tons per day, and stone for foundations, is bruted also, as well as wood for tuel. The force of men has been increased to 45. The old mill is to be remodelled as well as the large one before mentioned, and workmen's dwellings constructed. The chlorination pro-cess is to be worked, and the result of this experi-ment is looked forward to with interest in this district as there has been heretofore much difficulty expett-

enced in working the arsenical parities of this region. At Bannockbern, 12 miles north of Madoe, on the Hastings gravel road. Mr A S Brown, of Belleville has a 20 stomp mill, which is at present working on quartz from Messrs Maitland & Vanclerk's mine on lots 4 and 5, 3rd con Tudor. The sein, which is well defined, has a northerly and southerly course, and diperument vertical, the walls being from five to seven feet The vein rock is quarte, holding considerable copper sulphates, also some purple copper ore and a little native copper has been found. The ore, which is not taken from a great depth, is worth in gold from \$4 to \$10 a ton. About 17 men are employed in the mine, and a number of teams hauling the ere to the mill at Raunockburn, which is three miles distant

The surveyors of the proposed Toronto & Ottawa Railway are now locating the line near Marmora Vil-lage, and, it is said, have found a line with good grades so far, and it remains to be seen whether this line will go by the old survey south of Madoc Village, or be run through the Moira Valley by Malone and Eldorado, where the great bulk of the pare gold ores are found, which would also be the most desirable route, as several hundred thousand tons of ore can be mined in the region yearly. This railway, will, when built. open up a rich mining company from Peterboro to Ottawa, and, if fron manufacturing by smelting with coal is to be established in the Provinces of Quebeand Ontario, would aid greately in making Montreal and Toronto suitable centres for that important industry, as well as to establish works for the reduction of the precious metals in which the region abounds

Parties are here now in the interests of the Principal Edward County Railway, which it is proposed to extend to Sterling and Malone; also to large mines in the townships north should they report favorably on the extent of the traffic to be derived from the mines of this section. This line was surveyed some years ago in the interests of parties owning the mines, but, the depression of trade coming on, nothing further was done till the present time.

Exploring, or prespecting, as it is here called, for new mines has been carried on with vigor during the last year, and considerable area located. The coming summer is looked forward to with prospects of a fair amount of business in excess of last year .- Montreal

DUNCAN MINE.

We have before stated that some of the directors and stockholders in the Duncan Mining Co are also proprietors in the Bataplias Mine, in Mexico. Owing to the wonderful success of which, and the strong There is, of course, the greatest margin

Articles of incorporation of the Colorado & Pacific

In a rise in the third preference and callnary

Sincks

And influential shareholders of the Great Western

Lailway Company, with a capital stock of \$12,000,000, day in the Eldorado is reached, which is the fyled with the Colorado Secretary of State. This road and influential shareholders of the Great Western and its branches, according to the terms of its articles, business of the Great Western and its branches, according to the terms of its articles, business of the Great Western and its branches, according to the terms of its articles, business of the Great Western and its branches, according to the terms of its articles, business of the Great Western and its branches, according to the terms of the B. & N. H. R., and at the one of the great western and its branches, according to the strong recemblance of that ground, work has been carried out present terminus of the B. & N. H. R., and at the colorado secretary of the line is the one famous ridge on which the law to itself in relation to the location and succession will run into or through the countries of Business and its branches, according to the terms of its articles, and its branches, according to the terms of its articles, and its branches, according to the strong recemblance of that ground, work has been carried out for the B. & N. H. R., and at the color and articles, and its branches, according to the strong recemblance of the great way to the strong recemblance of the terms of the strong recemblance of the great way to the wonderful success of which, and the strong recemblance of that ground, work has been carried out for the B. & N. H. R., and at the color and increase the propose to put in a skip road to the wonderful success of which, and increase the propose to put in a skip road to the wonderful success of which, and increase the propose to put in a skip road to the wonderful success of which, and increase the propose to put in a skip road to the wonde of its ore deposits, and the similarity of ground referred to was first published by Mr. John C. F. Randolph, E.M., who visited this region a few years since, and more recently has reported at length on the mines of San Miguel. There and here is a ridge of granite through which runs a belt of diorite. In near the autlace, are many fissures, the filling of which is calcapar, the oresit contains are compounds. having also some silver in spots, but no permanent veins. Lower down the characteristic of these spar velue is, they carry native silver with almost a total absence of the metallic minerals found near the surface; and where the virgin sliver comes in, rarely any other forms of silver, such as sulphur compounds, appear. In certain voins one rotation of minerals seems to be the invariable rule. When the calespar ve'n matter is white and hard, with no metallic minerals present, it is almost always barren of silver near the surface. Going down, the first sign of mineral life is indicated by iron pyrites, after which comes a pale yellow sine blende, and oven galena. This may be a sign that silver is very near; and, therefore, when zine blende appears, native silver may come in suddenly, not necessarily preceded by black or ruby eliver, though so often one mineral is a guide to another. Every miner will have bis own rules for this succession of different ores pertaining to each district worked. In one, graphite may tend to native silver, while in another brassy, copper-hued pyrites come first. And where the bed is diorite, the par, sino blands and galena having come in as they light may be used. When the engine is moving work this mine extensively as it is the largest in the do at Silver Islet and the Duncan mines, it is very along the line, the electric machine rotates at its region, and with the Nelson and Brown Mines, which reasonable to expect even a sudden appearance of norder that the light may be directed on some particular spot, the driving wheels are thrown out of gear by means of a disengaged handle attached to the pinion means of a disengaged handle attached to the pinion means of railway transportation, and give missing in the Duncan, which inspire us and others with increased enthusiasm as the work goes downward motive, while the engine continues to move the product of these mines is magnetic one, of which about the present workings at the most use of railway transportation. do at Silver Islot and the Duncan mines, it is very dynamo-machine at its proper velocity. The angine 150 tons was abipped during last year. Approaching shaft is now down 752 feet from surface; the vein is is also turnished with sensitive governors, so that the Malone and in sight of the village, if such it can be six foot wide, made up of spar carrying sinc blende

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MONTREAL PRICES CUI	RREN	T.	### Champagner Commerts Comme
GROCERIES.			Apple & Chandon' Petra Superior 200 of 200 o
Congous, fine to finest in r to good common tumpowder, Brata to extra sconda thirds thirds imperals, medium to good, fine to extra Japans, choices finest good medium imperals, the common condice if thest good medium imperals, common common	n Yan ada Uku ada	73	Bockinger 24 00 # 27 00 Bockinger 24 00 # 27 00 No 2 18 00 # 27 00
Cunponder, Leste to extra	21 62 70 62	34 78	Theo Redirer, Cirto Blanche 22 to 42 24 (i) Gladisteur 22 0 4 20 (ii) Fully Man m's Redirer
thirds Imperials, medium to good.	\$ W	4.	" Fatra Dry (1) 45 23 (1) " Private Stoc" (1) 46 27 (5)
Japane, children	45 44 (e) 44 18 46	(4) (5) 47	Dest Marcoux & Cie, Cirt. Bladens 20 of 21 (0) Max Sautaine 22 (0) Max Sautaine 22 (0)
fine et	G W	40	L. Juliany, quarta
acation	i ,		M. Misa Pero retin's 100 at 5.50
ine	18) 42 \$11 42 341 44	် မြို့ သ	Cockburn, Smither & Co
Fourthougs, fine to timest	7.03 8.03 8.03	4;	Price Flami Wines 1 No 2 240 Sparkling Section
for high contains dust follows, cheichest fine free for to finest for to soul common Twanka Young lives, firsts prextra seconds	(0) y/ (d) y/ (d) y/	(II) 123 43	pints 11 25 as 14 50
thirds	34 T	33	Clare ts Barton & Cluestier's 475 at 27 25 Nathaniel Johnston & Sons, quarta 4 75 at 27 25
Cape	11 4	N)	ORUGS AND CHEMICALS.
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Jamaica	21 2	53	Bicarb Roda, pe 100 lbs
Rio Maracaibo	11 a	23	Hue Vitriol 63 2 16
at O484.	7) 9		Castor Oll
Cuba Cut Loaf	101 4	ĵ	Cutric Acid
Do. Diamond A Grocers' A	10 m	6	Uream Torter, Cr. stals 29 29 30 30 31 29 23 30 30 31 29 33 31 29 33 31 29 3 30 29 1 60
Barbadoes Cuba Cut Loaf Granulated Do. Diamond A Grocers' A Montreal yellow Forto Rico Amber Diamond Dripe Imperial Lerd Lorue (nominal) Fale Auber Standard Wolasses. Rarbadoes (Wine Sallon)	7	85	Gum Asable 20 cs 35 Trajacanth 45 cs 15 Traj
Amber Diamond Dripe	(0 A	00 83	olide Potass
Imperial	6 10 G	뗋	01pium
Royal Imperial Star Amber	53 a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	83 93 96	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
WoLASSES. Reshedoes (Wine station)	423 0	44	Soltpetre, per ker 9 50 20 10 00 Solta Ash, per 100 lbs 160 20 190 164 20 14
Centrifugal	00 #	38	Sulphur, per 100 lbs 2 75 20 2 878 Sulphur, Roll, per 100 lbs 2 25 20 5 50
Piltered, pun Muscovado	30 F	88	Tartarie Acid 573 6 65 Whiting, per 100 ibs
Filtered, bris Filtered, pun Muscovado Porto Ritco Sugar House, bris Sugar House, pun Trintdad FRUIT.	888	388	WINDOW GLASS, Window Glass, per 50 ft. ordinary 4th quality:
Almonds, hard shell.	70 69	31	Window Class, per 50 ft. ordinary 4th quality: To 25 added inches 1 80 20 1 90 1 90 2 20 1 90 2 25 20 2 35 CORES.
Almonds, hard shell.	3 4	14 50	lets to 3rds, per gross 0 60 @ 2 00
Brasil nuts	25 44 (U) 44 (6) 44	30 07	LEADS & PATTS.
Dates, golden	0 0	10	Red Lead and Litharge
Figs, Rieme layers. Malaga mate	15 2	888	Button
Filberts French Prunes, boxes	00 a	88	Cod, Claspe, & Imperial gal 0 60 @ 0 63 "Newfoundland, do 0 623 @ 0 65
Raisins, black crown	4 80 80	4 75 2 90	Lerd, Extra. 072 @ 075 No 1 066 @ 070 No 1 075 No 1 066 @ 070 No 1 075 No 1
1.00se Muscatel	2 35 00 1 40 00 2 25 07	2 45	74W 0 73 Ø 0 75
Almonds, hard shell. Soff Jordon shelled Restl nuts Currante, new Dates, golden black finest Figs, Kieme layers Malaga mate boxea Filberts French Prunes, boxes Raisins, black crown London layers London tarers Loyers seedless mats old black basket blue Sardines, quarters haires Sultanas Valencias Walnuts FICES.	(a) a	10	White Leads 6 00 6 7 50 Ball 011 6 012 Button 006 6 007 Cod, flaspe. ♥ Imperial gal. 060 6 003 Lard, Extra 072 60 65 0 75 Linneed, boiled, ♥ gal 075 075 60 80 075 Collve 1 075 60 80 075 Palm, ♥ 10 075 60 80 075 Palm, ♥ 10 075 60 080 Paraflase-Canadian ♥ gal 021 60 005 American 040 60 055 Petroleum, refined, carloads 025 60 055 Seal, Pale, ordinary 080 65 55 Steam refined Seal 070 60 72 XAVAL STORES.
bine Sardines, quarters.	111	13	Petroleum, refined, carloads
Sultanas Valencias	12 4	19 11 51	Seal, Straw 0 54 @ 0 56 Steam refined Seal 0 70 @ 0 72)
Walnuts, Grenoble, genuine	07 g	85	Coel Tar 275
Allepice	iš 🍎	16	Place Pitch
Cassia Cloves Jamaica Ginger, blesched	41 6	15	No. 1 & Pate
Carela Cloves Jamaica Ginger, bloached unbloached Wace k istard Seed, yellow ground, 41b jars lib Yatmegs Pepper Do white	75	22 33	
ground, 41b jars	15 0	29 25 35	Manilla rope 0 000 € 0 00 € 0 00 € 1
Pepper	13 4	15 22	Cotton 0 28 0 0 30 Sall, canvass duck 0 25 0 0 35
Rice	400 @		CAMPLES.
Taploca	•	8	CANDLES. Relmont Sperm
Coarse (10 to the tou) Euraka, bars halvos quarters Factory Filled	200 4	60	JAON AND HARDWARE.
Factory Filled.	\$ 50 m	1 8	American
Cannod Fish-	1 25 40	3.60	Coltees
Macheral, Malmon, Malm	1 20 4	150	American
Cassad Fish— Libster, lib cans Macheral, Salmon, Dry Cod (Gaspe). Urean Cod in barrels— No. 1 Large do., draft, No. 1 Herring, Labrador Canso, No. 1 split Lake Superior White Hash, half barrels. Esimon Trout Columbia River halmon, barrels. No. 1 No. 1 Soaled Herring bplit Mackersi, No. 1 Liguors.	4 80 0	122	Summerice, 20 50 49 21 50
Large do., draft, No. 1	5 80	000	Canadian Siemens 2 10 @ 2 25
Caneo, Ko. 1 split Lake Superior White Fish, half barrels	4 75 m	\$ 00 4 75	Best do
Columbia River balmon, barrels	14 75 G	15 25	CAMADA PLATES. Arrow and equal
Social Herring	16 00	88	Arrow and equal
Split Mackerel, No. 1	651 a	88	Charcoal, I C, per box 5 75 @ 6 00
Liquors.			Charcoal, I C, per box. 5.75 ● 6.00 Charcoal, I X 7.75 ● 8.00 Charcoal, D C. 5.25 ● 6.50 Coke, I C 4.75 ● 5.00 I4x 20, 25c extra.
Brandy, Honnessy's, per gal	10 75	11 80	TINNED SHEETS.
Otard, Dupuy & Co., F gal	3 %	10 75	Charcoal (bast) No. 26
Vino Growets' Co., V gal Dulary & Co., V gal Julea Robin's, W gal	3 30 d 3 30 d	340	Morewood's Lion, No. 25
River 's Gardral & Co., F gal	3 10	3 13	Coke
Arbouin, Marett & Co., F gal	335 e	3 15	Cart, per lb 101 @ 19 18leigh Shoe 2.75 2
Demerars	2 25 6	245	Cart, per lb
Gin, De Kuyper's, tod cares green in wood	7 90 d 4 20 d 2 95 d	8 10 4 30 2 15	Dott best brands, # 100 to 350 # 375
Blandenheym & Noiet	1 95 4 1 95 6 3 75	2 96 2 90 3 87	Dest best brands, # 100 h
Brandy, Hennesey's, per gal. Mariell, per gal. Otard, Dupuy & Co., F gal. Pinet's, F gal. Vino Growers' Co., F gal. Dulary & Co., F gal. Jules Robin's, F gal. Rivis's Gardrai & Co., F gal. Rivis's Gardrai & Co., F gal. Arbouin, Marett & Co., F gal. De Lasse, Fils & Co., F gal. De Lasse, Fils & Co., F gal. Raus, Jamaica, 10 o. p., per gal Demerara Cubs Gin, De Kuyper's, rod cases in wood Blandenheym & Nolet. other brands green, other brands, per case. Footh's Old Tom, cases Burnett's Old Tom, cases Burnett's Old Tom, cases Highwines, U. C. p. Imperial gal., in bond. Rye Whiskey, Imperial gal., in bond. Rass' Ale, quarts pints Guinness' Stout, quarts pints Guinness' Stout, quarts	7 00 d	7 20 6 50	Anchors 600 650 Anvils, "l'eter Wright's" 10 60 11 00 Axes, Chopping, 20 to 25 p. c. discount: List 5.3 13 00 60 00 Clinch Nails 650 6 8 60 Cut Nails, per 100 lbe: 10d to 6d (3 in. and larger) 285 6 00 6d and 5d (11, 11 and 11 in.) 3 35 6 0 00 6d and 5d (11, 11 and 11 in.) 3 35 6 0 00
Highwines, U. C. p. Imperial gal., in bond	ž 40	70	11 0
Bass Ale, quarte	1 20 a	245	Cut Maile, per 1001bez 10d to 64 (3 in, and larger)
Guinness' Stout, quarts	2 % 6	245	#1 and yet 124 and 22 in.]
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Splits, large small water was the same was the same was the same same same same same same same sam	0 21	4 0 27	
Waxed Upper, light and medium	0.30	0 0 42	×
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E BOOTS AND SHOES.			[
Boys' Split Brogsns	0 RS	a 100	fr
Buff and Pebbled Congress	1.0	Ø 173	
I Man's Kin Boots	2 75	Ø 325	19
French Calf	w	6 375	Ιp
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Split Browns Misses' full and Pebbled Balmorals Prunella Balmorals Women's Huff and Pebbled Balmorals Prunella Bass	100	# 1 00 # 1 73 # 3 25 # 2 40 # 1 100	lБ
Misses' Buff and Peobled Balmorals	1 (0	(A) 1 30	
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Bear, large prime	6 (O)	6 00	10
l Rear, maali	4 00	00 B 00	10
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lieaver, spring, do	2 00	@ 25) @ 500	1
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Silver Fox Skunk, black	0 80		11
Sauna, Diaca			Ь
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WEEKLY REVIEW.

MONTERAL, March 2nd, 1881.

The event of the week in financial circles has been the sudden and unexpected stringency of the money market in New York and the consequent severe enrinkage in the value of stocks. The panic, which set in on Friday last, and threatened serious results, extended to this city, where speculators held he vy interests in New York finances. The alarming drop in values of 8 to 15 per cent. in a few hours necessitated large and prompt remittances from this city to New York, for which high rates of exchange were demanded and paid. The fears, however, of any further tightening in the rates of money having subalded, stocks have begun to regain their normal figures, as it seems to be generally understood that the Refunding Bill will either be shorn of its objec-

tionable features or vetoed by the Fresident.

The wholesale trade of the past week has been generally quiet; in fact I may call it about as dull as during any time since the commencement of the year, but this is in a great measure to be accounted for by yesterday's election and to-day's boliday, which have eliminated nearly two days from the business of the week. The mercantile community has been startled by the failure of W. & F. P. Currie & Co., fron and hardway merchants of this city, who have for some time past been struggling against heavy losses, and who were compelled to suspend business on Monday last and place shelr affairs in the hands of their creditors. Mr. P. S. Ross is now preparing statement of their affairs. In the meantime it has been ascertained from parties pretty well acquainted with the business that their liabilities will foot up \$470,000, and that their assets will amount to about \$320,000, leaving a deficiency of \$150,000. This refers to the iron business, outside of which they have the sole interest in the Dominion Paper Company, of Kingsey Falls, which, it is claimed, will add \$100,000 to the assets of their regular business, and thus leave an apparent deficit of \$50,000. Some of their largest creditors in this city, however, apprehend a much loss favorable showing of the cetate. Their indely-edness in this city is distributed among some of our leading ion firms, the heaviest amounts being due to and mink are neglected. parties in Great Britain, Messrs. Kitson, of Glasgov being reported creditors to the extent of \$150,000. The iron and hardware trade is at the moment feel-ing the deprecaling effects of the failure. A fair vol-ume of trade has been accomplished in dry goods to \$5.75. Nothing doing in cargoes, although that during the week, and a good spring business is now is an inquiry for spring shipments.

Almost assured. In groceries, the only feature of any Papping, arc.—in this market, nothin: has the moment is the continuance of a good country order trade in general lines, but in a jobbing way there is very little passing. Our boot and shoe manufacturers and estill busy turning out spring goods and making shipments, although orders have diminished considerably, which is generally the case about the beginning of March. In other departments trade is generally transplied, but the following prices are buyers at a state of the country paper falling due is being 2007220. The flour market remains very particular. satisfactory, and country paper falling due is being 90c/2020. The flour market remains very queti-

promptly cared for.

Day Goode—A number of buyers have been in town visit. A healthy demand is experienced for cotton stuffs and apring wooltens; prices keep steady, and the condition of the trade is considered to be as sound

IRON AND HARDWARE-In general business there is a stoady Improvement, orders received to date being California wheat has sold up to 46s od free largely in excess of those at the corresponding period of spring and winter wheat in Livery last year, and everything points to a most prosperous business during the coming source.

prices, if soliers will persist in doing business without a profit, it is their undoubted right to do so, although it must be looked upon in the light of a fooliels action, which buyers will know best how to appreciate. The markets abroad are very unsottled, partly owing to colliery strikes and partly to the weather, and it does not now seem probable that any change in prices will occur for some time to come.

Pastrisona—Hog products remain firm rotation means for the weather, and it does not now seem probable that any change in prices will occur for some time to come.

Pastrisona—Hog products remain firm rotation means has sold in 50 bbl. lots at \$19, and small means has sold in 50 bbl. lots at \$19, and small change in prices will occur for some shipment were quantities at \$19.50. In lard three has a sold in 50 bbl. lots at \$19.50. In lard three has a sold in 50 bbl. lots at \$19.50.

tiancraisa-Business has been dull total bbers, although a fair amount of oruces and e received from travellers and from try lrect. In teas, the only business of any een in medium Japans, a few hundred tulimall lots of good blacks have also been by Section There is no change in angera opeat last week's quotations; the feeting to a easier. A few lots of Barbadees molecules seen sold at full quotations, and a small last eported in syrups, but no special lots is least in. In fruit a quiet market has one hroughout the wock. Valencias are some four, some fobbing percels having brought her 1b. Currents are very steady at all is the unchanged. Blee is quiet at \$1.20 %. Legions—The better marks of branches and

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RHICELIEF

till meet with fair inquiry in a jobbing way rade imported wines of genuine quality are exugly scarce, and prices rule very firm. A fur-of of De Kuyper's gin, in cases, changed to ng the week at full quotations.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The late advance 12 10; chemicals provents business to any ext at, and other market in England becomes more settled to will keep out of the field, as they district in prices, and only order in sufficient quantities to mmediate wants. bales of bleath have taken at \$3.50, and of soda ash at \$1.85, but the quanties small. No particular change in other days

Fign -Stocks of all kinds continue to mor roely at full prices, in anticipation of a good ! emand. No. I Labrador herrings have all beat 1 lieu thereof at \$5 25 03 \$5 50, a lot of No having been placed at \$4 25. A good inquiry day naving usen placed at \$4.25. A good inquiry of a great for No. 1 large split shore herrings at \$5.60, ensuring small lots having brought \$5.62\frac{1}{2}. Salmon and limited supply, and North Shore is held brank \$18.00\pi \$18.50 for No. 1, \$17.00\pi \$17.50 for No. 2, and \$16.00\pi \$10.50 for No. 3. Green codes in the content of the state of argo draft, \$5 00@\$5 25.

Oit.—A quiet business is reported in Cod of sur-is confined exclusively to a few small sales to times is confined exclusively to a few small sales to targe at 521c, 530 per wino gallon. In lineed of a smarket is unsettled owing to the failure of W and PiCurrio & Co, who don't exclusively in the arca, and it is not yet known whether any quantity with thrown on the market. The last sale or about the bils. was effected at 5610 per wine gallon three 1 is wanted at \$1.10, but there is not a to be had in the land. ands. Stoam refined scal is very cruet at quetat a

Paraotzi x - Dealers report a frm tocul and comm demand for refined oil at 24]c/6025c, Impercil & lon in can lots; 25]c@200 in broken parcels at at 20]c/tt270 in single barrels. The price in la don la 21c f o. lc.

LEATHER.-A fair jobbing demand obtains for a kinds of leather, but prices are barely maintain buyers in some cases having been conceded a significant shading. In solo there is a fair movement hard as way, but I hear of no large lots changing hands it of 50 sides of No. 1 B. A solo was reported at the There has been a little better inquiry for splits in prices are unchanged. In other kinds there is not have worth mentioning.

Boors and Shora-Manufacturers report a Le time in making up good and forwarding shipmen, but orders have somewhat fallen off during the I hear of less cutting in rates by Montreal houses the formerly, and it is to be hoped that this evil and time be rooted out of the trade. Prices are stead

Hides and Skins .- Complaints are made of the grabby condition of many of the hides brought a 'x sale. Green, butchers', are selling at \$3.90 certains and \$7.00 per 100 hs., although one or two desires have paid, in exceptional cases, 50c more they skins bring \$1.08@\$1.15, and calfekins each 1% perh

TALLOW .-- A fair demand obtains for both rough as refined; sales, being reported of a round lot of the former at 61c per B., and 20 bbls of the satter at 15

Wook.-There has been a few sales of greaty the during the week at prices ranging from 18j to in-but there is as yet no activity, manufacturers pr-ferring to hold off before stocking up extensive, the hope of getting better terms later on lural Ayrean pulled is quoted at 50c@52c, Now Z-sleat 55c@60c, and Canada pulled, A super, 34c.63. B super, 32c@33c; unasserted pulled, 38. 7c English celonial wool sales now being held in the land and pulled at a proposed pulled as a pulle don are progressing as well as oan be expected, at values are fairly well sustained.

Raw Fors.—Here the market is quiet, and proremain as quoted last week. A report from New lot says all articles are in favor except fox. Skunk, her ver, lynx and otter are all well spoken of but to

COAL-A good retail demand exists for anthru. coal at the following prices, delivered, per 2,090 14.

Improvement in breadstuffs in Eugland having bal Day Goose—A number of buyers have been in town no enerth here up to date. Superior is still offerd during the week from the West, the Ottawa Valley at \$5.30. Spring extra at \$5.00 and superior is and the Rastern Townships, and although their purchases have not been very extensive, our merchants for a week just there has been a steady gaterial are not inclined to complain of the result of their of strength in the English wheat markets limits visit. A healthy demand is experienced for cotton having recently an expensional in Rugiang nation in the superior is still offerd at \$5.30. Spring extra at \$5.00 and superior is still offerd at \$5.30. Spring extra at \$5.00 and superior is still offerd at \$5.30. Spring extra at \$5.00 and superior is still offerd at \$5.30. Spring extra at \$5.00 and superior is still offerd at \$5.30. Spring extra at \$5.00 and superior is still offerd at \$5.30. Spring extra at \$5.00 and superior is still offerd at \$5.30. Spring extra at \$5.00 and superior is still offerd at \$5.30. Spring extra at \$5.30. Spring extra at \$5.00 and superior is still offerd at \$5.30. Spring extra at \$5.30. Spring having recruited their supplies to a crossderies extent, thus causing a steady rise in sales is London sales of American spring wheat oil at have been made at 45s. Cd. per quarter, and rd winter off coast has advanced to 47s 31649 have also moved up 2d to 3d per cental during the past few days. Corn in London and Liverpool has shown proportionate strength, and prices have been vanced 9d to 1s per quarter. In Chicago, 4F1 whose has gone up to \$1.00, and May to \$1.44.4

at \$20 Scotch warrants were quoted at 50s D1 tologs are remarkably scarce and dear, \$8.7 to 2.

Stational and the west

inna Propice - Beyond a limited local business in butter and cheese, there is nothing doing in this market, and prices remain nominally unchanged adders on this side, who look for higher prices. Prices Lare are nominally quoted at 13c'a 14c for jublicy pareds. Prices are as tollows. Butter, wholesale prices-t'reamery, fair to tine, per lb , 25cm 27c , Townships fair to fine dairies, per fo, 20cm 22c; Morrisrouge fur to fine dairies, per b, 19c/a 220, Brockville, for to fine dairies, per h. theatile; western dairy, far to good, per B, 100/418c; Kamouracka, per b. 14c u 15c, rolls, per b., 17642vc. Cheese-Finest September, per fle, 1 deserte; medium good, per fle, 11 ac 1. 10

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Manufacturing industries of Dundas.

(From our Wortern Correspondent.)

Dunday is a town of from three to four thousand intulatents and is situated about five inites from Hamilton on the main line of the Great Western Railmeans of the Hamilton & Dundas Railway, a short line running ictween these two places only and giving con-uction at Hamilton with the Grand Trunk Railway, Canada Southern, etc. The Desjardin canal also terminates here, and gives water communication with the Lake System and the St. Lawrence, but has been little used, with ugh formerly large quantities of grain, flour, etc, were ought to Dundas for shipment by this route. The name of this town, small as it is, has been ex-trastrely advertised throughout the Dominion, by means of the products of its manufacturing establishments, which ship their wares to every section of the country, and which have always been creditably ropro-sented at the various I'rovincial and Industrial Exhibitions The grain bags, cottons, shirtings, etc., bearing the trade mark of the Dundas mills, are to be found in every dry goods store, and it is mee to find a machine shop without some mechanical appliance tearing the name of McKechnie & Bertram, whilst in the lumber camp the axes branded "Lumberman's Pride" and "Peerless," made by the Edge Tool Works here, are a household word. All these and other industries located here, appear to be thriving apace, as will be seen from the notices given below, which, though brief, at least give an idea of what progress is being made. I will commence by describing the

DUNDAS COTTON MILES COMPANY,

which is the pioneer industry of the town, and which gives employment to, all told, about 500 hands. The principal lines manufactured here are shirtings, denims, domestics, tickings, begs, etc., and which This found, T is owned by Mr. Thos. Wilson who consume in their manufacture about 250 bales of raw manufactures engines and believe and every descripcotton monthly, each balo weighing 500 lbs. The buildings are all built of white brick, and comprise the mill proper, which is four storeys high, 230 x 85, cotton stores, sketching rooms, boiler and engine up raw cotton is the

DUNDAS COTTON, TARM AND WARP PACTORY

is a new industry here, being only started in August ors Boad This industry employs on an average last, although it now gives work to 60 operatives. about six hands, but more will shortly be The premises, which are built of stone, were formerly occupied by Mr. Mackay as a grist mill and woollen factory, but on the buildings being guited by fire, he is built of concrete, and is 2 storeys high, 50 by 60; immediately refitted and quipped them for their the other, used as engine and boiler house, etc., is 30. present use, and, warned by previous experience, conpto 500. Mesers. Greening & Son aronow giving special
structed them as perfectly lite proof as possible, the
stoom being of concrete and roof of allest from. The
main building is five stores in height, 66 x 36, and the
mills, railway and mining purposes, etc. They also dye house is 40 x 28. The motive power is unusually make a finer cloth for faming mills, threshing ma-efficient, consisting of a compound engine of 70 horse chines, catmen mills, etc. power, and also a surbine wheel, supplied by a 28 feet head of water. The woollen industry is represented by Mr Woodoock of the

DUNDAS WOOLLEN MILLS,

who makes a specialty of the manufacture of wool Business is carried on in the premises formerly in May of 1880, and in October of the same year removed to the larger promises at present occupied, and is now contemplating a surther extension of his

additions have been made to both buildings and ma- average of about 12 hands. thinery, the demand experienced by them for their goods is such that they intend to nearly double their specity at an early date. The machinery, which covers every available space in the building, is run by steam employ a large number of skilled mechanics. The

CANADA TOOL WORKS,

struction, and several enabler machines. The central with the lines centreling there, and freight can be discounted in the largest easting and deposit it where parched in any direction. required. There is also a new capols capable of me." ing lance 8 to 10 tons at a cast, thus giving facilities for turnog out the largest castings required, such as to the sales reported refer to rolls, several to turning out the largest eastings required, such as a cold barrols having been placed at account for our and barrols having been placed at account for our and barrols having been placed at account for our and barrols shop machiness. As a related from this city to Liverpool during the week, the bar related stocks here considerably. The flowed number 90 as against 30 in 1878. At the time from this side who look for blober reviews. It may make 190 as against 30 in 1878. At the time from this side who look for blober reviews. shipped to the Welland Land, and some be cutifully unliked machine swere in the last stages of completion for the Grand Truth Rollway shops and the Mondreal & Occidental Railway shops, at Montreal

THE CANADA SCREW COMPANY,

have just started operations, and will employ 150 hands, in the manufacture of every description of wood acrews, their capacity being 4,000 gross per diers. They are also putting in machinery for the manufacture of bolts and rivets, which will require the cmployment of additional labor. All the wire used by this company is drawn on the premises, and they are contemplating making wire for the trade, should there over be sufficient margin between the duty on rods miles, and manufactured insterial. The motive power is —A and manufactured material. The motive power is furnished by a 150 horse power steam engine, built by Worswick of Quelph, and is sufficient for all present requirements. The principal building is of brick, one wing being 4 stories high, 40x60, and two others 3 stories, 50x90 and 32x42 respectively. The wire mill is of frame 50x10s feet long. This property from to mill the first and there is a mail to the control of the cont is of fmme 50x108 feet long. This property fronts on three streets, Main, Hall and Oglivie, and there is ample room for any subsequent additions, more ground having been recently purchased,

DUBULS EDGE TOOL WORKS.

Mr. R T Wilson manufactures chopping axes, hand Azes, picks, mattocks, scrub hooks, and railway contractors' supplies generally, but gives special attention to the axe trade. This factory has been long estab lished, but lay idle for about three years previous to 1878, when the present proprietor took hold of it, and since when the business has steadily grown, now employing 25 hands, and the last year's output of axes alone having increased fully 100 per cent over the preceding one. The building is especially adapted to this class of work, and is 100x50, with a ventilator running the full length of the building. The ma-chinery is driven by water power, with a ou horse power engine as an auxiliary. Mr. Wilson is also connected with the firm of R. T. Wilson & Co, who own two large

MALT HOUSEY

which have a combined capacity of 70,000 bushels each season, and are capable of being increased to double that extent. About 13 hands are constantly employed, and in the bagging and shipping season an additional number are engaged. The product is all shipped to the States a large per centage going to the lager beer brewers in New York.

THE DUNDAR FOL NURY

manufactures engines and bollers and every description or mill machinery, and is at passent giving employment to thirty mechanics. The buildings are of brick and stone and consist of machine shop, 2 stories 80 by 40, erecting shop 80 by 30; moulding shop, cotton stores, sketching rooms, botter and suging 50 by 40, erecting enop 70 by 30; mounting samply house, gas house, etc. The Company used formerly to manufacture their own gas, but, on the mass works to starting about two years ago, they discontinued have been made here, and there is at present under making their own, and now use the town gas. During the winter a number of large propeller wheels have been made here, and there is at present under construction 2 cylinders for the propeller Outsrio, of the past year about sixty new looms have been added to the Beatty line, one being 36 inches and the other 52 to the plant, and all the machinery is now being run inches in diameter, and also a quantity of hangings to its full capacity, and is driven by a leviathan double and fixtures for the new lock gates on the Welland Corlies engine. Another concern engaged in working Canal. Both water and steam are used as motive powers. The

owned by Mr. J. Mackay, who diverts his attention to of Mosers Timothy Greening & Son are situated a the manufacture of yarns, warps and batting. This short distance outside the town limits, on the Govern-

. YGSTCCTLOSTF INSCREASE

are manufactured by Mesers. Gurney & Russell, who have extensive shops and provide exployment for 40 hand. Their special attention is given to mewers, respects and horse rakes. The buildings cover quite an extent of ground, and comprise machine shop, two occupied by the defunct Dundas Tool Company, and store-houses, wood-working shop, erecting shop, engine which now contain four sets of machinery, running and boiler house, blacks mith shop, offices, etc. The manight and day, requiring the attention of 18 hands. chinery is all run by steam power. This firm do quite night and day, requiring the attention of 18 hands. Chinery is all run by steam power. This firm do quite Mr Woodcock started in Dundas, on a smaller scale, an extensive trade with Manitoba and have a resident agent there to look after their interests.

TRA DOMINION CARD CLOTRING WORES.

is now contemplating a jurther extension of his facilities.

Its. W. R. Gray, the proprietor, manufactures every description of tank clothing, such as filleting, fancy, dismond point, doffer rings, etc., and is experiencing the benefit of the increased activity of the woollen involved in the manufacture of all kinds of mills. The factory is two storeys high, 30 by 70, and heatery, to which they devote exclusive attention. The tactory is of rod brick, and has a frontage of 75 feet by machines which work almost automatically, being a depth of 100 feet, and is three stories high, and, although during the last six or eight months extensive drill, horse boss, cultivators, etc., and employs an

THE GOAD PAPER MILLS

of Mesers I Flaher & Sons are altuated close to the G W R station, and comprise some substantial buildtextile fabrics, and I will now notice the needland and industries, which are industries of title machinism. The ings of stone and white brick. This firm manufacinformation. The remaining industries of the town Owned by Mesers. McKechuic & Bertram, have a far and Mr. Mason, each employing about 15 hands; spread reputation for the excellence of their machine Mesers. Moore & McKarlane's foundry, employing tools, wood-working machinery, etc. The buildings about 10; the steam planing mills of Mesers. Boware all of red brick, and form a hollow square, each large grist mill. These complete the list, and on wide a large grist mill. These complete the list, and on wide uniform width of forty feet, leaving a central area large grist mill. These complete the list, and on wide uniform width of forty feet, leaving a central area large grist mill. These complete the list, and on wide a large grist mill. These complete the list, and on wide a large grist mill. These complete the list, and on wide a large grist mill. These complete the list, and on wide a large grist mill. These complete the list, and on wide a large grist mill. These complete the list, and on wide a large grist mill. These complete the list, and on wide a large grist mill. These complete the list, and on wide a large grist mill the seen that pieces of sine are immersed in muriante acid and left ments. This firm have in view the rapidly increasing they foot up to a total of nearly secting water through a section openings.

—A soldering fluid which does into occasion rust is prepared in the following manner. Small pieces of sine are immersed in muriante acid and left ments. This firm have in view the rapidly increasing they foot up to a total of nearly section.

in the current rates for folding lots. Sugar imperiance of our manufacturing industries, and have taked at 12 to 12 to 12 to 13 to 14 to 1 tillow, rough, per 10, % to 6/c; eggs, per doz, 2st to it form, a radial duilling marking of the from conashes, pots, per 100 lbs, \$1 to \$4.15.

The standards and 2 communication with the We t by means of the Hamsashes, pots, per 100 lbs, \$1 to \$4.15.

> -From 1848 to Jan 1, 1881, California carned out ta Kold and allvex \$2,1\$9,258,000

-The revenues of the Sultan of Turkey are 900,000, of which \$.5,000,000 go to the arms.

707,533 inhabitants, an increase of 100,118 since 1869 -The French senate has passed the bill granting subsidies to prerchant shiping, which will seen become

—It takes about \$2,500,000 to pay the annual ex-penses of the 20,000 hounds which are said to be oweed in Great Britain.

-There are now 500 cities in the United States supplied with waterworks, involving 13,000 miles of pipe, 10,000 of which are of cast from

-In a recent sun disturbance a protuberance was thrown up from the surface which was 235,000 miles long, but in a few hours it subsided to only 18,000

-A Paris manufacturer claims to have discovered a process for substituting the leaves of the eucalypies tree, which, in burning, emit a delicious perfume, for tobacco leaves in making cigars.

passing the traffic of any year since the opening of the canal ten years ago

-The cost of the Sucz Canal is said to have been \$92,273,007. The receipts last year were \$5,073,180, and the expenditure, including 5 per cent. Interest upon the abare capital as sinking fund, \$5,415,542, loaving a balance of \$557.645.

-Hearne, land agent to the late Lord Mountmorris' brother, has been fatally shot at Balling-be. A band of armed men in Kerry county went to many of the farmers' houses, compelling the occupiers to swear to pay no rents higher than Griffith's valuation.

-This year the gross receipts of the Richellen and Ontario Navigation Company were \$476,629.37, while they were \$439,632.81 in 1879, an increase for 1880 of fine passenger reade. The Ocean is getting more passenger reade. \$3,920,66. The expenses in 1880 were, however, \$385,906.82, or an increase over the year previous of \$1,260.77.

India, and, including different dialects, 549 of the English language, however, is fast supplenting them, particularly among the young. From 8,000 to 10,000 candidates are annually examined at the three great universities of India, and English is the chief languago employed.

-It is affirmed by the collectors of statistics in regard to intemperance that in the year 1879 there was paid out for intoxicating drinks by the people of Hermany the sum of \$050,000,000, and by those of France \$580,000,000, of Great Britain \$750,000,000, and of the United States \$720,000,000-making a grand total of \$3,700,000,000.

-The director of the bureau of statistics at Vienni has made some interesting researches concerning the comparative longevity of women and men in Europe. He finds that, out of 102,831 individuals, who have passed the age of 90 years, 60,303 are women, and only 42,528 are men In Italy 241 alleged centenarian women are found for 141 men of that age

-A surveying party left last week to Jay out the property on which is the newly discovered gold vein, near Lake Shabandowan, which is known as the mammeth gold location, containing 600 acres. Mr. W. H. Furlonge, P. L. S., wit several assistants, with be accompanied by Mr. Church, the discoverer, to the scene of operations, which, although only 85 miles in an air line, will necessitate a travel of about 200 miles by the circultous routs which they at present have to take. They expect to be absent about a month.

-Notwithstanding additional precautions which SAW MILL SUPPLIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. SAWS REPAIRED have been taken in recent years, the number of bolier explosions in Germany show no diminution. In 1877 there were twenty explosions, killing twenty. one persons and injuring thirty-seren others, four-teen of the latter being seriously mutilated. In 1878 there were eighteen explosions, causing ten donne and injuring twenty-two persons, five very seriously.
In 1879, the last year for which the statistics have
yet been made up, there were eighteen explosions, in
which thirty-six persons lost their lives and forty-two others were injured, ten being seriously muthated.

-At a recent meeting of the Societe Francaise de Physique, M Nisudet presented an apparatus by M. Ader, intended to show the action of telephonic currents. It is a kind of electro-dynamometer. The current traverses two fixed colls, and a movable one placed between these two; this movable coll is fastened to the end of a magnetic needle. The rotation axis of this needle is formed of two pieces of metal. each communicating with one of the ends of the wirs of the movable colls, and separated by an ivory insulator. The deviation is greater with sharp than with deep sounds, very clear with the sound O or Ou, feeble with I .- Electrician.

-Attempts have been made to propel boats on canals and rivers by conducting a column of water through a pipe and ejecting it forcibly at the stern, but they did not prove successful. An Englishman now claims to have got over the difficulty by showing the force exerted by one fluid pouring into or against another depends on the contact of surfaces, and not on the sectional area of the flowing mass, sites it be once set in motion." Instead, therefore, of tubes with jarge oritice, he makes use of tubes with narrow outlet, a mere slit, and thus obtains a large superficial contact by ejecting water through a series of narrow

the current rates for following lots. Sugar imperiance of our manufacturing industries, and have consequently, form with their families a large per- known by the cessation of abuiltion of the acid, and

Scotland, Edinburgh asks for an exhibition similar to the one recently held in Berlin. In comparing the Herman fisheries with those of S. otland, the immense importance of the latter is manifest. With the exception of the Norwegian herring fishery the herring fishery of Scotland is the most important in integer, representing a money value of £3,000,000 per annum. An Edinburgh journal is authority for stating other the annual value of the hearings brought into the The Austrian census report erelits. Vienna with stations on the coast of Alerdren bire alone is equal [,53] inhabitants, an increase of 100,11% since 1869 to the whole land scutal of the country. In 1876.

The French senate has nassed the bil granting the boosts which were ungaged in fishing on this Abetdeenshire station were 2,008, manned by 12,000 men and toys, the ressels being worth come £030,000, the catch affording employment to not less than 10,300 persons on shore. The fishing grounds of the trikney and Scotland Islands attend mussels, oyaters, crobs and obsters, with haddock, whitings, flounders and cod, but the complaint is made that these waters are not well baoyed, and the land delicient in light.

-The interest attaching to the experimental borings now being made with the object of deciding whether a Channel tunnel is really practicable or not will increase as the works proceed. Much progress has already been made with the preliminary operations at Abbott's Clift, Dover, which Messre. Beaumont & Co. of Westminster, 2's now carrying on for the South-Kastern Rallway Company, in connection with The total traffic of the Suez Canal during 1689 ann's, and the tunnel-boring machine, designed and amounted to 2,020 ships of 4,349,548 tons, producing patented by Col. F. Beaumont, R.E. (which will bore a revenue of 30,750,000 france, thus enormously sur-the tunnel to its proper diameter at one operation) the proposed Channel funnel. A trial shaft has been has been set to work. A quantity of water countered in the workings a few days ago, but this difficulty has been overcome. The strate penetrated up to the present time has been of a comparatively soft nature, and those who are superintending the work are of opinion that no difficulty need be apprehended in connection with the ultimate carrying out of the scheme of a tunnel between Dover and Calale.

...The St. Catharines Journal, in reporting the preparations being made for the opening of navigation, says the Ocean. Prussia and Celuc will ply between Montreal and Chicago, a boat passing St. Catharines overy week. The Persia is getting her sunual refitsenger accommodation and is being painted and refitted. The Celtie, which is being refitted in Hamilton, is to have more passenger accommodations than The defeat of Colley's force on the Spitzkop Litherto. Capt. Emerson Wright will leave St. seems to have been due to the General's over-estimation of the strength of his position, and not to the Prussia. The Calyernia and Africa will next sea. tion of the strength of his position, and not to the want of ammunition. General Roberts has been appointed to succeed General Colley, Sir Evelyn Wood the carrying trade of smoked meats for the British markets; also, to work up a passenger trade between these points. The Dominion is on the dry dock at the carrying trade of smoked meats for the British markets; also, to work up a passenger trade between these points. The Dominion is on the dry dock at the carrying trade of smoked meats for the British markets; also, to work up a passenger trade between these points. Shickluan's, and is getting a thorough overhauling under the immediate supervision of Captain Robert McMaugh. Captain Harry Zealand starts on the 1st of March to put a new wheel in the Calabria, and give the ship a complete refitting in the way of decera-tion. She will ply letween Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton.

JAS. ROBERTSON & CO. Dominion Saw Works TORONTO.



Manufacturers of Superior Quality Circular Saws, Circular Shingle Saws, Gang Saws, Mill Saws, Butting Saws, Cross Cut Saws INSERTED TOOTH SAWS A SPECIALTY. All Saws war-autod to be made of Vory Best Material, and only First-

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PILES, PILES RECUT
WHERES, GRINDSTONES,
BABBITT METAL, LIBRICATORS,
PACKING, PELTING.
IRON TUBES, WRITE LEAD, ETC.

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA OF SIMONDS"



ST. CATHARINES, Out. Role Manufacturers of the genuine HANLAN, IM-PROVED DIAMOND, IMPROVED CHAMPION, and the NEW IMPROVED CHAMPION CROSS-OUT NAWN. We also make all other kinds of Cross-Cut Saws. Hand Saws from the cheapest to the very best.

THE LARGEST SAW WORKS IN CANADA.

THE METAL TRADE.

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THE BRITISH MARKETS

The off bil returns, whi Is were published recently. set down the addition during January at 48,400 tons makers stacks a taining is, too tons, and the rest going to material and indices stores. The increased by excessive competition. At home preducers are less is largely due to the severe weather having limited hippeneds, which were 39,500 tons fest mouth accounter fall results of the current quarter. On expect than in December. To Scotland along there was a mount inquiries are numerous, and manufactures filling off of over 15000 tons. This augmentation consequently have beighter prospects, but the general of stocks is the more striking when it is remembered that the output in that mouth was a decrease of 5,000 ton from the same group of free smelting localities The from plate trule of the same part of the kingdon is a little better upon the week, the shipvards prices of bright or anucated drawn steel fencing wire laying again to much part opened. Ship owners at date Nos o to a liessemer steel wire ommands £13 have been when in placing their orders for ships in per top, and tright or annealed Bessemer steel fencing divance of man liste requirement. With two ex-ceptions all the plate mills in the county of Durham are full of work. Authorized statistics show that in 1939 the associated makers, who me virtually all the makers of note in the north of England, produced together 316 720 tone, or an increase of 143,000 tons on 1879. By usy are the from shipbuilders on the Clyde and the Mersay—and they are quite as hisy upon the Tees and the Tyne—that a Liverpool firm of shipowners desiring to get two more vessels upon the stocks rought a day of two since quotations from shipbullders in that pare and in Scotland, with the result that all applied to were too busy to book any further orders. Briskness of demand in no other iron bron his reportable. Excluding the steel branches—which, as to mild steel, are mostly active for ship plates, and, as to Bessemer steel, are in a simlar position as to rails-most movement is seen in foundry work. The engineers and the town authorithe are beginning ugain to place orders for mains and piper, and the rest; and this is keeping up the courage of the makers of common foundry from suspension of United States orders is seriously felt by the finish d from firms. By no one more so than by the hoop makers.

There was a statement upon Change in Bir ningham on Thursday that some orders had come over, but I have reason to know that the quantity is but trilling and does not call for public mention as an indication of a noteworthy improvement in the Jusiness doing Hoops are words more by five shillings a ton upon the week. But I fitted states baving hashad nothing to do with the improvement. This is directly traces the to the failure of a firm at Oldbury, in South Scaffordshire, who, the tride knew well, were selling hoops at prices functiably under prime cost-so famentably under prime cost that firms who have mills could better alloud in some cases to fill orders by buying hoops from the merchants than by making hoops themselves. At a loss of £1,000 a month, this has been done by the firm in question. A meeting of the coditors held in Birmingham on Thursday showed that the total less in the past eight months had been The insolvent bought pige, some of which he at once handed over as security for loans of money, and, to keep the ball rolling, sold hoops to merchants at prices which I have indicated. That little difficulty being now out of the way, the hoop makers are this work asking a rise of 62 per ton, making as a reasonable price for branded Staffordshire hoops £0 15s, per ton Consumers of hoops in the United States who had hoped to buy at the low rates which have recently been current here vill now, therefore, scarcely succeed.

A comparison of the worth of the fron and

machinery expected from Bradford to the United States last month and in January, 1880, is interesting Of Iron £1,252 worth was shipped in January, 1880, while in the same month this year the worth was £1,002—a decrease of £249 Of machinery the reverse has to be said, for, whereas in January, 1880, the ex-ports were worth £4,598 they have in January this year been worth £5,804, an increase of £1,265 178.

A fall of no loss than a per ton has taken place upon the week in the Glasgow pig market—I. e. in merchants' prices. The removing of the impediment to procuring supplies that existed last week has had something to do with the fall, but it is owing more to the increase of stocks both in Scotland and in Cleveland. The 122 furnaces blowing are producing very much more fron than can be consumed, and even the sales which are taking place daily on United States account, afford insufficient confidence in the future to prevent the inevitable decline, for the trans-Atlantic sales are at present only small. All through the week the market has been characterized through the week the market has been gradual. Yesterday I. C. Coke afternoon business was done at ols. 11d. to 51s cash compared with 52s. 41d. to 52s. 31d, the price which ruled on the previous Friday. Holders, afraid at the big fall, are selling out freely as the week closes; but there are other investors who are willing to take up the iron put upon the market in this way. About 100 bollermakers have just been engaged at Glasgow for work in the United States, and this week they have proceeded to New York, "where they are to be employed in a shipbuilding yard." The Glasgow locomotive works are filled with orders. At the Hydo l'ark Locomotive Works (Mesers. Nelson & Co.) the out-turn of work last year was 150 engines, or practically 3 per week, which is perhaps the largest year's work ever done in any locomotive establishment in the United King-But what a sorry figure these returns cut when placed side by side with the returns of your great Baldwin Locomotive Works for 1880! A dull week in Cleveland has been experienced since my last. Prices have not declined to anything like the extent that they have over the border, but a very small amount of buying and selling has taken place. returns as to stocks and shipments, to which I have referred higher up, have had a depressing effect. The total stocks now held in the district are only a little loss than 500 tons short of 380,000 tons, or two month's make. The output of Cleveland pigs during January was 177,000 tons, while the make of hematite was 48,000 tons. The shipments, foreign and colonial, were only 18,000; and constwise, 29,500 tone. Numrly atl the week merchants have been asking generally buyers have been scarcely propared to give the full price. Yesterday, at Middlesborough, some merchants were offering No. 3 at 39s. 2d, but the difference between their figure and that of buyers has as much us the odd pence in the former's quotation.

Common sheets for galvanishing continue in strong demand at about £7 10s. Sheets ready galvanized are quoted as high in some cases as £15 for 24 wg, and 25; allorored-short, \$27 to \$27.50; Bessenser, \$28.50, of a mote desirable brand at \$20 at furnace. No necured at 30s. less. Nali-making iron is neglected, and prices rule very low, at about £6.5s. for shorts, Girder-plates are willing fairly well at £8.10s. to cold blast charcosi, \$42 to \$45; Hanging Rock week do not reach over 500 tons. The duple holder cold blast charcosi, \$42 to \$45; Hanging Rock week do not reach over 500 tons. The cold blast charcosi, \$42 to \$45; Hanging leek charater now is acceptable brand at \$20 at furnace. Sootch: The sales of all brands reported to week do not reach over 500 tons. The cold blast charcosi, \$42 to \$45; Hanging leek charater now is acceptable brand at \$20 at furnace. Sootch: The sales of all brands reported to week do not reach over 500 tons. The cold blast charcosi, \$42 to \$45; Hanging leek charater now is acceptable brand at \$20 at furnace. Sootch: The sales of all brands reported to week do not reach over 500 tons. The cold blast charcosi, \$42 to \$45; Hanging leek charater now is acceptable brand at \$20 at furnace. £17 for 26 w g, but cortain other brands may be

instances in the past lew days. Less valuable brands for each and quantity made in Stationd-litte may be got at a good 28 of 34. Wrought Fig. - There is a heavy demand for to notice. No. 3 Middlesbore could be held at

many branches a want of antivation, and hearly all net, off-well casting 72 come not are suffering from extreme depression of paces, caused consequently have telephter prospects. but the general merchant orders given so far are not of very great value in the case of any procket and they run mostly upon advance was expected on some kinds, but it has not as goods of the cheapest, description. A reduction few vertaken pines, he reject the quotations of last last been announced in the Birmingham district in the wire, round or avol. Now a to 6 211 128 per ton delive apring \$0.44 cents, and de plough 1/6.44 cents cred in Liverpool. Iron wire shows no declared afters. Old Rails—Prices of old rule have declared and ation, but prices are irregular and large lots, are taken at much less than list prices. Patent wire tacks have been reduced 24 per cent. The following are now the current rates per cwt. Wire nails, 0 to 0, 12s ; 7, 12s, 6d ; 9, 13s 6d ; 10, 14s 6d, 11, 15s sd ; 12, 10s 6d ; 15, 17s, 6d ; 14, 18s, 6d ; 25, 21s, 16, 23s, 6d ; 17, 28s. 18, 18s. Patent wire state natio, No. 9 W G., 16s ed., 10, 17s fd., 11, 18s. 9 per ewt. The under-selling of Leeds makers continues, and business in the Birmingham district is in a very languid state, and is largely confined to specialties. The open market quotation is sa od per cwt for 3 in and upward-the standard size-but this figure is not adhered to.

Altogether, the most cheering feature of the week is that for the first time for some years past the Rhymney Iron Company have declared a dividend upon the past half year's working at the rate of a per-cent, per annum. The company is now one of the largest producers of steel in the district. Prices of ateel rails are rather stronger. A few weeks ago the infalmum quotation was 25 15s, per ton at the works, but this minimum has now advanced be, making the price Lo Superior qualities are quoted at 46 5s and £6 10s per ton. Hematite pigs are £3 12s 6d to £3 15s. The fron and steel experted from Newport and Cardiff last week totalled 2,361 tons. Tin plates are at the moment a little better, but no progress seems to be made towards solidity of action by producers, and therefore prices continue low - Ordinary coke plates, delivered at Cardiff, may here and there be bought at as low as 14s, 3d, per tiox, while an additional Is 3d per box will secure their delivery in Liverpool or Loudon. English frommasters fearn to-day with expectant interest that the Credit Lyounals, of France, have purchased from an engineer of the country the patent rights of a new process for dephosphorizing from (not the Thomas and Glichrist process), which is highly praised. It is said that the new proprietors of the right intend to form a company to acquire several from works and employ the process.

THE LONDON MARKET.

The following were the closing prices in the London metal market February 4, 1881.

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ı	haif, M. R., fo b Clyde	i
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	Bersemer rails (at works) 6 0 0 @ 7 0 0	ı
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,	Hwedleh lin kens) . 15 0 0 0 0 0	ч
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	COPPER.	ł
	Sheathing and sheets	1
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	Tough cake	
1	Heat selected 68 0 0 as 68 10 0 Burra or P.C.C	1
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)	LEAD (per ton)	. 1
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•	Roglish bars (in barrels) 94 0 0 er 0 0 0	
,	Baglish lugot	ı
)	Banca	Į
ı	Straits	1
l	TIN PLATES (per box).	ſ
, 1	Charcoal, I.C., let quality	ł
1	I. C Coke	1

United states markets

SPELTER (per ton).

(American Manufacturer.) Pittaburgh.

All the mills in this city have been running during the winter, notwithstanding the depressing influences of the extraordinarily inclement weather, but in some linea prices have not been very remunerative. Most of the iron made here finds a market in the west, in which section the weather has been perticulary severe, and the snow deep Especially is this true of that part of the west where railroad building is most But the approaching warm weather will speedily remove the key fetters from trade and permit the prosecution of all kinds of out-door enterprises, when a largely increased demand for iron will at once set in, which will doubtless cause some advance in prices. There is, however, nothing on which to base a The productive capacity of all kinds of metallurgical works has become too large for that; or not be unheeded

Pig Iron,-Pig iron is very firm at the prices quoted below, but there is not so much changing haude as there was before the late appreciation of prices | Still there is a moderately fair movement, in lots ranging from 100 to 500 tons. The business doing is also legitimate, very little if any iron being bought on speculation There is a scarcity of the better qualities, and everything is favorable for an advance except the prices of manufactured fron, especially of bar, which, atrangely enough, remains low, notwithstanding the good demand. We repost quotations of last week Cold-short, \$21.50 to \$22; neutral, \$22.50 to \$23; extra neutral, \$23.50 to 24: cider-mixed red-short, \$25; all oro red-short, \$27 to \$27.50; Besserner, \$28 50

208 for coke qualities has been obtained in two the price to the test to the with the usual discount

per tox has than the above figures.

Wrought Fig.—There is a many account for the more figures.

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Wrought Fig.—There is a many account on the more of the first and she may be seems the best pages for the state of the extent of the extent

Rails-Stool rate may will be quoted at \$60000 at \$18 to \$18 to here mill, and light from at "1400 of

Raffwa Supple so There have been no secont changes in prices. Spikes, 24 per pound, splice burs, at road. Several thousand tons have been sold at 2,250, thank botts, 46 - all thirty days. to \$28.25 for T's and \$29 for double heads, but the

Storl-Prices of the various kinds of storl have been at those figures have since become difficult to stationars for some time. Some time ago an early vet taken place. We repeat the quotations of last \$10 to \$11 seem the lowest figures that will to work. Best quality refined east steel. It to 13 cents 1, though interior lots can be had at two to tone in per pound, as to quantity purchase I; crucible muchiners steel, about 7 cents, and Besseiner and openhearth do at 5 at 34 cents, He semer and open-hearth

tees may now be quoted at \$31 per ton and double heads at \$44.20 at 2. Trade is dull Scrap.—There are no changes in some No 1

wrought is still worth \$21 per net ton, and rallway machinery wrap \$30% 12 Cast from scrap is worth from \$15 to \$18 per gross ton, and old caraberis \$28% 30 Some parties that were holding the latter from above the market have, we understand, lowered their figures two or three dollars per ton

· Philadelphia.

Pig Iron-The week has been a disappointing one all around except in prices. Less from has been sold during the past six days than during any similar period for several weeks; on the other hand, inquiries and offers have been more numerous than for several weeks Consumers are quite indifferent, which, in view of the immense and im reasing consumption, and multiplying avenues into which from and its products muet enter, is anomalous at this season. Sellers had anticipated a vigorous demand just as soon as the clements liberated the avenues of commerce to freedom of trulle, but as yet the expected results have not presented themselves. There is not a particle of weak-ness except in English from, and offers have been made by various holders of large lots at \$144718 60. but without acceptance. Immense atocks of English fron are stored away in warchouses and sheds all along the river bank, held by parties who are able to wait for Micawher a chances Large consumers who know the extent of the stocks will buy only in small lots. For a few weeks no effort has been made to dispose of any of it. In American pig there has been no advance in quotations, but sellers are obtaining better prices than a few weeks ago. Consumers are overywhere still pursuing the conservative policy of small purchases for one or two months' supplies. No I foundry of established reputation brings \$20 in small lots quite readily, and sales are made as low as \$25; No. 2, \$22 (423; gray forge sells at \$20 50 delivered. But a small portion of the total product is disposed of at that figure. Some special brands, sold away shead, are quoting at 60c advance this week. Makers of heat brands of all kinds report no difficulty whatever in contracting for future delivery at present prices. Nothing has been alone in Desamnes from for a tree! has been done in Bessemer fron for a week.

Steel Ralls-Last Saturday 5,000 tons steel rails rere sold to be delivered at New York at \$64, and this week the riter was made 10,000. We know of tenders of 20,000 tons of foreign steel rails, terms of which as to price, delivery and date are now the subject of negotiation, and which it is expected will be closed this week. Orders have also been placed within four days for two lots of steel rails at \$63. Adding in 1879, 782,226 not tone in 1878, and 560,587 net tone freights from selling points to delivery points, it in 1877. The increase every 1879 was 274,291 not tone, or 30 per ceut.; ever 1878 it was 470,947 net mand for atéel rails is very active, both at home and tone, or 64 per cent.; ever 1877 it was 822,586 net tone, or 64 per cent.; ever 1878 it was 822,586 net tone, or 64 per cent.; ever 1878 it was 822,586 net tone, or 64 per cent.; ever 1878 it was 822,586 net tone, or 64 per cent.; ever 1878 it was 822,586 net tone, or 64 per cent.; ever 1878 it was 822,586 net tone, or 64 per cent.; ever 1878 it was 822,586 net tone, or 64 per cent.; ever 1878 it was 822,586 net tone, or 64 per cent.; ever 1878 it was 822,586 net tone, or 64 per cent.; ever 1878 it was 822,586 net tone, or 1878 it was 470,947 net tone, or 1878 it was 470,947 net tone, or 1878 it was 622,586 net tone in 1878, and 1860,587 net tone, or 1878 it was 470,947 net tone, or 1878 it was 622,586 net tone in 1878, and 1860,587 net tone. abroad, and manufacturers on both sides of the pond are closely watching each other's movements; one guarding against importations and the other en- follows deavoring to undersell enough to attract buyers. There are no new orders for Bessemer steel ingots for steel ralls, but several shipments are under way, and there are fair stocks here, held in anticipation of demand. The St. L. & M road contracted last week in a l'enneyivania mili for 10,000 tons steel rails.

Iron Ralls-English Iron rails are offered at \$44 to \$45 and American can be had at \$46 to \$47 at mill, but we hear of quotations as high as \$48. There are several fresh inquiries for iron rails, but few transactions yet. The scarcity of steel rails is producing this result. There were inquiries on the market for from 15,000 to 20,000 tons. The Harrisburg mill booked an order for 5,000 tons fron rails.

Old stalls-Prices are down to \$28 for tees and \$29 to \$29 50 for doubles, still the new rail men hold back, and few and sma'l roles, therefore, are to be recorded. The opinion is that by holding off until May or June holders will be induced to concede better terms. Europe is beginning to be pretty well cleared up of old rails and scrap and a permanently lifether price, it is said by some, will prevail in consequence.

Scrap-Bost selected runs from \$30 to \$32; cast \$21 Stocks are still low, but buyers are holding off where they can for lower prices after stocks are accumulated, A very active demand, however, exists, and all good lote find ready sale.

New York.

Plg Iron-American Agents, dealers and brokers all report an exceedingly quiet week, and neither of the three classes of sellers appear to be in receipt of orders or favored with so much as inquiries that would give reason to expect an immediate improvement. In point of fact, it has been the quietest week so far this year, and, it might also be said, the least premising one. Stocks of oreign from are lighter than for some If in a few lines the demand should for a time prove to time past, but against this there is an increase in the be greater than the supply the lif effects of the last supply of domestic, and not quite so much indifference "boom" have not been forgotten, and its lessons will on the part of some sellers. Values are not quotably lower in any instance, though the market is manife.: 'y in a condition more favorable to buyers, with a strong probability that bids refused three or four wocks ago would be accepted to day. There is every reason to believe that the home makers are bound to curtail the importation of foreign pig as much as possible by competition, and besides this there seems to be a little competition at home that is not without some effect, and also certain conditions affecting finished from that have anything last a favorable influence upon pig metal On standard brands about \$25@25.50 for No 1 X toundry, \$22@22.50 for No. 2 X foundry, and 32060 22 for gray forge are still quoted. About 1,000 tons of forge sold at \$16 ct surnace, and a similar quantity of a mote desirable brand at \$20 at furnace.

Scotch: The sales of all brands reported during the reach over 500 tons. The demand just now is exceedingly slow, and, while holders generally the sea, including a breadth of 31 miles with an arthur named previous prices, the market seems actually a of 71 square infice, 734,500,000 tens. The latter minlittle weaker. Store prices are about \$22.622.50 for is in a vein of an aggregate thickness of 30 feet, dis-Eglinton, \$23@23 50, for Glengarnock, \$23 50@24, for tributed in six seams. Engineers are considering how Gartaberrie, and \$24 50@25 for Coltness.

English Coders are rather scarce at the while actually nothing in the way of hear after opening of navigation, at prices equal to

Old Rolls. - The market is unwitted unique went, owing to somewhat unfavorable ads; Scrap fron -There is a fair demand for a wrought. The supply la very moderate, honce, 500 to \$41 seem the lowest figures that nail t

Rails -It is stated that foreign rails are as at a prices somewhat under what have been queter some time past. This nows has little, if any entering the market, except possibly for late delireties, and to the vast amount of orders on hand Anone to sales reported are 5,000 tons steel for the North Pacific road at \$59 at mill; 10,000 tons do for the Paul and Minneapolis road, on pt, and 5000 in from at \$47 ct mill. The quoted market pressed \$69 to \$62 for steel, and \$45 to \$48 for heavy 2 . .

Noils -The demand for nails continues activing amail lots are beginning to bring semewhat the prices. The extensive building operations contri-plated, will, it is believed, coatle makers to see more remunerative prices than have prevailed; four months.

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-As was to be expected, the severe way prevalent tast month, by interrupting the usp 1. of trade, has had the effect of adding largely to stocks of plg iron in the north of England official statistics for January of the Cieveland to masters' Association show that 120 furnaces were blast during the month, as compared with ninetyduring the same period last year. The total out; of pig iron in January was 221840 to say of will 176,044 tons were Cleveland, and 17,890 tons of kinds of iron. Shipments, owing to the severity. the weather, both here and on the continent w only 47,890 tons, and the widition to stocks of 181. tone was consequently unusually large. The toratock in the north-castern district is now 370,50 , tonthe quantity in makers' hands being 148 660 tons in in the warrant stores 230,896 tons. Notwithstander these heavy stocks and the enermous accumulations in Scotland-the total in the Glasgow warrant storbeing 614.718 tons-fronmasters take in general . sanguing view of the prospects of the trade for it elerent year, there being still no lack of ordered their books. The market, however, feels the weed of the large supply, for prices are now tending don wants.—St. Jam's Garette

THE PRODUCTION OF BESSEMER STEEL IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1880.

We have received complete reports from the elev . descener steel works of the United States, detailed their production in the calendar year 1881, at promptly lay the statistics thus received before or readers. The production was larger than the est mate we formed of it at the close of the year

The total quantity of Besser steel ingots are duced in the United States in 1880 was 1,203,17 the tons, or 115 per cent. The production of Resem-steel ingots in this country from 1872 to 1880 was se-

1011040 12 1101 10	u• ,—		
1872	120,108	1877	500.54
1873 1874 1875	170,652	1878	73.00
1874	191,933	1879	928, 6
1875	375,517	1890	1,20 (17
1876	825.00G	i	

The total quantity of Beasemer steel rails produced by these eleven works in 1880 was 917,592 net tous or 819,279 gross tons, against 683,964 net tons pr duced by the whole country in 1879, 550,398 net total in 1878, and 432,169 net tons in 1877. The total Bessemer steel rail production of the country from 1872 to 1880, not including rails rolled by iron mill in 1360 from purchased blooms, was as follows, in to

1872	94,070	1877	432.1
1873	129,015	1878 1879	85-13-1
1874	144.944	1879	GKI'F
1875	200,863	1880	917,5%
1876	412.4G1		

Several fron rolling mills rolled Bessemer steel culin 1830 from purchased blooms, and reports of the operations have not yet been collected from these establishments, but perhaps 50,000 net tons of sec rails may have been rolled by them last year

Although the Bossemer steel production of its was very large, it will be greatly exceeded in 1881. The Vul. an Steel Works, at St. Louis, did not get 101 operation until March 10, 1880; this year they will make full time. All the other old works are improving on their production of last year, and some of them will have an operate them to be notably the them will have an enlarged plant at work, notably the Bethlehem Iron Company and the Pennsylvania Mc-I Company. Several new Bessemer steel establish-ments will get to work in 1881, the Pitteburg Besaemer Steel Company, limited, being now about resh to begin production, with a capacity of 69,000 great tons of ingot a year, while the North Chicago Steel Company and the Colerado Coat and Iron Company are pushing their works to completion as rapidly to consible, with a prospect of turning out flow materly before the snow of another winter will have mado its appearance.

—A fish preserving company has been organized to Philadelphia, with a capital of \$200,000, whose other is to freeze and keep in a state of preservation shall and other salt water fish in the United States in a market them at times when such fish are not in a state of the salt water fish are not in a state of the salt water fish are not in a state of the salt water fish are not in a state of the salt water fish are not in a state of the salt water fish are not in a state of the salt water fish and the salt water fish at the salt water fish and the salt water f The company expects to procure enough shell during the season from the Delaware and Potentrivers to enable it to carry on the business success

A number of English coal mines are being worked under the ocean. In Northumberland the net available quantity of coal under the sea is estimated. at 403,000,000 tons, and on the Durham coast under

ORUAT MON INDUSTRIES

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this fair profit to manufacturors the prospect for iron miners is thus seen to be very the problem will exact, as they ought to do, a liberal The half-cent issues of 1836, 1843, 1847 and 1852 are shown for the extension of the Grand Junction, the problem will be solved and a great development of the natures of this part of the country will take the The Globe has heretotore, at all events through the The Globe has heretotore, at all events through the The Grand The transfer that the problem is the transfer that the transfer the transfer that the problem is the transfer that the transfer that the transfer the transfer that the transfer the transfer that the transfer that the transfer that the transfer the transfer the transfer that its core-pondence, recommended this project. It that correct was sincere in the past, let it now lend its assistance, which certainly ought to have some weight with Mr. Mowat and his colleagues - Belleville a l'escouer

CAUSE OF HEAT IN MINES

to epinion has long provailed upon the part of man persons that the extreme heat in the lower levels of the Comstock mines, Nevada, is solely due to their great depth. It is an established fact that the heat existing there is so great that the miners can work only in ten and fifteen minute shifts, and then in a state of comparative nudity. A prominent scentist, who has given a great deal of careful thought to the subject, claims from the deductions which he has made that this heat is alone the result of chemid action, such as the presence of lime-stone, which to emposes rapidly when attacked by carbonic acid and the action of water, qualities which are ever pregeneration and exudation of intenso heat, which, being targety confined in circumscribed space, greatly attects the comfort and convenience of the delivers of the deep whilst they are engaged in dislodging the argentiferous ores. The hot springs in Colorado and other bistes acquire their heat through a similar scrion, and not by reason of depth; and this fact goes far towards substantiating the theory advanced. It is further claimed that, if depth alone created the heat, the waters of our sons and oceans would be hot; and to this end is presented the fact that Virginia City is about seven thousand foot above sea level, and the deepest levels of its prominent mines fully three thousand feet more—an aggregate in round numbers of ten thousand feet. Sea soundings have been made to the depth of three miles, and the water there has not been ascertained to be any warmer by reason of nearness to the earth's centre. There being 5,280 feet to the mile, the three miles give a depth of 15,840 leet greater remoteness from the earth's centre. Mines greater depth have been worked in Europe without the inconvenience of such intense heat being experienced, and indications exist that mines in Old Mexico have been worked down far lower than those on the such a great drawback to the successful dislodgment of mineral.—Ex.

VALUABLE OLD COINS.

High Prices for Rare Coins and Medals-A Silver Dollar Valued at \$1,000.

Looking over a large collection of old coins and inclais, a New York reporter asked the dealer: "What is the oldest coin you have?"

By no means, unless it is rare and in demand as

"How do you know they are genuine?" By the same tests that manuscripts and traditions and historical facts of all kinds are authenticated. There are secioties not only in New York, but in i'hitalelphia, Boston, Pitteburg and other places, where they make a study of these things. There is no more trouble in authenticating an ancient coin

than any other object of antiquity." "liavo you any specimens of the widow's mite"

"Yes; they are very scarce. Here is a coin issued by l'ontine l'ilate."

coins are perfect all over, the ornamental part cover- time permit of over and complete inspection,

this the diams will as the face stome of the modals that have been comed to commence to various events

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the third of the second the commence to various expected by the date of the most beautiful specimens to various expected or this part of the country, much of the first people or this part of the country, much of the first people or this part of the country, much of the first people or this part of the country, much of the first people or this part of the country, much of the first people or this part of the country, much of the first people or this part of the country, much of the first people or this part of the country, much of the first people or this part of the country, much of the first people or this part of the country, much of the first people or this part of the country, much of the first people or this part of the country, much of the first people or this part of the country, much of the first people for and the first people for the first people for the first people for and the first people for and the first people for an analysis of the first people for the first people the leading spirits of the valley, the Hon as weeth of each the same cases there have been different bones, in speaking of the prospects, says - different bones of the same com in the same year three, in speaking of the prospects, says — different issues of the same coin in the same year of this that there will be no break in One issue may be a touty, and the other issue may be product of the year fe went too high, when it is not the product of this whole country in ten months of 17% is north \$1, of 17%, 15%, 18%, and 18%, \$1 cach The most valuable half-dime is of the interpret all the foreign iron cessed coming and the market goes above 2.8-10 there is no These of 18% are north \$2,7%. Three cent allows the market goes above 2.8-10 there is no These of 18% are north \$2,000 to the product of the market goes above 2.8-10 there is no the cach. These of 18% are north \$2,000 to the firm and the foreign most market. Mere the no along the farming the expenses 2.

" How about the famous liberty pennies?" there iron this year ought to go to 23, and pig fron to There are many varieties, and their "flue viries from 10 cents to \$10, according to the perfectness of the samp. There are several kinds of the issue of 1793. One has fone flowing hair, and the reverse has executive and as three valuable and highly produc-tive mines have passed into the hands of Pennsyl-cuta (unnecessed, and as the Ohio manufacturers rarest ticket points is the eagle of 1850, which is named as supply of Madoc ore, no doubt now worth 50 cents. The newspapers made so much in a country will probably be to find large deposits sufficiently near to the railway, but if the tentation of the device that it was withdrawn from circulation very soon, and is now scarce. The most valuable tentarion will erant, as they qualit to do a liberal field of the device of 1500.

> "Many are worth more than their face. The \$20 of 1840 is worth \$50. All the \$10 gold issues from 1795 to 1801 are at a premium of from fifty cents to \$2 Most of the \$5 gold pieces from 1735 to 1227 are at a premium of twenty-five cents to \$1. The price varies, according to the coinage, with the large or small cashe used in the mint in those years. One stamp of \$5 gold coin of 1815 is worth \$25. A \$3 gold piece of 1875 is worth \$4. Many of the quarter cashes are at a premium of fifty cents to \$1. A \$1 gold piece of 1875 sells for \$2."
>
> "What is the most valuable medern coin?"

"What is the most valuable modern coin?"
"It is the Confederate States effect dullar, which is valued at \$1,000. There were only a few of these coins struck. The Confederate deverament had the dies made, and a few coins were struck at the New Orleans mint for the inspection of the Confederate officials. They found, however, that they had no silver, and no more were coined. Jefferson Davis says that he had one of these coins on his person when he was captured, but some one took possession of it—he does not know who. Possiby it may be in circulation yet as a genuine coin of the United States One side of the coin was, in fact, made with a regular die used in the New Orleans mint to strike off United States eliver doilars. The other side was specially devised for the purpose. The legend reads. Confederate States of America. There is a shield, with bars and seven stars, surmounted by a liberty cap. The shield is inclosed by a wreath composed of corton and sugar stalks,"

"If this is worth \$1,000, it would pay better to counterfut it than a genuine coin?"

"No, a counterfeit would be easily detected."

"Then, as a matter of fact, one of the most recent coins is worth very much more than the oldest coius you have?"

"Yes; here is a Cromwell shilling that is only worth \$10. Here is an Athens tetradrachm which is worth only \$10, though it is \$,000 years old. Here is one about \$00 years older, worth \$15."

"How about political coins T' "There are some very curious ones that are colo-brated, like the English coin that gave rise to the couplet . Cooing and billing like William and Mary on a shilling. The most celebrated in the history of American coin is the series that was issued to sigtomstock tode. Be this as it may, however, the evidence all tends to show that chemical action, and not states all tends to show that chemical action, and not states lank in Jackson's time. Both the friends and depth, causes the intense heat, the existence of which opponents of Andrew Jackson issued coins, and some opponents of Andrew Jackson issued coins, and some the devices and inscriptions were very fungr. Similar coins were issued in Van Buren's time. All these things are valuable in forming an estimate of the height of political feeling at that time."

The first American money was the pine tree shilling, coined in 1652. For 15 years they were all coined under the same date, so, if a man has a pine tree shilling, he don't know when it was made. They are werth but about \$4 or \$5.

In the year 1815 there were no cents manufactured. is the oldest coin you have?"

"Here is an A.gina coin dating 700 years before thirst. It is a didrachma, and was a very common tircek coin. It is worth about \$6."

"Only \$6 for so much antiquity?" How is that? Noce not a coin become more valuable according to it age?"

"By no means, unless it is rare and in demand as where the ceut of 1813 has been altered so as to well as old. Many old coins are comparatively plenilfel. Here are coins at least 2,000 years old that can
be bought for 75 cents, \$1 or \$2."

> —An Austin (Nor) telegram says the shoriff of Lauder county has levied on three freight and one passenger train of the Central Pacific railway, to satisfy judgments amounting to about \$24,000, for delinquent taxes for 1880, die from the company. As fast as the trains come in they are taken possession of by the

when of in Scripture?"

"Yes; they are very scarce. Here is a coin issued
Fontius Pilate."

"You have never found any of the silver pieces for bronze for wires, instead of fron, phesphor bronze facts Joseph was sold?"

"You have never found any of the silver pieces for bronze for wires, instead of fron, phesphor bronze facts Joseph was sold?" which Joseph was sold?"

"No. there would be no means of identifying being from three to four times as strong as steel, them, because they were not coined or stamped. The silver for which Judas betrayed his master was coined inspected, but the disadvantage of being liable to accimoncy The progress of the art of colbing is a fair index of the progress of the ages. First there were only rude stamps on chunke of silver or other metal. Then the stamps were made larger, but no attempt make to fill out the mould. The more modern structing underground lines, that should at the same colmans are perfect all over the ornamental cart cores. POSTAL TIME-TABLES.



Post Office, Ottawa.

ARRIVAL AND DEPORTED OF VAILS.

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Registered a after must be posted built an hour preylogaly Office hours toon to me, to t pm. For Savings Hank and Money Order business, to a to 4 pm. O P BAKER, Postmaster,

Post Office, Montreal.

DELIVERY.

MONTREAL, July 5, 1880 MARK CLIMINO.

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Postal Car Bars open till 8.45 a.m and 9.15 p.m. The Street B tes are visited at 915 a.m., 12:30, 6:30 and

Hesistered latters should be posted 15 minutes before the hour of closing ordinary Malls, and 30 minutes before closing of English Malls.

to maltsters.

THE undersigned beg to inform maitaters and the trade L. that, having lately added new and powerful steam machinery for the especial purpose of weaving extra strong STERL WIRE CLUTII for realt and drying kiln feors, are now prepared to quote prices for the above goods. These floors are much more economical than from tiles, saving from 30 to 40 per cent in fuel and labor, and producing a brighter sample of mait.

TIMOTHY GREENING & SONS, DUNDAS, ONT. (8-2 RAILWAY TIME TABLES.



Canada Central Railway

CHANGE OF TIFE.

Or at love MONDAY, AND JENCORY OF BURGER A SAL OFFICE STATE OF THE SALE A roof wife Same New York Court Control of the Property of the Control of the Property of the Control of the Co Pryris Retries and Services and Control of Epop 1 specific for the north the death of the Pendagon 16 pendagon 18 pendagon 16 pendagon 18
4 A McKINNON, ARCHER BAKTR, Superstanding Breeks die, Our , 21 June , 1883.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

On and after THURSDAY, 10th JUNE, 1886, teams all run as follows --

ATTATE OFFATTA For the Bost, West, South and couth-Last II 15 a m For the East 2 to p.m. For both East and West 10 90 p.m. 10 30 km

From both East and West From the fast, south and South East From the West

From the first, South and South List 4 (10 p.m.
From the first, South and South List 4 (10 p.m.
From the Vest 4 (10 p.m.
Going West take the 11 s.m. train. Ample time for dianer
at Prescutt Junction
bute Corner tones with Grand Trank Trains to and from
both East and West, and with those of the Rome, Watertown
A tradensburg and lake Champlain and I ties A Black River
Railways at Oxfore-burg, to sand from New York, Hoston, and
all prints South and East.
A Steamboat Express Train will leave Ottawa on Toesdays,
Taur days, Saturdays and Soudays, at 8 a m, connecting
with the different lines of steamers on the St. Lawrence, for
both Last and West.
A Solo Cay will be run on the Night Trains between Ottawa
and Prescott Junction
Trains are run on Ottawa time.

WALTER STRAND

Offawa, July 25, 1930.

O. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMMENCING on Wednesday, June 23rd, 1880, trains will run as follows .-

Mei'. Express. Mixed. Leave Hochelaga for Hull Arrive at Hull Leave Hull for Hochelaga Arrive at Hochelaga 1.00 a.m. 10.30 a.m. 1.00 a.m 10.30 a.m #.30 a.m. 5.15 p.m. 12.40 p.m. 9.25 p.m. #.20 a.m. 5.05 p.m 12.30 p.m. 9.15 p.m 8.30 a.m. 5.15 p.tn. 12.40 p.m. 9.25 p.m. 8.20 a.m. 5.05 p.tn 12.30 p.m. 8.15 p.m. Night Passenger 10 00 p.m. 9.20 p.tn. 9.30 a.m. 10.10 a.m. 6.30 a.m. 6.40 p.m. Leave Hochelage for Quebec 6.00 p m. Artive at Quebec for Hochelage 7.00 p.m. Artive at Hochelage 6.00 a.m. Leave Hochelage for St. Jennie 6.39 p.m. 7.15 p.m. Maxed. Jerome Arrive at St. Jerome Leave St. Jerome for Hoch-6.45 a.m 9.00 a.m. Atrive at Hochelaga. ..

[Local trains between Hull and Aylmer]
Trains leave Mile End Station seven mioutes later.

20 Mamilicent Palace cars on all passenger trains and
elegant sleeping cars on night trains.
Trains to and from Ottawa connect with trains to and from
Ousbeet

Nunday trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 4 p.m. All trains run by Montreal time.

CENERAL OFFICE, 13 Place d'Armes Square.
TICRET OFFICER, 13 Place d'Armes and 202 St. James St.,
Montreal, and opposite the St. Louis Hotel. Quebec.
L. A. EKNECAL, General Superintendent.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, commencing 14th June,

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

Leave Fount Levis 7.30 a.m.

River du Loup 1.00 p.m.

River du Loup 1.00 p.m.

Rizer du Loup 1.00 p.m.

Rizer du Loup 1.00 p.m.

Arrive Trois Fistoles. 2.06 p.m.

Rizenski 3.41 p.m.

Campbellton 7.556 p.m.

Dailousio 8.31 p m.

Ilathurat 10.15 p.m.

Newcasile 11 40 p.m.

Moneton 10 a.m.

St. John 6.00 a.m.

Haitiax 10.45 p.m.

This train connects at Chaudiore Curve with Uranil Trank

"St. John 10.45 nm.

Haiffax 10.45 nm.

This train connects at Chaudiere Curve with Urand Trank train leaving Montreal at 10 p.m.

The trains to Haiffax and St. John run through to their destination on Sunday.

BO The Paliman car leaving Montreal on Monday. Wellnesday and Friday, runs through to Haiffax, and that leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, to St. John at 10.25 p.m., and which reach Montreal at 6.70 a.m. by connecting at Chaudiere Curve with the Grand Trank train at 8.50 p.m., remain at Campbellion over Sunday.

For information in regard to passenger fares, tickets, rates of freight, train arrangements, etc., apply to CAUT. MacCUAIG, Sparke St., Ottawa.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

DUNDAS FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS.

ESTABLISHED 1838. THOS. WILSON,

MANCFACTURER OF STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS

AND ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY.
DUNDAS - - . ONTARIO. 26 SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

to lumbermen.

The undersigned is prepared to quote prices to Lumbermen for shanty and all other description of Blankets

Mosey can be saved by purchasing direct from the MARBIACIERE.

ARTEUR TOOMEY
HAPAR BLANKET MILLS

PETROLEUM.

THE BRITISH MARKETS

ARENCE BROWN & CO'S ALMOTTE REPORT Loxov, February 14th, 1841.

Benned Petroteum (iii - The value or spot Improved about 4d per gallon carly last week, and the advance has since been insintained, the trade however, continue to buy very spacingly. For the month a very large lustness has been done, with fluctations of about §d. Prin a and Standard White Pennsylvanian on spot, sold

at 104d to 114d. Month at 84d to 8d. Manched to 84d. Beptember and December quoted 84d. The tollowing arrivals have taken place since our last — Sherwo J. Ann., C. H. Marshall, and Evaluationing together 29,582 barrels.

Toolay 8 market closes firm, spot 11d. to 114d. Marshall, and to 114d.

Month 81d. to aid Naphtha - Easter, 11d for ordinary, 111d to 12d for

retitied. Coal Oil.-Little doing

Turpentine—Quiet, 35s on spot March and April 14s to 35s. Mar. 23s. 6d to 34s.
The stock at whatves to-day is 12 6s9 barrels. The

deliveries for the past week 541 barrels.

BEAROFACH OIT						
Prices of S. W Petroleum	N York.	. 114	N York London	ીંદે:		
Steel able des (Refined.	Crude.	Refined.	Crude		
Stock this day Landed last week Delivered last	19.0 es. 13.427 bbl 15.032 bbl.	56 bb1.	11,519 66i. 9,780 66i.			
Delivered last 1 10.02 bbl. 56 bbl. 9.789 bbl week 1 cs 1 cs 1 cs Wharf. Wharf.						

COAL OIL.					
	1891		11	180	
	Reford.	Crade	Roff	ાલી.	Crude.
Stock this day.	372 bbl		1,314	bb1.	
Landed last	120 PPI	1	! -	ЬЪI	٠.
Delivered last	129 661		12	ы	

Above represents stocks and movements at London and Thames Haven Public Wharvesonly.

ABOUT LOCOMOTIVES.

The numerous and large orders for locomotives which have been given out during the last few months have animated a branch of trade which had been un-duly depressed. In the keen competition which has taken place during the last five years, the advantage which some manufacturers have had over others in their better plant and organization has been plainly demonstrated, for profits have been carried out of prices which barely pay cost to makers less favorably situated. The improvement is not confined to this country, but on the continent also the railway companies have ordered largely, while in America the prin ipal firms, though making more engines than ever before, are unable to keep pace with the orders offered to them. In regard to wagons and carriages, offered to them. In regard to wagons and carriages, so many are built by the principal English railway companies themselves, and the new factories since 1870 are so numerous that, notwithstanding the large quantities of new stock now being built, the prices obtainable by private firms are still very low. The use of fron and steel in the under frames, and even in the bodies of railway wagons, seems, Messrs, Matheson & Grant say in their "Engineering and Trade Report," to be extending, and the American method, which has to be extending, and the American method, which has been adopted by some of the leading English companics, of supporting long passenger carriages on bogie trucks, is likely to become more general, even though in regard to the bodies of the carriages the English type is retained.—Engineer.

HOW TO PREPARE CALCIMINE.

Soak one round of white glue over night, then dissolve it in boiling water, and add twenty pounds of Paris white, diluting with water until the mixture is of the consistency of rich milk. To this any tint can be given that is desired.

Lilac,-Add to the calcimine two parts of Prussian blue and one of vermillon, attrring thoroughly, and taking care to avoid too high a color.

Brown.-Burnt umber.

Grey.- Raw umber, with a trifling amount of lamp-

Rose -Three perts of vermilion and ore of red lead, added in very small quantities until a delicate

Levender.-Make a light blue and tint it slightly with vermillon Straw.-Chrome yellow, with a touch of Spanish

Buff .- Two parts of spruce or Indian yellow and

one part burnt si nna. Blue.-A small quantity of Prussian blue will give a soft azure tint. Dark blue is never desirable. Delicate tints in the foregoing varieties of colors are always agreeable and tasteful, and so great care must be taken that they are not too vivid. The tints will always appear brighter than in the calcimine pot, and the workmen or workwomen must keep the fact in mind when adding the coloning powders. It is a good idea to give the ceiling a calcimine two or three shades lighter than that of the walls, so it may appear merely a delicate reflection of their deeper tones The celling may be calcimined with the lighter tint, and then more coloring added for the walls. For other walls than hard finish an excellent whitewash is made by slacking time with boiling skim-milk and widing (for half a bushel of lime) three quarts of salt, half a pound of whitning, and a pound of white glue, previously dissolved in water. This is a hard and durable whitewash, does not easily rub off, and when tinted with any of the foregoing shades, has about as good an effect as calcimine. A baginner in the art of calcimining is and to bestow half the material on the floor, which is a needless waste. By taking a small quantity on the brush at a time, all spinshing is avoided, and after a little practice barely a drop will fall on the floor. A bright day should be selected for the work. The wash must be of the proper consistency-rich talk or it cannot be applied evenly. The strokes should be straight and parallel with each other

after the first coat is dry, and never before, apply

app. ving the first coat a found paint-brush should be used for thoroughly covering all corners and

small spaces with the wash

THE MONEY MARKET.

TOLONTO STOCK REPORT.

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Name.	28	Capital subscribed	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Dividend last 6 Months	COLINE	Prices ab 2
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Imperial Bank Jacques Cartier Maritime	100	1,000,000	996,000	100,000	3 2		113
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Molson's Hank Montreal Nationale	1 60	2,000,000	1,934,300	100,000 5,000,000	31	110	109
Montreal	200	12,000,000	2,000,000	300,000		183	1931
Nationale	1 46	3,000,000	2.907.00	100,000	23	501)	184
Ontario Bank x d Quebec Bank	100	2.500,000	2200,000	473,000	1 3 1	1 21	1001
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Toronto x d	100	2.000,000	2,000,0,0	800,000	31	114	1461
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Dominion Telegraph Company	80	711,709	711,709	1	2)	91}	103
Montreal City dies Company Montreal City dies Company	1 40	2,000,000	2,000,000	1	3	127	26
	1 50	2,000,000	1,700,000	1	1 5	154	113
Scontreal City Passenger Railway Company		1,000,000	ര്ന്ദ്ര	75,000		1 110	108
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Intercolonial Coal Company	l iõõ	***********	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	i	1	20	21
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Silver Plume Company	100	}	;	ſ	1.	331	651
Royal Canadian Insurance Co	50			i	5	87	85
Graphic Printing Company's Bonds.	i				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	.51	
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Montreal Harbor 6 p.c. Bonds	1				1	103	106}
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	I		1		!	12.1	125
Manhael Cotton Committee	ļ .	1	1	I		19.9	165
Canada Paper Company	j	l	l	i	1	izs	116
Canada Central Bonds	1		!	1		145	97
Hell Telephone Company .	1	1	1	l		(42)	58
Champlain & St. Lawrence Railway Bonds	1	1	l		· · · · · ·	36	46
Graphie Stock	1 .	1	i	1		l ∽	-

—A meeting of the Land League was held at Dub lin on Wednesday. Detectives outside took note of all who attended A letter from Egan was road which stated that the Paris press of all shades of opinion cordially endorsed the league. Dillon read a telegram from Parnell, advising the league to postpone the meetings which were to be held on Sunday, as it was desirable that the terms of the land bill should be known before the meetings were held.

-The National debt statement of the United States for January, shows the decrease of \$7,382,167 71 statement notes the following particulars Cash in the treasury, \$221,674,535.09, gold certificates, \$0.540,480, ailver certificates, \$46,800,220, certificates of deposit outstanding, \$4,630,000, refunding certificates, \$867, 250, legal tenders outstanding \$340,081,016, fractional currency outstanding, \$15.220,433.12, less amount estimated as lost or destroyed, act of June 21st, 1879, \$9,375.231, \$7,144,499 12.

-An invention has recently been patented to preyent the explosion of steam boilers by placing a partition across the boller slightly above the water line, providing an opening through this partition, which is adjustable, and through which the flow of steam can be regulated to be equal to the average intermittent flow required for the engine. It is claimed that this prevents dangerous variations of pressure on the surface of the water, hence preventing explosions. It is an American invention.

-Five new glass works were started in Ohio last year, and several more will be added this year latest official statistics give 19 firms engaged in glass manufacture, with 32 furnaces, having 202 pots, and employing 2,032 men. In the production of window The strokes glass there are employed seven furnaces with 66 pots, flint glass, 19 furnaces with 199 pots; green glass, four furnaces with 27 pots, The glass works are at the second one across the first. An expert work- Bellaire, Columbus, Ravenna, Kent, Zancaville, Steuman leaves no truch of the brush visible. When benyille, Martin's Ferry, Bridgeport, La Grange and

-The Porth Bridge Rallway directors' report, which was laid before the shareholders the other day, re-

omwends the com MILLOZE undertaking and realize assets. They state they have been guided to this course by the Tay Bridge Commission report, which indicated that the board of trade requirements for estuary bridges would entail much greater expenditure than contemplated by the company. All contractors claims, with one excep-tion, have been settled. The total expenditure to date amounts to over £100,000.

-An American exchange save - The year just closed has been a remarkable one in many ways productions it was never equalled in this or perhaps any other country. The imports and experts of the United States aggregated \$1,670,000,000. But this foreign trade expresses only a fractional part of the country's prosperity. We raised last year 450,000,000 busheld of the country's prosperity. bushels of wheat, 1,500,000,000 bushels of corn, 413, 000,000 hushels of nata, 1,000,000 hushels of tye, 40,000,000 hushels of farley, 500,000 hales of cotton. These are only the leading articles. If tobacco, petroleum augar, rice, fruit, cotton seed, and other agricultural and mineral productions were added to the list, the sum total would be enermous.

The annual meeting of the shareholders and patrons of the Thames Cherse Company was held on Tuesday last in the Hall at Nilestown The Auditor's report was read, which showed that during the year The Anditor's past there were delivered to the factory 2,182,704 pounds of milk, from which was manufactured 217 568 pounds of cheese. The average quantity of milk to make one pound of cheese was 1003 The amount received for cheese was \$25,302 17, being an average price of 11 63 cents per pound. The report, which was constant! applied without setting them on his was considered highly satisfactors, was, on motion of The chemical composition of the substance which peter McClary, seconded by W. Edwards, received and rendered them incombustible, as recently made known adopted. The following directors were elected for the ensuing year -Mears. J. Gilmour, D. Beverly, N. Sage, E. S. Jarvie, J. McClary, J. Creighton, and T. Morehouse. After which the directors rest and organ- The materials to be rendered fire resisting are dippel ined as follows.—James Creighton, President; James in this solution while it is hot, so as to insure there are imprognation, and, when well dried, are ironed at

DOMINION TRADE REGISTER

INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

A. S. WHITING MANUFACTURING CO., C. 1 c. 1.
Out - Manufacturers of stythes, forks, hearings.

COTTON BROKERS

M. WRIGHT, Dandes, Out - Solo agent in a cordway A. Mettuire, cotton factors, Nasheshi, 4.

COTTON MILLS DUNDAR COLTON MILES CO., Dundas, Out series :

HAMILTON COTTON MILLS CO., Hamilton Desichings and parus.

JOHN MACKA', Dundas, Out - Manufacturer of description of cotton warps and parus.

EDGE TOOLS. R. J. WILSON, Dundas, Out - Manufacturer of and mattocke, grab bors and railway contractors seems.

ENGINES AND BOILERS. G. C. MORRISON, Hamilton.-Engines, beiler-

THOS, GRAHAM, Toronto - Manufacturer and receiver :

FURNITURE DNHAWA CABINET CO., Oshawa, Ont.—Furniture M.;
facturers Toronto branch, 97 Longo St., Montres:
branch, 447 and 449 Notre Dame Rt

AMERICAN BRACKET CO. Hamilton, Ont.—Manufitures of all blods of fancy furniture, brackets, etc.

GLASSWARE.
HAMILTON GLASS CO., Hamilton.-Manufactures.
dint and grocen glassware.

BLOVE MANUFACTURERS W. II. STORRY & SON, Acton, Ont —Manufacturers of h. gloves and mitts in every variety and style.

HUBS, SPOKES AND BENT GOODS.
F. W. HORB & SON Hamilton, Ont. — Manufacturers of the spokes, rims, shafts, poles, sleigh and outer stuff.

INKS. P. F. DALLEY & CO., Hamilton, Out.-Manufacturer, inke, biaskings, barness oils, perfumery, etc.

IRON WORKS.

IRON WORKS.

CANADA SCREW CO., Dunda,—Manufacturers of including and brass screws, botts and rivets.

COWAN & CO., tlait.—Manufacturers of every description of wood working machinery.

DOMINION BOLT CO., 87 St., Peter St., Montreal—Manufacturers of every description of holts, hot pressed outerallway spikes, bridge, bolter and iron rivets. Works at Toronto.

HAMILTON BRIDGE & TOOL CO., Hamilton - Iron re-way and biguway bridges and from working machinen McKRCINIE & BERTHAM, Dundas. - Machine tooleant wood working machinery.

OSHAWA MALLEABLE IRON CO., Oshawa, Ont - V. I utacturers of malleable from also Coe and Tafe Late. screw wrenches.

KRITTING MILLS. S. LENNARD & SONS, Dundas.—Manufacturers of the

LEATHER BELTING.

DOMINION BELT AND HOSE CO , Toronto,—Oak (41, x)
belting, lace leather, etc.

ORGAN BUILDERS.

BOLTON & SMITH, 167 Mountain St., Montreal.-Tune, and repairing attended to. DANIEL BELL & CO., Toronto.—Manufacturers of the Excelsion organs.

S. R. WARREN & SON, Toronto.—Manufacturers of the organs.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS

CANADA PAPER CO. (Limited), 374, 370 & 374 ft. Paul of Montreal - Manufacturers and importers of all kind papers. Mills at Windsor, Shorbrooke and Portzeuf DOMINION PAPER CO., 37 St. Peter St. Montresl-Manufacturers of manife, book and news print, carboard middles and colored papers

JOHN FISHER & SONS, Dundas -- Manufacturers of 1: fog and wrapping papers

WM. BARBER & BROS, Georgetown.—Manufacture is book and fine papers.

SAW MANUFACTURERS.

R. H. SMITH & CO. St. Catharines.—Manufacturers in kinds of saws, plastering trowels, Shaw knives, ct. manufacturers for the Dominion of Canada of the brated "bimood's Saw." SHURLY & PIETRICH, Galt, Ont .- Nanafacturer circular and cross-cut saws, plastering trowels, etc.

SCALES.
CANADA SCALE WORKS, Jap. O. White & Co., Tor—
—Manufacturers of all kinds of standard scales. to
tory, 102 Adelaide St. East.

SPICES, ETC.

II. D. VAN DE CARR & SON, Toronto. — Manufactures and importers of coffees, spices, cream tartar, music

STEREOTYPERS, ENGRAVERS, ETC
P. DIVER & CO., Toronto.—Electrotypers and stereotypes
Designess and engravers on wood.

TELEPHONES.

HOLT TELEPHONE CO., Toronto.—Telephones wild right \$5 to \$30 per pair; wire 3c, to 5c, per rol. with two miles.

D. GREENING & CO., Hamilton, Out -Manufacture: wire ropes, cloth and general wire workers. WOODEN BOODS.

T BRANDON & CO., Toronto-Have special trustices and machinery for the manufacture of all kind wooden articles. Correspondence solicited. **WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.**

J. ROUTH & CO., Cobourg -- Wootlen Manufacturers JOHN WARDIAW, Galt, Ont.-Manufacturer of Sugarrius, wheeling and knitting parts.

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



-At the last Paris exhibition considerable attention was drawn to some muslin curtains to which a disp." was constantly applied without setting them on his.

The chemical composition of the substance when was 80 parts pure sulpliste of ammonia, 25 of athia ate of ammonia, 30 of boracic acid, 12 of pure legs 20 of starch, and 1,000 of distilled or pure mately ordinary starched fabrics.

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are not only very tirm and stoady in selling values, jut so closely placed up and ahead that joblers expe-rence considerable difficulty in getting their orders alled promptly Comparatively speaking, there is no Agents whose weekly reccipts average from 1,500 to on tales have not 200 bales on hand. This example or case is by no means an isolated one, but seems to be true of the majority of our leading cotton or their part, supplies would be very thoroughly cleaned up. The fact is, all popular makes of cottons are in fact-class shape, and no one appears to have any stocks of moment on hand. The position of the market is such that instead of indicating the nightest tendency to weakness lu the selling values of desirable corporation brands, there is every element in the present situation to maintain them firmly and steadily. Yel, notwithstanding this, many buyers are here who are holding off and croaking for lower prices, on account of the unfavorable weather and the seming quictude of trade in commission circles. Probably the efforts of these would have some effect are applies in a less satisfactory condition, but as it is they have little or no weight, as agents are content to swatt the opening of a more general demand soon as the weather moderates, and which canno estarally be much longer delerred. In glaghame, dies goods et , of the most popular styles, a steady to enlarging distribution from first bands has consinued to take place, and all the feeding makes are closely sold up at the firm current prices. In prints there has also been a fair package movement in such etc. also in wide prints, including momies, perculors, etc. also in wide prints, including momies, perculor, inlands, cambries, etc. Of dark work, the supply is reported to be very moderate with agents. In men's wear woollens, new business with commission men, while showing some little increase, has not been up to expectations, but on the other hand has moved along during the week slowly and quietly. However, with the increasing presence of buyers for the clothing and jobbing trades, a more active business is looked for in the coming one—especially in apring goods—the residue of many stocks of which will no doubt to cleaned up. Good fair styles of light weights maintain their continued firm position, and doubtthe sesson's product of these is well piaced up, with dunbties none to carry over. With less desirable fabrics the rate, however, may be somewhat different, and we may witness, as usual, the closing out of odds openings have been made, but the exhibition of likely to be so much before the 10th to 15th of next month. Spring goods must be more fully gotten out of the way before much will be done in fall weights, it is much too early in the season to speculate any with regard to the future of travie in this direction. From the present backwardness of the sca-on it is quite probable that general trade will not exhibit any particular rush or activity much before the first of April. Since the subsidence of the speculative era of last year there seems to be more of disposition on the part of buyers to return to the usages or customs which obtained before the war-that is, for merchants not to anticipate their wants so largely in advance of the season. This buying goods in January or February, which will not be cut up until May or June, may be all very well in times of scarcity of supplies, or when market values are advancing and are likely to be maintained have more time to fabricate their goods, and use greater care. The jobbing trade, though not fully opened or actively started yet, is gradually but steadily increasing in volume. Buyers are tegluning to arrive in fair numbers from the South and West, though as yet, on account of the cold weather, they are not taking hold very briskly as regards the purhase of general supplies for spring, but are looking around and assorting up or plecing out their stocks week more active business is looked for. Jobbers have very fair assortments, but no everplus as a rule in any department beyond the needs of a good healthy trade. In leading brands of staple cottons they expersenced some difficulty in getting their orders filled prompsly, on account of the limited supply of the same in agents' possession. For inferior brands of the same the aupply seems to be ample for current wants and orders are filled without delay. Wednesday last was considered the best day of the season so far, and considerable sales of staple and accessnable guide were effected. All the leading houses report the untlook for apring trade as being very favorable for tasking people buy in January and February when they were formerly wont to do so in April and May Use great drawtack to trade yet is the deep snows in the West, and until they are melted and traffic commanisation are rendered less difficult, we cannot reasonably expect much business from the relations of that section. If personal selections have been unnenally light for some time past, mail orders have been coming in more freely than ever. These call tetailers' stocks are much broken. Collections also didly from all sections of the country. There is no sale, and last July prices were exceeded. French speculation on any side, but on the other hand every furriers were the principal buyers; we believe many thing besprakes significant, conservative and healthful skins will be dyed brown in France this year

demand for goods, which is likely to spread over a longer given time than usual. The market is in very fair condition, with prices firm and likely to be insintained on the basis of the current quotations. e trade can be attributed to no other cause than the temeny of the weather, which, notwithstanding which is not at all likely in the present state of inovel to and fro in close proximity to it. The single affairs. Many leading articles, of both foreign and domestic goods, are selling low, because hought at explained, but the subject was brought before the low prices. There being no specification jobbers, in the prices. There being no specification are not received, when Me. Strob and that he lead furthe few mild days we have lind, has not been such as the market remains very time and steady, with no a market remains very time and steady, with no a market remains very time and steady, with no a market remains very time and steady, with no a market remains very time and steady, with no a most very time and steady in the most active of any of the departments, and most of the magnetic disturbance in the telephone of the restriction in the telephone of the restriction in the telephone of the phone and could produce it in a skeleton telephone, agreet partial only but that is, a telephone manual translating only but that is, a telephone manual translating only but that is, a telephone manual translating only but the most active of any of the departments, and most dependent of the telephone of the telephone of the contract of the magnetic disturbance in the telephone one of her which is a said that the disturbance in the telephone one of her which is a surface of countries and their retarded at uniform of a count of the dissease. initution on account of the disapreeable weather | ket was over-to-ked, and are now being sold at a List as these exercise no governing influence, they moderate advance upon their cost with full knowledge has fulle or no effect upon the condition of the flat the same cannot be duplicated at or near the story of cetton goods market, which is strong and singures at which they are jobling. In some kinds of the feather of from the fraction colored cottons they were judget at last year, and for the descriptions most actively in demand there is at least to to 15 per cent difference between this and last reason's figures As an illustration of the condition of the silk goods alled promptly Comparatively speaking, there is no trade in tobbing circles, we instance fancy summer stock of these goods worth speaking of in first hands, which brought last year 45c and 474c per yard, which are now being jubbed at 374c, while the duty upon the same is 60 per cent, to say nothing of the commissions. The result of this is that the manufacturer gets nothing for his goods and has to pay gous commussion nouses, who represent well known expenses besides. This has stopped the production s and and makes. With a few days' really active trade of this class of silks on the other side, so that not or their part, supplies would be very thoroughly a single piece as coming the course of t We could instance many other cases of almost like nature, but want of space prevents in the present issue. However, we propose to refer to this subject more fully in our next. The market for cotton goods In the earlier part of the week ruled quiet in coasequence of the intervention of a holiday and the weather being more or less stormy. However, lowerd the close there was a very perceptible improvement in business in jobbing circles, owing to the continued large influx of buyers. The leading hotels now seem to be pretty well filled up with the retail doalers of the comatry, and, with an improvement of the weather, must soon lead to a very active piece distribution of all kinds and classes of cottons for the spring and summer seasons. The demand for brown sheetings from both first and second hands bas ruled somewhat moderate, though with jobbers showing material improvement. For bleached cottime there lies been a continued fair movement on back orders for the lesting corporation makes Stocks of the lower and medium qualities are now in there has also been a fair package movement in such a little better supply, but prices are being firmly specialties as sidebands, gingham plaids, patchworks, maintained on all the leading makes of both brown and bleached Colored cottons, such as denims ducks, drills, tickings, cto, are generally closely sold up at firm figures in this hands, and jobbers are ommencing to make a fair distribution of the same Cheviole, checks, stripes and osnaburgs have been moved in a cordance with the increasing wants of the retail trade, and in the tiner qualities are well sold up in first hands, threat jeans, satteens, roll and glazed camb ics and wigans continue steady in price, and are in somewhat better movement from second hands. Italian cloths, sleeve linings and silectas have been in moderately fair request for small lots at the current quotations Cottonades, aside from deliveries on former orders, have been more or less quiet with agents. The piece trivie, however, in these goods has been improving. Prices are firm and unchanged. Ginghams continue active in both first and second hands and the demand seems and ends at prices invoring the buyer more or less, in leavy weight goods for the fall season some few goods of the most desirable makes, agents have made a good distribution of their aprene work, and joubers samples have been made one she taken nor is it are now beginning to dispose of fair quantities of likely to be so much before the 10th to 15th of next the same. Lawne, monies, cretonnes, foulards, month. Spring goods must be more fully gotten out. In prints, aside from a satisfactory movement in sidebands, gingham plands, robes, natchworks, and some other specialties, trade with agents has ruled moderate. With jobbers, business in this line, while not so active as it might be, has been steadily enlarglug. For printing cloths there has been a falt request ou the bests of 41, plus 1 or one per cent, to 410 for extra 64x64 cloths and 32c for 56x60 picks

THE FUR TRADE.

A correspondent of the Hat, Cap and Fur Trale Review, writing from London says -The public fur sales held hero from the 20th to the 25th of the month America and Russia, consequently the sales were suimated, and for the more important articles, resulted better than was expected. The Hudson's Bay Company offered beaver, musquash and rabbits, as follows Beaver, 108,536, against 107,876 in January, 1880. Though this article continues fashionable in France and the larger cities abroad, European buyers did not favor an advance on account of the possibility of an early change in public favors and because agles for corrent requirements. However, in the coming have been made with deficulty in Russia and Germany on account of high values. Prior to the sale, however, it became known that American firms had given orders for beaver in unexpected quantities. American firms were the most important purchasers France being next. The German fur merchants chiefly bought large thirds for Russian trade, and smaller sorts for retailing and dressing. Prices for large skine advanced 15 per cent on last January amaller sorts from 5 to 10 per cent. Catalogue in-cluded Boaver, 24,695, last January, 21,872. Their collection above increased quantities compared with the past four years. The present amount found ready trayers for American, French and German concomputes appears to be once more resuming its Hudeons Bay Company. Musquash, 1,166,289, last regular channels and getting back to the order of the days prior to the war. Speculation of late years has driven the jobbing trade out of its wonted course, though the quantity was extramely leaves the making people buy in January and Follows and though the quantity was extramely leaves the making people buy in January and Follows and the grant through the quantity was extramely leaves the making people buy in January and Follows and the grant through the grant transfer to the same prices realised by the Hudeons Bay Company. Musquash, 1,166,289, last tregular channels and great the grant transfer to the same prices realised by the Hudeons Bay Company. Musquash, 1,166,289, last tregular channels and getting back to the order of the January, 992,070, the collection embraced a good number of choice assorted skins of all kinds, and the grant transfer to the prices realised by the Hudeons Bay Company. Musquash, 1,166,289, last tregular channels are prices realised by the Hudeons Bay Company. Musquash, 1,166,289, last tregular channels are prices realised by the Hudeons Bay Company. Musquash, 1,166,289, last tregular channels are prices realised by the Hudeons Bay Company. Musquash, 1,166,289, last tregular channels are prices realised by the Hudeons Bay Company. Musquash, 1,166,289, last tregular channels are prices realised by the Hudeons Bay Company. Musquash, 1,166,289, last tregular channels are prices realised by the same prices realised by the Hudeons Bay Company. Musquash, 1,166,289, last tregular channels are prices realised by the same prices realised by the prices declining only 5 per cent in average on July rates. The best sorte declined most in proportion, large pale firsts met with a good demand for dyeing small firsts and lower smalls were cheeper, owing to the fact that the effort to use cheap musquash for liniogs in England, has only been partially successful. Black musquash, 30 501, in January last, 5,172, there were comparatively few good lots, but the colfor very varied assortments of goods, showing that fection sold readily at nearly last year's prices. American opossum, 45,506, last January, 112,429 have never been better. They are coming in splen- | the small quentity and active demand caused a quick

DISCOVERES AND INVENCIONS

Some time ago Mr. Strob, the eminent mechanicum. mele the discovery that a discontested telephotes unlian jobbete net weak-kneed and break them, emitted a soft brouthing sound when a magnet was still produced by a magnet of sufficient inertia to prebreathing was of a different kind when the mighet Jenes. was advancing to the telephone from what it was when the magnet was receding. The loudest edge t was get by is ading the telephone magnet round towards the side on which the magnet was moved, and bringing the latter up with its poles directed to the poles of the telephone tasknet. Professor flughes was of opinion that the a tion of the magnet on the telephone was of an undulatory nature, and the suggestion follows that the magnetic force may proceed in waves from a mag-Mr Strobs experiment is well worthy of being investigated, for it might lead to some important molecular result.

CONCERNING THE ANCIENT NAVIGATION LAWS OF ENGLAND.

As the subject of our complex and controlletory navigation laws is one to which public attention is at present directed by the delates in Congress and discusions in the newspapers, it may not be amiss to vive some account of those of the mother country which have, in great measure, been the models upon which our own have been framed. The origin of the navigation laws of England may be traced to the reign of Richard the Second, or even to a still more remote the importation of certain commodities was prohibited unless imported in English ships manned by English seamen. In the early part of the reign of Queen across Litzabeth foreign ships were excluded from the fish. bulk eries and coasting trade. The republican parliament under Cromwell greatly extended the navigation laws by an act passed in 1650, which probibited the ships of all foreign nations from teading with the American Colonies, or plantations as they were then called, without having previously obtain I a license. In 1631 the republican parliament passed the femous "Act of Navigation". This a t had a double object was not only intended to promote the interests of British shipping, but also to strike a blow at the mat-ftime power of the Dutch, who then engressed a'most the entire carrying trade of the world. The act in question declared that no goods or commodities whatever, the growth, production or manufacture of Asia, Africa or America, should be imported into either Eugland or Ir-land, or any of the "plantations," except employed in carrying the produce of other countries to foreign markets Such were the leading provisions of this fatuous act. They were adopted by the regal gov-ernment on the Restoration, and continued until a comparatively recent period to be the rule by which the commercial intercourse of England was mainly regulated. Thus it will be seen that in her shipping interests, as well as in her manufacturing, England's supremacy is largely indebted to a most rigid system of protection. This law having served so well the purposes for which it was intended, was dignified with raiges are advancing and are likely to be maintained sales held here from the 20th to the 25th of the month at a high polit; but when goods are plentiful and bave been attended by many foreign buyers, principle at a high polit; but when goods are plentiful and bave been attended by many foreign buyers, principle at each of such haste. With pully French and German, who have shown a satisfied was England's jealousy of the naval and commercial purchases the easier money brought in buyers whose fine sales the easier money brought in buyers whose principles and the easier money brought in buyers whose fine sales the easier money brought in course with them; and to prevent the possibility of fraud, or of clandestine or indirect intercourse with Holland, she went so far as to include the commerce with Germany and the Netherlands in the same proscription. The extreme rigor of this statute was sub-sequently somewhat modified, but its principal provisions remained it full force until, through the influence of free trace dectrines, new statutes were passed which reversed the ancient policy. Regarding the famous "Act of Navigation" described, Adam Smith says, in his Wealth of Nations .

"When the act of pay leation was made, though England and Holland were not actually at war, the most riolent animosity subsisted between the two nations. It had been during the government of the long parliament, which first framed this act, and it broke out soon after in the Dutch wars during that of the I'rotector and of Charles II It is not impossible, therefore, that some of the regulations of this famous act may have proceeded from national animosity are as wise, however, as if they had all been dictated by the most deliberate wisdom. National animosity at that time aimed at the very same object which the most deliberate wisdom would have recommendedthe diminution of the naval power of Holland, the only naval power which could endanger the security of England, The act of navigation is not favorable to foreign commerce, or to the growth of that opulence which can arise from it. The interest of a nation in its commercial relations to foreign nations is like that of a merchant with regard to the different people with whom he deals, to buy as cheap and to sell as dear as possible. But the act of navigation, by diminishing the number of sellers must necessarily diminish that of buyers, and we are thus likely not only to buy forcion goods dearer, but to sell our own cheaper than if there was a more perfect freedom of trade. Andetence, however, is of much more importance than spulence, the act of navigation is, perhaps, the wiscet of all the commercial regulations of England

Our modern free-traders and protectionists can each clean some comfort from these remarkable words from ment.

the water of the great English contents. Asupthable to our own case at the present did they respine inciditation. The circumstances of the lanted States are easily different from those of Englan? during the reign of the woodd tharles, and it is a question whether with one great and varied resources, manu-Le turing as well as against ultural, such a measure us the magnet might account for it. In M. Strobe xplained Holland in former days, that Encland would be by tar that this resson would not hold for the sound was the greater suffere, from our enterement of simulative excessive monthly regulations to those which she the occurrence of the tremore. Moreover, the directed against the Datch, No. Yer's Daily Lie

V. HERE THEY GO

The Old Postage Stamps-The Revenue Foolew. Some ame ago it leaked out that the Government had been detrauted out of large sums annually by a class of individuals who cleaned old postage stumps and seld them again for new. It was plain that there was much truth in the report, but the authorities found great difficulty in tracing the guilty parties, in fact the public were left to judge that, as no arrests were made, the attempt had been given up. By mere accident on Monday night, a World man got a clue on to how the work was done. A little had in the west end, who, had been for months perseveringly collecting postigo stranges of all denominations beasted that he had now collected two thousand has hundred stamps He was asked what he was going to do with them, and sold that at an appointed time the agent of a man in St. Thomas would come around, take the stock of stamps which he had collected, and pay him twentyfise cents a hundred for them. Ho said that there were boys and men, and even women, not only in the city but all over the country, who were busy collecting, and that the result of their labor would be gathered up, as the second of every the relate of Henry they would not trust the post to carry their wares the Seventh that we find the leading principles of Whether the stamps were cleaned at St. Thomas or not these laws becoming distinctly recognized as a part of the could not asy. It is not probable that this is the the acknowledged policy of the country. In this reign party or parties who are carrying on this illegal trade, but it is to be presumed that the works are somewhere across the lines, and that the stamps are sent over in It can easily be seen how a fortune could be made but f this traffic. In England in 1879 there were more stamped letters passed through the postoffice by many thousands than there were stamps sold The authorities there got over the difficulty by getting up a stamp which, when washed with wals the queen's he id ber une obliterated - Toronto World

THE FUNDING BILL.

A Panic In the Stock Markets.

New York, Feb 25 -The stock market opened with a scene of wild excitement, brokers bidding 11 per cent, for one day a use of money in addition to the less interest Stocks fell, and the market is very few 1sh At 11.30 the news that Sherman had in ships belonging to English subjects, and of which the ordered the purchase of ten millions of bonds here master and the majority of the crew were also English caused an immediate feeling of relief. As provision Having thus accured the import trade of Asia. Africa and America to the English ship-owners, the act went of bonds included in the 101st call, none of these on to secure to them, as far as possible, the import trade of Europe also. For this purpose it further enacted that no goods of the growth, production or mannated the first of Europe should be imported to order to the steep should be imported. In order to the first lot have a far as possible, the large state of the sizes to the extent of \$10,000,000 will be received. Within a term moments of the receipt of facture of any country in Europe should be imported the order, bonds began to be offered, the first lot have the trade of the sizes to be offered, the first lot have the trade of the sizes to be offered. In the large state of \$10,000,000 will be received. luto tireat Britain, except in British ships, or in such fing been \$250,000, and the amount bought in the first into tireat Britain, except in British ships, or in such 1 ing toen \$750,000, and the amount bought in the first ships as were the reat property of the people of infeer minutes was over \$1,750,000. It is reported the country or place in which the goods were produced, or from which they could only be, or most these bends, which will be put in at once. As soon usually were, exported. This latter part of the clause was entirely levelled against the Dutch, who had but return to the normal condition of the money market little native produce to export, and whose ships were is expected. In the atternoon, in the last half hour complicated in the requirement of the money are the models of the money and the accountries of the same usually and produce the same usually an stock speculation became wild, and under the most Intense excitement prices broke rapidly throughout the entire list. Quotations dropped one to two per cent. at a time. Reading declined 17 per cent., Canada Southern 161, Western Union 16, Union Pacific 131, St Paul and Omaha preterred 121, Louis cille and Nashville 111, Wabash Pacific preferred 11. North-Wost, Lake Shere, New Jersey Central, and Hanuthal and St. Joseph, each 9], St. Parl 21, Delaware and Lockswana, 8], New York Central and Michigan Central each 6], Erie preferred 5]. In the

received \$2,968,000 for the retirement of circulation. The total receipts for the retirement of circulation are \$11,116,000. The Cabinet session to-day was devoted principally to the financial situation. Sherman admitted various statements showing the condition of the Treasurp and what had been done to relieve the money market. There was no decided action as to the future movements of the Government in that direction. There seems to be a growing impression with many members of the House who voted for the Funding Bill that the measure was ill-advised. Some acknowledge that if they had fully realized the effect of the fifth section they would not have voted for it. It is even inlimated that sufficient opposition will be developed in the House, if the Bill can be taken from the Spraker's table, to defeat it Pending the action of Congruss, Sherman will exercise all his discretionary power to relieve the threatened stringency

1 %

Philadelphia, Feb. 25 - The panio in atocks to-day was fully as effective in depressing prices as that of September, 1873. At the close the feeling was more settled. The common impression is that the market will be steady to-morrow

Boston, Feb 25 —The stock market here was de-moral zed to-day, in sympathy with the New York

.The Thunder Bay Sentinel says To parties who are interested in our mineral development it will be glad news to learn that Mr. A. G. Clark expects to be here early in February to superintend the rapid development of the fron mine at Ironton, and the building of a branch line of railway from that point to Port Redstrom, on Thunder Bay. A number of men have been at work during the winter, stripping and making preparations for the coming sesson's work That the firm of A B Mecker & Co, the fron kings of Chicago, are prime movers in this enterprise is sufficient guarantee that it will be pushed forward with all the energy and capital that is necessary and adequate to its thorough and successful develop-

DOMINION PUBLIC WORKS.

(Shareholder, 35th Fel.

According to the extimutes contained in the blue look now before Parliament for the new al year 1881-92 -which are proposed to be voted during the present session-we abstract the following in connection with the Department of Public Works showing that discrimination has been used in appropriating to the several Provinces, such amounts for the maintenance. and construction of their works as will records continuance of that off tency for which its administrafor in lovariatly noted

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••	N.W. Territories, 2 (ar)
••	lt. Columbia, 2, 0)
	# F # # # * # *

These tiguies compare favorably with the apprepriations for the years 1880-81, and in the generality of instances a larger expenditure will be conferred upon each province. In addition thereto a sum of \$122-700 le proposed for dreigh ; service distributed over the Domission, and \$14 550 for alldes and booms. also \$34 000 to complete telegraphic construction works.

The details regulates for the compilation of figures for works an a embryo," when distributed over a radius of some 3 0.00 miles, pressitate careful and mature consideration on the part of the Minister and bis executive; as, in these days of commercial enterprise, we flad our cities and towns ever and anon sending their delegates to Ottawa " praying to be heard," etc. each party having particular or special etc. and · lalma. With every desire to promote the country's interests, the Minister has a double duty to perform, not uply in endeavoring to please everybody with bond " promises, but to keep a watchful eye upon the Dominion exchequer, and to a certain extent upon tinaucial probabilities. The respective appropriations included in the foregoing figures will, when voted by Parliament, undoubtedly be cordially engorsed by these representing the interest of the several places for which they are allotted. Every year gives the Department of Public Works more operous and extenuive duties to perform, and inevitably this will be the case in the future, as with the "engine of civili-sation" ploughly its way westward, the Canadian l'acific Railroad will increase the duties devolving on Public Work -- and other departments generally.

CANADA A FIELD FOR IMMIGRATION

What Mr. O'Leary Thinks. What Mr. (Fleary Tainks.

Mr. O Leary, a genterman well known to our readers, and who has travelled extensively and written on immigration matters, is now stopping in the city. The present may be a befitting time to give a brief roums of Mr. O'Leary's convection with Canadian matters. He was originally identified with the Kuglish National Farm Laborers' Union, of which Mr. Jos. Arch was President, and was eent by that association to form a somewhat similar one in Ireland. It may be mentioned that Mr. O'Leary was selected for this special mission for his knowledge of the Irish people and Irish language. After establishing this Union in Ireland he came to Canada under the auspices of the organization then Canada under the auspices of the organization then formed and also visited the United dates to make enquires regarding the benefits attached to immigration and to report to the secretary of the Union in Kenturk nad to report to the secretary or too Union in Acturg the result of his investigation. Besides his report to the Union, he corresponded to vatious papers, amongst which were the Laborers' Journal and Learnington Chronicle, as well as publishing the information he gleaned pertaining to emigration, and the general impression which he formed of this continent, in a volume presson which be formed of this continent, in a volume of considerable size. In his book and newspaper letters he recommended Canada as a field for emigration to farmers, farm-servants and laborers, not exceeding 40 years of age. His latters have been very extensively read throughout England and Britalu generally. He again visited the Philadelphia Exhibition in 1878, where he remained for three mouths afterwards making an extensive tour through the United States and Maniphon hears in an official canadity other than a newspaper. an extensive tour through the United States and Manitobs, being in no official capacity other than a newspaper correspondent writing for the Daily New, the
Hour, the Laborers' Chronicle and other journals. In
1877 he went to Unifornia, Yanoouver's Island, British
Columbia, and the result of this tour was compiled in a
pamphlet some time afterward. Again in 1878 he was
found at the Paris Exhibition as a delegate from the
Society of Aris, and in the following year he visited
Canada as a correspondent for various newspapers interested in emigration. On his return to England he
gave evidence before the House of Lords' Commission
on the resources of Canada as a food producing country,
and the valuable information gives by him was highly
spoken of by Lord Carlingford. He landed at Boston
in January last, and on his arrival was interviewed by
the Boston Globs and Advertiser on the Parnell agritation the Boston Glove and Advertiors on the Parnell agitation in Ireland, and sire on emigration. During this interview Mr. U Leary fold the journalists that the American Government did not assist the emigrants to the same extent as the Cauadian Government, who not only gave emigrants cleap ocean passages but also a free pass from the sea-board to the interior. The American Government on the sea-board do not as a government promote emigration, this being left entirely in the hands of the Hists Governments, Italiway Companies and Land Corporations, who do the work very energetically as far as they are concerned. Mr. O'Leary emighatically states that Canada never stood higher in the estimation of the people of the Old Countries than at present, notably Ireland, on account of the very generous donation given by the Canadian Government least year to alleviate the distress in that country. This, he asserts, has done more to bring Canada into promisence and exemplify the good "ill existing between Canada and Ireland than one could well imagine. Uther means of advertising this country, its valuable resources the Boston Glove and Advertiser on the Parnell agitation Canada and Ireland than one could well imagine. Uther means of advertising this country, its valuable resources and the advantages it offers to settlers are newspaper letters, pamphlets, and last, though not least, steamship companies advertisements, prominent amongst whom the Alian Line will call at Galway, as well as at Oork and Derry, and Mr. O'Leary anys this, to emigrants from Ireland, will be a great advantage, because either on prepaid ticket or in any other way they need not now go across to Liverpool, as was hitherto the case. In the coming summer, in his opinion, Canada will benefit greatly from the influx of emigrants who are sure to arrive from the United Kingdom on account of the great agitafrom the Influx of emigrants who are sure to arrive from the United Kingdom on account of the great agitation now going on for the reform of the land laws. Mr. O'Leary sensibly remarks that emigration to Canada is different from that to the States, insemuch as the Gorernment assists the emigrant both in the United Kingdom and on the other side. In London, Liverpool, Bristol, Glasgow, Helfast, Cork, Dablin, and other places, their are agreets whose duty is to give to emigrants their are agreets whose duty is to give to emigrants information and the assistance allowed by the Canada nearly all go out by the Alian Line, which Canada nearly all go out by the Alian Line, which In Michael Presidents, Trues, and from Halifax to the Interior the Government and for McDonald, his sentiments being cordially endormand and Johnson and Johnson, elected Vice-Presidents, Trues, and Johnson, elected Vice-Presidents, and Johnson, elected Vice-Presidents, and Johnson, elected Vice-Presidents, and Johnson, elected Vi

ment will give railway passes, and indigent emigrants and by Mesars McGillivro, Perley and McNabb. A will also receive took. From Quetec to M utreat is resolution thanking Mr M. Bouald was then unautable about 100 miles and from Indian about 1,000, from money passed. about 120 miles and from Hallas about 1,000, from Montes to Toronto is about 310 miles, and from Mone treat to tittama about 230, all those places being considered by railway, as indeed are the whole of the towns of Canada. Enogratis about 1 go out in April or May, when there is a great demand for labor, and then when wister sets in they will have abouting to meet it. Female serve its are in demand all the year round, for the country is new, and girls going out one year get married the next, and they in turn require sersants. Thus, this class of labor is nearly always wanted. In most of the large towns there are Government agents, whose duty is to take charge fruch emigrants as arrive at their agracy, and send them to suitable situations, that a rolling stone gateers no most in the large towns there are Government agents, that is classed to large numbers in America, young men going out without a trade or desire to labor with their labous, kick about from one cown to another until finality they acquire unsettled habit, and only retualning along to get settled habit, and only retualning about and shoe store, and two recent stores to get suffice in the presence of the property and the property age.

Smith as an odice and the Alexander as a dwelling the property are considered as a dwelling to be counted by Hon. Store they acquire unsettled habit, and only retualning place. long enough to get sufficient money to take them someto be cough to get sufficient money to take them some-where else, spending the surplus in drink and gamb-ling—to fact, leading a come-day go-day sort of life-tien raily speaking, this class do not make any rapid attides towards prosperity, for in America there is only one road to success, namely, through sobriety, industry and business habits, and the man who does not adopt them is not likely to get on. - (Maica Citize)

WINTER NAVIGATION

Quebec a Winter Port.

Mr E W. Sewell, of Levis, who was in Ottawn for the purpose of laying before the Fremier a project for secuting an uninterrupted communication with Europe ris the St. Lawrence, that gentleman in an interview with a Cinzen reporter edvances the folroute -- He draws attention to the fact that grain shipped from Ohio by the St. Lawrence route during the summer months has a distance of 4,088 miles of water, consisting of lake, canal and ocean to traverse before reaching Liverpool-being 400 miles shorter than by the New York and Brie Canal route, while the advantages in favor of the projected winter route are still greater. For instance, the distance between Chicago and Quebeo by rail is 900 miles; Quebeo to Liverpool, 2,700 miles, making a total disto Liverpool, 2,980 miles, showing a saving of tra el in favor of the Canadian route of 793 miles. With regard to the physical difficulties to be encounte ed Mr. Sewell states that the Biver St. Lawrence, from Quebro to the ocean, is never frozen over, that its surface is covered with ice floss running from two inches to nine inches in thickness, no heavy ice making its appearance till the spring, when the massive los laying fast along both shores during the winter months moves off during the thaw and high tides of that season. He claims also that the three following advantages are secured to navigation by the presence of the ice floss: lat. The floss keep the surface of the river smooth and unruffed during the heaviest gales. 2nd Fog, that great base of the mariner, the primary cause of almost all marine disasters cannot exist during the presence of the ice floes. 3rd. During gales of wind the flors, pressed down upon the less shore, lay a great cank or shield under the paralog ship's les.

Mr. Sewell considers that these drantages far outweigh the slight resistance of the floes as they in-fringed against the hows of large and powerful steamers: he further contends that a steemer salling between Quebec and Liverpool during the winter months would on most occasions meet with little or no ice as the fives lay for the greater part of the season upon the south shore, from the fact that our winter winds move more or less northerly in them and the current of the St. Lawrence from the Saguenay eastward tends towards the south shore. For the first time since the inauguration of that inestimable boon, Fortin's system of telegraphy and aignal stations, we have enjoyed telegraph reports every day from the "Island of Anticoeti." Up to to-day that station has reported the Gult clear of ice, while the opposite stations report their shore as covered with

He also considers that Fortin's system will tacilitate ships taking advantage of those shores which are free from ice from the wind being off of them, Mr. Sewell approaches the Premier upon this most important subject, supported by a petition signed by the most influential citizens of Quebec. The petition sets forth the advantages which would accrue to the Province of Quebec and the western portions of the Dominion, securing to the former her share in the advantages resulting from the construction of the Pacific Railway, of which the city of Quebec would then become the eastermost extension. The nature of his proposition to the Government, Mr. Hewell hopes duty paid \$1,260,962. to be in a position to make public in a few days.

LANCASTER.

The Canada Atlantic Railway.

A meeting of the directors of the Canada Atlantic Hallroad Company took place at Lancaster on Friday last. There were present Hon. D. A. Macdonald, Mayor Mackintosh, of Ottawa; Messra. McGillivry, Noble, Perley, McNabb, Fraser, Kennedy, Macdonald Booth, D. McDonald, McAribur, Castleman, and Helmer.

Mesers. McLood Stewart & Gormully, with Mr Tiffany, were present on behalt of the contractors and the rallway.

A contract was finally signed by Daniel C Lineley, of Burlington, Vermont, guaranteeing to baild the Atlentic Railway by 1883, the distance of 122 miles to be constructed as follows:-That portion between the Coteau Landing station, on the Grand Trunk to High Falls, in the Township of Cambridge, to be completed by the 1st day of January 1882; that portion between High Falls and the City of Ottawa by the lat of September, 1882. Finally, the rest of the rallway, exclusive of the bridging over the St. Lawrence, to be completed by the first day of May, 1683, and the erection and construction of the bridge over the St. Lawrence to be completed by the 15th of May, 1887.

Mosers. Noel and Sweetland, of Ottawa, were

Smith as an odice and th. Alexander as a dwelling flitchin's building was occupied by Grieve & Jamieson, tinsmiths, and the post office. The beat was so great, and ranged by an earlierly wind that the buildings on the west side of the division, owned by P. L. McCallum, soon caught fire and it was only by the most strenuous efforts of the hermen that it was saved after being hading the strength of the firmen that it was saved after being hading. damaged. After three hours hard work the firemen re-turned home only to be called our again to hattle with the fiemes. The time the alarm was sounded for a fire which was discovered in the cellar of L. Woodcock's grocery store, and it was with great difficulty that it was got under control, but not before the store was completely got under control, but not before the store was completely gutted, and much damage was done to the stocks of York's barber shop, Smith & Rumphrey's book and stationery store, Graham & Bro's dry goods store, and the Sentinel-Stor Printing and Publishing Un's Office. The building was damaged to the extent of about \$1,000. The fire in Woodcock's store is supposed to have originated for whether the beauty have been an extended. lowing facts and figures in support of the projected nated from a spark being blown in through an open route—He draws attention to the fact that grain window. O. U. Field had a most miraculous escape shipped from Ohio by the St. Lawrence route during from a horrible death at the fire. He fell through a halt burnt stair case into the cellar, a portion of the stair case falling with bim, placing bim in a position in which escape without assistance was imporable. Those who saw him falling immediately went to the cellar in order to rescue bim, and had to cut their way through a partition and found him insensible, he left arm being broken near the shoulder and he was severely cut about the head. At present he is not considered in a critical condition. The loss and leaurance are a foltance of 3,600 miles; while the distance between Chicago and New York is 1,418 miles; from New 4 ork \$6,000 in the Liverpool London and Clube, Hitchin's to Liverpool, 2,080 miles, showing a saving of travel block, loss \$80,000 insured.

CANADA'S EXPORTS

(Canada Gasette)

Monthly statement of goods exported from the Dominion of Canada (exclusive of British Columbia) for January 1881 :-

	5 th 10 th	Ç		
Produce of the mine	8 60.319	1.725	Total. 2 71,041	֓֞֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֓֓֓֓֜֜֜֜֜֓֓֓֓֓֜֜֜֓֓֓֡֓֜֜֜֜֓֓֓֡֓֡֓֡֓֡֓֜֜֡֓֡֓֡֡֡֡֓֡֡֡֡֡֓֜֡֡֡֡֡֓֜֡֡֡֡֡֡
Produce of the Fishries. Produce of the Forest Inimals and their produce theresitural products.	\$47,008 2'4,455	17,555 22,605 43,542	347,002 272,010 984,180 1,141,067	,
Anniactures	196,909 27,767 \$2,817,662	52,050 1,# 5	218,959 22,382 32,966,634	
Stand Total	2,817,663	802,807	3,620,359	
STATUL LOURS	J. J.	oner of C		

Customa Department, Ottawa, 24th February, 1881.

THE REVENUE.

The following is a comparative statement of the revenue for the months of February, 1860 and

Customs 31,17,503 Excite 27,920 Uther sources 310,297	1881. \$1,447,000 380,808 335,520
Increase for February, 1891	\$2,130,937 374,217
Total from 1st July, 1'80, to 28th Yebruary, 1881	\$18,764,890
Jacranee in eight months of year 1990-8t over corresponding period in 1679-bu	\$1,500,456

PRADE OF THE DOMINION.

The goods entered for consumption in the Do-minion, exclusive of British Columbia, during the month of January were valued at \$6,171,755, and the

The monthly statement of goods exported from the Cominion during January is

Produce of the mino	\$ 71,014
Asimals and their produce	272,010
Agricultural products	984,180 1,041,067 218,969 22,382
Total	\$2,978,034 \$63,72
tirand total	.\$3,620,37

UNITED STATES

Mr. James A. Ganvinto has been inaugurated Prealdent of the United States of America. The following is a list of the elected Presidents since the Republic commenced its existence. The years given are those of the election. The inauguration took place in March of the following years:-

	37 - — -
Year.	Name.
1789	learge Washington
1100	COLDS A SERVICE
1796 1800	IODD Adams
iene 1	The Tage
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1000	fames Madison
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1800	TILL OR IN WITHOU
1816	ATOMI MOTEON
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1820	rimai motitos
1824	John O. Adams
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[827 sees	Proles Sevitor
1829	Andrew Jaakson
	4 4 (a. 17 - a. 18 - a. 1
1635	PIND AND DRIED
1810	Wrat. H. Harrison
1414	lamas if Dail
1844	ismina N·LOIK
1841	Cachary Taylor
1000	
1892	
1856	lamas Rashanan
1860,	DINGER THEORIG
1864	Abraham Liesale
1000	
1866	hi lands Sr. (1189)
1672	IIvassa R. Grant
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1876,	POLD IN TAILOLD BY
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The following is the amended bill pared to be Ontario Legislature with reference to the Ferritage; Ottawa Railway

AN ANY RESPECTIVE THE TORONTO AND OTTERA ACC.

Whereas the Toronto and Ottawa Railway Cong, have petitioned for certain amendments to their theoreticothermion, and for forcessed powers to continue tata by-laws gracting and to the said company and ather purposes, and whereas it is expedient to gracting process of the said petition.

Therefore the Majestr, by and with the advice accorded to the Legislative Assert bly of the Process.

Ontario, enacte as follows -

Ontrio, enacts as follows.

2071. The by-law of the corporation of the Ary.
Citiawa granting aid, by way of bonus, to the said tell,
pany to the amount of two bundred thousand delige.

approved by the vote of the raterayers of the city Uttawa, on the thirteenth day of December, to the year of our Lord one thousand elebt bundred and errors, hereby declared legal, valid and binding, toract standing any defects of form or substance therein, or relation to the passing thereof: Provided always that the relation to the passing thereof provided always and restrictions with reference to the said railway or any part thereof, or the location, construction or maintithereof or otherwise contained in the said by-law of the city of Ottawn, granting a boous to the said company shall be at all times kept, observed and performed or and shall be obligatory and binding upon the said on pany notwithstanding anything in this act to the contrary, that

2. It shall and may be lawful for the Council,

2. It shall and may be lawful for the Council any city or town through which or any part of whi a the said railway or any part thereof passes, and having jurisdiction in the premises, to pass a by-law by-laws empowering the said company to make the road and lay their rails along any of the bighways within such municipality and represent notices shall be before any such by-law shall be passed notice shall be company of their intention to said. given by the said company of their intention to apply to the Council for the passage of the same, which notes shall be inserted at least once a week for two weeks to some newspaper published within the municipally within which such highway is situated. "The

THE EXPORT OF CATTLE

Prospects of the Spring Trade. Those engaged in the cattle export business are to

fident that the coming season will prove a Incrato. one, and that the trade will greatly increase in bul, Already shippers are preparing for the opening of nate gation, and in a month or so shipping space will be a premium. A Meil reporter took a walk among the cattle men yesterilay. Some of them expressed four that the English market would not prove so satisfie tory this spring as is did last, but the majority appeared to be satisfied with the prospect. At presenters are between 3,000 and 4,000 head at feed, getting themselves into condition for their long journey, who is will commence about the middle of May. Certain restrictions on the admission of foreign cattle still evid at ports of entry at Great Britain, but they will, it is believed, be removed about the first of March, and the highway to wealth will be again opened to exporter. The shipments will not only include cattle, but shirt will be largely handled, Canadian mutten having proved agrocable to the English palate. All the times have agents in the country purchasing cattle for its spring drive. These will not be brought to the bytebut will be fed at the place of purchase for at least two months yet. In conversation with buyers it was learned that the supply did not equal the demand to: grades of such classes of cattle as are suitable for the markets across the ocean, and it was argued that on til the farmers realized that it was more profitable to broad cattle and sheep than to cultivate grain, the supply from Canada would not equal in quality the bred in the States. Shippers claim that they are paing prices that leave a large margin of premite the producers, and cannot understand why they do not go more extensively into cattle raisu. and increase the resources of the country. Toronto : the headquarters of the trade its Ontario, and all the shipments this year will be from Montreal, by the Dominion, Reford, and Tempericy lines of steamship--Toronto Mail.

THE WELLAND CANAL

From a reliable gentleman who has arrived befrom St. Catharines, we have received the following particulars of a new and important enterprise to tcarried out by Mesars. Shickleins, the extensive ships builders there, as the result of the deepening of the Welland Canal, and the important bearing it will have on the extension of the inland carrying trade of Can In order to meet the anticipated wants of ship owners, the Mesers. Shicklema are about to build during the coming summer, a large dry dock, consid-ing of a basin and a lifting deck combined, an inner dock for repairing, and another one to lengther resels or build new once in The estimated cost of those works is over \$50,000. By their erection the will be canbled to dock the largest vessel on the laker They contemplate building several large craft during the summer, and at present have a model of a vessel 200 feet long, 16 feet in the shallowest part in depth of hold, or an average depth of 18 feet, beam, feet. In a depth of 12 feet of water they calculate that this yessel will carry 50 000 to 60,000 bushels of wheat. It has been questioned by some people whether vessels of such large capacity could successfully navigate on canals after the improvements ar-completed, and we think the action of such men as Mesera, Bhicklema, whose experience is unequalled in matters of this kind, should be sufficient to convince the most skeptical on the subject. With vessels of fifty or sixty thousand tons and free navigation which it is noped will be obtained, the Canadian route has nothing to four from the competition of the bre-Canal - Montred Star.

IMPORTANT FAILURE

It is our painful duty to announce the suspension of the well known firm of W. & F. P. Carrie, whole sale metal merchants, Grey Nun street. They passed through the commercial crisis from 1874 to 1875 which produced a great shrnikage of values and brought disaster upon many of our oldest established houses, but the hard times orippled their resource. With the advent of prosperity in 1879, followed by a remarkable advance in the value of goods in their beof business, their affairs again flourished, and they were able to count a margi nof profit exceeding \$500 The reaction, however, which soon followed the boom in the iron metal trade, was acrere enough not only to wipe out their profit, but to entail a heavy This fast misfortune made the past year & struggle to keep their heads above water, and, acting on the advice of their bankers, they elected to day to place thomselves in the hands of their creditors, Mr Ross being engaged to make a complete statement " their affairs - Montreel Herald.

CONDIAN PARLIAMENTARY NOTES

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the incommentation at the Credit toucher of the Dod Hom J R Thibaudeau; Hon, M H, Cochrane, Haras D Ross, of London, England, Banker, Honter Un bell, Montreal, and Andrew Robertson, il attest. The objects of the company are " To loun, on hippo ic, to owners of real estate within the Lotables situate in the Dominion of Canada, sums of tioney payable either at long date by annuities or at chart date, with or without a sinking that. 3 To un, upon hapothec or otherwise, to municipal and school corporations, to fabriques and trustees for the matrix tion or repair of churches in the said Domine on, such sums of money as they may be authorized to loriow, and reparable either at long date by annuities g it short date, with or without a sinking fund. 4 To as quire by subrogation or transfer hypothecary provileged claims upon immovable situate in the paid Dominion. 5 In a word, to perform all operations intended for the development of loans upon im-monators in the said Dominion. 6. To purchase tonds or debentures issued by municipal and school compositions in the said Dominion, and by incorporated companies doing business in the said Dominion, and to ressell the same if deemed advisable.

To make toons to the Government of any of the Provinces of the Dominton 8 To create and negotate, as representing its operations, obligations or tonds, toan amount which shall not exceed that of the sums of money due by its horrowers and the value money on deposit upon such terms as may be agreed." The bill contains 100 clauses The annual report of the Minister of Marine and

Fisherics for the year ending 30th June, 1880, has been brought down. It appears that the total amount expended on the various branches of the service administered by the Department, including the salaries of the established staff, was \$809,402.28, while the amount voted was \$899,043 5%, which last named amount nucludes the Departmental salaries. The whole number of persons engaged in the outside service of the Department at the close of the calendar year was 1,794 The total number of light attitions in the Dominion on the 31st December last was 452, and of lights shown 151, the 1 umber of steam for whistles and automatic tog horns 29, and the number of light keepers, engineers of tog whistles and other assistants, trews of light ships, was 606. The report contains particulars respecting the six divisions, and the required for the use of the light houses of the Domin-ian, British Columbia excepted, during the season which the report covers was supplied, under contract, by Messes F. A. Fitzgeraid & Co., Union Petroleum Works, London, Ont. The quantity supplied to the Work- London Ont. The quantity supplied to the lighthouses above Montreal during the season amounted to 21,981 gallons, to the lights on the Quebec District, 24,705 gailons, New Brunswick District, 13,754 gallons; Nova Scotia, 42,552 gallons, Prince Edward Island, 5,290, making in all 108,192 gallons The earnings of the winter steamer Northern Tight, employed for the purpose of mulntaining com-munication between Prince Edward Island and the mainland during the winter season, were \$4,282.40, and the cost of repairs, improvements and running expenses amounted to \$14,429.52. The maintenance of the Napoleon III, cost during the year \$26,996.60 the Drud, \$22,322.37; the Newfeld, \$21.738.53; the Glendon, \$10,836.11; and the Sr James Dougles, 5) 733.34, making an entire expenditure of \$108,058 43. The autount spent on the Quebec flarbor Police serrice was \$22,094.44, and the receipts were \$14,118.21, a dedelency of \$7,976.27. The expenditure on the limiteal liarbor rollog was \$13,131.08 and the dustrillected amounted to \$17,391.94, showing an excess of expenditure over receipts of \$5,729.12. The total expanditure by the Department on account of sick, cuts of trade marks should be made by the ship-wrecked and disabled seemen during the year, in this country as in England—from Age. incinding a grant of \$500 to each of the hospitals at St. Catharines and Kingston, and the entire expenditure on account of the Marine Hospital at Quebec, amounted to \$55,031.23, being \$3,206 less than that of the preceding year. The total number of steamboats in the Dominion is 797, having a gross tot nage of February at this port were \$617,249, an increase of 158,862 tons and 97,552 register. Of this number of \$114,904 for the same period in 1880. The inland 214 belong to the West Ontario, Huron and Lake revenue receipts were \$94,450, an increase of \$10,920 Superior Division 113 to the East Ontario Division, 133 to the Montreal Division, 54 to the Three Rivers Division, 107 to the Queboo Division, 116 to the Maritime Provinces, 40 to British Columbia, and 30 to Manitola. Of the whole number 294 were paddle, 503 acrew, 361 passenger steamers, 77 freight and 359 tuge. During the last calcular year 65 new steamers were added to the list, having a gross tonnage of 6,325 tons, and 4,228 tons register. For the last eleven years the receipts for steamboat inspection amounted to \$160,486.62, and the expenditure to \$122,231.06, the excess of receipts for the period being \$28,255.55. The total number of certificates issued since the Act came into operation is 858 for the grade of Master and 300 for that of make. The total number of vessels on the register books of the Dominion on the 31st December last, was 7,377. The number of vessels built during the year was 271. The number of vessels \$1,454.36, 1881, \$2,277.45, increase \$2,278.91; exports, built during the year was 271. The number of vessels \$1,454.36, 1881, \$17,294; 1881, \$14,822; increase, \$2,472. persons employed on the outside service was 1,794. The expenditure on the ten establishments devoted to artificial production was \$*9.109.61. Rewards in money, amounting to \$2,263.15, were paid during

granical to any company willing and able to establish granical to any company willing and able to establish and maintain the same. 2. That with this view, it is expedient to provide that if Mr. Sandford Fleming, law, the House having become almost as panicky as Wall which has figured as a toy for centuries, was known in who has submitted a plan for the formation of a com-

pany for the said purpose which has met the approxial. The Tribur states "Trust it is scarcely probable the paratite state of particion to particion to particion to particion to particion to present century. It is a proper to the following resultation.—"That it is a scarcely probable the paratite state of particion to particion considerable number of schools the first day of October of the first day of October of the Act 34 Victoria, chapter 7, the provinces of continuous and quebec, by enabling the Provinces of the P anism as that to be paid to depositors by lanks of the preliminary requirements of the said act, and are that the bell may so through both branches, the prosents of make better prosents of the permitted and the profits and the profits and the profits and as to notice as to anism and other interpret the shareholders, and to continue charters interpret to the said act until the let of July, 1891, the shareholders and the provisions of purpose, under the said act, and at the said act until the let of July, 1891, the said act interpret to the said and the provisions of purpose, under the said act, and at the passage of the landing like Mady members assert the said act in the powers and privileges, and subject to the obligations provided by the said acts, and atthe the continuer to make the reasons who is purpose, under the said acts, and atthe the continuer to make the reasons who is provided by the said acts, and atthe the continuer to make the reasons who is provided by the said acts, and atthe the continuer to the first the provisions of the provisions at the continuer to the first the provisions of the provisio (1) The telegraphic completed within the years from Bank circulation. The course of the hards has allegated that of the course of the hards has allegated the confidence of the chartes and the course of the hards has allegated the course of the hards has allegated. min of Canada - La Societe Fluanciere de Parls (1) The fel-graphic communication between the two true of Khon Ib linach & Co Paris, France, banks continents shall be completed within five years from Bank circulation. The control of the banks has also and a that he thereafter want of their friends in both brances of Congress regularly and efficiently maintained; (2) the rates to bot harged for messages shall be moderate, and subject to approval by the Governor in Council. (3) any further conditions which may be inserted in the act to be passed in this behalf or in the chartes granted committee of Jana is, sums of money repsyable either under it; (4) default on the part of the company to bug date by smouthles or at short date, with or perform the said conditions shall sublect them to the attious a sinking fund. 2 Tolom, upon the security terfeiture of their charter." A discussion followed, it hypothecars or privileged claims affecting line after which Mr. Langevin allowed the motion to terfeiture of their charter" A discussion followed, ≥tand

Sir John Macdonald trought down a return on torics, also the adarles paid each, a list of the articles furnished, etc. Seventeen of the instructors are described as Canadians, one as a naturalized Canadian, four as Irish, one as Scotch, two as natives of Mantfour as Irlah, one as Scotch, two as natives of Mani-tobs, one as a native of the North-West Territories, which at college. The difficulty is that the college two as English, one as French Canadan, and two are professors have usually no practical business experitwo as English, one as French Canadian, and two are not described. Twenty-five of the instructors receive a ratery of \$730 per annum, one receives \$900, one \$600, three \$480, and one \$360. The cost of equipment was \$34,114 47, and maintenance, \$31,072 62 A list of articles supplied is furnished

MANITOBA TRADE.

The trade of Ontario and Quebec with Manitoba has reached very considerable proportions, as the following flyures, which we find in the Winning Free Press, show statement of values of merchandise imported from the other provinces on which duty was fall or which were the possession of the Corporation. 9 To receive manufactured in Canada. Machinery, hardware and manufactured on constitution of the Corporation. To receive the possession of the Corporation. To receive the possession of the Corporation. show increased value. The total increase for the month of January is \$21,268, or over thirteen per cent Taking the figures for six months ending January, we find an increase in avery named department, the total lacresse being 78 per cent, as under .-

	From let July, 1990, to ilet Jan., 1991	From let July, 1879, to llet Jan., 1880
Machinery	8 27,948	\$ 87,334
Iroceties	4:03.71.4	335,446
landware	287.539	120.533
try floods	490.231	297 907
eather	1.55.918	78,301
iquor	23,892	21,447
Sects	. 353,250	121,649
Not mentioned	231 667	271,200
Totale.	82,307,504	\$1,372,413

PROPERTY IN TRADE MARKS

A meeting of merchants and manufacturers using trivio marks in the sale of their goods was held last week in New York. Mr. Francis Forbes, who pre-sided, said that the meeting was called for the purpose of giving expression to the feelings of those interested in the state law regarding trade marks, as it now stands, and to determine what future action may be advisable in regard to a United biates statute for the better protection of trade marks. He stated that it is an admitted fact among manufacturers and merchants that an amended and better law is decirable, and declared that it can only be secured by united and earnest efforts. A defective codification of the State trade mark laws is now before the legislature, and will pass unless some opposition is made. A resolution has also been introduced into Congress which concerns the owners of trade marks. being a proposition to abolish registration in the patent office. Mr. G. A. Larkion said the Belgian consul-had informed him that, unless certain Belgian manu-facturers were protected by a satisfactory trade mark law, they would not attempt to exhibit goods at the World's Fair of 1883. Mr. John Matthews complained that there was not in the proposed trade mark laws any provision for the protection of show cards and other symbols not attached to the goods themselvos. It was decided by the meeting that the publication of the cuts of trade marks should be made by the government

REVENUE RETURNS.

Montreal, 28th. -The customs receipts for the month over Fobruary 1830.

Hallfax, N.S., 28th.—The customs receipts at this port for the month of February amounted to \$46,197, being an increase of \$1.386 over the same month last year. The luland revenue receipts for the past month were \$11,667, an increase of \$1,529 over February of last year.

London, 28th. — It is reported from Lingwood Station that the postmaster, Mr. B. Bolton, has ab-conded, leaving liabilities to the amount of about **3**1,120

Belleville, 3ad .- The customs at this port for February

THE FUNDING BILL

artificial production was \$79,109.61. Rowards in minery, amounting to \$2,263.15, were paid during the year the year of this motion, that the House go into Committee to consider the following resolutions:—

"I That it would be of great advantage to Canada that telegraphic communication should be established between the Pacific ficast of the Dominion and Asia, and that certain facilities and advantages should be granted to any company willing and able to establish Registrated that \$2,000.000 in bonds arrived here during the past few days by express from Oscada, and large sums through Buralo. Chicago, and the United States, arranged to any company willing and able to establish Registrated that \$2,000.000 in bonds arrived here during the past few days by express from Oscada, and large sums through Buralo. Chicago, and the United States, arranged to any company willing and able to establish Registrated to the United States, attracted by the high rate of interest.

OLI EGI VIL I REE TPADERS

It is not weetly that mariy every American college professor, excepting the tew whose institutions are loscated in iron manutacturing centres, is a strong advacate of the carade, and all that the term implies. As a consequence, the majority of students who are taught by them hubile and become ardent advocates of the so doctrines. These students who drift into practical business life (unless as importers of foreign goods, Monday of the names and autonality of each of the their special interests lean towards industrial dependinations to the Indians in the North-West Terris encoupon toroign countries) usually find out in time that the fine down theories of this sort me erroneous from any practical point of view, but the majority continue to terms their influence in this direction, once, and look at these matters from a visionary standpoint. They muddle their brains with beautiful theories about the universal brotherhood of manking and think it the height of injustice if American workmen (and American farmers, through having a home market ask to be reflered from competition with the poorly paid labor of England, France and Germany These good souls apparently think their duty towards the families of other men is precisely the same as towards their own families, while the believers in pro-tection think that justice, like charity, begins at home. and that is the difference between them -American Machinist,

GOLD IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Mr. Alexander Murray has written a letter to the Mining Record regarding the Brigue gold district in Nowfoundland, which is too long to be reproduced, and from which we make one or two extracts. In describ-ing the general character of the auriferous region, Mr Murray says - The resemblance in general character of the strata with their included auriferous quartz reins in Newfoundland to those of Nova Scotia must strike any one who has visited the two countries with the purpose of studying their geological features, and I venture to say that the description given of the latter country by 'Dr J W Dawson, of Montreal, might, in many respects, equally apply to the former; although, according to that author, the autherous country of Nova Scotia is supposed to be of lower Silurian age while that of Newfoundland is undoubtoily unconformably below the Primordial group which, with
abundant characteristic fossils, skirts the shores of
Conception Lay. Without presuming to offer an
opinion as regards the ago of the Nova Scotan strata, the fact of the resemblance is suggestive. "In summing on his conclusions, Mr. Mutray further says . "That a large area of country in the region referred to is auriferons, there can scarcely be a doubt, although nothing short of actual mining and practical experience can possibly prove what the value of the produce may be, or whether the prospects of obtaining a remunerative return for the necessary outlay are favorable or other-wise. The specimens which have been obtained, although an unquestionable evidence of the presence of the precious metal, cannot by any means be taken as indicative of accertain average yield, indeed, to quote the words of Dr. Dawson, from his Acadian geology, page 626, where he says. 'It is not easy from mere inspection of the vein stone to prodicate to its value, since the gold is usually invisible to the eye,' and again at the following page, when treating of the characteristics of the Waverly mine, he says Visible gold is rate in this voin at present, the greater part being in a minutely disseminated and invisible state." An analysis of quartz collected, in which gold is im-perceptible to the naked eye, may aid in revealing some avidence of its constancy, and may throw some light upon the possible average of superficial contents over certain areas under similar conditions, but it may be sately predicted that the irregularity of distribution, so conspicuously displayed by the veins on the surface, will extend boneath it, and that it will be mainly on the stronger and more persistent bands, where intercolated with the strate, that mining will assent the surface, two gallons of honey, two ounces of carbon-strend to any constant to that the surface of carbon-strend to any constant to the strate, and the surface of carbon-strend to any constant to the strate, and the surface of carbon-strend to any constant to the surface of carbon-strend to any constant to the surface of carbon-strend to any constant to the surface of carbon-surface of carbon-surf extend to any considerable depth. The indications of soda, one and one-helf gallons of strong tineof gold in this country, then, are certainly sufficiently favorable to merit a fair trial; and there are good
favorable to merit a fair trial; and there are good reasons to hope and expect that ample capital, applied to skilled and judicious later, may be found remun-erative to future adventurers, while a new industry will be added to give employment to the laboring population of the island, and possibly bring this despised and but little known colony into more prominence and consideration abroad than it has hitherto enjoyed."

THE PAST AND THE FUTURE OF THE TELEPHONE

The unessiness created in the business circles by the consolidation of the telegraph companies, has called forth an increased interest in its young, though flourishing, rival, the telephone. The rapid extension of the latter is abundant proof of its high practical value for local use. Whether it contains the elements of such expansion of its field of utility as to become a competitor of the telegraph, is a question which a few years will probably settle. The development in the efficiency of the telephone is often complained of as slow, and an impression seems to prevail with many that the limits of its range have been nearly many that the limits of its range have been nearly reached. The public has become so accustomed to salmon, frozen 5,000 "
see inventions spring into maturity, that the delay of Mackerel, frozen 13,000 "
a year between the first announcement and a state of high efficiency is looked upon as indicating some The value of the above shipments of the fishermen cause of weakhoss. Like all other improvements, the S45,000 The great benefit received is due to the telephone has gone through a leng period of prepara-sion, the details of which possess present interest, in which is large sum of money is divided among files, the details of which possess present interest, in when of the attempts which are being made to contest the right of the Bell Telephone Company to exclusive use of the invention. The mechanical telephone, part of it—among the small dishermen, have netted which has figured as a toy for centuries, was known in

The first one who seems to have had a clear perception of the problem, and who was alle to ne ognize the means to which the solution marks be a up-yed, was a Prenchmin, Boursal, who to 1831 stated in a published paper that, it a man speaks to ar a more able disk adapted to postus obecter distuitances, another disk at a distance may be made to except the same disturbances, end thus the acticulations of the voice may be transmitted. Reps, upon whose Achtorements the Germans place much scient, came torward in 186) within the dense which we read is improved upon by Welcht, and there claims at aire followed in succession to Mangetti, an Italian, John Camack, an Englishman, Prof. Heiler, of Vienna, and Van der Woyde. Filada Gree, of Chicago, obtained some patents in 1874, Charles E Buell, or New Haven, in is following year, and on the 14th of February, 1870, Bell and Gray simultaneously tyled specifications for telephones. The rights of the latter me now contested by a number of parties, who rest their claims upon the allegation that Daniel Drawiaugh, of Elerly a Mille. Penns tranta, intented a successful telephone as early as 1868, and that it was in practical operation for years after 1870. His application for a patent was rejused, and there is every probability of a conflict between the Bell Telephone. Company and a number of concerns who are working on a basis of the Drawbaugh invention. However it may result, the public will watch the progress of the introduction and improvements of the telephone with the greatest interest, as increased facilities for communication will be received with satisfiction. Should the decision of the courts no selverse to those new holding the patents, then liberal terms would probably do much toward making the telephone a dangerous rival of the telegraph - Iron Age

ADULTERATIONS OF WINES AND LIQUORS

The spectacle of a wise looking gentleman ordering wine at a Lotel, looking very learnedly over the list and gravely choosing champagne as the most fashionable wine, is a very ludicrous one to a person acquainted with the manner in which much of it is manufactured. There's more champagne bought and sold and drank in the city of New York in a single year than there is manufactured of the pure artiful throughout the world within the same time. The bogue article which is put forth at such an extravagant price is generally manufactured, about as follows. Fifty gallons of water, two gallons of honey, five ounces of bruleed ginger, five ounces of ground mustard. Boil this mass thirty minutes, add a quart of yeast, and let it ferment from ten to fourteen days Add six ounces of bitter almonds, bruised, spirits and gmine of paradise to suit convenience. The more spirit the champagne pessess the greater will be its body. For coloring use cochineal, balf an ounce to fill a suit of the second suit o grains of paradise to suit convenience fifty gallons, or for pink champegne use a little more cochineal. The author furnishes also additional information for laying on the Dutc's me'al, printing and placing the labels to prove that is see obtained pure and grauine from any desired part of the world. Canadian lovers of the exhillrating fluid are not so subject to imposition, but it would surprise some drinkers to learn of the deeds which are done below the light of day in some of the disturbing centree. Notwithsranding the successful grape culture of recent years, here is the recipe for making the fine sparkling "Catawba" so popular in the United States One hundred pounds of raisins, thirty-five gallons of sweet cider, one hundred gallons of water, three pints of yeast; ferment for twelve days, then add twelve gallons of honor, twelve gallons of clean spirit, one grain of anticegris, subbrd well with two ounces of awar; then four gallons of Jamaica rum, twelve ounces of orris root, and fine the whole with three quarts of nolled milk, added while het. Now for claret: hive gallons of boiled cider, two gallons of apirits, five gallons of water, two ounces of powdered catechu, or two dross of sulphurlo sold to the gallon, to suit the taste. Color with tinc-ture of logwood. And, if you prefer sherry: Ten gations of cider, four ounces of bitter almonds, one gallon of honey, two cunces of mustard. Boil for ten min-utes, then add one-half pint of spirit of orris root, two ounces of essence of cassia, and three quarts of rum. It is stated, in addition, that Jamaica rum is to be preferred, as this wine is often preferred for the auctions, but the amount of apirit becomes an important item, owing to its cost; therefore, when this is kept in view, tincture of grains of paradise should be substituted for spirits. But here is the recipe for ture grains of paradise, five ounces of powdeted catechu. Color with logwood or burnt sugar. A small portion of spirit will improve it. The carbonate small portion of spirit will improve it. The carbonate of soda is to neutralize the acid in the cider, which, if allowed to remain, would present too large a proportion of acid for good port. In addition to these recipes, "published for the trade," are others for manufacturing seven kinds of brandy, besides the cognec, some of which are really frightening, seven kinds of whiskey, two kinds of gin, five kinds of rum, and to different thinds of which are traded to the form of the seven that of the seven the seven the seven the seven that the seven the and ten different kinds of wise .- Montreal Journal of Commerce.

-A magnetic sand is said to be found on the islaof Bourbon which has the property of rapidly reviving plants which have shown pronounced symptoms of decay through disease.

hatham correspondent writes as follows of the fresh i trade of the Miramichi — The smelt season is over and the quantity shipped to date is 1,400,700 fresh lis. Of this the Dominion consumed only 20,500 lies, the United States taking all the rest. The following are the quantities of fish sent away frozen this season, so far :-

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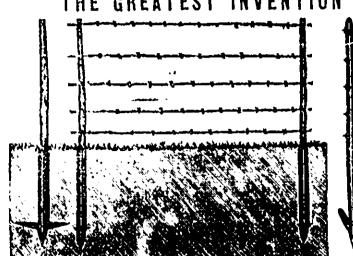
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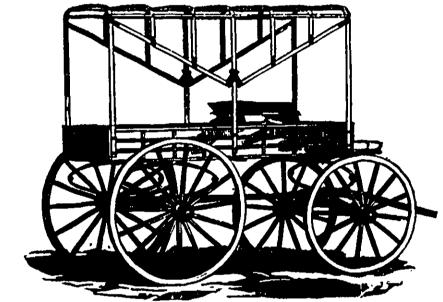
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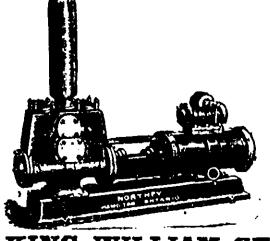
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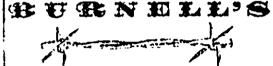
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securely locked around and stores both wires, in that they cannot slip or move toward each other, and they also prevent the untwisting of the cable should either wire get broken.

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