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DERIC NEEDLESS, CENERAL MARAGER, TORONTO.

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TO ADVERTISERS. In state World, on account of its prigeneral circulation, commands itsalf

sticriising medium for all who sock with manufacturers and the wholehed a lived verticing rates are low when the lived with those of other Joseffer allesting allesting and research for the large of the l apply atom.

much the office by Turnday Acrains in it as some parts of the paper so to need

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

derartment "National Industries," is rt for the parestricted use of those who to place their views on interesting before their brothren in the trade in the nature of an advertisemen stinted in this department.

sulluker will be obliged to all who wil and in items of news or late occurrences ck will be printed in their appropriate

editorial communications to be ad

INDERPRIAL WORLD OFFICE, Drawer 1010, Oltawa, Ont. barracas letters, inquiries and adverte, to be addressed to

FREDERIC NICHOLLS, ISDODINAL WORLD OFFICE, TORONTO, OM.

ME FREE TRADE FALLA-CIES.

a England the logic of Free Trade is scofevents; and it can marcely be that it stands the ordeal to the islaction of its triends. Under the esure of the time, they are being tiook very work when closely exined For instance Mr. BRIGHT, Toliest equal to the duty repealed. But intich price has falten a little, while be proofs of this curious fact are ineresting enough to be given at length emedas, and this we may do on a tium occasion. Meantime it may be twatked that to the imposition of a bederate duty on foreign grain-ear hier six shillings per quarter-there and it is certainly one that would have o be considered. It has been said that in seast confared upon the disice-ed limitsh agriculturist would im-Bere before. We must admit the force they endeavour to keep up their spirits, new work. Conflicting as these various make special effort to obtain official re- tion on earth.

of the objection; but still it should not apraking of the new French tariff, it schemes were with each other, they ports from all quarters, as minute and be deemed insuperable; and indeed says that if the French people refuse to had still one important characteristic in as complete as possible, on the condition public expectation is altogether at fault buy from England the simple conse- common. They were, one and all, cal- and tendencies of British and colonial tised under the existing fand laws be will buy the less from them, United brates at Canada's expense. It a that in all matters of Imperial or in then, we say, the fast rational objection chiefly themselves. There might be Britis, and American sides respectively, terests were directly or indirectly to a moderate British duty on foreign some comfort in this were it true, but it actually resented the attempt on the infected in the commercial treatise made Eurat'-was the prayer of a Lancashire spluner in the time of the cotton famine. to that extent will she diminish our pur-It is not creditable to Mr. Barour that, for the purpose of making a point against the Protectionists, he should represent them as demanding what they are really as much opposed to se he is. In still another respect the ex-tribune of the English people, who now, strange to tell, is found stubbornly resisting the people's demands, is very much at fault. Ata says :--- To imagine that our suffering springs now from hostile tariffs is abourd, because we have had great prosperity under the same tariffs, but to suppose your case will be improved by refusing to buy what you want from foreigners to punish them for not buying freely from you seems to me an idea and a scheme worthy of the inmates of a invatio asylum." It is avident that he is getting augry, apparently losing his temper from being on the losing side of the argument; and so he takes the rough and ready, but not very convincing, method of waving troublesome opponents off to the lunatic asylum. True it is that Britain prospered in time past, when foreigners had tatiffs seemingly as hostile as at present; though it would be still nearer the or severely tried by the superior truth to say that the hostile tariffs of those days lacked a good deal of having the strong protective effect which the present tariffs have, simply because they were ren to the use of some arguments very crude, and ill-arranged, and unsuitable in many ways. But experience has taught wisdom, and the enlightened atly, in the course of an indignant Protectionism of to-day, on the Euro-Rest against the kies of taxing pean continent, is a very different thing ornian exports, asked, " what ex- to combat from the unscientific attempts tar' What would the agitators put of former times Mr. Baionr's main ter on, he said-on cotton for the error, however, lies in forgetting somethe of fanceshire, or on corn for the thing which it is aetonishing that a laud? No, instead of that, the latter four that if the "blawsted thing " be the ring of common sense, and will unof of all the people? Now, that a man of his capacity should for a mo. remain almost stationary. The advan- allowed to continue for a few years, it doubtedly become historical. Not for - u to tax foreign corn has been [ment loss sight of when handling this med in true enough, and the reasons subject. He forgets that in the days nate better than Free Traders like when the British export trade prosadmit it has been a prevailing im- pered, in spite of hostile tariffs, smon and one diligently cultivated foreigners were so far behind in manuthem, that the littleh consumer has facturing that they were easily beaten, three shillings and more to the England tought and won, against poorly expressly for the promotion of Canaand against hostile tariffs framed at no for Federation of the Empire, for a and scientific skill; as witness the new Zoliverein and for Annexation. None Wiscon to be only une serious objection, acknowledged and certain efficiency as what we remarked upon was the cir-

take the form of a great diminution of still find it necessary to buy from us." We call this mere literary dreaming on the trade question; it does not accord of French silks and merines, ere sending his order, stops to inquire whether some French buyer of cotton or iron goods will probably send Bugland an order to balance? Not a bit of it, he looks only at his own chances of selling French allks and merinos to his customers; the question whether some French houses will buy English iron enter into his calculations at all. The West Indies and South America sell largely or their products to the United mostly, and only to a limited extent in better shown then by repeating its own France :-

France greatly increasing, but does this oring anything like a corresponding increase of French purchases from Engtage lies with the protected country and the French appear to know it.

" Let WELL ENOUGH ALONE."

Some time ago, in an article we the repeal of the corn laws been tariffs and all. But will be or any one under the above heading, we endea-HUDZ his bread cheaper, by an amount else vonture to maintain that this truly voured to show wherein the counsel represents present conditions? A great convered had a particular application recently were for digging it out, root e important fact has been proved that change has supervened, and the position to Canada. In 1879 we adopted what and branch, without mercy. Meanevery shilling of reduction to the of England towards foreign countries has been rightly called the National time friends of the new policy titish consumer there has been a gain is seriously altered. Thirty years ago Policy-a Canadian policy, designed will be glad to observe the oreign producer. Since the change the developed foreign manufactures and dian interests before all others. Soon blundering ill-concocted hostile tariffs, afterwards, while we were all looking he foreign price has risen a great deal Now she has to fight against with much interest to see how the new foreign manufactures so well developed policy would work, the public mind was that they crowd her own home market, more or loss disturbed with proposals tion representing the British and Interhap-hazard, but with high commercial British Zollverele, for an American French tatift, now so rigotously de- of those proposals were entirely new, Habrixoron. They asked the tlevernnonneed in England because of its they had all been mooted before, but ment, so we reed," to enlarge the powers protection to France. What are we to cumstance that the birth of the N.F think of a man who, professing to be should have been the particular signal laking evidence in the various centres the people's guide, ignores so great and for their respectance. Having boldly of the empire upon the subject of trade so important a change in the situation, struck out for ourselves on the path of and commercial tariffs existing between red ately to seized upon by the land- pretending all the time that he does not commercial ludependence—or "com- Great Britain and her colonies and deord so that nothing for the general see it? Is he a safe guide, we ask, or mercial autonomy," as Mr. Gondwin fool would result. Put a duty on foreign worthy the name of statesman? Under Suru calls it—we were suddenly con- numbers of British possessions and com- arranged to watch him. Unless he sees orn, it is said, the landlords would circumstances discouraging to Free fronted with a confusing array of com- merce, shoot " does not read very

not soon found. Were this secured, so that in the end they will hurt seemed as if their promoters, on the ternational treaties, where colonial inchases from her. . . . Our retalla. And they are still fighting it out on thus reported tion, in the event of higher duties being that line, for apparently not even with | "With regard to solenial tariffs, which enterced by France, will or necessity their dying breath will they ever consent that we colonists should have the he felt they were much mere likely to take a our purchases from her, and an increase audacity to do our own thinking, and in the price of all the goods which, in actually to establish a Canadian policy spite of the protective tariff, she will for Canada. To them the thing appears He understood from the interesting speech outrageous: "take any shape but that," they say. Divided as they are themselves into two hostile camps, one side but his Lordshid's view was more for agriculwith the experience of practical men. saying that we should draw our supplies intellimptements under her present fiscal Is it supposed that on English importer of manufactured goods from England, Americans. With reserve to the Americans. the other that we should supply ourselves from the United States,or one point however, they chime in together most harmoniously : the luca that we should manufacture for ourselves is utter nonsense, and am offence against le hente politique of Empire, equally so whether the Empire in view be that of the old British lion or the American spread and cotton goods to balance does not eagle. Now, we take the liberty of repeating what we have frequently comtended for before, on other occasions as well as on that above referred to. We States, but take their pay in cash say it with all the emphasis we can command-lifet well enough alone." American goods. But the fallacy of the The supporters of the National Policy-Sconomic's reasoning can scarcely be in other words, the large majority of the facted, the columbs should have the oppor-Canadian people—have a right to recent | tealty of making their views heard; that as figures, recently quoted in these impertinent attempts to distract public columns, showing three years' exchanges attention with a variety of crasy of woollen goods between England and schemes, all designed to detent the new policy, and to "choke it off" ere it has had a fair trial. We may well suspect that the advocates of Canada's commercial subjugation to either England or the United States are secretly atraid that it will prove successful if allowed to go on, and that there lies the reason pressing for a change. Apparently they minister, will strike the public oar with why they are at this particular time so will have taken such a boid of the country that it will be impossible to shake it off. If this be their appreheusion, then so far we thoroughly agree with them. For the N.P. is unquestionably getting every week a firmer grip ment of the success of the new policy, of the country, as witness the now wavering attitude of politicians who but Dominion's foreign interests, in the perreasonable, common sense view of the matter taken by the Imperial Govcrament, as quite recently laid down by Earl Kinasater, the Colonia Secretary. On the afternoon of May 3rd a deputacolonial Trade Tariff Union bad an interriew at the Colonial Office with the Earl of Kineralry and the Marquis of and the numbers of British possessions and commerce abroad, with the view of pendenoics." "Enlarging the powers and

if some remedy for the injustice prace quence will be that England culated to favour either England on the trade. The deputation further urged corn would have disappeared. But will is not true. It will not bear the test of part of this young country to achieve by Great Britain with foreign powers. Mr. BRIGHT tell the country who ever facts. The Economist puts the case its commercial independence; and the views of the colonies should be proposed to tax American cotion? No thus :- International trade resolves were determined that no such con- definitely ascertained beforehand British interest whatever would be pro- itselfinto the barter of the products of summation should follow if they could and acted upon." Earl Kinsenzer tected thereby, for East India cotton, one country for those of another, and prevent it. That Canada must and did not think there was any need though used for some purposes, and to the more freely our goods are admitted should remain in a condition of com- of the inquiry asked for; the a considerable extent, is not and cannot into France the more largely will we mercial inferiority and dependence was various colonial tariffs were easily be a substitute for American cotton take of French goods in exchange. On the first premises with them all; where enough precored, and if more special in-"O Long, give us plenty cotton, but no the other hand, in so far as France suc- they differed afterwards was upon the formation was wanted the Government ceeds in shutting out our commodities, question whether the tribute was to be was prepared to inraish it. What felto that extent will she diminish our purposed to England or to the United States. lowed in his speech to the deputation is

> were settled by themselves, he conferred sounder and more rational view of their own affirs than he should in that room or the House of Commons sitting at Westminster. he had read of the Canadian Finance Minisfor that from the Dominion point of view that policy had been extremely successful: Americans. With regard to the Ametralian Colonies in passing the act of 1878, the Heme Government's desire was to promote clear intercourse between these selenies which were divided by artificial boundaries, and that it would be wrong when they expressed their desire to make arrangements between themselves for the Government to stand la the way, and they were left to not as they pleased. If they should some to an agree; ment, as he hoped they would, and that it would be one of free trade principle, then it would be a matter which the Government should greatly rejoice at. He believed, on the whole, that the tendency in Australia was in the direction of free trade. With regard to the making of treaties with foreign powers, since the Government had been in affec they had made arrangements with the Pereign Office that in all cases where treaties were to be negotiated where the colonies were asfar as possible the Home Covernment should not make the treaties without first of all assertaining the wishes of the colonies; and they had put Bir Alexander Galt in direct communication with certain foreign Joreraments with whom the Canadians wished to enter into some arrangements." Earl Kinsester's words, conveying his

opinion that the colonists are much more likely to take a sound and rational view of their affairs than British states. men sitting in Downing steet or Westmany years has there come from the Colonial Office anything of equal importance, as far as the public are informed. The references to the Canadian Finance Maister's well grounded stateand to the Imperial recognition of the ion of the High Commissioner in London, are most satisfactory and assuring. The Colonial Secretary's words, doubtless beforeband considered, and spoken with due official recerve, are to be taken as meaning not less than appears on the face of them, but rather more. They are in substance an intimation to those anglous souls who are so intent and so eagor for some great change or other with with which to upset Canada's National Policy, that the Imperial Government will not bely in their crusade. Canada is to be allowed, if so she pleases, to "let well enough alone"

Our John Griscom, says a Chicago despatch, began a forty-five day's fast at noon on Saturday in presence of Dr. L'anner, representatives of the press and others. He will drink water only, Saveral well known physicians have his way clear to making money out of imply take the rent in proportion, and Traders, the London Arozomic indulges plicating proposals, as if with the exclearly. We may suppose that what is stand his motive. And he runs the farmers would be just where they in another of the delusions with which press design of distracting us from our meant is that the Government should risk of cutting short his days of proba-

ACTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

the terrible disaster on the river Thames on the Queen's Birthday, which ascertained, of nearly two hundred persoms, has called general attention to the question of overcrowding and of the not the rule. Nevertheless, it is maller of pieces of all classes mailed during the searched December 16, 1880, was all restal to a quantity of with the department cannot construct the searched December 16, 1880, was all restal to a quantity of security, and restal can to a quantity of which, the exception of the searched December 16, 1880, was all restal can to a quantity as with what is bisentic, as the name and restal can to a quantity as with what is having prevailed so long and no serious results having tollowed, the probability of such a calamity as that which has been the theme of comment for the last week, was not counted upon It required the disaster of the Thames to call public attention to the matter; and now that it has been aroused, it is to be hoped that some means will be devised to stop the swelling of the peckets of ateamship owners or organizations at the expense of human life. The question has been trifled with too long, and the sooner rigid measures are enforced the better. There is an Act on the Statute Book which provides " that no steamboat shall carry passongers without, at least, one life-preserver for every passonger carried; and shall also have a sufficient number of boats in good condition and properly equipped. Every passenger steamer when inspected by the steamboat inspector is granted a license which status the number of passengers she is adapted to carry without hazard to life;" and " that for every contravention in respect of any steamboat in the Dominion of Canada, on any voyage or trip thereof, or in port, of any provision in sais Act, or in the said Act as amended by this Act, the owner or master theroof shall incur a penalty of not more than two hundred nor less than forty dollars." The important point, in the first place, is to require a strict enforcement of the law in regard to the fitness of steamboats to carry passengers, secondly, to insist upon such an equipment as the law requires, and, thirdly, to prevent the certying of a larger number of passengers than is stipulated in the iloense granted. It is notoriously true that not a few of the steamboats which carry large numbers of passengers are not provided with the life-saving apparatus, that some of the so-called "life-boats" to be found on board are utterly unfitted for the purposes of saving life, many of them being lesky and unprovided with cars, while some of the steamers are not strong enough to carry large numbers of passengers. We are glad to notice that the Toronto Board of Trade has taken Indicates, is devoted to the encourageaction in the matter. A special meeting of the Board was held on Friday of all kinds, and descrees the strong suplast week. Considerable discussion part of Canadians. It is new in the took place, and different opinions were expressed in regard to the best means to prevent over-crowding; but on one point all were agreed, namely, the desirability of doing something. The following resolution was carried:-" That a memorial be transmitted from on a trade issue, the disadvantage Britthe Board to the Governor-in-Council, ish Industries are beginning to suffer praying that an immediate inspection of in consequence of the growth of Protecall steamboats and ferries plying on the tionist principles on the continent lakes and waters of Ontario be made; also, that an Order-in-Council regulating in a recent article said : " It is becoming the number of passengers that may be necessary in this country to fight the carried by any steamboat, either in proportion to the dimensions or tonnage, be issued." It is probable other Boards and Municipal Councils will take similar

Already the London accident has attred up the United States authorities to activity While the leading journals bability, will be composed of the French of the scaport cities are discussing the question and urging immediate action, the Secretary of State has not been idle. On Friday last Mr. Window Issued the following circular to the Supervising In-

action.

"You are hereby instructed to report daily to the Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels upon the steamers visited by you. In making such visits you must, is all cases, exercise the authority conferred upon you by law to inquire of the ileenred officers about the general condition of the steamers, the safety of their hulls and boilers, the efficiency of the life-boats and other lifesaving appliances, and pay especial attention to the pressations against fire required by Section 4,479, Revised Statutes and Rules and Regulations of the Board of Supervising Inspectors. If you find that the local inspectors when granting certificates have falled to exact all the requirements of law as to the equipment of steamers, you must immediately make a special report to the department that every passenger and ferry steamer in your district could be visited several times in the interval covered by its inspection certificates."

within a short time after their annual Liverged via river to New teleans at would pass current only within the steamer inspection to be deficient in life-saying the rate of 50 cents per hundred owing countries in which they may be a legal | One branch of manufact on appliances. It will be observed that to the abundance of termage at New tender' the law leaves the visiting of steamers Ditenteexpedient, and it can be demonstrated Post time service to the year restrict tained that the department cannot enter the year ended December 11, 1880, was force a duty the time and foliliment of 12,720,241,252. The whole comber of grows on in your neighbourhood, and we will hight and actual in its compact The policy of the department, it is understood, is to compel a rigid enforce- each man, woman and child in the ment of the steambout laws, as re- United States; 324 556,440 postal ands, quired by Section 1,780 of the Rovised Statutes, which provides that every officer who neglects or refuses to make return or report shall be fined not more than \$100 ' Three of the officers falling to make the dally report referred to have been called upon by pocretary. Windom to explain their neglect and informed of the penalty they have incurred." It is to be hoped the Government of Canada will not be behind that of the United States in instating that its officers do their duty in the matter of carrying out the requirements of the law

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Wg regret to learn that the Hon. James C. Pope, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is seriously iil at Charlottetown P.E. 1.

A arreau recently Issued represents the number of depositors in the British Post Office Savings' Bank at the end of the year 1879 to have been 1,988,477, was a sum of £32,012,134 to the credit of the depositors.

It is stated that the new Collector of Customs at New York will have the disposal of 953 appointments, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treeaury. His salary is \$12,000, with about \$5,000 additional in fees

" One effect of the present one-elded tree trade policy has been," a correspondent of the London Globe writes, "to almost appinitate our formetly prosperous allk industry. In 1860 the value of foreign silk and silk mixed goods imported was under £2,000,000 ; in 1880 the value had increased to over £13,-000,000.7

THE Charlottetown, PEI, New Erg says "The Industrial World as its name ment, in the Dominion, of industries of journalistic world, but its mages bear evidence of the ability of its editors and INSPARENT

Ir appears that the recent election in Preston was fought in a great measure coming to the front. The London Zimes whole battle of Free Trade again."

Ir is said that Sir Charles Dilke preside at the sittings of the Commission for the conclusion of a new commercial treaty between England and France. The Commission, in all pro-Ambassador in London and two other French delegates, with Sir Charles Charles Rivers Wilson as representatives of England

Tuz Sepate of the University of Durham, England, has passed the following resolution -"That female students who shall have fulfilled the requirements of the University respecting tosidence and standing shall be admissible to the public examinations and the first versity thrown open to women

A contract has just been closed at St. Louis, Mo., for an experimental shipment ot 30,000 bushels of spring wheat from St. Paul to Glasgow, Scotland, by barges The Washington correspondent of the to New Orleans, and thence by steamer Supposing silver to rise so much as to the present rate the stone and brick The Washington correspondent of the street of 38 cents per busbel. If cause their tuilien value to ercood their quite within the time specified. Mr in keeping with the splendid enthusiant circums—w.A prominent Treasury this shipment proves successful others nominal value as coins, they would be Payne, the manager, who has been in exhibited by the people in exhibited by the people in one of the sile of the sile

---gizines and other restodicals, and 21, out. 515 832 packages of merchandise passed through the mails during the year

A RETURN rolating to proof spirits was Commons. The tables for 1880 show that 36,284,762 gallons of proof spirits employment to twenty-five men. were distilled, that 3.575,617 gallons were delivered, duty paid, from stocks, shipped to Messrs Coughlin, of I endon, and that 32,317,025 gallons were put cattle, which were fattened in his distill-into bend. England paid £6,322,655 cry during the winter 8s. 3d. as duty on spirits during the year, Scotland paid £4,205,418 10s. 5d. as duty, and Ireland paid £3,580,720 Cotton Mills there, states that the strike 18s 2d for duty. With regard to consumption. England drank 16,950,020 gallons, Scotland 6,325 036 gallons, and Itoland 5,182,430 gallons.

Mr. Schutz, ex-United States Secre tary of State, has assumed editorial control of the New York Evening Post. Writing on the present condition and future prospects of the Republican party he says - The Administration finds itself involved in quarrels fleroor than any we have witnessed for many years, and the Republican party is openly threatened with disruption. What is the course of all this? The same thing that has been the stumbling-block of so many Administrations; that has caused the fallure of so many politicians, who without it might have become statesmen -the distribution of the offices, the patronage, the spoils."

In the Pall Mail Casette of the 19th of May we road :- "The Press Association is informed that it is the intention of the French Government, under the new arrangement on the expiring of the commercial treaty with this country, to add 15 per cent. to the existing duty on all textule fabrics coming from Great Britain and Ireland. It is, moreover, between Canada and the United States. the intention of the French authorities to pince a bounty on all goods imported auto French ports in French bottoms; and also to impose a duty on all manu factured from from this country, as well as on paper imported from here into France" It is no wonder that alarm is spreading in England.

REVIEWING the probable effects of the new Franch general tariff on Scottish Industries, the North British Daily Mail, of Glasgow, says. "Every branch of our textile manufactures will be effected more or less. Printed calienes, as expractically excluded from the French markets, as the rates of duty preposed to be imposed upon them are not only largely increased, but their classification is largely increased, but their classification is described in manufacturers of Ualt, Ont, is shop 24 by 35 and lunter noise in Hallfax in quest of a suitable site for a woollen mill which he proposes to erect, and which will give employment to 200 hands. He also proposes estable working shop; the second flat and attention of the manufacturer which will the far result shop and termining decidence. plained by Mr Gustav Jacoby, will be largely increased, but their classification in the tariff is so complicated as to be really incomprehensible. Then, again, in the matter of mineral oils the rates of duty are proposed to be raised by something like two thousand per cent. In fact, there is not a merchant or manu-Dlike, Mr. U. M. Kennedy, C.B., and Sir facturer now doing business with France but would find that business virtually destroyed by the new tariff. In the prosent state of our commercial affairs this is not a pleasant alternative to face "

THE London Daily News in its fluxucial article referring to the new corn composed of gold and silver being struck in France for presentation to the Monetary Conference, says . "The experiment degree in Arts of the University." This may be successful in furnishing a good action should encourage the champions token coin for circulation in France and of the ladles in Toronto University, who perhaps in other countries of the Latin will shortly take action for the purpose union, and if so it will supercede the trucks will be built at these works durof having all the honours of the Uniunwieldy 5-franc places and the minute ing the summer. The axics and wheels, gold coins which are so easily lost. It is impossible that the new coins should Works, Nova Scotla. become international mency in the full sense of the term, for their value would sense of the term, for their value would the excavations for the foundations of continually fluctuate according to the the cotton factory at St. Henri, A large value of aliver in the bullion market. official said to-day (Friday) that 'the will follow, amounting, perhaps, to melted for export and disappear, and England for some weeks past attending a great industry, which will be all 30

THE STEAMBOAT QUESTION Decembly for issuing it gross from the 1 Cooper bushels. A large lot of sacked, supposing silve, to tall so as to depress to the purchase of making fact that many steamers were found from has just keen shipped from here to their real value below 5 mains they expected to return 4 of

HATIONAL INDUSTRIES.

Ithe Isra smart Women will be pleased to have bitherto largely be ... which are left to individual discretion letters mailed during the year was alses the from for all legitimate communi-1,053.252,876, or an average of 21 for cations, which must be accompanied by the writer's tianic as a guarantee of good faith 1

> Machinery for the manufacture of 812,032,000 newspapers, to 148 702 ma- | hert root sugar at Farnham Las accived

> > The Dominion Bolt Company, late of Montreal, have removed to 1 '9 Front street, Toronto

It is understood that the new glucose recently laid before the British House of manufactory at Ottawa will begin operations about a month hence, affording

> Mr Cothy of Belleville, last week England, one hundred and seventy-five

A letter received from Cornwall by a Montrealer, interested in the Canada of the animers has entirely collapsed. and the operatives are returning to

An addition to Hawkins' suirt factory in Hamilton is now under course of construction. The addition will be 25 feet by 60 feet and three storeys high. This ill greatly increase the facilities of the factory.

At a meeting of citizens of Hamilton held at the ruins of Burrows, Stewart & Milne's Malleable Iron Works on Saturday, resolutions of sympathy and others in favour of a remission of taxes for ten years. in case of rebuilding, were

The advertisements of the city of Ottawa offering inducements to manufacturers to locate in that city are receiving many answers from all parts of the country, and the indications point to a hig boom in manufacturing interests in that city.

The capital of the Montreat Distilling Co. is to be \$150,000, in shares of \$100 remainder is effected to the farmers of each. The following first class names province on applying to the Department are connected with the enterpies. Hon. John Hamilton, G. W. Hamilton, Gilbert of 2,000 pounds, or \$2.00 per 100 peach Scott, J H. Joseph, Hou H. Starnes and over and above the charges for paking J. J. C. Wurtele.

Mezers. J. B Cantle, Augustin Cantin, Louis Fortin. Charles A. Cantin and Jas. O. Simpson, of Montreal, have been incorporated under the name of the Cantin Forwarding Company (Limited), for the purpose of running freight vessels

All the machinery in connection with the new knitting factory has been placed to nesition and running order. Work in position and running order. was begun yesterday, and it is expected that by Monday the first knitting goods will be placed upon the market. About sixty hands will be employed -Kingwon

The Hamilton Canning Company, of which Mr. Thomas Robertson, M.P., Is the bend, have advertised for tenders for the erection of a factory. 'I be building in to be altusted on Wood street, between James and Macnab streets, and is to be of wood, stone tonedation, 140x22, three stories high.

Mr. D. McRac, of McRac & Sons, woollen manufacturers of Galt. Ont, is Hehing a jute manufactory, which will be the first of the kind in Canada.

A new industry is spoken of in Ste Cunegonds in the shape of a paper factory to be commenced by Mesers, J. W. & L. Delisle The Mesers. Delisle have already a considerable factory of the kind at St. Jerome, which is in successful operation The present one is intended as a branch establishment.

The traffic receipts of the Great Westorn Railway of Canada, for the week ending May 20th, 1881, were -

Passengers Freight and live stock Mails and sandries 00 805 7,707 8 99 A48 85,045 Total Corresponding week last year \$14,468 Increase .

The milway works at Gilson, N.B are strained to their utmost capacity. have now 35 mon hard pushed building flat cars for the broad gauge road. balily between 150 and 175 of the flat tested, come from the Londonderry Car

Very rapid progress has been made in number of men are now at work, and at

treal which has recently made able advance is that of leserts samples have been a coised to the house of H Statisch & C. those areas progress in the contract have also storted out a name of which, the weephys of signers biscuit, as the name and care and

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On Monday the 24st a for of the prominet directors of the con-Spinning and Knitting to fore Augustion ostablished in Belleville of w prosent at their bust meeting to in Wells was appointed channes in Geo D Dickson secretary and Mag G Northrup treasurer A historical cueston ensued on matters pertantage the establishment of the factory Men. Starling and Shaw were appointed and putation to go to Mentreal and as on what the Victoria Foundry out to chased for About all the stora has subscribed, and unless some una obstacle interferes the factory will ! running order before many monti-

Over two thousand head of each the port of Montreal for Great 110 last week, and most of them from farms of Ontarlo It may surprise to reader to hear that they are semilar resels from Liverpool and London spe. ally for cattle. The Pera had a log and no other cargo, 300 or them and from the vicinity of fruetph, the I days from Uxbridge. The Perats are steamer, probably among the to the The Pers to a co ever put to see with steam, still shi in good cattle toat, as her between not are roomy and the ventilation of The steamers Barrelong, Pera Brook. Netley Abbey and the Than more toninweek; all loaded with Ontare . horses and sheep.

Mr. S. Leage, Assistant tome sioner of Agriculture, writes in a getthe arrival at Quebec of superpliciple purchased by the Quebe Governant from a Proposition of The statement phosphate manuro purchased in biasby the Department of Agriculture is distribution to the agricultural societi is now in the course of being discharge on the Commissioners wharf. it s cordance with the decision of the tra cil of Agriculture, two tons of the manure will be forwarded without deto each of the agricultum! societies I: of Agriculture for the sum of \$2 + 65 which are ten cents per la, of pounds, and twenty cents per quarte 250 pounds." Instructions for the use the manure are contained in a sinuar of the Department of Agilculture

A reporter in the Itmes paid a vest few days ago to the carriage to ten of There was every evidence of a granic hum at this ostablishment, and when It is the National Policy blessing or the National Policy blight, the propriet seems to cajoy it hugely. Mr Musi-came to New Brunswick 14 years five of which were spent in l'enteens and the remainder in Moneton and is says that business is better this waster than ever before in all this pend Orders are not only brisk but parmer's are satisfactory. Employment is not given to 11 first class workmen (in adtion to Mr. Marks himselt, in the wood working, painting and blacksmithing a been extended since fast year this ham and now include main building to be fact that he would now include main building to be fast year this barries with a building to be fast year and the with the building to be fast year and the with the building to be seen with a building to be a seen as the fast year. feet, 2 stories with attic, blacksmar shop 24 by 35 and lumber house to Moncion Times

On our outside pages this method copled from the Mail, will be found t completed list of the subscribers of steek to the extent of \$300,000, in the Nova Scotla Cotton Factory it is aimed needless to say that the erection of the building will be proceeded with mini diately, and within a few months of factory will be in operation. Mr Breed field leaves for the United States to morning in the interest of the companiations. J. F. Kenny and W. I. Lane will leave to-morrow. They will us the newest, most complete, and meextensive cotton fectories in the England States, and on their return t days hence, will report on the lst and the newest inventions found in th mammoth factories of New England has already been ascertained that mainto the great rush of work on hand a American machine shops. ufacturers across the line will be made to fill orders for the machinery in the quick time required by the provision directors of the company. Mi limit field will, therefore, immediately all his setting. his return from the blates, bare Great Britain, to purchase the necessimachinery. The providenal direction machinery. The provisional directions and are determined to push operations and the bis the utmost vigour, and to make the his cotton factory in the province it grade success—the pride of the old city.
Italian and of New Scelland—a allered in keeping with the splendidenthusian



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OUTEBLE

She justifier, French Canadian farmment on their own rights, for which they and the legal duty. A stringent law was seedingly introduced at those insigning by which the tornier statutes a the subject were amended and consolsaid and since then there has been a ardetable abstement of the gelevance coplained of It is not on this point the the cuttueted to thom the unitthe total) for remark is the fact that, shough the culture and proparations of the article of wide consumption have pen carried on for centuries in the rural oruses of this province, comparatively the improvement, or, virtually, none at all has been observed in the processes of ulture and fabrication. The quality of the tolorco produced is much the same to-day at it was in the infancy of he colony. There are a good many croos, no doubt, who are satisfied with the community turned out, or who even prier it to the finer kinds which the sere fastilious city amoker is in the tabit of using, and, so long as it was amply the aim of the country growers to supply such customers, to whom beapness was also a consideration, there est little opposion for any new departure The case is somewhat different ow however, that those who grow for the purpose of solling are forced to pay he legal duty. Being now, in the eye fite law, manufacturers, it is for their sterest to learn and practice the heat acthods, so as to make most profit out of their labour. This indeed, would be the quantity raised were much or little, at its application becomes more urgent s the circle of interest extends. Still bether we consider our tobacco grow mas serving the public at large, or only ther own households and, perhaps, im-mediate heighbours, the need of knowleder, skill and care in every stage of production must be recognised. Any addowneds the increase of information on the subject ought, therefore, to be gravily welcomed, and surir aid we not in a little work, by Dr. G. Laroque, wignat-at-Arms of the Quelec House if A.sembly, recently issued by Mesers. Merrier & Company, of Levis We learn from this timely and valuable treatise that the varieties for which the climate and soil of our province are beet suited are the Connecticut Bood Lost Havana, latakia, Vellow Gronoku, Silky Prior, Maryland and what is distinctively known as anadish Some of these varities, it object in visiting Nova Scotia, and he will be seen, are among those most supposed most of those present had read highly prized by sinckers who profess to the different addresses given by him in moutened in a wet cloth for some days felore putting it in the ground A caland mud, and the offat of sheep, pigs, lowl, etc. The refuse of pig styes is the cost exteemed of ordinary farm manute. has of stables ought only to be used when well decomposed, or otherwise it tree i tang to the telesco. The transplantation ought to take place about the Apples should be carefully present and interest to be pruned, hood, water-land at times agrinkled with fluid and the South Downs, accessful and at times agrinkled with fluid and the South Downs, accessful and the South Downs, and the South Downs, and the South Downs, and the South Downs, then disserted to gentle heat times agrinkled with fluid and the South Downs, ledwestershire and cored, then aliced or quartered, placed twenty-two gallons per head of their strong beers, while Gordinance of the first time special and the cored, then aliced or quartered, placed twenty-two gallons per head of their strong beers, while Gordinance of twenty-two gallons per head of their strong beers, while Gordinance of the special and the cored, then aliced or quartered, placed twenty-two gallons per head of their strong beers, while Gordinance of the special and the cored, then aliced or quartered, placed twenty-two gallons per head of their strong beers, while Gordinance on the special and the cored, then aliced or quartered, placed twenty-two gallons per head of their strong beers, while Gordinance on the special and the cored, then aliced or quartered, placed twenty-two gallons per head of their strong beers, while Gordinance on the special and the cored, then aliced or quartered, placed twenty-two gallons per head of their strong beers, while Gordinance on the special and the cored, then blace of the special and the cored taste which only an incordinate upon frames, then dried in a gentle heat twenty-two gallons per head of their strong beers, while Gordinance on the special and the cored taste which only an incordinate upon frames, then dried in a gentle heat twenty-two gallons per head of their strong beers, while Gordinance on the special and the cored taste which only an incordinate upon frames, then dried in a gentle heat twenty-two gallons per head of their strong beers, while Gordinance on twenty-two gallons per head of their strong beers, while Gordinance on twenty-two gallons per head of their strong beers, while Go

coming in contact with each other natural advantages of Nova Scotia for goal pitted, and to bring selves is, therefore a question which reat manufacturing centres of it is well for those who can hipping deal mest to England over the goal pitter they must be very dry vexes many of the philanthropists of the number of the substitution of the subs and a state with the manufacture of the sub- open except during rain, log or violent termers to exert thankelves to bring the sub- order to exert thankelves to bring will be called together and the wind, but before taking the plants down, about a letter state of affairs in regard. wind our before taking the plants down, about a better state of affairs in regard to story the plants down, about a better state of affairs in regard it will be advisable to admit moleture, as to stock taking, by forming societies, and the leaves when slightly damp can be working together and using the advisable to about 1 to stock taking, by forming societies, the leaves when slightly damp can be working together and using the advisable to admit more conveniently subjected to manipular ages they possess to make their country letter. Laid on a bench or table the prosperous lie spoke in strong terms plants are then apread out culled and of the emiseration testic North-West and plants are then apread out, culled and of the emigration to the North-West and sorted. This are is the most critical in Manitola. No inducements were offered Almost No. 4 Canada astilement the preparation of the tobacco, and the to keep our young men at home. Nota utmost precaution must be exercised to Brotta is almost unknown to the average the lack used to cultivate tobacco arms fromentation at the right moment, when even to third at one any diswide in the list is a rate
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total even to the figures, who raise more than auftypic figures, and consequently they go through to dept for their own needs, to traders in the control of the control capacity. Everything depends on a diligent observation of details, the neglect of which may sacrifice the whole labour of the grower, while, on the other hand, considerable profit may be realized by due care. There are some other into as wish to communit just now, send their tobacco to market, such as fel periston has been made for the relate to the pifferent forms (plug, twist, passbard of all offenders against the etc.) which it may be made to assume structions to be followed by those who Like other plants, tobacce is the chosen prey of certain destructive insects and is also subject to certain discases Among the latter is what is known as the charere, which is ascribed to the myages of a phyto-parasite, which attaches itself to the root and strangles it. Early planting is the best preventive; the only cure is to pluck up the plant attacked. For the ravages of the white worm, tobacco worm and other fore of that kind, the best remedy is watchiulness. Crops may be saved from frost by lighting straw or stuff at nightfull at some distance off so that the wind may carry the heat over the plants. It is of importance that all persons who engage in the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco should be acquainted with the provisions of the rovenue law which relates to them. Dr. Laroque has, therefore, thoughtfully appended it to his treatise, so that no one reading it may be at any loss on this point. We have read his little book with much pleasure and profit and can recommend it to those who think of cultivating a plot of tobacco for their own use (which amateurs, even in the city, may easily do), or to such far-mers as may choose, for purposes of trade, to devote some of their land and falour to this important industry. Dr. Laroque is also the author of a manual on gardening and tree planting, which has already been reviewed in our columns, and the study of which, we have reason to believe, has been attended with good results. Like advantage, we do not deabt, will fellow the observation of the suggestions contained in the little band-book before us. Noncreal Gesette.

THE DRAD MEAT TRADE.

Mr. Symes visited Pictor, N.S., and on Tuosday last delivered an interesting lecture on raising cattle for the ment trade with England. This lecture was attended by a large number of the most prominent business men of the town and leading farmers of the county. Mr. symes being introduced, said: "He had aiready met several of the gentlemen present, and had spoken to them of his 'e guided by taste and judgment. The other parts of the Province, published in cris of them all can be easily obtained the different newspapers, and were aware then in this city or Quebec. After the office object in visiting this country, viz: are purchase the grower can save the the establishment of a dead meat trade discussion about too advisability of have a more for retains the germinative with England, France and Belgium, Refering a roal cheese factory at the exhibit construction for eight or ten years if the aparties are not seeneved, though it is livovinor, he country he found the farmers to this parties are not seeneved, though it is livovinor, he remarked that in travelling letter to set apart some plants annually to this parties. A tobacco bed may be through the country he found the farmers to this parties. A tobacco bed may be though the country he found the farmers to this parties. A tobacco bed may be though the called the country he found the farmers to the parties and and turing it well over with the spade soon afterwards. It would expedite its growth to keep the farmer, and as to comparing the most received in a wet cloth for some days agriculturalists. It would be useless. But agriculturalists, it would be useless. But he might say that with all this they had arrows soil. In which sand predominates, the advantage of having a beautiful to telesco culture, and it climate and a fine country, and he hoped the oil is not naturally of this kind it that improvement would follow in time thould be artificially prepared. If new, He then referred to the class of cattle should be well cleared of brush, roots raised in this con tey, comparing them and weeds. The locality ought to be with English cattle, referred to their sheltered from the winds and the soil general appearance—large, bony anisates much havestable are decomposed poorly sheltered, and pointed out the state of the composition of the processity to each of the provenents necessary to enable farmaged out and the offst of these plans. improvements necessary to enable farmers to mise cattle fit for the business he was engaged in. He then spoke of the culvantages to be derived from the dead most trade in controllatinction to the exporting of live stock, saving on hides, hoofs, horns, etc., etc. How this would foster manufactures, give employment to arrived and the country large bundreds, and save the country large shield in rews, though Mr Gauvrean, raising the pointed out the advantages follows but has found to succeed in his tought was and manual out the different country and manual out the different country has been applied to the count Trainer During its growth too much distry, and pointed out the different on cannot be bestowed on the plants, broads suited for the different localities.

farmer in England, whilst Manitobe, the North-West and the Western Blates of America are well advertised to emigrante leaving the old country. Nothing is ever days when the air is very dry only, out made to induce emigrants to stop here, heat and current of air. Apples on and consequently they go through to strings are objectionable. If dried on feet (the most extensive one in British North America) After again referring to the natural advantages of this county as a slicop raising and cattle breeding locality, the climate, land, etc., he clesod by pressing on the farmers the necessity of immediate action and unanimity is work, trusting there would be improvements in agriculture that would develop our natural resources

GRAIN ELEVATING AT MON-TREAL

The grain elevating " ring," which has been a standing reproach to this port for years, is evidently to be crushed out of existence at last. Last March a petition, signed by a number of leading citizens interested in the business of the port, was presented to the Governor General and Parliament, drawing attention to the practice of the Mentreal Harbour Commissioners in remitting or commuting harbour dues on elevator etesmbests, and praying that the Government should take steps to cause the Commissioners to refund the sums illegally remitted. The Covernment, it is understood, has given the matter due consideration, and the decision arrived at is that the Harbour Commissioners cannot legally com-mute harbour dues on these steamboat elevators The amount involved is very large, and may cause considerable embarranment to the companies intereated, one ha ing been obliged to com-ply with the isw, while the other, and more formidab pronent, has had concussions made or years -Star.

THE ONTARIO DAIRYMEN'S AS-BOCIATION.

A meeting of the committee on dairy products of this association was held in the Walker House, Toronto, on Friday. After informal proceedings the gentle-men adjourned to the City Hall in the evening, where, in the executive rooms, they transacted their principal business. The revision and correction of the prise list occupied all the time of the committee, the fellowing centlemen taking part in the work: Mesers. Phos. Davison, chairman of the committee; J. J. Withrow, president; Jas. Mageo, manager and treasurer Industrial Exhibition Association; H. J. Hill, secretary: Mesers. Swan and Park, Toronto Provision Ex-change; Thos. Ballantyne, M.P.P., West-em Dairymen's Association, Stratford; Mosars. Vandewater, of Ponboro, Derby-shire. Brockville; H. Ashley, Belleville; and J. It. Craig, Toronte, directors of the Kastorn Dalrymen's Association; and Mesers. Soutt and John James, Toronto A few changes were made in the general prize list, all of which the members felt were actually necessary, on account of disestisfaction lest year. After a little

LOOKING AHRAD ON WHEAT

writer in the Country Contlemes says . "Whatever may be said of the exterms of the wheat crop, and however free may rule, the wheat crop of 1881 will be a great deal less than in 1870 or 1880, and on the whole prices will ad-rance, though possibly not as much as they should; and therefore he who is fortunate enough to make a groat wheat crop in 1832 is pretty sure to have a very good thing At this time it seems to the important for the farmer to be governed so far as he can by the facts. that in the order of nature there are seasons, or years of large crops and better If not high prices; but owing to certain circumstances not under the farmer's control prices do not always rise, and sometimes do not fall, until the crop has passed beyond the control of the producer The sensons, in the order of nature, make crops and mar them, and the commercial classes, being the superfor force, fix prices to suit themselves

PREPARING DRIED FRUITS FOR MARKET.

be dried in a dry air. The atmosphere is eiten so charged with moisture, even in sunahme, that it will take up more very slowly. Such an atmosphere is very unfavourable to the drying of fruit the juice evaporating so slowly that it decays and darkens the colour. These who cannot construct drying houses should prepare and dry their fruit upon of doors, or else indoors in a gentle fireatrings, these should be removed before the apples are packed. Barrels are the

THE AMERICAN COAL TRADE

But little can be said in addition to our remarks of last week on the position and prospects of the coal trade. They remain essentially unchanged. Even with the reatricted production of the past two weeks, the demand seems to be fairly met, and consequently the accumulations at tide water have not been sensibly reduced in some few cases the surplus held in care waiting shipment may have been worked off, while in other cases it has increased. Dealers in this city buy sparingly, for the very good reason that their wants are small and they find no difficulty in supplying them at schedule rates, and in some cases at a slight concession. Their customers are taking only such quantities as they sotually need for the time being: the householder a single ton for cooking purposes, and the manufacturer as few tone as he can get along with. In fact, consumers are not laying in coal, and consequently the dealers and themselves with all the stock they can carry, or care to have at this season, with little or no demand for it. To be sure, there is some demand, as there always will be, but it does not amount to much. It does not afford encouragement to the retail dealer to lay in any additional stock. At the eastward things appear to be in the same condition and consequently the demand from that source is a limited one, affected only, and that to a moderate degree, by a possible turther advance in freights, which may or may not come in the near future. The question of an advance in prices of each at tide water ports is being actively discussed. Some are in favour of an advance wall along the line." Others favour a moderate advance on the "domestic sizes" loaving steam coals unchanged, while others, again, hold that if an advance is announced at the present time it will be only "on paper," and will not be maintained, that individual operators and "outsiders" are cutting rates now, and an advance by the companies will only give them a wider margin to cut from. It seems quite certain that so long as present prices can be maintained only by restricting production to three days in each week it is air , ie neusense to talk of advancing prices. When the demand bocomes sufficiently active to require working full time, then prices can be advanced legitimately, and without fear of any unfavourable reaction. From the hituminous regions we hear of steady shipments, but occasional lots have to be sold at a concession from published rates, in order to secure prompt ship-

THE PRODUCTION OF DEER IN THE UNITED STATES.

ment and keep things moving .- The

Mining Recent.

The statistics of the Inland Revenue Bureau show how enormously the pro-duction and consumption of beer have increased in the United States within a line state of the sort the sort in the state of tion, the meeting adjourned at ten o'clock.—Brening News.

LOOKING AHEAD ON WHEAT which had been imported. In 1860 the production had iscreased to 413,760,310, and the consumption to nearly a million gallons more. The most of this liquor was beer and lager beer, and the quantity brewed is yearly increasing at a rapid rate. Though in production our breweries are still far behind those of England and Germany, which annually send out one thousand millions and nine hundred millions of gallons respectively, before many years ours will produce as much as theirs. Already we are far ahead of Austria, which produces only 270,000,000 gallons. Meantime our importation of foreign beer has greatly deulined. The quantity was two-thirds less in 1880 than in 1873. Our domestic over last year was only \$683,485, and much of it was the light beer from Bavaria. The English malt liquors are varia. The English mait liquors are no longer preferred here to any great extent. Hint we are not yet by any pound of tobacco in any other form that means as heavy drinkers of here as the place mingled with poison that makes are the ridiculously expensive enormous quantity of eighty-two gallons per head of their strong beers, while Gorthman's consumption of lager is only twenty-two gallons per head. The

whole, and care must be taken that they nation. The temperature people ought be imbroken. Dried red raspherries to reduce that so mild a beverage as never self well. Applies and pear bes, to larger beer become the most popular bring the best prices, must be bright and drink of the country. Its increasing use light coloured, to secure this, they must is adding the cause of practical temperature dried to a description of the security of the security of the security. ance in the most efficient way, for it may be drank daily by the majority of people without endangering their so-briety, while the habitual use of whishey can be persisted in by only a very rew without ismentable consequences — New

ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF JAPANESE TEAS

Consul Stahel writes from Hiogo, Japan a report on the tea trade of 1880, which contours the following interesting passage on the subject of colouring teas in Japan, which will be novel reading to American consumers . I avail myself of this occasion to call the attention of the Department and of American consumers of tea to the fact that most of the teas shipped from Japan to the United States are now artificially coloured About 1870, consumers began to call for a ligher colour than any natural precess would furnish, and sithough this demand was long resisted by the shippers in Japan, and at some loss to themselves yet ultimately it prevailed, and for some years past artificial colouring has been the rule, so that Japan teas, which are naturally of a blackish green colour, are now made to resemble the bluish gray or grayish blue tens shipped from China as "green tens." The materials used to produce these unnatural shades are not very permicious, being nothing worse, as a general rule, than indigo and gypeum, but they certainly add nothing to the value of tea leaves for drinking purposes. while they do add considerably to their coat. There is therefore nothing to said in favour of the practice, except that dealers in America prefer tons of that description. 'The adulteration will probably continue as long as consumers in America buy tesa only according to the appearance of the leaf, regardless of its drawing qualities, and as long as the simple secret of making the infusion is so little understood in our country."

BADNESS IN CIGARETTES. There are few current delesions that

have become so firmly fixed as the trade

trick which claims that the only original eignreite, warranted not to kill or rulu the larynz, is the one wrapped in rice paper. During the last ten years cigarette smoking has grown space in this const-try. At the beginning of the war the clearate was the mark of a foreigner, the cigar-tie was the mark of a foreigner, the Spaniard especially. All the continental nations, however, do most of their nations, however, do most of their named in the smoking in this way. The ready made organite is only a comparatively late invention. It was created in deference to the impatient split of the American, who cannot give the time or peasibly soquire the shill necessary to roll a cigarette. The address with which this job is done abroad elicits admiration Be great an adept was Napoleon III. in the making of this small solace that with one band, the left, he could arrange the tobecou and roll the paper into a cendition fit to smoke. This, however, is by no means a rare socomplishment in France, Spain or Italy. It was the American who invented the patent cigarettes, not so much to save the consumer the trouble of making the article as to get a good chance to adulterate them. There is not a cigarette made in America that any man, boy, or woman would smoke if the making and mixture of them could be seen. Every brand makes a loud boast of using rice paper, whereas any one who takes the trouble to examine the rice plant will see at a have been made and are making, and millions of people are slowly rulning their digestive organs by lubaling the foul stuff wrapped up in the various brauds that claim to be pure. Let any amoker of rigarettes subject his tengue and threat to a medical examination after smoking a package of cigarettes Vitriol itself loaves no more shalater impression on tongue, throat and palate If the cigaretto were made of pure te-bacce and fairly good papers it would be no more harmful than a cigar. But the greed of trade onters this, like all other enterprises that spring up to supply sudden demand. A package of twenty cigarcites, which may represent an out-lay of three to five cents, the manufacturer exacts twelve to sixieen cents for There is rarely in a psekage of twenty as much genuine tobacco as a smoker consumes in one honest pipeful. It may be easily said that, with one or two beer has so much improved in quality consumes in one nonexy piperary beer has so much improved in quality consumes in one nonexy piperary that imported ever is now in very small may be safely said that, with one or two that imported every claratte made is a demand. The value of what was brought source of violent physical reaction, described the same and the active structive of vital tlasues and the active principle of lurking and lundious diseases, and that it is better to smoke a pound of tobacco in any other form than the pinch mingled with poison that

BYEAMERS

(Monetary Times) It would be literally correct to say that, for years past, the public has been dreading some such terrible steambent dienter-we can bardly call it accidentas that which occured on the Thames, at London Untario, on the Gacen's birth-Bocommon has been the practice human life of the proprietors of excursion steamers to tempt this, by overcrowding, that the wonder has been that disasters were not more frequent. On the very day this disaster occurred, pleasure steamers left Toronto not a whit safer than the III fated Victoria. Indeed those are instations of persons who refused to go ou board a crowded steamer here, of such a build that if much thrown to one side, she would inevitably go over Some of the pleasure steamers that have piled between this city and the summer resorts in the neighbourhood have for years been aretematically avercrowded, not case of twice in a season, but regularly and every day. The lives of the passengers have been constantly put in peril. The chief consideration of some of the bostowners seems to bave been not the safety and convenience of the passengers, but how many fires could be equessed out of a The business was not always pro-Stable; competition sometimes cut down teres below the cost of doing the work But this was no excuse for overcrowding the boats and endangering the lives of passengers. If but is acceptants had happened, the greater is the cause to wender at the impunity when danger was so often courted. The number of lives less than the lives had been new lives. lives lost near Picton, a few years ago, ought to have caused messures to be takon that would have prevented the dissater of Tuosday. It is to be purpose that we have an inspector for steamboats. if overcrewding is permitted. Over-crowding is not the only source of danger. la times when competition between different boats is keen, speed becomes a consideration as well with the passagers as with the owners of the vessels. The and in his reply he takes the ground ordinary passenger wishes to be on the fastest boat; he is delighted when the one that carries him passes a rival in the race. Racing is a thing much more difficult to prove than overcrowding. There is so much difference in the special of steamers that one may easily best another without having her fires unduly another without having her fires unduly market for our coal, and generally a urged. If extra inflammable materials healthy condition of a great variety of are yet on the fires, the intention to race industries," all of which seems reasonmay be inferred; but even then the fact does not lie on the surface. But when the docks of a element are black with buman beings, who have barely standing room, the danger is at once seen. Any-thing that sausse the passengers to move to one side of the vessel at once puts all the pa aplace on the executordes into danger. And the most trivial thing such a movement: the meet ing of anether craft, the playing on a hurdy-gardy, or any cartal cause of stiructing the attention of the passengers. How great the danger from this cause is the London catastrophe furnishes but too decisive prect. When the vessel leans bearily on one side, the weight from the upper deck is thrown, not perpendicularly but leterally, on the stanchions, and they may either break or be wrenched out of their secheta. When the Hanian-Plainted race was being rewed, on Toronte Bay, an " accident," precisely similar to the Loudon one, was very new socurring comething caused the wilk of the passon-gers on the super deck, to sway to sue cide of a large steamer, on which many of the mos viewers had guthered. The standblons were observed to beed under the interni presents, and some of them were nearly wrenched ext of their sook. ets. Had a passenger not called the set; but as in Europa, and now in the attention of the captain to the danger. United States, doubtless this will all be changed in a very abort time. Our people will, for moderate prices, especialbability have followed, with a result even more fearful than that on the Thames. Not only is it necessary to place some limit to the number of passeagers on pleasure bests; it is especially necessary to prevent too many going on the upper deck. The higher the deck, the gre the leverage power exerted by an andue weight of pe esengers on one side. The schlese are often very fragile in apwance; and though they may be strong shough to bear any weight likely to be put upon them while they are perpendicular, they would give way under a beary lateral pressure, breaking at the st point or being forced out of their It is probable that the legislation which most now certainly deal with the whole question of the enfety of hisan life on exoursion steamers will contain some special provision about the construction and weighting of upper dustry, had we not the experience of docks. It is strange that while the ques-tion of dock loads on freight vessels -ee la has attracted as much attention in Kingland the obvious deager from crowding the upper decks of passenger steamer country has been all but over-The great passenger steamers that ply on the lakes and the St. Law. remonate probably safe in the particulars under consideration. The chief danger lies in what may be called farry brate, generally small steamers, which ran between our cities and some neighbour. ing reral paradice. The greater the disnot run, the less the danger. That, we think, would be the rale as things are managed. We should not like to say to ber people. The consumpt of super that on none, of the many steamers and tracie in Reigina is small, yet she which have for the just dosen years finds profitable sale for her enormous plied between Toron's and Niagara the product of rufand sugar. It would be

freight, will not do liere the let slove policy, so excellent in some spheres, will not do it is pregnant with danger to human life. With which logislative hady rests the duty of action, we do not stop to inquire. What we insist on is stop to inquire. What we insist on in that the duty of action is clear. No official attempt was made to discover where the fault lay, if fault there was, in the Haubune disaster, and a poor widow less to light a difficult battle against an organized corporation. When disasters such as that or such as the one on the Thames occur, there ought to be a rigid efficial inquiry. We have no intention of pre-judging the case of the captain of the Victoria, further than to may that appearances are atrong against him. If lead to disaster, the natural result cannot, without a misuse of language, be called an accident. The line which separates innocence from calpability has in that case been crossed, and there can be no difficulty in fixing the responsibility. The logislature is not free from responsibility in not having strictly problished overcrowding; but, in the absence of a specific law on the subject, everyone knows that it is his duty not recklessly to imperii the lives entrusted to his

THE SUGAR QUESTION IN CANADA,

(New York Green.) A correspondent of the Muncton, Can-ada, Times, Mr. George Gordon Dusias, of Halifar, N.S., discusses the adventage to Causda of the present national policy of that country upon the sugar question. It appears that the Toronto Globe had discented from the views of Mr. Dustan. and proceeds to argue "that the Ma-tional Policy has given us chraper sugar, an expenditure of \$1.500,000 at home instead of a foreign country, a valuable foreign trade, a market for produce, work for our vessels, work for our railways, work for our anemployed capital, being the national policy referred to excludes practically American refined sugars, and has induced the opening of a segar refluory at Halifaz, which the Halifax New Are describes as "magnificent," and after showing in what respects this grandiloquent adjective is eminently appropriate, proceeds to say: "In so large an adventure in a new business, there will be, doubtless, among many people, a serious question of its success on so large a scale; for this motory is, if we are rightly informed, perfected in every particular, in fell staff and machinery for the output of 8,800 burrels of refined sugars per diem; and it is, we believe, a recognised fact in such cases, that, for prediable working, the largest product attainable should be manufatured. It, therefore, becomes an imper-ant consideration—in fact, one on which the profitable working of the factory, in a great measure, depends, where can a favourable market be found for its large product, when working to its greatest extent? As he as Nova Bootla is conover al, we know that a very small proportion of refined ourse has heretolere been used in comparison with the annual import of Muscovado sugars and molasly in the lower grades of redired angar, acon be educated up to ure refined sugar altogether, and thus the consumpt will be largely increased from menth to month-in fact, soon take the place of raw or Muscovado sugare altogether. We must, however, bear to mind that the whole retimated consumpt of sugars of all kinds, including maple, is estimated at 28 to 30 lbs. per head for 4,000,000 people, the whole estimated Dominica population. As we before remarked, our refinery must be kept in full operation if best results are to be locked for. An opening must, therefore, be found for a considerable excess of production beyoud our local requirements, or even of Dominion consumption, until, sa we before remarked, our people are larger consumers. We might, therefore, some doubt as to the future of this inother constrice largely engaged in the some industry for our encouragement and guidance. Let us, for instance, look to that beshire of industrial productions -Belgium; this thriving kingdom is but a little in advance in population of the Dominion of Canada, as it is stated at 5,112,680 against our rising 4,060, 000. Yet here, in Belgiem, the sager refining industry is proportionately the 000. largest in Europe, and we may well be amazed when we find Belgium manufad we may will be tares and solis the product of 41 came sugar refineries and 170 manufactories set root seems besides—all productive of large profits and immedes advantages

to carry passongers below cost, the passongers are only to make themselves may it all the possibility as make themselves may be a successfully and especially to the progress of the country, sengers are only to ready to run up-ed with her effects in so successfully and especially to the nettlement of the house risks. Here, as well as by ending of so large a product of her residence, and we commend it to the blame with the steambest owners this little kingdom in this august indeed agreement to the remaining of the limitate of the treatment of the remaining to the more superfects. What is the remely? Unregulated try the more remarkable is that she is traffic, where human beings form the surrounded by the extends engar refineries of Prancy, Holland H. inang and England To whom therefore, does she export her augus? Where does she find profitable sale for her large preduct of refined cane sugar, to say nothing of her beet root production! That slin does so, and that in increasing proportion, is as evident as that the sun shines. On this peint we are not informed particularly, but are inclined to think Belynom largely supplies the Spenish, Italian and Sicilian markets of the Mediterranean, and perhaps the larger markets of l'ortugal large consumers of refined sugar. Thus, Belgium, with like population as to numbore as the Dominion of Canada, has 41 refinement of cano sugar, beelfos her large number of beet root factories. Let no one, therefore, my Canada is avenioing it-too sanguine of results, etc. and just let us for a moment consider the difference in our favour in our geographical situation. Here we are within twelve or fifteen days sail of the largest cane sugar producing countries. This sugar can be landed at the smallret possible cost, freight and charges, into-as we have before remarked—the very melting pane of our refinery, and with smallest port obarges to the vessels bringing it, probably, of any Atlautic port in Europe or America. Belgium, on the contrary, is a leng voyage to and from any cane sugar producing country, and must produce har came sugar for manufacture at a great disadvantage compared to Halifax, and yet we see, with all these disadvantages, Belgiom keeps 41 came sugar reflection In solive operation. Our refinery directors may well, therefore, take courage and not be easily discomfited at any present secular difficulties in their way bright prospect is before them of a profit able and extensive business, and we will hope to see, ere long, a large export of refined sugar added to our trade lists."

> THE SETTIEMENT OF THE NORTH-WEST.

(Shareholder) There was an interesting letter in the Casette a few days ago from Mr. Thomas Cramp upon this subject, and one which is well worth careful study. Mr. Cramp points out where all the flovernments of Canada have tailed to promote the immigration, which he considers, and we agree with him, to be an eccential element in the prosperity of the country. He believes that they have falled to realise its importance, and that therefore they have been parsimosiose, and have not incorred the expenditure that was necessary to obtain immigrants. He goes on to describe an interesting experiment that was undertaken by Deminion Steamship Company, of which his firm are the agents. Under the administration of Mr. Mackensie the company obtained a reserve of two towarhips on the Little Saskatchewan, and were than able to offer a location to intending settlers before they left England. They offered the lands in two ways; farms without stock, which they gave to the immigrante, 160 scree free and 160 scree adjaining, at a dollar an acre, providing that no farm should be less than \$20 acres in extent, and farms fairly stocked, 320 acres for £200. They gut up a wood house and provided agricultural implements, a tents, a cow, poultry, fruit 12,340 bushels pees, worth \$6,170; wheat-trees and other necessary things, and 3,911 bushels, \$6,180; seeds, \$6,140; they were prepared before the arrival of deals and boards from New Brunawick implements, a team, a cow, poultry, fruit trees and other necessary things, and the settlers, so that they had nothing to \$12,550, an increase from 1879. As independent of the enter in and take possession, crosse is observable in our sales of The result was that these lands were all manufactures to that country last year; desirable class, men possessed of mesas and experience, who were able to contribute to the progress and prosperity of the country, and unlikely at any time to become a burden upon it. That this is so is proved by the fact that Rapid City, one of the most flourishing towns in the North-West, is altunted upon this location. Now the complaint Mr. Cramp makes, and it appears to us to be well founded, is that, though repeated applications have been made for further reserves to be settled in the same way, they have invariably been unavailing and have of inte been abandoned. We should have supposed that the Govern ment recognizing the good results that here followed from the experiment that was then tried, would have given every encouragement in its power to a develop ment of the principle. The plan was an excellent one; the intending settle knew before he jest Begiand where he was to locate, and if he had the requisite £200 he walked on to a farm and at once began agricultural specations. There was no time less in building a house, nor in perobasing stock and imple We neticed a little while ago that, in th proposale for Irish emigration made to of plan was to be adopted, but there ap ers to us to be no reason whatever why it should not be the rais. steamehip companies have more facilities then any other organisation for disposing of the lands of the North-West to the most desirable persons. They have access in every town and in scores of large villages in Britain, men who are acquainted with the circumstances of those who make application for passages

SPIRIT OF THE COMMERCIAL passengers have ever been subject to interesting, indeed had we the means of better able to select the right and of part of interest move than the minimum or even the inclusion therefore expent sub and sons than any more travelling agent average of danger. And yet fow rates would, deubliss, be of great advantage could do. We believe that the develop manufactures of pages 2.15 of the large expent in the flowerment would contribute very locality to those more timeliately interested in ment of this plan could be there are the developer. It steamless undertake the direction of our large exhibition to the flowerment would contribute very locality. It steamless undertake the direction of our large exhibition to the flowerment would contribute very locality, glass manufactures to the direction of our large exhibition of the progress of the country, while do known it ally acquainty contribute to the country, while do known it ally acquainty.

THE LUNDON DIMASTER.

When we wrote last week recommendlog a system of luspection of Toxagin carrying passengers on the rivers and lakes we little thought that our remarks would receive so speedy and so terrible a confirmation as is supplied by the Loudon disaster. That catastrophe by which, according to the latest reports, nearly three bundred persons have lust their lives, seems to have directly resuited from the overcrowding of a flathottomed yeasel. It appeals that there were some seven hundred people upon the Victoria, which was utterly inadequate to carry any such numbers. They moved about in masses, and so caused the vessel to rock. Then the captain called on them to beware and keep attil, and this caution they seem, as crowds de, to have interpreted into an advice to go to the other side of the boat. They made a rush, and the boat, which had no hold in the water to resist Lost the weight thus thrown upon one side, capelsed, keeled over, and the result was that all these lives were lost in a stream so shallow as to be scarcely navigable at all. Truly life is encompessed with dangers that we wut not of No one would have dreamt that the Canadian Thames would be the scene of a diseaser so awful in its consequences, or that its placed bosom would be the grave of hundreds of persons. This occurrence, however, shows that too many precautions connot be taken in all matters affecting navigation. It is apparent that some means must be adopted for the prevention of over-crowding, and especially the overcrowding of flat-bottomed boats, which are especially dangerous. This must leveriably be done upon all public bolidays, when there is always a rush of excursionists. We know that it is difficult to prevent have not been as a large of the contract of the contr prevent persons from crowding these sisamers, but, perhaps, the recollection of the frightful consequences that followed such a course at London may have the effect of tendering them more cereful in the fatere. Some messages should also be taken to accure proper inspection of the boats, so that mone but stituble vessels should be used for the conveyance of passengers. We trust that the Government will at once take stops to put into effect the manifest les-

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

The decline in amount of our exports to Germany, which is represented by the difference between \$112,050 worth of products sent ber in 1819, and only \$62,237 in 1880, is occasioned by the absence from the table this year of phosphates, of which we expected \$6,080 worth in 1879. and which are now again "booming"; by lessened lobster expert from New Brunswick, \$3,955, against \$5,754; by fewer farm of which we seek \$30,936 in 1879, and only \$8,512 from Outario last year; in agricultural preducts, for where we sent her 42,139 backets of tye in the previous year we only sent 12,540 bush, valued at \$11,234, in 1880. Other items of this year's experts to Germany are crosse is observable in our sales of its great deal nearer than its riture manufactures to that country last year; the chief American ports which irreft the Irish overflow. It is distant only interest that its arrangement of the Irish overflow. of them being from the Province of Quebec, and \$8,700 worth of other machinery," not particularized. There is also as item of 5,425 lbs. totacos leaf, shipped from Outerio to Germany, other grown in our German county of Waterloo, or from the more westerly county of Essaz, we do not knew. We do not find in this latest return, any re petition of the sample lots sent to Vater land, in 1879, of agricultural implemeans, boots and shoes, sole and upper leath

Purchases from Germany have been the largest for four years, amounting to \$449,791. The heaving littme are cotion botiery and other manufactures; wonlies manufactures, yarn and worsted \$72,476, of which \$10,943 is dress goods, and \$91,102 hosiery, shirts and drawors. Manufactures of steel amounted to \$22, 008; of gold and alleer \$12,764; of from \$22,482, and wire \$21,862, besides tin lend and brass manufactures to smaller amounts; plate glass, \$10,400; window gless, \$7,606, other gless geods, \$15,302, making a total import in gless of \$33, 299. Books, Christman cards and 199. Books, Christman cards and phromos amount to \$1,485; buttons to \$6,219; tobacco \$18,083; china and porcelais were \$24.727; drags and dyes, give and glycerine, fancy goods and toys silk manufactures, and jewellery are considerable items; minor ones are seeds, slates, hope, tobacco pipes, paints and colours, musical instruments and leather MARUNCIANO.

Our imports from Prance during the year consisted most largely of shampagneand other light wines, and spirits, calfikine and bid, feathers and artifi-cials, sike and sik goods, and various and lands, and whe, therefore, would be fancy articles. A list of them may be Mentred Ster.

insier, grass manufacture linsier, grass manufacture de Signif base de Signif bas fancy goods, \$18 977 artis of floats \$14.971 , frothers \$ 10 and all for and ribbons, \$28.175 button \$15 leather, sole, belt, jepund and a \$152.290; gloves and mitte office off, \$10587, aplette did with (247,035 galions), \$438,000 stof with \$34,080 (cliampagues and sperking de Stowas; other ditto, \$14-41 de c and dyes, \$8,000, fish prenered in \$6,261; fruits and buts, \$1,300 g sides these articles alone councilia we have purchased from Francisco the year cologue water and other per fumes, was candles, vinegar, concett, britaines, socils, straw fints, plate give and embrolderius to make up the ou of \$1,118 841. Of our exports to Prence, \$ 147, -61 ...

of a total of home growths of \$4'40' in 1879 of Canadian product was fine the field and who forest. The ties which then swelled our nominal error, to France to so large a sum as 571121 in the return, was "American she \$259,398," shipped from Canadian jest. Oats is the cerest which we ably most ; France: 774.247 bushels of them sales at \$312.200, went to her fast year for l'rince Edward Island, white the ac before the quantity was 303,218 luster Not so much United States wheat to half has gone from Canadian forts the Frac. A few thousand dollars worth peas and other farm produce has been thither from the Province of the bec. Ontario has sent to Prance at oultrait implements, wooden utitation and \$7,458 worth of seed: Quete by seed in small quantities fruit, bran, to low, poterb, and horned cattle hands oak, white pine, elm, ash, and turn us ber, to a considerable aggregate ludes her impers of wood from the Dominer is increased one-fifth on the year, \$500 579, against \$288,797. New Brunseys was the largest exporter of desistate \$248,517 was the value. Upb. No. Scotla and Prince Edward Island out sending some. The Maritim to vinces also send lobsters to La Valle The Maritime Per-France.

As for as the arrangement of the Trede Returns will permit, we make a comparison of the quantities of cetter. wool and allk wares imported dense thtwo fiscal years last past - Vorce-27mu.

THE ALLAN LINE

The extent of the stoamship service of the Allan line can be realized when we state that from Montreal there is now a semi-weekly line to Liverpool and a weekly one to Glangow. From fulumore to Liverpool there is a ferteight eas, while from Boston to Glargow the? are running a weekly line, and alextra etennelifie to Liverpool and from present indications it appears the the Mesers. Alless have decided to establish stemmship service between tislent and this side. A Liverpool paper he the following upon the new departer "The new service in likely to direct a great deal of the passenger traffic to America which Londondorry now cayer Galway being admirably situated to coatch the emigrants from the Midland counties. It is also in some respectsuperior to Lundondorry, or even C as a port of embarkation. Its lay rid its natural breakwater of the Arm Isles, forms a hathour which may well reacture comparison with the "Core # Queenstown; and then there is no ner. Les or Pople between the emigrant as the "liner." Nor le it a triding reconmendation that the "City of the Tribes 2,760 miles from New York, 2,767 miles roes Boston, 2,165 from Halifax, and 1,038 miles from 84 John's, Newton-It is not improbable that the esthice from Galway has some reletent to the expected exedes from the west at Ireland to Manitoba and the Verti West, promoted by the Pacific liules. Syndicate .- Journal of Commerce

THE CANADA BHIPPING COMPANY

The annual mosting of the shareholders of the Canada Shipping Company was held recently in the companys other " the Custom House senses. Moutrai tir President, Mr. Alex. Murray, provide; The annual report was read and shift that the earnings of the past you have been satisfactory. The Directors rad an interim cash dividend of 4 10 1121 on Still November last, amounting \$41,298, and they have now declared out of 8 per cent, payable on the 21th Man which will amount to \$7445 18 " \$118,792. The gross earnings of the steemskips of the company for the tel amounted to \$762,641 68, and the art variage to \$244,892,79 The art rail ings of milliuge vossels, \$13,738 5 earnings of tag Lake \$863 of the company, \$264,272 The Directors have decided to take if miling rhips out of the Alastic tredand they are all now chartered for had arn veyages. The roport having bern adopted, rotes of thanks were returned to the efficials of the Company for their officient services, after which the cir tion of Directors was proceeded with resulting in the re-election of the old Reard. The meeting then adjourned

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WEEKLY REVIEW.

Tozouro, lune let, 1681

The country is rejoicing for the delightful and seasonable weather we have shippers during the past week been blessed with recently. In this socbean blessed with recently. In this soc-tion of the country there is every indi-cation of a most bountiful harvest. The fall crops are looking very time and the per in for unclipped. spring crops appear to be all that could Pros —There are not many offert be desired In most trades business is They are worth from 60 to 61c per 1b quiet, being between reasons, but the prospects are in favour of a very large trade being done during the coming

Brocks-In tack stocks a reaction has set in, most of the stocks showing a decline over the quotations of last week. Montreal has declined 4 in bid, Domin-ion of Federal 1, Merchants 11, Ontario 21 On the other hand, Toronto is up 4 ion 13. Federal 1, Merchants 13. Untario 23. On the other hand, Toronto is up 4 in bid, Hamilton 3. Staulard is held 1 higher. Imperial declined 3. Transactions reported to-day Bank of Commerce 100 at 1523. Dominion to at 170. Isan and Savings companies: There is sourcely any change to note during the week. Building and Loan is up 3 in bid. Canadian 1. Imperial 3. Peoples 33. Dominion is offered 13 lower, bids unchanged. Hamilton Provident is held 1 higher. Huron & Provident is held 1 higher, Huron & Krie f, while Union Loan is offered 1 lower. Insurance, etc.: Western is up In bid. Consumers gas is offered 3 lower, Dominion Telegraph 1 lower, and Montreal Telegraph is up 1 in bid

GROCKBIES .- The trade continues good. Sugare are very atrong and the advance of about 1c per lb all round has been insintained. Tess are also atrong and prices continue firm.

Hardware.—There are no chenges to repe telnce last week. Trade is brisk. Merchants are kept busy filling orders. Travellers are out, and from their reports a very large fall trade is anticipated.

any extent. Prices rule the same, and there is no desire on the part of desires to advance them. The market for demeetic consumption is inactive and unchanged.

Hitten ann Seuss-Hides are scarce, nith good demand, and prices are well maintained. Cultskins are in fair demand. Sheepskins are not asked for, mand. Sheepskins are not asked for, now that the new clip of fleece wool is coming .e. For good lembekins 30c will be paid. Tallow is quiet, and will not sell for more than 6c.

LEATERS—The imprevement noticed last week in the general leather market continues, and while it is more noticeable in same limst than in others it is

LEATRES—The imprevement noticed last week in the general leather market continues, and while it is more noticed able in some lines than in others it is general leather feeling prevails synthese that is better feeling prevails Spanish Solo—A fair business has been done in this during the week; stocks have been depleted and prices are very strong at the late advance. Manufacture with Solo—Prime plump leather is scarce and other grades are in abort supply and full figures. Harness leather meets with fair inquiry and prices are unchanged.

In a full.

A letter recylved from Qu'Appelle on Saturday announces the arrival of Sitting Sull with twenty lodges of Sionx Delieve. Wash, who we led to believe was there in charge of the believe was there in charge of the sounce are unchanged. We will string Sill, and universe be trouble between the Sioux and native ledians before they return south.

A. R. Riidmer, Clemeral Sunsariamadent other grades are in short supply and full figures. Harness leather meets with fair inquiry and prices are unchanged. Upper—Prices are weak, with very little inquiry. Buff, pebble and splits are dull and neglected, but there are very few coming to market, and stocks have been considerably reduced within the past six weeks. French Loather-Prices are generally firm; prime quality glace hids are scarce, and can be sold at advanced prices. Tanners' Material - Tanners

light indeed: 12 fact, unless farmers' depelled to import considerable wheat or Lanimon

PROTUCO CA.—There is nothing doing in butter, except in lb. relis for local trade. Cheese has declined as the new stock is Lried apples are unsaleable, quetations are merely nominal. In mere pork the market is quiet and and streety Bacon la also quiet but firm at quotations. Canvassed hains are firm at 13c Lardstocks are light with prices strong.

Rege are rather scarce
Carran Cattle for export are worth 34c live weight, but there is no demand as shippers have on hand more than they will soon be remedied. Shippers here complain of the wretched accommodation provided by the Grand Trunk Their yard at the Don here is kept in a STRIPED SHIRTINGS, discremental condition, and cattle which are fed there often suffer injury in consequence of the depth of the mud. there-The productions of these mills continue to have a deservedly high resultation in the fireds. The proprieters are determined to maintain the quality of unwerpassed excellence they have heretofore held. Grand Trunk also do not supply sufficient cattle cars and shippers are often compelled to have their cattle towarded day. Commelled to have their cattle towarded day. Commelled Response [5]

in lox care with the result that often 5 or 6 head are lost in a car from suffocation and the condition of the remainder is seriously impaired. About 3,000 head of expert cattle were shipped by Toronto

Pios - There are not many offering

The inland revenue for May at Lendos. Ont., was \$7.150 NO -\$3,568 more than last year. The outtoms returns were \$35,735, an increase over last year of \$10,598.

The Ht. John customs revenue in May amounted to \$55,449, an increase of \$3,045 over May 1880. The inland revenue for this district shows an increase of \$6,000.

The import duties received for the mouth of May at Kingston were \$13,467 46, and the value of goods exported \$55 242, an increase over the same month last year of \$3,288.

The customs receipts of Winnipeg for the month ending May 31st amounted to \$80,863.24, about \$35,000 in excess of the collections for the corresponding month of last year. The Guelph customs duties for May

The Overpo customs cuttes for may well \$4,970 27; for May last year. \$5,534.70; decrease, \$364.43. The inland revenue returns were \$10,612 85—an increase over May last year of \$3,138. The first supply of the new buffalo rober

has arrived from the West. They were bought from a trader who arrived Thursday from Wood Mountains. He reports them very source this year.

A petition signed by the leading merohaus of Winniess has been presented to Oity Council, asking the corporation to grant a \$200,000 dollar bonus to the doubt-Western Railway. Notice of the introduction of a by-law has been given.

Dayos—Trade is not quite so active, but still it is as good as it was at this season last year. There is an active demand for Paris green and helistore, and prices are likely to been secured. Opium has declined and quinine is easier.

One hundred and twenty-five immigrants arrived at Winnipeg on Thursday, baving made the journey is 17 days from the time they left Liverpool. Taylor's seventh Grand Track excursion party, with 105 immigrants from Canada, also arrived here on Thursday, having occupied five days in the journey from Ottawa.

According to the Saskatchewan Herald, the arrangements of the vice-remail matter of terminal for the maintained. Spirits

quinine is one let.

Out a use Partz — Trade is very fair, and prices are well maintained. Spirits of turpentine is inclined to advance, and the opinion is general that prices will not be as low as last year.

Wool—There is no change to note in the combing weel market since our last. Deliveries have not yet commenced to any extent. Prices rule the same, and there is no desire on the part of desires to advance them. The market for de.

Grand Bapids, and so on to Winnipeg.

At Washington, Blaine and Thornton, the British minister, concludes the prolonged negotiations re attre to the outrages on American fahermen at Fortune Bay, Nid., in 1878, and at a later date at Aspe Bay, Uspe Breton. The American staling for losses by fishermen are aggregated at \$103,000, The agreement between Blaine and Thornton is that the British Government shall pay £15,000 steriling and this Government will give a receipt in full. in full.

Indians before they return south.

A. B. Stickney, General Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has received a daspatch from Fort Benton, dated 29th of May, reading that young Ohipman was drewned on Thursday while bathing. Full particulars are to follow by mail. Claude N. Ohipman was 22 years of age, and was a sou of K. W. Chipman, of the general offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He left here during May attached to one of the surveying expeditions sent by the General Superintendent to the Rocky Monatales, to Major Rodgers, who now is in Brittleh Columbia.

In referring to the recent share

In referring to the recent sharp offected at the advance noted, and at the advance in the pork market, April 8, the close there is r. good demand for all Chicago Tribune says. The rise of the grades, but the stocks held here are very day was attributed by some to the fact day was attributed by some to the fact that the French Gevernment had modiliveries prove to be larger during the field its order in regard to the importation period between the present and harvest of American pork. All this was well then are expected, Canada will be com- enough in its way, but the truth is that France doesn't est American mess putk.
"Johnny Crapeau" likes a slice of our tucos, short ribs, middles, aboulders, and policid to import consideration where a Johnny Crapeau" likes a silver a four to supply her actual requirements. Cate are slow of sale at 381439. Tess are firmly held at quotations. The sea are firmly held at quotations. The sea are for maiting is about onded, and sea for maiting is about onded, and them were shipped there, until one day the sale of somebody got scared about trichine, and there was a shut down. But the average Frenchman knows a thing or two. They Chesso has declined as the new stack is have invented a process over there by coming in. There is a fair demand, which our shoulders are built into hama. Lined applies are unsaleable, questions. They get old ham bones, and lift the are merely nowing. In more wash the strange device press the meat around the old lam benes, giving it the semblance and shape of a genulus ham, for which it is subject to the old lam benes, giving it the semblance and shape of a genulus ham, for which it is sold at a slightly reduced price from the original. France is a sort of distributing point for our heg products to other foreign nation: From its shores is distributed our mess pork to the Tarkcan secure accommedation for, but this ish dominions, Italy, Graces, Spale, Por tugal, Switzerland, etc. but this trade was not so greatly afficied by the recent scare as was that of England and France.

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ordinary or unlimited, and one a con-tract or limited ticket. The unlimited for a is book for passage until it is used, and with it fruit very tempting but very dear. Even difficult or scientific problems tut also you can obtained what are called a stop over checks. The centract coupon is limited, and good for passage only thrown into your laps as the books were, every ise on such undertakings. The within a certain time after date, and with a she returns to collect them he urges trial was made in a shortly remains their channels. it you cannot obtain hatop over checks The unlimited coupon is issued at the published fare, but the contract coupon is sold at a smaller cost, making a difference between Montreal and New Lotk of, perhaps, five dollars on the trip. To a person who is going directly to his destination this is, of course, the cheaper plan, but if he wants to stop at any town on his way, or requires to make a lengthened stay at his destination, he must take the unlimited coupon. Long fourney tickets are mostly purchased at an agents in your town and a threat that you will travel by a competing line will often induce him to slightly lower the fare. The autop over checks' before montioned are slips of paper given by the conflictor on the train, allowing you to break your jonrney for a length of time at a specified point. There are four classes of travelling, first, second, emigrant and commercial travellers, and the fares are three, two, one and two cents per mile respectively. A second class car is generally the smoking car but all trains do not carry second class passengers. It is amusing to see a man the has paid first class fare travel all the may second class in order to smoke Commercial travellers are allowed to travel by any train at two cents per mile Suppose yeursulf travelling from celvol by the share and bondholders Chicago to New York, you will travel with much satisfaction. It is a matter over the Michigan Contral, Great West- of pride to every Canadian that so great a over the Michigan Contral, Great Western of Canada, and the New York, Lake Erie and Western rallways, When you pay your fare you will be furnished with such evident signs of prosperity a piece of paper about nine inches long, divided into four spaces. The first space is devoted to stating the contract the different railway companies have entered into with you; the next space is printed like one of your tickets, and reads C. & W. R., Suspension Bridge, Nisgara to New York; the next space reads, G. W R. of Canada, from Suspension Bridge, Niagara; and the last space reads, Michigan Central Railway, Chi-cago to Detroit. As you arrive at the end of either company's road the conductor tears off the portion belonging to that road, and forwards it to the company's audit office. The last read travelled over, vis., the New, York, Lake Erie & Western, secures with its portion the contract part. All tickets are collected on the trains in America. The first thing that strikes an Englishman when he emerges on the platform is the sound of the bells attached to the engines These belis perform almost all the duties of our whistle Most neceseary things, too, are these bells, for railroads frequently run for some distance through the public streets and acress country roads. Of course, while being country roads. Ut course, white being responding period of 1879, or an increase quite as effectual as a whistle in such cases, they are not so great a nuisance. Having obtained your ticket, the next thing to see after is your luggage, or baggige, as it is here called. The baggage room is presided over by the bag- per cent. in 1879 to 675 per cent. in soon be narrowed to the standard width, gage master, and on showing him your 1880, though wages and material in the sicket he affixes checks to your trunks, at the same time banding you similar checks (pieces of brass marked with a number, about the size of a half crown), one check for each parcel. All worry as to your effects is now over. Your bag-gage will be conveyed safely to its destination, and taken care of till such time as you wish to rodeem it. I have allowed a month to elapse before claiming mine. Should you lose your checks you will then have trouble. When attempting to enter the cars one finds that the platform is so low that it is necessary to climb up steps to reach the car platform. The cars are about twice the length of your railway carriages, and, as all know, open like a tram car at either end. The seats, however, are crosswise, and not down the side. They hold two, and by an ingenious contrivance the backs of the seats can be turned so that vou can either face the next passengers or turn your back to them. The cars are fitted up with every convenience, to even alfountain with drinking water. I speak here of the ordinary car, as English people know what a "Wegner" or Pullman" is like. There is one great boon in the use of these cars, vis., you can change your seat as often as you like, and wander from car to car whilst the train is in motion. This greatly relieves any monetony, and enables you to get away from the greatest of nuis-ances, a crying baby. The acene inside the cars maturally differs very much from that of an English carriage. In the place of the usual notice in English carriages, I road one thus: "Passengers are requested not to put their feet on the

A correspondent of the Rolle by Sheet to stelling newdex and his water. This London, writes from the United voting rush neither his appearance room Like most things on this contribut, states—

Like most things on this contribut, stay books. These backs he promise in flowing that the train starts with an armed of much depends on the contributed from the front flow in the fractional backs he promise in flower than the following the form the flowing than the following the following the flower than the flower tha a station the conductor comes through and shouts out the name of the station , and again, as soon as the train is in motion he passes through examining the tickets of those who have just boarded Besides the conductor, passengers are continually pearing through. One can imagine how uncomfortable this noise is to those who, unable to afford a sleeping berth, are trying to catch a momentaaleep on their scats. There are still many things I might mention, but I fear I shall exhaust your patience, Mr Rditor, so I conclude by just stating that, on the whole, I think English travelling suits English people best.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The arrangements made at the last half-yearly meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company must have been recorporation, whose capital has been furnished by British Investors, should give progress of this railway enterprise has been slow, and the semi-annual gather-ings of its proprietors have not been at all happy until very recently; but we heartily congratulate the management upon the steady growth of the patronage which has placed the Grand Trunk among the most prominent of our carry-ing powers. That which has recently been achieved, we believe, is only the inauguration of a system which will eventually prove a lucrative source of profit to the shareholders, especially the through and independent route to the Western States, a branch of the line which was not procured without overcoming almost insurmountable fences. The effort required to break down the barrier, which was latterly a brilliant triumph of the general manager, noed, not now be discussed, because our readers are familiar with all the facts concerning the success of the Western ven-The most gratifying feature in ture the half-yearly returns is the augmenta-tion in the traffic receipts, which were, in the half-year ending December, 1880, \$5,790,000, against \$4,800,000 in the cor-responding period of 1879, or an increase latter half-year wero higher. The net increases, profits of the six months were \$1,870,- road facili 000, or \$500,000 more, comparing 1879 with 1878, and the most remarkable fact is that the net receipts for the past halfyear were equal to the whole net receipts branch of industry, and with this a great of 1876, the former too, under a mileage increase in business with the roads. 1,273, against 1,380 in the latter. Adding some other source of profit, including interest in the International Bridge, amounting to \$05,000, and \$50,000 from the investment in Chicago and Grand Trunk bonds, the half-year's devisible profits were nearly \$2,000,000, or \$500,000 more than in 1879 After paying out of the sum mentioned pre-preference charges to the extent of about \$1,000,000, there were \$945,000 for division among the preference holders. These results speak for themselves, and while very little, if any, of the capital is held in this country, the prosperity of the company will be regarded with as much favour here as by those who are peculiarly interested elsowhere general manager and his staff have had many anxious years, but their efforts have to a very great extent, been instrumental in bringing about the results which appear in the official returns. The shareholders are, no doubt, satisfied with the immediate past, and are encouraged to take the outcome of the future. In connection with the affairs of this huge concern, we may notice here the appointment of Mr. Wainwright as Assistant general manager. No doubt Mr Hickeen required some one to relieve him of a portion of the work of his office, and, in the selection of Mr. Wainwright we are suro the railroad world is sensible of the fact that no man could have been named better fitted to dis-

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their cheapness and the certainty of getain the electric battery entirely concentrated ting a prize of, perhaps more than the tween the wheels. It was contected value paid. Presently he returns, and through the rule on which it ran with this time with caudies done up in pretty, the principal battery at the station. The packets. He has now ceased to be an rails are 39 inches apars and exactly reamusement and becomes a number e. semble those of an ordinary railroad the of 1850. For the first four months of the but still be continues coming through gauge being narrower. The greatest part the same forty reads earned in the with the varied merchandise. A great speed obtained was 18 English miles an earths same forty roads earned in the nuisance in American travelling is the hour. Dr Siemens has proved that if a same forty roads earned in the same forty roads earned same forty roads earned to the first same forty roads earned in the same forty roads earned to the first same forty roads earned in the same forty roads earn tained, but this was not allowed by the German police authorities The fact is that the officials here hardly know how to deal with this wondrous invention They seem aireld of it, and do not know whether to place it under the tramways or railroads act. However for the presert they chose to consider it, as our lantic cou-ins would say, a simple horse car, and for public use it will not be allowed to proceed at more than nine miles an hour. The railway will be opened to the public at once

> The two new locomotives which were sent to Belleville for use on the Grand Junction railway were evidently required chewhere, for they have been sent away again.

> The first regular train on the Quebec Central railway can from Levis to Sherbrooke yesterday it is expected that very shortly councetions will be made at Sherbrooke or Lennoxvillo by this line which will shorten the distance from Quebec to New York considerably

The Illinois house has passed the bill prohibiting railroads, under beavy penalties, from changing the rates of freight without given sixty days' public notice. We have seen no blit compelling dealers in other commodities, cost dealers, for instance, to give two months' notice of a proposed increase of price.

Owing to a scarcity of freight cars on the Canada Contral, there is a block of square timber accumulating on the Upper Ottawa. Business is greatly re-tarded by this circumstance, and relief is earnestly sought in every possible way. It is thought that in a few years very little timber driving will be done on the Ottaws river.

Immense numbers of immigrants continue to pour through Chicago toward the North-West. A few days ago the Marbigan Central brought no loss than 2.064, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago about 1,100, and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 1,000, while hun-dreds of ethers arrived by the other roads from the east. Most of these people proceeded at once to the North-Western States or Manitoba.

The railroads of the South are in better condition than over before, and, with the growing need of direct routes, will increase in importance. The gauge of several of the important lines will The improvement of the railroad facilities will have a tendency to attract visitors and immigrants, and as capital becomes more plentiful there will be a general improvement in every

Satisfactory progress is being made with the construction of the Canada Atlantic railroad. The line between Coteau Landing and Alexandria is all under contract. The bridges, which are under contract. to be of from and steel of the standard of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Oc-cidental railway, are being made by the Toronto Bridge Company, and the steel rails for this section, about thirty miles, are now en route from England. Care are expected to be running in September next. The route between High Falls and Ottawa is now being located by Mr C. la. Koofer and staff The annual general Koofer and staff. The annual general meeting will be held at Lancaster next Tuesday, when full reports will be inside.

Statements of extraordinary focome tive mileage are now in order. The Ohlo & Mississippi road comes to the front with some remarkable figures. During the month of March engine No 109, William Day, engineer, ran 7,429 miles No. 60 Mike Murphy, engineer, made 7,275 miles and No. 108, John Halvey, engineer, made 7,029 miles. The aggregate of these three engines was 21,722 Beyonteen other miles in a menth. engines on this road each made over 5,000 miles in the same month. aggregate mileage of 115 engines during c! 3,843 miles per ongine. are remarkable and challenge the Now

for the time being to as thrown in con- also, a most officient and we to be set. At or even mothe New York Control than by the Guild rough tour set for the time being form thrown in concaling a most officient and we have the Atlert year morne year against that the formula more likely than the concentration of the computer will we also that one of the computer will will year the that one of the computer will will year the through during sox concentration of mineral assume the dutes of the computer will be the formula during sox concentration of the co univirus well to know its nicut von understand osome the dutes of court and court and norms next conspension for bling passet served. There is no site of the court in the good they can get home also will take the first section of the court to the continual network of the angle of the section of the court in the court of the nonest of the court in the court in the court of the nonest of the court in the court in the court of the nonest of the court in the court in the court of the nonest of the court in the tio that can show as good figures as those

> be in to show noich better than could! traordinardy uniasons dde conditions of the part so thou By turns of forty com- Canada la a land not only but, in of \$12.28,500 against \$9.919.200 for April 1873 an increase of \$2.360.300 on a miles last ven. This shows an increase miles last ven. Dominion is not of nearly '4 per cit in earnings while the district of cittams. Long have the tile milesge has only increased 17 per from mines of Chelses been known. the milese has only increased 17 per ent. We sover it should be rememhered that a + carnings on newly constructed lines are necessarily small at first and do not represent the business which is to be expected when they are fully in operation. Out of the whole list of forty roads only four show a decrease and the aggregate loss of these is only \$75,740 compared with the same month expenses incurred in fighting the ele ments will cut down the not earnings, but the fact that the amount of business to be done is largely increasing is full of encouragement The Kingston Whig says that the

engineers on the survey of the Toronto and Oltawa R.R. have arrived at Sharboott Lake and are camped at Peter's Crossing, between Round and Long lakes They have experienced great difficulty between this point and Mountain Grove, but have eventually secured a most excellent line, both curves and grades being almost conspicuous by their absence, but at any rate as easy as on any road in Canada, which, when we consider the nature of this "weird and wild country." in a fact worthy of note. Mr A L Hogg is in charge of the party, assisted by Mears S H. Sykes, C E. D G Charles, C E. J E Hammond, Jas Patterson, P. L S, and H. Mackenzio Mesars liogg. Charles and Patterson have for some years been associated upon other railways, and the entire stair, with the exception of the axemen, are old hands on hundred acres contains a shanty, siablesurvoys. The party have been at work since last December, and during our remarkably severe whater have not remained in camp a single day on account of stress of weather. They appear, without exception, a fine liardy lot of young follows, capable of enduring any amount of hardship. Their lot is evidently a hard one, and we shudder as we contomplate the enslaughts of meaquitees and weeks. Perth seems to be looked upon as a terminus by every men engaged, and when hardships are endured "wait till we get to Perth" makes all quiet The distance new run is nearly 90 miles, and as we consider the mountainous district, as well as the numerous lakes and water courses, this is a long distance to run and secure so good a line in so short a time.

The Bouthwestern system of railreads,

all of which are now under the protection of Jay Gould and his friends, are not billside and to lead in towards the likely to remain dependent upon Mr. C.

1. Huntington and his Southern Pacific forge are built, some eighty feet from route for their connections with the top of the cone hill, on its casten Pacific alope. It was sumi-officially face, a splendid "show" of green phospier out yesterday that the original phase appeared. Mesars. Haldane and the state of the cone hill, and the sum of the cone has a specific and the cone has a specific and the sum of the cone has a specific and the sum of the cone has a specific and the sum of the cone has a specific and the sum of the cone has a specific and the sum of the cone has a specific and the sum of the cone has a specific and the sum of the cone has a specific and the sum of the cone has a specific and the sum of the cone has a specific and the sum of the cone has a specific and the cone has a specific charter of the company will be carried out without any stoppage of building at El Paso, where the road is to meet the Southern Pacific by January 1, 1883. The objective point of the road as a continuous property of the property of the property of the road as a continuous property of the property of th chartered was San Diego Bay, the extreme southern point of the coast of California, and the charter gave it twenty sections of land per mile in California, and forty sections per mile in the Territories betwoch Toxas and California. The land grant was absolute and without subjection to forfeiture, the only thing appreaching to the nature of a condition being the supplementary Congressional Act of May 2, 1872, the language of which required the completion of the whole line from "the castern boundary of the State of Texas to the Bay of San Diego, in the State of California, as afores id, within ton years after the passage of this Act, and upon failure to so its contents. Mesers Haldane & Sec. complete it Congress may adopt such mossures as it may deem necessary and proper to secure its speedy completion." When Colonel Scott was president he obtained the best legal advice on this point, and the conclusion therefrom was novitable that the land grant could not be fortelted under this or any other action of the charter without abandonment by or consent of the company The penalty for fallure to comply with the requirement of the charter is certainly severe enough when it is imagined what a certe blanche is given congress in the words madopt such measures as it may deem necessary and proper to secure speedy completion. It is esti-mated that eighteen months will be required to build from El Paso to San Dlego. Whether this work will be begun before El Paso is reached from the East the same time was 445,268, or an average is doubtful. It would seem at first blush of 3,863 miles per ongine. These figures that if the two southwestern systems are is doubtful. It would seem at first blush to be rivals Mr. Huntington would have

MINING NEWS.

PHOSPHARE IN THE COUNTY OF OTTAWA

The Haldane Mines. In it not an empty boat to say ;

proportions, endless in its forest in his but also, and perhaps more train la. less in its nilneral wealth. And up ; worthy of notice. In that respect to a their ore of great value, but only withthe last five years have the peoplething in the phosphate line. For year and years, while lumbermen were core a wealth at the expense of our wood land. deep in the heart of the laments, range lay veins upon veins of a sostance yet to become one of the sie, staples of Canadian trade and one of the most powerful means of bricking on country to that rightful position amongs the commercial nations of the worldposition which she will be eminent's qualified to occupy. One of the inin the County of Ottawa was Mr He dane, of Aylmer. Mr Haldane pu chased two hundred acres of land, form Unkefield On this lot he saw a fallight indications of phosphate Here a great risk, but without risk very littcan be gained in this world. He has no example to go by in the place. Trusting to himself and his men be fought a way into his lot along a tract over a mile in length, filled with awam impassable and hills in-urmountable There he commenced operations som two years and a half age. The much about fourteen miles from fronud where to-day stands a pile of over the ten of green phosphates, the property of E. Haldane and the produce of this lot we have said, the road for a mile to the mines was almost impassable a coaple years ago Today one hundred to ob-hundred and fifty dollars would make it a splendid road. This lot of two out-houses, blacksmith shop and shedfor the cutting of the ore as it comes from the pite. These buildings enhance the value of the place to a great extent The general rock around there is why is called a diorite, a compound of horae. blend and fieldspur. In the centre o the lot arises a cone like bill or mound This cone is some two hundred feet over the surrounding country. On examining black files. The mess arrangements of it, the first idea a person is struck with it the camp are under the management of S. Sconton, of Kaladar. The survey will be completed as far as Parth in a few freak of nature and there left, standingers to be leaved upon the left and le amidst the surrounding hills, a lene hermit, unlike its companions in form of composition. There it stands, a solitary monument, awaiting the hammer of the explorer to knock away its outward shell of pyroxene, of mice, of pyrites and fieldspar, and to exhibit its kernel s' purcet phosphate. And this is not over drawn, for the work justifies it in eight different places have "shows " red, of black or of green phosphate teen opened. They seem to peep out on the vold of pyritos, mica or any other mineral-a vein of pure phosphate delved and blasted until to-day there exists a hole 73 feet in depth and an average width of 20 feet which has given out hundreds of tone, and seems to be widening out into a roal hed as they progress. On the other side of the hill is a tunnel of one hundred feet in length or of which several hundred tons have been taken. Four "shows" of red phosphil out of which a great deal has been es tracted, and about a dozen surface indications which dot the hill go to provi that it must really on a phosphate his and that its centre must be endless in took out over 1,400 tons of real good pherphate in a couple of years. It seems the more they take the more they ac m to find awaiting their picks. When the road will be finished, which requires very little time and very little expense and when the miners will commence to dig in towards the heart of the cone bill we are sure no more valuable mine will be found in Canada. It has the advantage of being near the city, of contact ing very pure ore and of, according to all appearances, being inextiaustible At a rough guess, the mine and all the me provements must be now worth or-\$50,000, and ere long it may be west double the money. About two tons and a half to three tons can to daily taken out by ten men at any one of the "shows," and double that amount can be taken out at the big pit. We give the short account of these mines merely to show how, in the district of Ottens, new eprings of national wealth are cvery day gushing forth. It might please or to chairs, and to use the spiritosus. Again, sensisis of the fact that it of the chairs, and to use the spiritosus. Again, sensisis of the chairs and to use the spiritosus. Again, sensisis of the chairs of the chairs and to use the chairs of t terest some readers of the paper to know

The state of the s

a prod the niture for distribution to in a regitural accretics is now in the and thing dis harged on the Comassemble a Wharf. In accordance with the decision of the Council of Agriculthe two tons of this manure will be wanded without delay to each of the grandinal societies. The remainder is dered to the farmers of the province, on plieng to the Department of Agriculcomis or \$ 50 per 100 pounds over ad above the charges for packing, which are 10 cents per tag of 160 pounds and 26 cents per quarter of 250 pounds. I herein enclose copies of the circular of the touncil of Agriculture and of the refutment of Agriculture on the method or distributing this manure and manner of its application. Hoping thus in the interest of agriculture, that we will place your readers in possession fthis information.

I have the honour to be, alr, Your obedient pervant, H. LASAGE. Asst. Commissioner of Agriculture.

ular of the Department of Agriculture I'Q on the method of applying the chemical manure called "Goemon His phosphale

in order that this manure may produce the good results it is capable of, it must be applied in a state of fine powder, and should any lumps be found in it, by noisture or other cause, these lamps hould be reduced to powder. When the ground is ploughed and ready for leing sown, the liest time to apply this manure is either in the morning or in the rening, immediately before or after coming the seed, and it should be covered in afterwards by harrowing. For meadows and pastures it should be applied in rainy weather, otherwise the scids which it contains might prove temporarily injurious to the vegetation. In applying this manure for potatoes, beets, apprying this magner for potatoes, beets, turnips, cabbages and similar vegetables, it should be distributed as equally as possible on the surface of that part of the reund beneath which the roots will spread, so that the plants or seeds may be to the state of the net come into direct contact with the The plan to follow in first put in the seeds, covering them lightly with earth, then apply the manure equally over the surface, and lastly spread another layer of earth. The following are the quantities of manure to be seed per hippart: For sugar beets, be said per arpent: For sugar pere, '00 to 1,000 pounds per arpent; for po-tatoes, turnips, cabbages and similar vegetables, 700 to 900 pounds per arpent; for barley, onts, buokwheat and umiler grain, 400 to 500 pounds per arpent; for mendows and pastures, spread the mantire like planter, at the rate of 404 to 500 possads pur arount -Cor. Mantreal Gazetta.

WEDGING OF MINERALS AND WEDGES.

tiuspowder having hose found a most dangerous material to be used in mines where gas is given off in more or less quantities, various substitutes have been proposed to take its place and effect the ame object for which it has so long teen adopted. Some of those expedients gold is gazed upon with greater envy have been most effectual, but for some and admiration than oven the great reason or other, which has not been made known they have not been adopted. Wedging by hand, in coal mines caordally, is a most tedious process, and comewhat laborious, and this the men-have complained of, and have preferred to run the risk of an explosion by using mowder, by which they can obtain rather note money for a less amount of work he matter of safety does not appear to te ontertained by the miners as against that of obtaining a little mere money, and not a few of our talne owners seem to have forgotten that there is a mechanal means of bringing down minerals at more profitable in every way than by hand wedging. Some three or tour inventions at least have been brought prominently forward for the purpose of superseding hand wedging and the omployment of gunpowder in bringing town coal in particular. We have seen Mesers Jones and Bidders hydraulic cal breaking machine tested in a hard warm of coal, and the result appeared to is in every way satisfactory. There Was no difficulty in using the apparatus-a which brought down the coal after it was mines his first remark was that this w our mines there is great difficulty in men could in washing out under the old declaration of the sub-detaching the coal from the roof when process. The mea are now washing detaching the coal from the roof when process. The mea are now washing there is not a free parting even by means there is not a free parting even by means from \$1 to \$12 worth per day. The third country to destroy this hopeful state that a plethors. Capital here is not asseking this country to destroy this hopeful state and pulse employment, but instincts is seeking of a lack of accompanied by engravings. The sub-detaching the coal from the roof when process. The mea are now washing the country to destroy this hopeful state a plethors. Capital here is not asseking this country to destroy this hopeful state and pulse employment, but instincts is the from publishers. Measure, Mann & Co, 15 the mines ond other industries flourished fact. It is true that at times money be-lead at all newsdealers or father, and for party greed and pulse employment, but instincts is the from publishers. Measure, Mann & Co, 15 the mines ond other industries flourished fact. It is true that at times money be-lead at all newsdealers or father, and for party greed and pulse employment, but instincts is not asserting the country to destroy this hopeful state and pulse. The sub-defined has a plethors. Capital here is not asserting the country to destroy this hopeful state and pulse. The sub-defined has a plethor of a plethors. Capital here is not asserting to the country to destroy this hopeful state and pulse. The sub-defined has a plethor of a plet

to make of the source of these is the considerable particular and the roof the latter they have, it is said disposed of to ing so well at present. No one doubts comes plential, particularly in the large of the very source of prose wedges in particular one been played to New Yorkers for two millions of dollars. That the National Policy is the cause of cities of the United States, and that the New Yorkers for two millions of dollars. on the main and one of these is the property at many the large and have been to be in every way symmetric for the diamond drill of the Vancouver to the thoughout notice in the physical labour as well as too in temperature of the diamond drill of the three are persons who in their parts and the three are persons who in their parts and the three are persons who in their parts and the physical labour as well as too in temperature of the diamond drill of the Vancouver to the object of the diamond drill of the Vancouver to the physical labour as well as too in temperature of the diamond drill of the Vancouver to the object of the diamond drill of the Vancouver to the object of the diamond drill of the Vancouver to the object of the diamond drill of the Vancouver to the object of the diamond drill of the Vancouver to the object of the diamond drill of the Vancouver to the object of the transfer of the reason state of the time and every building its that known as the M Detroction to the color of the three are persons who in their palls that there are persons who in their palls that there are persons who in their palls of the transfer of the time and every building its that known as the M Detroction to the total parts of the City of Nanatimo as in the Illius part of the City of Nanatimo as in the Illius part of the City of Nanatimo as in the Illius part of the City of Nanatimo as in the Illius part of the City of Nanatimo as in the Illius part of the City of Nanatimo as in the Illius part of the City of Nanatimo as in the Illius part of the City of Nanatimo as in the Illius part of the Illi t feet, and in length (ass) 7 or × pards, a rock perforator is introduced near the roof, when the widge is introduced at its point and then is driven home to a aledka hammer when the coal is brought down quickly and in jurge blocks. In very liard rock the wedge on one oreasion was teled, and it was plered to a depth of 20 inches in seven minutes. which done by hand would have occupled at least two hours. During the experiments made with the vactions wedges to which we have alluded the minera who were present and took part in the work appeared to be much interested in what was going on, minutely examining the apparatus, and were ovi-dently impressed with its value to thom-But for some reason which we are unable to explain the hand and hydraulic wedges have made no way, and at the present time are only to be found at a very few places indeed, although their value has been recognized by both mine owners and miners Seeing, however, that blasting with powder will be prohibited to a much greater extent than it now is, some other method will have to be introduced, for as we have before stated hand wedging is too slow a procoss to be made profitable to the work-man or his employer. We, therefore, think that such appliances as we have brought under notice about receive mere attention than they have hitherto done at the hands of those who have the control of mines, for wedges are about the only power that will be found at all efficacious in the working of mines

> A Hallfax, N S., despatch says Coal alipments from Pictou have commenced this scason with renewed energy The Italifax Company are making great ex-ertions to open up their new seams, and in a few months they will be raising coal from their new mines on as large a scale as they did from the Foord Cage pits. The three new mines now being opened will be able to produce a thousand tone of coal dally.

where powder has been the metive power

in bringing down minerals after they

have been undercut, but owing to its

danger has been prohibited . - Cost Trate

Journal.

From a private letter we learn that there is great excitement among mineral men in St. Stephen ever the discovery of a lump of quartz richly laden with gold by a young follow there some days. age.
The follow was affered \$200 to tell where he found the pioco, but he refeeed to do so. He carried the quarta over to Calais and showed it around, increasing the interest of all who saw it. Between this bonance find and the cotton mill there now, things are lively in St. Stephon .- Chetham, N. B., Bier.

Big honausas in the way of gold leads appear to be the order of the day. The latest comes from East Chexaetcook, latest comes from East Chexaetcook, where Mr. John Anderson recently struck a lead said to be of extra-ordinary richness. Some fine apecimens of quartz from this lead were exhibited in town on Saturday These things excite the capidity of the average of the statement of the stat citizen to a greater degree than a whole drove of overgrown cattle. A man with a pocket full of quarts abining with Symen.—Halifaz Chronicle.

H. H Stow, Esq. of Bradford, McKean County, l'enn., has mado arrangemen to commence mining on a deposit of Actinolita, discovered last sesson by Mr. J E. Harrison, of Bridgenater. It is located on Lot 12, in the 2nd Con. of Kaladar, and owned by Mr. Geo Peeble, Ir, about 18 miles from Madoc Station, and 3 miles from the surveyed line of the Toronto & Uttawa Railway. Mr Stow preposes to test its qualities for the manufacture of paints, instead of asless. tos, a mineral to which it is closely allied in composition, and is also supposed to be equal to any article now in use for lining furnaces, stoves, grates, etc., and also in making roofing felt and paper - Helleville Ontario.

recently organized by a resident of Que-bec to operate the gold mines on the Metgermette and Oliver rivers, near the Chaudiere gold fields. Quebec, have socured the services of a Californian who ing every exertion to supply its former has had twenty years' experience in alluvial gold washing On visiting the t was far letter than powder, which ists as there was as much gold in the Las done wonders in developing its prenecessarily makes a very large quantity adjoining mountains as in the lettom of viously unworked seams, having now no place for a poor man, but for capita necessarily makes a very large quantity adjoining mountains as in the lattom of small coal. Mr. tirafton Jones, who the river. His idea is that the only brought out one of the first of our coal way the mines can be profitably worked cotting machines, also introduced a is by the introduction of the hydrautic With the coal companies of Westvile, wedging machine which was castly and system. Acting upon this, the com- Stellarton and the Vale exerting every there is an indisposition to make persuading machine which was castly and system. Acting upon this, the com- Stellarton and the Vale exerting every there is an indisposition to make persuading machine which was castly and system. Acting upon this, the com- Stellarton and the Vale exerting every there is an indisposition to make persuading machine which was castly and should be supplyed at a stellar of the vale exerting every there is an indisposition to make persuading machine which was castly and should be supplyed at a stellar of the vale exerting every there is an indisposition to make persuading machine which was castly and should be supplyed at a stellar of the vale exerting every there is an indisposition to make persuading machine which was castly and should be supplyed at a stellar of the vale exerting every respect a nice and pany has decided to introduce it, and are increasing machine and pany has decided to introduce it, and are increasing machine and pany has decided to introduce it, and are increasing machine and increasing machine and pany has decided to introduce it, and are increasing machine and increasing machine and pany has decided to introduce it, and are increasing machine and pany has decided to introduce it, and are increasing machine and increasing machine and pany has decided to introduce it, and are increasing machine and pany has decided to introduce it, and are increasing machine and increasing machine and pany has decided to introduce it, and are increasing machine and machine a have been made with it, and the results on a large scale. They intend to do as future with great confidence, can anticliferred to long one, and that the disposition is satisfactory. In some much with the new apparatus as 1,000 pate material—and consequently intelligible measurements of a lack of all countings and the results in measurements of a lack of all countings are now washing the coal from the roof when a process. The measurement is now washing there are people so demented as to ask impossition to the sum of the coal from the roof when a process. The measurement is not sum of the roof when a process. The measurement is not successful to the sum of the roof when a process.

was nink where the Nanaimo Hotel now stands, to a depth of bit feet, and the real worked, but the water soon became too strong for the Indians to bail It out with buckets (pumps being almost un-known then) and the scam had to be abandoned. Farties who worked there describe it as a six foot seam of good hard dean coal It is a continuation of this same scam that the dismond drill struck on Sunday. The drill is still continued at work so as to ascertain the depth of what is known as the lower In a few weeks the sinking of a acam. shaft will be commenced, but Mr. Beau-mont has not yet decided upon the exact locality. The striking of this seam of coal, together with the finding of a good soam of coal in the Chase River mine, augura well for the future prosperity of the Vancouver Coal Company .- Nanatmo. B C . Free Press.

The output of coal in Belgium went on increasing, almost steadily, from 3,479,100 tone in 1830 to 15,778,401 tons in 1872. The following year it diminished to 14,669,029 tous to rise again in 1876 to 18,011.331 tons It again diminished in 1876 to 14,329,578 tons, and in 1877 to 13,938,523 tons. but tose in 1878 to 14,899,175 tons, and in 1879 to 15,447,792 tone The returns for 1880 have not yet been made up definitely, but it is believed that the output has gone on increasing. The number of bands underground, which was 31,543 in 1845, rese with alight fluctuations to 84, 732 in 1875, when it gradually diminished to 82,766 in 1876, 77,163 in 1817 75,-836 in 1879, and 74,538 in 1879. The probability is that with improved means of extraction it will be found to have been still less in 1880. The total number of men employed both underground and also on the surface, which was 110, 720 in 1875, decreased to 98,714 in 1879 The number of pits worked has diminlahed almost regularly from 402 in 1844 to 301, the mean depth increasing, however, from 163 to 392 metres. The The number of ventilating fans has increased in a perfectly regular progression from figeen of 159 horse power in 1841 to 304 of 7,916 horse power in 1869. In the following year the number diminished to 802, though the horse power rose to 8,329 and then went on lecreesing regularly to 381 of 13,940 horse power n 1879

Mr. Yengor, who is about severing his connection with the Government Geologioal Survey of the Dominion after fifteen years service has opened a general min-ing agency in this city. His long ex-perience in connection with the survey, to which he was appointed by the late Sir. Ym. E. Logsa in 1865, renders him specially adapted for his new departure He has in turn examined and reported on the mineral deposits of Hastings.
Addington, Frontenac, Lanark and
Benirew counties in Rastern Ontario;
and Pontiac and Ottawa counties in the Prevince of Quebec. He has also thoroughly examined the phospate deposits to the rear of Kingston and neighbourhood of Perth, as well as those more recently discovered in Ottawa county and largely brought to light by Limself. Mr Vennor now offers to establish in Montreal an illustrative collection of the mines and minerals of Canada, if the city will provide a seitable room furnaces would be added, thus making it as practical as possible. What is WADas practical as possible ted in such a centre as Montreal is a true representation of our mineral resources, not shelves lined with rare specimens from our fossiliferous rocks facts .over which a miscontologist may glost, but a well arranged assertment of our ores and mining products. Such it is hir Vennors intention to establish should he receive the necessary assistanco .- Montreal Garette

The shipment of coal from Picton has commenced this season with renewed The company of American capitalists cherry During the season of 1881, our secretly organized by a resident of Quescently organized by a resident of Quescently organized the gold mines on the every energy to supply the demand of the organized the state that We are happy to be able to state that the coal company, the Halifax, is makcustomers and will in a few months be raising coal from its new mines on as age a scale as it did last year from the

td Footd and Cage pits. This company some thousand or more tone daily

The New York Engineering and Mining

Journal has the following che ring refer-

ence to mining in Canada . The mines in Canada and Newfoundland are at last receiving considerable attention. They are drawing to their aid a large amount of capital, as well as the very necessary adjunct, practical mining experience, for the development of their vast mineral resources, both from England and the United States. The constant transfer of mining estates, noticed in our columns of late, many of which have for years been but monuments of past folly, clearly shows the activity which prevails. Nova Scotla seems to be taking the lead with her enormous rich gold quartz districts, and the alluvial district of the Chaudiero, in the Province of Quebec, is not far behind in the attention it is receiving. Copper mining in the Fastern townships, principally in the neighbourhood of Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, is an accomplished fact, and is showing satisfactory results. Con-siderable attention is also being paid to the phosphate of lime proportios on either side of the Ottawa river, as well as to asbestos and plumbago. The rich fron deposits of the Laurentian system, stretching from Hull, Province of Queber, to Madoc, Untario, and the west, are much sought after and are being practically worked, the ores being shipped to the United States in considerable quantitles. North of Belleville, Ontario, gold sgain comes to the front in the Marmora and Madoc districts, where is situated the Canada Consolidated Gold Mining Company's property as well as other amaller concerns. The building of the amalter concerns. The building of the Canada Pacifio Railway will, no doubt. in due time have its effect on the mincral wealth of the north shores of lakes crat wealth of the north sinds eventually Huron and Superior, and eventually British Columbia. Already one large new company has been organised in England to work the native copper deposits on Michipicoten Island. We will posits on Michipicoten Island. shortly publish in the Engineering and Mining Journal an account, compiled Mining Journal an account, compiler from official sources, of the active mining operations which have been carried Canada for the past two years. We heartily wish our northern coulins suc-cess in their ventures; and if they only keep well in view the follies of the past, which put back mining in Canada nearly twenty years, we have no doubt they will meet with a fair message of success.

THE LACK OF CAPITAL.

We have less currency per capita than England or France, while the capacity of our country to absorb and profitably employ capital is immeasurably greater than either England or France. immense extent of our territory, its al-most exhaustless undeveloped resources. the active, ambitious character of our people, the more equal diffusion of capi tal, and the correspondingly greater ability of all classes to obtain the comforts and luxuries of life, and to ongage in enterprises for the improvement of their condition, the rapid increase of the country in population and wealth, are all advantageous circumstances over European countries favourable to the safe and prefitable employment of capital, and necossitate the was of a large amount. Europe has, perhape, under present ciris connacent that he could soon gather together as complete a collection of the oconomic minerals of the country as that recently removed to Ottawa. To this as equally distributed as ours, and all the collection hereafter models of mines and her other conditions were as favourable in New Jersey, as it is claimed that a ferrometal models of mines and her other conditions were as favourable in New Jersey, as it is claimed that a ferrometal he miles that making to contracts expire July 1st. The contract making noors and shoes for contractors whose contracts expire July 1st. The contractors whose con to the profitable employment of capital as with us, she would then, with her present amount, have a surplus, is a mutter of speculation. That she now has such a surplus is evident from two

First-The rate of interest, that almost infallible larometer for measurement of the relations between the supply and demand for money. Is in Europegencrally low.

Second-European capital is constantly socking investment in other countries

Large amounts of this capital are in ested in this country in railroads and other public works, as well as in the securities of our cities, states and nation. We are generally largely the debtor-a circumstance showing, not that we are poor but proving conclusively that we lack active capital. And this lack on our part, this want of available capital. ins many manifestations. The active demand for money, the generally high rates of interest which it commands in all parts of the country outside of the financial centres , the fact that our best securities are allowed to go abroad: that

gold, silver and other forms of value readily available to the purposes of cen merce The immense wealth of the inited states, as yet, is principally in undeveloped forms. The raw material undereloped forms we have in exhaustless abundance. It is in our mines, forests and fertile lands, in our water power and fisheries, and in the intelligent labour whose magic touch is to turn all into gold and furnish the capital now largely drawn from foreign sources -U.S. Economiet

EARLY DAYS OF STEAM NAVIGA-TION

A fact indicates the mpidity of the progress in ateam navigation. The enfrom St Louis to New Orleans is now living. He is ninety-two years of age. and resides at St. Louis. Hayaes is his name, and he recently related the incidents of his first trip down the Mississippi, and also of a trip up the Yellowatone :-

"When the little steamer Don Juan made her first trip I want out as engineer. People thought she was a great boat in them days, but they wouldn't set much store by her now, unless the lift-torical Society wanted her. I was proud of her, though, for all that, and to people along the river that trip I guess she was the biggest curiosity they'd ever seen. They used to gather in crowds all along the bank and watch her as far as they could see anything. We were twenty-four days going from New Orleans to St. Louis—a good while for the boats used now-a-days, but you see we had to lay up nights and run only in day time. Our pilot was a fish beatman, and didn't know anything about the river except how to run one of them things. except now to run one or man things.
And there was no wood yards, than, and
we had to cut all our wood as night. We
used to cut up " towheads" wherever we
found them, and dead wood by all hinds
I was on the Yellowstane, which was the first boat that ever went up the Yel-lewstone river. She was capied by the American Fur Company. The funniest thing was to see the Indians; they had never seen a stempost to fore, and it liked to sourced them to death. We had an alligator for a figure beed, and a runa 'acape pipe aut into the jawe of the 'galor, so that every exhaust need to come out of the jaws. When the ladiens got a sight of that stram alligator they never could get away fast enough. -Western paper.

Of the cultivable land in Russia preper about one-third is held by the Biate, one-fifth by landed proprietors and onefifth by peasantry.

According to a table prepared by Heir von Schoel, it appears that in 1,000 of the population in 1878 there were 142 more births than deaths in England, 126 in Germany, 8.2 in Italy, 7.7 in Austria. and 2.7 in France : and the four previous years give like results.

The New Jersey Legislature passed a law last winter probibiting the employ-ment of more than 100 convicts in any one branch of labour in any of the prisons of that State There are now 350 convicts employed in the Trenton prison making boots and shoes for contractors be operated to advantage at making shoes by machinery. A large manufacturer had offered to pay the state 65 cents a day for the services of 600 conricts to be employed in this business, but the enactment of this most righteous law prevented the bringing of that amount of convict labour into competition with the labour of honest, free citi-ZCDS.

The Illustrated Scientific News has again reached our oditorial cable, and right glad we are to welcome the June number, which is unusually full of bandsome engravings and interesting and valuable rending matter inanagement of its new publishers—
Messis Munn & Co-the Illustrate!
Scienting News has tisen to the front rank of illustrated journals published in this country, and being issued at a very low price it is within the reach of all who are interested in novolties, science the useful arts and natural history. June number contains handsomely illustrated atticles on The Chimpanzee and Gorilla, Ostrich Farming, New Fireless Locomotive. The Maxim Fito Boat, Perforating Machine, a new and nevel Embroldering Frame, the new Electric Middlings Purifier, and a number of other hand-ome illustrations, besides a large number of interesting articles not accompanied by engravings

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WEEKLY REVIEW.

MONTREAL, June 1st, 1881.

A very fair business is reported in wholesale mercantile departments, and during the past week the usual average transactions has been experienced. The leading event of the week was the trade sale of Mediterranean fruit and sundry goods, held yesterday, for account of Messrs. Rose, Hall & Co, and conducted by Mr. Thos. J. Potter, asctioner. The audience was large, the bidding spirited, and the sale through-out was a docided success. The fellowing is a list of the different sales: Messina -50 boxes at \$3, 25 do at \$2.75, 10 de at \$3.25, in lots of 10; 25 do at \$3.12}, 28 do at \$3.02}; 4 lots, each 50 advance in the price of sole leather there boxes, at \$2.87\$, 10 do at \$3, 10 do at is an incressed demand for boots and 25 do at \$3.871, 25 do at \$3.871, 50 do at \$3.75, 50 do at \$3.75, 50 do at \$3.871, 19 do at \$3.75. In the city, and have made extensive In dried fruit about 300 bbls of currante purchases at prices greatly in their were sold al. Olo for prime; 100 half favour as they were just in time to save bexes of Valentia raisins at. 81c, 680 do at 81c in lots of 100, 25 bage. Tarragona shortly to the rateg now ruling for boots almonds at 12c, 10 do at 12ic; 60 boxes shelled almonds sold up to 20c, 9 bags H.S. almonds 7½c, 10 bagsalmonds 10½c, 3 bbls shelled do 18c, 6 bags fiberts in lots at 7½c, 35 do at 7½c, 32 do at 7½c, 25 balos Grenoble walnuts up to 9½c,16 balos common do at 3c. In miscellaneous goods there were sold 3 casks oream tactar at 27fc, 1 do st 28c, 9 casks eating olive oil from 85 789c, 50 do pints at \$2.80, 35 half pints at \$3.50@360, 148 boxes Castile soap at 63/273c, 60 boxes candide at 163/20163c,275 boxes macaroni and vermicelii at 9/010[c, 10 bags pearl sago at 5c, 7 boxes do at 4 c, 50 bags canary seed at 3/23 c, 100 bags rice in lots of 25 at \$3.55@3 674, 88 boxes ma-caroni sold "ail faults" at 81@94c. Grayers and Parmesian choses and other sundry articles were disposed of at fair prices. The sale footed up to about \$16,000.

Day Goops-Although a semewhat quieter business is reported for the past week, a fair average volume of orders spare plenty more before this market has been filled. The travellers now out will be at all bare of stocks. Prices are has been filled. The travellers how out will be at all bare of stocks. Fillow are are sending in quite as many orders as already as formerly quoted, outld be expected for this season of the year. A fair demand for Caoadian doubles there will be sething of importweeds, cotten rabrics and fawey goods is being experienced, but the orders are The receipts of rate are fast fall goff, a small, which shows that retailers cannot few lots only being sold at about 1600 to the followed to anticipate manter about 170 and be induced to anticipate wants ahead of 17c each.

man few cor lots of the leading brands quest at me, so and rear verthe a few car lots of the reating section is at \$12.50 m/s to per ton Eglinton has breaked, and call at the particular tendence in the changed hunds at \$10.50, and a round 300 cach, and call at the particular has been sold on pt Woon. A stronger and man Bar iron is very steady and the sale is market in the States head; adverged to 300 tons of Staffordshie at a better feeling here although a task of 10. In Cannal plates there have yet led to much become there is few small lots placed at about greasy theps however has been a distinct distinct and placed are unchanged 17 feets; as to quantity not quite fin general hardware a good business is and greasy Australian is quited. been a few small lots placed at about

Haccrais- -- In teas we hear of the sale of an iny on o of 500 half chests of Japans on at 304c, but beyond this sale the transactions were few and small. Coffees are the new clip of Canadian Meet with Formewhat steadler, especially Rio, Old Hovernment, Java, Jamaica and Mocha. and sales have been made at full prices The angar market is still active, and a large business continues at advancing prices. Yesterday 500 barrels of granulated was sold at 1010, and to-day prices have gone up to loge. Raw sugars are also firm and advancing, sales being reported of en hide of bright Porto Rico at 710 and 60 blils do. at 71c. In other articles there has not been much doing beyond what is reported in the above

Ligrons, Mro .- The Lake Simcoe, now about due in port, has a good supply of brandles on board, which will remedy any scarcity which might have previous ly existed in this market. There will be no overstock, however, and prices will remain firm as heretofore. We learn of a strong demand.

Davos and Curricata-Business has shown fair proportions in heavy chemicals during the week, sales having transpired of lote of blearb, soda ex-wharf at \$2 80/02 90. A fair line of orders for alum has been filled, some large lots having been placed at a shading from quotations. A few days since agents for English houses here refused 48 16s for bloath sods, but we understand cables have since been received authorising sales to the extent of 1,000 kegs at that figure. Buyers, however, were off, al-though it is believed business could be effected at £8 10s. Saltpetre is scarce and prices remain firm. In drugs we have to report sales of oplum ex-store at \$7.50@7.75, and several lets of quinine have changed hands at \$3.50 net cash. at \$3.75 for account.

Oils.—There has been a fair trade reported in cod oil during the week, and Butter is steady and prices are firm Wamong the transactions we hear of 100 barrels changing hands at 480 wine. seal oil, there have been some whelesale transactions, a lot of 100 barrels selling at \$2}o wine. Birictly pale linseed oil is quiet, with very few transactions re-ported, and we quote large quantities at 56c wine for raw and 5847500 for boiled. In other kinds there is little or no change.

NATAL STORES-At within range of quotations there is still a good concum; tive demandafor spirits of turpentiae, and we call prices steady at 70/872c. In New York a firmer feeling has developed since our last, and several large sales for low grade clarets at firm prices the bulk of which is said to have passed out of first hands already. There is a quiet jobbing demand all round at firm

PRINCESUM.—At the decline in values recently established there has been a fair volume of business in this market, although some dealers, complain of cutting in rates. We still quote 2140 for car lots, 22cft2240 for broken parcels and 23c/224c for single barrels. Although it is claimed these prices are being shadod have been made in that market at advanced rates. A fair inquiry exists for reelus, pitch and tar at last week's figures, and the situation may be called fairly steady all round both as regards demand and values.

Boors AND SHORK.-Owing to the \$2.873, 20 do at \$2.873, 49 do at \$2.75, shoes, and at firm prices, which must 25 do at \$3, 25 do at \$2.87), 45 do at mecessarily he further increased if the \$2.87), 25 boxes Menten at \$4.25, 75 do rise in sule leather is to be maintained. at \$4, 100 do at \$3.75, 25 do at \$3.87}, During the past two weeks a great many and shoes. On the whole the prospects are promising for a good fall trade, the only drawback at the moment being the unremunerative nature of present prices, but it is believed that this will seen be remedied and a higher list of rates established. Remittances continue first class.

Imarnes.—Although the market is quiet and much less active than last rock, it has lost none of the strength developed them. In Boston a further advance of ic per lb has taken place during the week in sole, and advices from England are of a more healthy character, and we understand about 8,000 sides of solo leather are being shipped from here this week for the English market. In black leather there seems to be a slightly better feeling in sympathy with the impovement stierd in sole. Several shipments of splits tave lately less made to Great Britain from both Montreal and Quebec, and we can still

Ha general hardware a good business is sum more possessing but at very unrounterative 2.5 for low grade up to the foreign Regarding domestic words to the control of the co somewhat inclined to hold in view, be gradually stiffening markets better and New York Ringers it r ach betwoen sheemen and gar. lib. It is stated that althou, h proquoted very low at from 2242 fleece wool in the Ontario markets that no large quantities can be bought those prices. Prices of t anada part and flooco are nominal

Coat -Scotch steam is in stead of mand at \$4 50@4 63 in round lots of vossel. Picton is firm at \$4.04 25 at Capo Breton is steady at \$350 at Hard coal is quiet and prices are with ... any material change, store being quot at \$0.25@6.50, and egg and chestan at \$5 7576

Produce.

In grain and flour there has been vetlittle doing during the past week, ow.a. to the unsettled state of the market. the west, where prices have advance beyond a shipping point. We quote prices of flour and meal as follows Flour-Superior extra. \$5.45/c5.50 ... tra superfine, \$5 30@5 35 , fancy, \$5 ... spring extra, \$5 25@5,30 , superfine \$4.70@4 95; strong bakers', \$5 60'46 !n fine, \$4.40@4.45; middlings, \$40.4.10; pollards \$3.75@3.90; Ontario lag. \$2.500e2.50; city bags (delivered), \$ @\$ 074. Mcal-Oatmeal, per bbl. \$1. 44 75; cornmeal, \$3@3 05 In prove lone, etc., the market in quiet and ate id. at the following prices Provision-Mess pork, new, per bbl, \$19 75 7270 . thin mess, per bbl, \$19 50 , ham, in cured, per b, 1370 13 jo ; hams canvasses per lb, 140; lard, in palls, per lb, 140; lard, in palls, per lb, 14 146; bacon, per lb, 11@12c talls a rendered, per lb, 7 @ 74c talls a rough, per lb, 4 @5c, ergs, ser de 124@130; ashes, pots, per bbl, \$4074 4 124. In dairy products, there has been a fair business in cheese at 5@ a fair business in cheese at 5@ a fair business and prices are firm. We quote as follows : Butter, new, wholesale prices-Creamery, fancy fresh. per l' 19@201c; townships, per lb, 15% 17! Morrisburg and district, per lb, 1472 :- Obecco-Fine new factory, per lb ...

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Hence we cannot accord to look
with indifference on any change
likely to influence the state of the trade in country places, and if things are favorable and business brisk at the provincial timber yards Londen will have her share of it. These semarks occurred to us naturally on looking at the greatly increased deck deliverics, which prove that while other places with large stooks are complaining of bad trade in a tone almost of despondency London never was busier in distribution fereign timber to the surrounding country then at this present time, and the last dock deliveries, for the week ending the 14th instant, denote a proponder-ance over the deliveries of similar period inst year of 1,387 standards or an in-rease of about 230 standards per diem. Stocks here are resping the heneft of

the retarded spring supplies, and while it liasts the dock deliveries we expect will continue to be on a mere than or-dinarily large scale. It must be recel-lected that last year at the great timber depot on the sauth side of the Thames business was exceptionally active and . any that had gone before. It is ebvious, therefore, to keep the figures in advance of those of last year, a large trade is doing. The general trade of the country last season was said to be in a fair state of prosperity, yet, netwithstanding the contrast the present duliness presents, we witness the activity in the market here to the extent described—it just shows what an alteration the public sales have caused in bringing bayers from a distance who at one period in the listory of the trade would have leuked with anything but a loving eye towards the present system of holding auctions. Prices, of course, are lower than they were last year, and to draw the trade here from so many places that have facilities for getting the staff direct they must continue moderate to prove attractire, but these who have goods here to sell seem to proter the ready penny at the present currency than wait the event of the spring importations, and perhaps get a worse litice afterwards.

In most departments of commerce there is a feeling of depression through-out the country, and this must have its influence on the values of timber; we see its effects in the indifference merchants display as .egards the free on board trade, and the fact of so many icaning towards the stocks here is suffi-cient indication that there is a great want of coundence in the stability of

any anxiety of a shortage in respect to them while the demand to rather for commoner sorts

Petersburg goods scem stationary; there appeared, however, a disposition on the part of the sellers to keep them up, for the upset price of some choice 11 in let quality was £14 los and £13 fer 9 There were no buyers at the prices offered. On the last occasion lit quality realized £13, and a couple of lots offered in Wednesday's sale were put in at £12 15s, which another 5s would probably have secured, but we did not hear a bid for them. A large parcel of Christiania 2 in. scantling ox Anna Delius, mixed quality, was sold without reserve, but the bidding appeared somewhat slow, though the prices of the 2x4 in seemed to hold up, the first two lots of this percel forchobtained for the red wood, and La to Le 10s for the white wood. The broker 10s for the white wood (Mr. Lowis Mason) intimated that goods account, and he advised buyers in the room to secure the goods he was then offering without delay. This announce-ment coming authoritatively had some influence, no doubt, but bidders did not respond with the same spirit one would have expected after such a statement. This description of stuff (2x4) can be overdone in the market like anything eiro, and the good values it sometimes obtains will cease when the trade finds it is plentiful, and sizes that seem new-lected now when they are discovered to be scarce will rise in the estimation of buyers proportionately to the difficulty there is in oktaining them, in this way everything sooner or later finds its level There was a large parcel of white eak planks submitted without reserve at Wednesday's said, which seemed to take wery well in the room. Some lots of white san timber from Quebec also met with a sale at prices ranging from £5 fa to £6. Red pine, ex Noraro, was effered at £6 a load, 40 ft. and upwards long; but there were no bidders for it. A few lots of Dantalo common middling were put up at 494, with no better success. There was a goodish lot of flooring offered unreserved, and the prices ob-tained read fairly well: 2nd Dram yellow at 9s od fer 126 is not a price to gramble at in these uncertain times, nor for 3rd inch. Others went lower, of

course, and one lot \$\frac{1}{2}\$ had to be passed for want of a bid. This was at the fag-end of the sale, which was brought to a termination ab. half-pest three termination ab.

LAVOFFOOL

Wo are glad to say that there is every appearance of more business being doze, the railway and canal companies whatvos wearing a more lively aspect than they have done for some time past Yet it does not amount to anything that would warrant any departure from the a side of the Thames advice we have so long and so persisted doubtlers call for endors in excess of limiting the importation for this material. can the trade be made a profitable one in the future, profitable alike to the shipper, who at present seems dissatisfied at the prices now current, and to the merchant, who considers them too high. Thoslightly better tone is owing in a of our long and severe winter have passed away and we are now feeling the ef-fects of that return to mild weather which is so necessary to the builders that we might reasonably have expected six weeks are

Several large public compenies have en in this market recently; and as their orders are now being executed the consumption will, in comparison with preceding once, to invourable as above, ing an increase. As was said above, the general tone is better, though there are exceptions where such goods as oak waggon scantling etc, have been imsesson's arrival.

Hell.

The import of wood goods during the past wack into Hull has been but small, past wack into Hull has been tult small, consisting of 3,124 loads, as follows:—
Dantal., 202 loads; Rigs, Glt; Drammen, 480. Poragrand, 229; Drontheim, 209; Christians, 195. Golhenburg, 182; Warberg, 118, other ports, 200. Beyond this we have the arrival of 5 cwt. of further more from New York. It is

heavy in the aggregate but more than a fair proportion falls to the lot of Grimsby with the Orimsby bouses is the natural result of forced trade following upon exthey have increased their misfortunes in the shape of trade losses

BRUTISH TRADE NOTES

(Timber Trades Journal.) There is nothing noteworthy to second from Higa and other cast country ports. At the tirst named AG 10s, is the price demanded fob for crown, but no sales of consequence appear to have been made at this figure. At Mamel we understand most of the houses are sold out of timber while at Dantzio there appears to be a fair stock, the same at Stettin, but the action of the North German shippers in running up their prices has had the effect running up their prices has had the elect of checking business in that direction, and buyers here, entire than give the figures demanded are inclined to wait till they see how the market will go by and bye.

Ask in any quarter you will, the same reports of stagnation meet you " Nothing dolug of consequence," seems to be the stereotyped reply Freights share in the general dulness, being exceedingly low and very little doing

The Wiborg shippers are reported as holding out for full quotations. Stocke, we are assured, are small there for few shipment, and this enables sellers to assume an independent tone. We do not hear of many sales from this quarter, though it is said asseral important ones have been made to continental houses. But we know that sales to the Continent are quite insignificant to the general supply if Wiborg had the continental trade all to itself, it might stand for price but other countries can find plenty of perts willing to sell, and leave an ample stock for the British market atterwards.

The Norway flooring houses are carefully watching the market here, and at present seem disinclined to reduce their juotations to meet the dull state of the demand. They are observant, no doubt, of the comparatively firm prices goods of this description obtain when sold under the hammer in London-poer values at the best for the importer here, but very good for the houses abread

Large percels of Finland battens, we hear, have been recently sold for July to September shipment to this country at £5 free on board.

Considerable transactions seem have taken place in balks, judging by the fact that something like 0,000 loads have been bought through one agency alone. The prices are understood to be 14s. for 4 to 5 fm, and 16s. for 6 to 8 in. free on board. These will be shipped at Skellef-tee and other Upper Gulf ports, principally to the north-east coal potts.

It seems that a considerable quantity of teak is coming forward, and we notice that according to last advices nearly 3,000 tons were shipped from Rangoon and Moulmein for Europe. The activity prevailing in the shipbuilding trade will daubtlers call for very large quantities

Redab timber i ly threatened with the "great" continen- in the mountainous rece tal demand—to stimulate their specula-tive faculties, we suppose; but when we look to cargo lists it is not easy to discover it, and at each year's end, when the returns of the timber shipping ports great measure to the facts that the effects are made up, the quantities taken by this country completely overshadew those of the rest of Europe. In our list of clear-ances from the British American ports, at any rate, not one ship in ten is for any other country but the United Kingdom.

STEAMSHIPS AND THE TIMBER TRADE,

The constantly increasing number of atcameline in the timber carrying trade will not be wendered at by those who take note of the immense quantity of steam tonnage annually turned out in this country from the great building ported far beyond the requirements of yards of the north. The mystery will the market, and the extent to which told be, by and bye, how sailing vessels are to has been done will have a material effect in the Helmann of the sailing vessels are to has been done will have a material effect in the Helmann of the sailing vessels are to have a material effect in the Helmann of the sail of the sailing vessels are to have a material effect in the Helmann of the sail has been done will have a material effect get a living at all, in any trade, against upon the price of Quebeo oak for this the opposition of steam, which can accomplish so much more in less time and at a lower rate of freight than the saller can live at. Mr. C. Molier's recently issued steamship circular furnishes some remarkable infermation on this important subject. From it we want of confidence in the stability of prices abroad. The spirit of speculation is a parently dormant, and business continues to be carried on in a limited way. This rather assists the London market, where the chief of the Beltic stocks are held, and as these form the hulk of the New York. It is specially chauts, with a direct line of steamers to the stocks, much of which is specially the stocks, much of which is specially need to be carried on the large fleet already aftent. New York is the stocks, much of which is specially chauts, with a direct line of steamers to the stocks, much of which is specially need to be carried on the large fleet already aftent. New York is the stocks, much of which is specially chauts, with a direct line of steamers to the stocks, much of which is specially need to be carried on the large fleet already aftent. New York is a direct line of steamers to the stocks, much of which is specially need to be carried on the large fleet already aftent. Neverther the large fleet already aftent that since the lat of fewer than 78 ships, measuring about 118,000 tons gross, lave been added to be provided the large fleet already aftent. Neverther the large fleet already aftent the fleet fleet of the large fleet already aftent. Neverther the large fleet already aftent the fleet fleet already aftent th learn that since the let of January no held, and as these form the bulk of the New York, do not import American adapted for Atlantic service. The

seded by new ones of larger size or of houses. It night to argued that the greater suitability, and the timber trade recurrence of these implement reverses will most likely pick up the stragglers, which will not require much alteration result of forced trade following upon excessive imperer lie this as it may, it is
certain since they awaited their import
likelihood, of light draught of water, to go anywhere, and do anything that a small coaster can now accomplish. Though they are rather backward this apring, steam and fron together are creating a revolution in the timber carrying trade, which is more and more obvious to us as every fresh season comes round. Two results may be expected from this change, which will be claimed as publicly beneficial—it will keep timber down in price, shil prevent there ever being any ecamity of it

MAHOGANY.

Muliegapy was used at an early period by the Spenianis for ship building The nest mention of it occurs shortly after the discovery of the New World when Cortes and his companions employed it in the construction of the ships which they built for prosecuting their voyages of discovery after their conquest of Mex-In 1607 it was used in the repeirs ico of Sir Waiter Raleigh's ships in the West Indies. It 1681 we find it spokes of as the best wood for canors. Owing to its size a canoe capable of carrying 40 persons could be made from the trunk of a single tree. For abipoulding it was considered more durable than oak, re-sisting gun shots, and barying the shot without splintering Mahogany van first imported into England in its unmanufactured state in 1724, and it will, perhaps, be interesting to mention the account of its introduction. A few planks, it is related, were sent to Dr. dibbons, of London, by a brother, who was a West India captain. The doctor was erecting a house on King street, Covent Claiden, and gave the planks to the workmen, who rejected them as being toe hard. The doctor's cabinet maker, natical Wollsston, was then em-ployed to make a candle bex of them, and as he was sawing up the planks he also complained of the bardness of the timber; but when the candle box was finished it outshone in beauty all the doctor's other furniture, and became an object of curiosity and exhibition. The The wood was then taken into favour mahogany is described as being one of the most majestic and beautiful of frees its trunk is often fifty feet in length and twelve feet in diameter, and it divides into so many huge branches, and throws the shade of its shising green leaves over so vest an oxient of surface, that a more magnificent or more useful object is not to be met with in the vegetable world. The precise period of its growth le not socumiely known; but as, large, it changes little during the life of man, the time of its arriving at maturity is probably not less than 200 years, There are three species of menogany, the first, Swietenie, being the common manners, known to the would trade. This hogany known to the woud trade species is a mative of the West India. Islands and the central parts of America. It used formerly to grow in great abun-dance slong the coast of Jamaica; but having in process of time been almost exterminated it is now only to be seen cessible districts of the island

the documents in hard before acceptions and the fetched over these of previous sales. It that new arrives of shich we have been supplied to the fetched over these of previous sales. It that new arrives of shich we have been serviced with new tonit to the state allowing for a goes affort the point of heaving port, the point of heaving port, the feel ne more fluid £2. Fix and hids affect their result of the feel ne more fluid £2. Fix and hids of the point of heaving port, will not their stait till it either medical or their stait till it either medical or shifts to a more favourable point of the point of heaving port, and mixed betters £9.5 and mixed betters £ gany. The natives of India secount it the most lasting timber their country produces, and therefore they employ it in KANY. their sacrod buildings, and upon overy occasion where they wish to combine attempth with durability. Dr. Rexburg. the discoverer of this species, states that the discoverer or this species, maiss that the bark is superior in virtue to that of the Peruvian. The third species of maliogany is the chlorosylva. It is chiefly found in Bengal, and does not vary materially in its botanical chuncter from the other two. The tess is not so large. the other two. The tree is not so large, the wood is of a deep yellow colour. nearly the same as boxwood and fmm which it does not differ much in peint of durability,

> The Fencion Falls Gazette There is a big jam of logs in Burnt lilver between Jehnston's Rapids and High Falls, a distance of over three miles, and a number of men were sent up to try and break it The logs, fully 20,000 in number, belong principally to Mr. Ullyott and Mr. Berd, and a large drive owned by Mr. R. C. Smith is detained at Kiu-mount, valting for the obstruction below to be removed. The logs in the jam are fortunated not piled on each other, and a "flat jam." as it is called, is generally neither very difficult nor dangerous to start.

The lumber firms of Flatt & Bradley, McArthur & Bros., John B. McCrae and others are making extensive shipments of hickery, oak, eim and pine to the old country, to be worked up into ship timbers. The last shipment of the former firm took place on Saturday, when the steamer Chiefiein, Capt Miller, left for Quebec, having in tow one hundred thousand cubic test of square timber It will be reshipped from Queboo on the ocean eleamers at that port. Another shipment of about one hundred thousand feet will be made in about two weeks -Hamilton Speciator.

Mr. Malcolm MacArthur planted as a garden mitch a portion of McDougall's Island, a limber limit under lease to the Keewatin Lumbering Company. All the timber had been cut from the spot selected by MacArthur for cultivation; the company, however, prosecuted him for trospess, fixing merely nominal damages The case was tried before W. D Lyon, Kaq, Stipendlary Magistrate, on Tuesday. and the result was a nonsult, damages not been preven. This case opens up the question of the true legal rights of the lesses of a timber limit. A number of mining claims have been located on the timber lan is leased by the Keewatin Lumbering Company, and the question arises, does their lease give them power to prevent the development and working of the mines, and if so, will they exer-cise such power? Certain rights are granted by a timber lease, and we are of the opinion that they are of such a character that it would be to the interest of these concerned to errive at a mutual understanding Otherwise, expensive litigation will ensue, in which the dis-puted boundary question will play an im-portant part. Time prevents us from portant part. Time prevents us from dealing with this subject more fully in this issue—Ret Portage Progress.

Over \$30,000 worth of city real estate was sold by auction in Montreal on Satur-It was I vance of what was offered a year ago.



MANTELS.

M. DURWARD Successor to R. Hanger.





R. H. Smith & Co.

(Successors to J. FLIND)

Solo Manufacturers in the Dominion of Capada of the

SIMONDS' SAWS

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Sole Manufacturers of the sensine II. YLAN, IMPROVED DIAMOND. I PROVED CHAMPION, and the NEW IMPROVED CHAMPION UROSSCUTNAWS. We also make all other kinds of Cross-Cut Saws. Hand Saws from the cheapest to the very best.

THE LANGEST SAW WORKS IN CANADA

THE METAL TRADE.

THE BRITISH MARKETS.

(American Manufacturer.) The Board of Trade Returns issued today show that the value of the imports for the month ending April 30 has increared by 45,379,703 when compared The number of fornaces with the same month last year. For the production has been 119 first four months of the year they also show a decrease compared with the same period last year of £7.406014. The value of the exports for April show a derease of £1.493,029, and for the jour months a decrease of £4,871,460 More orders for steel rells have lately been distributed in Sheffield, one firm being credited with having secured contracts for 20 000 tons, in the past fortnight, thereby, with the other onlers in land, securing work for six months. The margin between loss and gain upon this margin between loss and gain upon this work is very fine. The price most gen-ployed acting is £6.5s. Thence they range onward to £6.12s £6 and £6.15s—the higher prices being for exceptional plates, chiefly for our own government, though it is well known that several condition. Iron rails are to be had in qualities. Iron rails South Walco at £5 5s.

The steel movement progresses Erimus Works, originally erected to work the Danks furnaces, are now fit to produce 1,000 tens of steel a week from either hematice or Cloveland pigs. The Britannia Irou Works, in the same Cleveland district, where once the largest separate quality of iron ralls was made, will soon, it is expected, be whelly adapted to the rolling of steel rails The Darlington Iron and Steel Company are produc-ing 1,000 tons of ingots weekly. Of cases renders them impracticable for the Cleveland Iron 800 tons (or about onefourth the make) are being produced weekly at the Eston Works. The trade is agog to learn what will be dene by the sid of the same basic process in the United States. Nor has the curlosity been lessened by what has transpired at the meeting this week of the Iron and Steel Institute, to which I have referred in a separate report. The British steel trade is scandalized by what you have attained to The Collegy Guardien in its leader of to-day puts its finger upon the sore, saying: "When every Bessemer converter in the United States preduces nearly thrice as much steel in a given time as outs do, is is evident that we have been relying too much on our material advantages." Janathan has steadily worked himself to the fore its one of England's chief industrial atroagholds.

The Boutch raw from market hee been very quiet this week. Business, even of a very quiet this week. Business, even of a speculative nature, here been extremely languid/and prices that a langual fallen. Peterday afternoon in Glesque the market was flat, with sales. 47s. 4d,6247s. 2d cash, and 47s. 2d one month. These prices are a ridustion of a "week ago-of between 4d and "8d." per than a week ago-of language and the allens of the language and the language. Yery little from he heing shipped on United States or Camedian account, and the dessand from Germany is very quiet. Pigrare still going heavily into stock; histories 1,000 and 3,000 tone having hern aided to Mesers. Consal's stores also last report. The total now stored in \$52,000 tone. Nevertheless production is common and the last report of the last report. is not poor time. Nevertheless produc-tion is increasing. Another jurnace has been blown out, and it is understood that others are in preparation. In the manufactured from trade only those branches are active which, together with similar branches in the steel with similar branches in the steel trade, happly the wants of the ship-buildess.

The Cleveland pig iron trade has had about it it no more animation than the stand, the strike continuing in all its Scotch business. Merchants are doing intensity, and so far as present appearment of the present trading, for makers ances indicate without prospect of terdo not care to offer much iron, believing that they will be repaid for their withholding policy by the impreved state of the market. It is this week correctly remarked that "It would not except attention that Cleveland, though now producing mere iron than in the leiskeet time of the American "boom," is, without any assistance at all from the United State s, delivering (.) within 6,000 tons per month of its whole Swanses to Liverpool and encourage a production." In actual transactions prices have this week ruled rather less than a week age. Bas for prompt fo.b. deliseries has remained the open market price for No. 3, but the actual value ha-been about 3d per ton less. Yesterday at Middleabrough most buyers would not give more than 87s 6d for prompt deliv--and not over 374 64 for deliveries over June and July. Warrants have declined in proportion. Makers of iron ship in proportion. plates uphold their advanced prices pratty well, and they have a good num-ber of contracts on their books. Leadleg makers ask £6 5s and upwards, but some purchases have been effected at £6. Bars are about £5 10s, angles £5 10@£5 12s G I, and puddled bars £3 10, £3 12a 6d, and £3 15s, according to quality. The steel trade keeps brisk. The Cieveland fronmasters' returns for April, which liare been issued this week, cannot, upon the whole, be regarded as really satstroute show a considerable decrease, yet there has been an increase upon the month of a little more than five and a half thousand tons Makers' stocks of Cleveland pigs now stand at 147,000 tone, makers' stores, 75,800 railway companies' stores, 21,000; and Connal's stores close upon 169,000 Thus the total stocks in the district now

exceedingly quiet, and prices have dropped new to the level of 1878; indropped new to the level of 1878; in- lake ore, sold for \$24.50, 4 mos, and 50 deed some makers complain that they tons Bessemer, for foundry use, found a which even lower grades of from are feel- base presalled for some time goat. In an absolute burer at \$28.50, 4 mos. Thus are during in A speculative feeling is said to regard to store lots there is nothing new torsecret, but the emergency has not yet are to report, the bulk of supply te'm is two furnaces that remained in blast have as ever, but there may be snother sput irons are quieter than any others, but the cessive. While commaration of the countries that dead for the forest in a said to red to report, the bulk of supply te'm is two furnaces that remained in blast have as ever, but there may be snother sput irons are quieter than any others, but the cessive. While commaration of the countries that the base of the said to be another sput irons are quieter than any others, but the cessive. now been damped down, so that all the before the week is over, as was the case four furnaces at these works are now inoperative. The firm find it impossible active in the latter part of each week to keep the plant going on remunerative than in the fore part. Foundry irons contracts. The mills and forges of the appear to be stronger than mill from the same concern, however, are still em-

to them which are intended for foreign vossels. This week further orders have been received for 1,200 tens of composite armour for Her Majosty's ships Columns and Mujemir. These orders, with those already in hand, will keep plate mills like the puddling furnaces, fully em-ployed throughout the summer.

In galvanized iron there seems to be s bill, for though orders are not difficult to meet with, the limit of price in meet makers of South Staffordshire iron. For nall sheets there is a steady market at a reduction of about 5s upon the current minimum. The slackness of the demand for marked iron, even at the reduced price of £7 per ton, is held to justify the course of those who lately seduced to join in this reduction. They are now necessarily suffering from the underselling, and this may utilizately compet them to one rate may intrinsately compet them to conform to the general standard. Unsarked from is, if anything, a shade firmer than last week. It is not easy to meet with workable bars as low as £5 los. Common sheets, however, are competitive plantiful at £7 and mill short. paratively plentiful at £7, and nail sheets

The Birmingham hardware trades show but little sign of improvement as a whele, although in some few departments things look a little better. Demand lu-creases very slawly and the competition for orders is so keen that prices are forced down to an unremunerative level. Some contracts have been booked for heavy leawork, such as bridges and ginders, from tubes and waggon work, but at prices which leave the mangin of pecht-very narrow. Things are gree-rally better in the machinery depart-

The Welsh icon and steel trades are in a rather rariable condition. On the shele .. there is an inclination , to more work, yet in some localities there is a pause in the inflow of orders, while in other localities there is brisk work. Prices are pretty firm as a rule. Inquiries for steel rails continue on a considerable scale. The large and extenber ot hands now employed is helow the complement. The iron and steel ship.

Many of the principal tinplate works of the Swanses district are still at a intensity, and so far as present appearances indicate without prospect of termination. Hwanson is the contro of the South Wales timplate trade, the make of which lar year was 5,422,213 boxes, or 219,045 tous; one-third of which total quantity was exported to America ris Liverpool and Bristol. The make this year seems likely to fall short of that of last year, but the direct line of steamers between Swanses and New York will larger trade by reason of the luwer prices that will be quoted.

THE LONDON MARKET.

The following were the closing prices

In the London metal	mark	. i)	(ay i	th,
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| Manual | M TIN PLATES (per box).

TIN (per ton).

cash. Also, 50 tons No. 1 foundry, trem | leading companies in refusing to lots the lake ore, sold for \$24 50, 6 mos, and 60 panie has produced a healthful influence. low price of manufactured iron affecting the latter. On the whole, the pig iron trade continues in a very uncomfortable position, ore, fuel, labour and all the elements of cost being high, while prices are low and demand light. We make a English firms are having plates supplied fow changes in our quotations as fol-

lows
MADE FROM LAKE RUPRRIOF OREA
Bessemet
Hrsy Porge, all ore 24.70 @ 27.00
Gray Forge, einder mixture, R.S. 23.60 22.00 Gray Forge, netural 22.50 22.00 Gray Forge, C.S. 22.00 22
Gray Porte, " " C.S 22.0 # 22.0
Foundry, No. 1 25.00 # 24.0 Foundry, No. 2 25.00 # 24.0
BEED VINIDELL UKY TIKYTANKKE MOBE HOYE
Gear Pores, neutral \$22.00 # 28.0
Gray Forge, could short 21 00 # 22.0
Penndery, No. 1
Research Anthracity Irons.
Gray Porge, R.S
Gray Porge, R.S
Founder, No 1 23:00 22:00
Poundry, No. 2 23.00 - 24.6

Resecutivarm blast. \$ - 35.00 lake "perior warm blast. - 35.00 st.00 language Book cold blast \$ 0.00 st.00 lianguage Book cold blast \$ 0.00 st.00 lianguage Rock Youndry. 29.00 st.200

Manufactured Iron-From some cause or causes prices of manufactured iron are growing weaker. This is believed to be caused by some of the manufacturers accepting low prices in order to get busi-ness. This is done more or less by weak concerns when business is scarce. Such concerns are mostly west of here. The manufacturers here could get all the orders they want if they would accept such prices, but the most of them prefer to let them no elsewhere, as there is no money in them with pig iron at present prices. It has become a maxim that the base price of manufactured iron should be at least double the price of the pig iron fram which it is made, but it does not command such prices at the present time. We continue to quote as follows: Bar Iron, 2.18692.280; sheet, No. 24. 3,780 tank, 2.75c; hoors, 284929c; boiler plate—C.H. No.1, 6½c; homogeneous steel; 9½c,—all 60 days; with a discount of 2 per cent. for cesh.

Nails- The nail trude of this city also continues to lag, but according to reports a good many are, being sold, at some other points, doubtless at prices below the card. Concerns that make nothing besides mails are sometimes compelled to sell below the card, or do no business at all, while concerns that make other iron products can afford to wait for better prices, for if they are not selling nails they are selling something else. The card price remains the reme, as follows: 10d. to #0d., \$3.15, 60 days, or 2 pencent. off for each, with an abatement of 10c per keg on lots of 250 kegs, but malls are sold ten or fifteen cents lower.

Beel-This is about the dullest season of the year in the steel trade, and the present season is no exception to the rule; on the contrary it is unusually dull. We quote as heretofere: Best dull. quality refined cast steel, 11 to 12c per and open hearth do. at 5 to 510; Bessemer open hearth spring 4 to 4fc, and do. plough 41 to 42c. Old Ralls—Are worth about the same

as they were last week, and we therefore repeat quotations: Double heads \$29 and toos \$28.

Scrap Iron-There is but little, if any change in the condition of this trade as compared with last week. Consumers at life pay from \$27 to \$28 for No I wrought, while railway machinery scrap is worth about \$20. Cast iron, \$15 to \$18 per gross ton. Old car wheels, \$28 to \$30 per gross ton. Foreign steel rail ends can be laid down here at about \$20.00 per gross ton in \$00.00 for \$100 to \$20.00 per gross ton in \$00.00 per \$100 to \$20.00 per gross ton in \$00.00 per \$100 to \$20.00 per gross ton in \$00.00 per \$100 to \$20.00 per gross ton in \$00.00 per \$100 to \$20.00 per gross ton in \$20.00 per \$100 per \$ \$31.25 per gross ten in 100 or 200 ton lots but car load lots would cost more.

Philadelphia.

Pig Iron-There is no improvement to note in the pig fron market over the rather unfavourable report forwarded last week . Buyers and sollers entertain different views as to prices and as to the policy to be pursued. Both sides are equally confident and express positive consist comment and express positive consistency in accordance with their freepositive wiews; some Luyers have bought heavily. One concern in particular has bought six months stock at the decline. Others, who adhere to the ultra view, refuse to purchase beyond immediate and pressing requirements. The most significant fact to be considered now is that, while fast year imports were enormous, this year, with a greater

fereign and constwise shipments, the slightly reduced prices, as follows 200 and they are satisfied the requirements during the regular of the year Asturburges for the former are at 305 tons and tens gray lorge from milite ore, \$22.4 will be no less, in fact considerable more favourable feature is the other as series of probability that prices will be no less, in fact considerable more favourable feature is the other as will be no less, in fact considerable more during the regular of the year. Some buyers have offers on the market in favourable feature is the other as series of probability that prices will be no less, in fact considerable more during the regular of the year. Some buyers have offers on the market in favourable feature is the other as offers on the market in favourable feature is the other as offers on the considerable more during the regular of the year. Asturburged in the prices will be no less, in fact considerable more during the regular of the year. Asturburged in the prices will be no less, in fact considerable more during the regular of the year. Asturburged in the prices will be no less, in fact considerable more during the requirements will be no less, in fact considerable more during the requirements will be no less, in fact considerable more during the requirements will be no less, in fact considerable more during the requirements will be no less, in fact considerable more during the requirements will be no less, in fact considerable more during the requirements will be no less, in fact considerable more during the requirements will be no less, in fact considerable more during the requirements will be no less, in fact considerable more during the requirements will be no less, in fact considerable more during the facture is the other of the reach a point tempting to speculators the market: for instance, to-day an offer on the reach a point tempting to speculators the market: for instance, to-day an offer on the reach a point tempting to speculators and speculators and speculators and sp consumption is unimpeded. Several small sales have been rande at \$24(025 Best grades are held firmly. Forge from are moving more fively, but while there is no weakness so far as prices are concerned, there is no improvement beyond offers for large lots on terms not acceptable Foreign fron has sold largely. If offers made to day are accepted the total called since last report will reach 30,000 datteherrie, \$23 for Summerise, and tona. The imports since last report \$25.00 for Colineas. between here and New York will reach 12,000 tone. It imports increase largely a further weakening is probable, but the trade does not fear it seriously.

Structural Iron-The demand for all kinds of structural Iron has resumed its former activity, and prices, though ne higher, are adhered to with a little more uniformity. Large contracts have been entered, and new specifications are coming in. Bridge work is quite active. Manufacturers are favourably impressed with the nature of the prospective demand Quotations continue as follows: Angles, 2.60; tecs, 30; beams, 310; channele, 3.4c.

Plate and Tank-Orders for a thousand tons or more have been booked at four or five mills in the East, and it looks as though the steady demand of very uncertain shape, and for the time the past few weeks would continue. To being no reliable prices are quotable it secure work from Western competition is claimed, however, that no less than closer cutting has been going on, but the general tendency is towards an improveforeign or American deliverable this
ment in prices. A good many mills have
year. Iron is said to be having more ment in prices A good many mills have ceased altogether to have prices, but leave that matter altogether in the hands of representatives, who got the best price they can, and fix price for the mills. The ultimate small of that policy is better prioce by the arresting of damaging competition among the in-dividual milia. Questions continue at 2.75 for lank; 31 for refined; 21 for sbeil.

Ralls-The crisis in steel rails seems to have passed. The approaching; com-pletion of increased molities and the mote that the bulk of summer requiremente bave been provided for bave had the effect of :giving ,prices, a ,devinward turn, but it is not of such a decided character as to be widely felt. A few chancier as to be risely fet.: A see small lote for fall delivery have been heard of made on winter delivered to deliver and the fall versus. Quotations are \$0.2 for fall, and \$66 to \$60 for winter delivery. Merugarnils, fulf port delivery, \$61. . Iron rails, are upward in jensebny under a strong demand. Several new tonds are in the mand and and manufacture or massis. market and contracts are under pagetlations for large amounts. \$47 is new ob-tained, and even higher figures have (see, paid by some roads, who are saying in bonds. Orders for 20,000 tons have been placed since lest report, of light and feary sections. The milis are alling up rapidly, and this fact has led to fresh laquiries which if placed will secure a good summet's work.
Old Rails—\$26.50 to \$27 are the ruling

prices. Buyers are offering the fermer figures and holding off. Sales are heard of every day on time, and the market may be quoted fairly active.

Scrap—Choice lots are selling elewly at \$28 to \$29, and cast at \$20.

Hardware-Among the leading houses the shipments centinue to be fair for the pound, as to quantity purchased; crucible season. The demand from the south is \$\ \text{8} \circ 1 \text{c} 1 \text{e} 1 \text{per cent. discount}\$ machinery steel, about 7c, and Bessemer improving, and implements for farm and \$\text{to}\$ the trade—and tin lited pipe \$150 and open hearth do. at \$\text{6}\$ to \$\text{5} \text{c}\$; Besse- factory use are in good demand. The \$\text{8} \text{hot}, 7\text{jo for drop. \$\text{8} \text{lo}\$ for buck and \$\text{Pi}\$ mer open hearth spring 4 to 4\text{fc}, and do. atocks which were depleted by an un- for patent chilled—less 1 per cent. dis usually active apring trade are being replaced.

New York. Pig Iron-Some large buyers, it is alleged, have been on the market in quest

of toundry from for delivery during the last half of the year. One statement has it that \$28.50 has been bid for 10,-000 tons, while there was a rumour at the close to-day that contracts had virtually been closed for that amount at the price named. In a general way the the price named demand has been better than for some little time back, and a more satisfactory movement of 100 to 200 ton lots is repertod in several quarters. One comsumer is said to have contracted for 200 tone per month, deliverable during the last half of the year, and besides this, mentioned miscellaneous sales were which make up a total of 1,200 tons metal. In respect to the general condition of the market no material change is noticed as yet, though the opinion that bettom prices have been nearly it ing favour among the most conservative that time. Several other large consumminds in the trade. In some quarters it ments are on the way. Between tifty is thought more than likely that since some few large buyers have commenced chartered to arrive loaded with ore and to look around consumers generally will pig fron, one firm having contracted for gain confidence, and, now that deliveries are nearly completed, new purchases Thus the total stocks in the district new amount to 412,000 tons, as against 406000 tens at the close of March. The total shipments for the mouth have been almost equally divided between the most have been almost equally divided between the most have been almost equally divided between the mouth has person the greater will be extended and a little more aupocation of the consumption, they are extremely moders in moment has pressing wants of the consumption, they are extremely moders in moment has pressing wants of the consumption of will be extended and a little more sup-

improvement on the countiens that bave presailed for some time past. In cessive, while comparatively for, it Several indeed any, sales are making at purca below fliose quoted last week. Of the various brands, about 2,000 tons hav-been ploked from vessel, while the dutributions on old and new orders will in all probability, reach 300 to 200 ton, more than that. The quetations ar about \$20.50#21 for Egilnton, \$220

English-On the ordinary brands of Middlesbrough there lies been no change of importance. No. 3 at \$18421856 and No. 4 at \$174217.50, seems about all there is in the way of attractive offer ings, while several orders are on the market for some felt alsed lots at prices within a fraction of those pamed A lot of 800 tous red our sold at \$18.80 Persemer looks very uncertain, however several thousand tone having been puchased at \$28, while large quantities are offered at that price for future delivery.

Rails-The maneuncement that some 35,000 tons American steel had been sold for January, Yebruary and March delivery, at prices equivalent to \$160% at tide water, bes placed the market in \$40/062 would be accepted for either inquiry and sales to the extent of 7,500 tons were reported, part at \$46 at mill As high as \$46 is asked by seem makers for heavy section, though foreign can be laid down considerably cheeper.

Old Rails-The market has undergone no change of importance. There is a very fair demand, with \$1869 26.50 for tees and \$27 @ \$27.50 for double heads generally, but sales are slew owing to the refusel of many holders to accept less than \$17 and \$29 respectively. A 250 Ams let of fees sold at \$36 50 In Battimore, a 500 for lot of develor as \$27.50 here, and a 600 ton lot of tees at \$36.50 uto .acrive.is Philedelphia.

Horap Iron-Bayers, tee.wrought scrap seem very few in number at the present time, and mone of the feware so much in need of supply that they will pay within one or two dollars of the prices, asked About \$28: @ \$80; are . the figures held

out for by the pardmen, ... Copper-Lake .ingot very quiet, with 185 -Bullia anosed. An Arisona mining company is reported to have sentrated for deliver 10,000,000 pounds the servest year, on a local metal, hence, at prices is theless that for Lake ingut at the time of delivery. Panthotared, quoted, as follows: Bessier's copper, ever 16 os., per senters. The relation of the control o agmare 72, 380; de. 12. ce. 10 16 ce. 30c. do. 10 ee. to 12 ce., 320; do. lighter then 100x.,34c; circles, segment and pattern sheets less than \$4 is, dismeter, 31c, do do, over 84 in., 34c; locompilve fire bet sheets, 31c; sheeting copper over 12 oz per sq. ft., 25c; do. helt, 28c, copper Lord...The "bull" movement in do-

meetic pig has collapsed, and new there are free sellers of common at 41 cents. but very few buyers. Manufactured lead quoted as follows: Har, 60, pipe count to the trade for small lots, and for

iarge lots 4 per cent.
Spelter-Ne large sales are making. but there is probably the usual movement of small lots at 6] de 6]c for Silesian.

Antimony-A light jobbing business doing at about 141 70 1410 as to brand

Rach reel of paper on which the London morning papers are printed is on average, forty six inches wide and three and a half miles in length. The combined issues of the Times, Standard, Daily News and Daily Telegraph, if pla-cor and to end, would from a continue line of nearly six hundred raties, or about the distance from Lendon to Berlin

Foreign from ore, principally from Spain and Africa, is being brought to this country in large quantities. The Baltimore American tells of some 38,000 tons that had arrived there in ten days, one fill having received fifteen ship limits is and sixty vessels, mostly steamships, are the delivery within the next thirty to sixty days of 200,000 tons. The steam ships average from 1,500 to 2000 tons

INSURANCE MATTERS.

A seasof supervision

, shie such Department to ebtain from nevacious companies every particular ato their liability and capital basis with risks continually sunning at irreguand the continues of the respective been in the Dominion, the question of pentirely substantial capital is to the pakis merely a superficial representation of the representative core penics' stability tor the gu dance, and more particularly the professions of our population, we would suggest the advisability of a putsation emanating from the Govern-mat, detailing net only the capital for w reased lastness, but the rates at which such trustages bad been effected, this risk strendent thereto, and the comparative rates at which other offices quoted the mation would not only tend to benefit sultantial insurance offices as regards spital and revenue, but materially conindute to conferring upon the public centrally such conviction of the bene . he that the Government report would re accepted as the one whole and sole directory, both by incurers and insured warrholder.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION

An important insurance case has just ner important insurance case the just been decided by His Honour Judge Mackensie, of Toronto. It was that of Mr. Kdward P., Mice, late of Preston, against Mesers. Burns, Dinsen. Milliand Amp and Cormley, late directors of the Manual Time Insurance. befunct Smpire Mutual Fire Insurance company it appears that Rice held a policy in the late company, and his place was burnt, but he was never able to rollect the amount of his insurance. The Ontario Government compelled the timpire Mutual to stop business, as in the opinion of the then Inspector, Dr. 1) Reilly, they were not possessed of a sufficient surplus to carry on. The plaintiff, Rica sued the directors for the amount of the fees received by them, and the learned judge has just given a ver-dict in his favour. In giving judgment lies Honcur speke very strongly on the prective of mushroom companies, and boped that the Government would see very stringent measures in order that the interests of the public might be protected - Carlph Herald

COMPETITION IN INSURANCE

Excessive competition is the cty now brand in all branches of business, and Horison the general complaint is that the margin failed. of profit is thereby so reduced that there is little money to be made. Insurance men have been sending up this complaist for several years, but still go on doing business, and most of them show a respectable balance sheet at the end of the year. The competition to fire underwriting and the cutting of prices is probably no greater than it is in most that lines of business. There has notdem been a time when goods of all kinds were so cheep as they are now. This le due to the great sotirity prevailing in all industries, following upon the heels of a tong period of business depression. The al and enterprise that were lecked up by the hard times are anxious for employment, and seek every channel that is opened to them. As a consequention of night work in the mills and quence there is great compedition to manufactories presented a report, which supply the demands of trade. One result of this rivalry is to drive out the uneabstantial unenterprising men, and to throw trade into the saeds of those who have the capacity and the capital to handle it. This is precisely what is being done in the insurance business. large capital companies are coming to the front, and the week once are going to the well. During the year year some thirty small companies have retired from business, during the just ion years over three hundred companies have teles of bears Within twelve months, e dosen er more live, active companies have largely incressed their capital to socommodate the increasing demands for insurance made upon them. The en-

lability and put- fit troot last stales appreciate the first that manimier to be of value, toget no an indemnity, and inafricately to not consider of our furthern the must be girrenters be spital. A large op verified assense we have the pass tellume of assets by its confidence and age apprehense of insertance of its urers prefer the policies of the large apprehense of homeomers companies companies to those of the anall than tout the Dominion by estale ones. They raturally signs that if the Dominion of the companies of the signs that if the Dominion of the companies of the compan They restore the promises by reserve once. They returnly signs that if the POST OFFICE, OTTAWA.

They remains the thought of the stable company to risk their capital liberary and that Eachel. Canadian ally it is a serve company to make the capital liberary and the fine that the first of the company to risk the respect liberary and preserve or make the second of the company to risk the respect to the second of the company to risk the respect to the reserve of the reserve of the second of the reserve of the reser and the company as putitived by the fire and they are witting to just better rates are a function of finance to merely a same to the fire the fire that to the email to the office of finance to merely a same to once, because they have more than to the email of a collected reports and accounts to being indemnified in case of loss. nered by the vertical containing value of the line of rept the proposal at greater risk, and whose policies are in demand in mease prior in a discontinuous discontinuou to handess—the theory of which should les whose pullities are only accepted by link at the hands of this class of insurers because they can. secretate practical down as the thousand the class of insultra occase they can. Animer, Parties is the invertement insulance from the invertement insulance at they are the control of the oute fa shirt insurance at they is out of the shirt shirt and so on the shirt shirt

THE NATIONAL FIRE UNDER-

The filteenth annual meeting of the national board of fire underwriters and held in New York, Thursday, President Office hours from 4a in. to 4 fr.m. For far-ings Bank and Money Order burness, 9 a m. M Bonnett, Jr. in the chair In the open-ing address to said that during the year to & p.m. 30 new subscriptions have been received toward shating incendiariam and arson Those subscriptions amount to \$17,000. making the total sat criptions 113 Tho fund amounts to \$141,108 During the year eight rewards, aggregating \$18,000, have town paid, and the convictions numbered fourteen Sinco 1873 there have been 108 convictions secured lie also stated that 18t bills and amend-ments relating to insurance had been introduced into the legislatures of thirtyone states and territories. The main event of the year was the organization, under the anspires of the executive committee, of the United Fire Underwilters of America, having for its object the question of rates and commissions, and many other matters of commen inserest. It has also been solive in its efforts against hostile ingistation. He complained that the receipts of com-panies for the year amounted to only involved, and dering the first quarter of the present year the losses were 10 per cent larger then for the same period last year. Since April, 1880, the Scottish, Commercial, and Mobile Issurance companies have gone out of business, and the Meriden of Connecticut, Northern of Watertown, and Treders' of Chicago, have given notice of their proposed withdrawal from the narional board. The board's equilibrium, however, has been preserved, at least so for as capital is concerned, by the accession to its ranks of the Scottleh Union and National Fire Insurance Company, of Mainburgh, and the Lion Fire Insurance Company, of London. Thirty-ene companies te-ticul from basiness during the year, while four more have withdrawn wholly or in part from the agency business; the or in part from the agency summer, of New Hope and Sterling companies, of New York, have consultanted; eightern com-panies increased their capital, the Hochester Company, of Pennsylvania,

The report of the committee listics showed that 193 companies received \$61,934,305 in Are and \$8,043,056 in marine and inland prominms in 1880 an incremes ever the previous year of The losses in the same \$10,931,430. year were \$33,578,598 through fire. The inland and marine losses amounted to \$5,734,027-an lucrease over the year The expenses pres ediag of \$7,539,184. were \$24,203,211; profits of ouelorss, \$1,501,432, out of which \$1,940,327 was earned by foreign companies.

The report of the treasury showed recelpte for the year, \$10,300; diaborse ments, \$0,487; araon rewerd fund, \$3,-200, from which there was paid \$2,141

The special committee to consider the question of night work in the mills and was adopted, recommending that in making tariffe local boards be instructed in all cases to make rates for day work only, the privilege for work later than 10 o'clock to be granted only on payment of extra rate. The committee re-commended the following tariff On manufacturers of textile fabrics and would workers (saw and shingle mills excepted) and rubber works, for all night permits, 75 per cont of regular rates; for permis to run not later than midnight, 30 per cent. regniar rates; ea all manufactories, except such as from the nature of their burisess sauet be kept in operation day and aight, for all night permits, 50 per cent of regular rate, fer permit to run not later than midnight, or content of the companies of the charged in all cases where permits per part of the mainted to become land. This increase since 1868 is about 6 per difficulty in obtaining antishetory business of the than a year. The a Committee on Intendiated and cent. This is exclusive of the districts are created for less than a year. The a Committee on Intendiated and cent. This is exclusive of the districts are created for their committee on Intendiated and cent. This is exclusive of the districts are created for their committee on Intendiation and cent. This is exclusive of the districts are created for their committee on Intendiation and cent. This is exclusive of the districts are created for their committee on Intendiation and cent. This is exclusive of the districts are created for their committee and cent. This is exclusive of the districts are created for their committee on Intendiation and cent. This is exclusive of the districts are created for their committee and cent. This is exclusive of the districts are created for their committee on Intendiation and cent. This is exclusive of the districts are created for their committee on Intendiation and cent. This is exclusive of the districts are created for their committee on Intendiation and cent. This is exclusive of the districts are created for their committee on Intendiation and cent. This is exclusive of the districts are created for their committee on Intendiation and cent. This is exclusive of the districts are created for their committee on Intendiation and cent. This is exclusive of the districts are created for their committee on Intendiation and cent. This is exclusive of the districts are created for their committee on Intendiation and cent. This is exclusive of the districts are created for their committee on Intendiation and cent. This is exclusive of the districts are created for the cent. 25 per cent. of regular rate; such rates

POSTAL TIME TABLE.

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> O. P. HAKER, Postmaster. mills, farnaces and distilleries board then elected as president D A Heald and D. W. C Skelton secretary, 11 70 and adjecented - Lumberman's Garcie

RETURNS OF THOSE THAT RE- 10 00

No legislative enactments seem to have any appropriation affect on the average number of losses at are. In point of fact, instead of diminishing, they seem to be increasing, as witness the published reliting for the work ending on the 7th inst, when there were 21 abip-wrecks, 4 which 14 were British (4 s. & being steamers), reported, insking a test of 740 for the present year, or an increase of 191 as compared with the secreepending period of last year. The panies for the year amounted to only approximate value of property lost was 2 4-10 per cent. upon the total sertis 27,000,000, including British £6,000 000 level and doubte the first contract of Five vessels were less off the coast of the United Kingdom, and four were gastendoned at sea. 280 men lost their \$ 40 avendoned at see. 200 men loss their lives. As the traffic by see increases so must the risks of shipwreck, and the great spead at which iron steemships are now driven, and their quick dispatch in port, enable them to make two or three voyages in the time formerly by Canadian Line (Separany (Fribles up in accomplishing one when the day) taken up in accomplishing one when only wood built ships ruled the wares, and the chances of cellision are multiplied many fold, and readered much more that. In proportion to the tourness and the people affect the lesses may be even now but a small percentage; at all events, emigrants and masengers by sea face their rieks as readily as ever.

> A system as bread as the country should be organized by which could be secorded, and annually reported, all kinds of sectous accidents to persons or pro-perty, together with their causes and ef-fects. It is too common a thing to apperty, tegether with their causes and use feether with their causes and the feether with their causes of accidents which the different causes of accidents.
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> Property their causes of the feether than the feether which the different causes of accidents operate. The rich and the poor, the legislator and the private citizen alike, need and should have definite information on these subjects. There is a wo-ful lack of accurate statistics on every day eccurrences of Importance to both life and property. Yet there cannot be too great a mass of such information for the good of a progressive people. American statistics, saids from the subjects deals with by the census buresu, come to hand in crumbe. The dangers of rallway transportation would almost vanish could they be properly compared with nearer and commoner dangers. Legislathan it is wore it found true that defretive sidewalks caused greater loss of life than full railway bridges And this summer is probably correct. The United States is sadly behind Europe in the way of statistics, especially upon railway topics -- Western Inversace Review

At a meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, on Thursday last, some curious and interesting facts were stated regarding the business of fire insurance during the past year. The Committee on Legislation and Taxation reported that over two hundred bills were introduced into the legislatures of the various states last yest al-

POSTAL TIME-TABLES.

POST OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Ministral, John S. Janes

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CREAT BRITAIN, BIC.

day) By Cunard (Monday) Supplementary, see P.O. weekly merica
By Packet from New York for
England (Wednesday).
By Hamburg American Packet to
Germany (Wednesday). WEST INDIES.

Letters, etc., propored in New York are forwarded daily on New York, whence mails are de-spatched. For ilayana and West Indies, see liayana, every Taursday p.m.

*Portal Car Bags open till 8.45 a.m and 9.15 | Norbalage 9.00 a.m.

were paid. The committee reported that the census tables show the proportion of known incendiary fires to be 15 per cent, of the whole. The total num-ber of fire reported during the year was 7,507, involving a tose of \$35,216,000. There are nearly 1 700 fire insurance composite or one k dor another in the country; the great majority of them, however, are local "mutual" affairs, not reporting to ca supervised by any of the lusurance departments. The total canital employed by 260 reporting companies in 1880 was \$70,763,254, being an increase on the previous year of \$1,089,007 79 New York companies was \$24,307, 020, an increase of \$600,000. The net profit realised by the American companies during the year on the capital invested was 7 89 per cent .- New York Indicator.

The result of the recent census of India are being roughly oast up, mearly all returns being in. According to these, the numbers for the North-West Provinces are 37,600,000, and Onde 11,200, eco. The lacrense elaco 1872 has been about five per cent. The grand total for the Punjaub is 22,840,463, of whom freting insurance interests, "most of the Punjaub is 22,849,463, of whom them of an injurious character," but nearly 19,000,000 are British subjects. Tio increase pince 1868 is about 6} per

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

The tracking of the Call Sty 2 to the stand which is



Canada Central Railway. CHANGE OF TIME

1 1 10 On and other MONDAY, 280 JUNE trains will run as tillows -

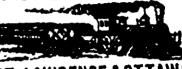
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Trains run on Montreel time
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I.A. Michinach.
ARCHIBR BAKER.
Superintendant. General Manager.
Brockville, Unit, Met June, 1880.



ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA

RAILWA7.

On and after THURSDAY, toth JUNE, 1860, trains will run as follows .-

LELYS OTTAWA

Terrebonne ad St. Vin.

4 30 2 30

A Ricembant Express Train will leave

Ottawn on Tuesdays, Theredays, Saturdays

and W. Ewstern

A Soll Issuer of steemers on the St. Lawrence, for both Rant and West.

A Sola Car will be run on the Night Trains

between Utlawa and Freecut Jenetics.

Trains are run on Ottawa time.

WALTER SHANLY

Oreawa, July 25, 1850.

Oreawa, July 25, 1850.

land Males, vecept and ... Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY. CHANCE OF TIME.

New York and South- 6 and the COMMENCING on Wednesday, Jane 23rd, ere States

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utes later. Palace care on all pass-par Magnificent Palace care on all pass-raget trains and elegant sleeping care on night

trains to and from Ottawa connect with Trains to and from Quebac. Cunday trains iouve Montreel and Queboo All trainers by Montreal time.

Gregat, Office, is Place d'Armes Square, Tigger Offices, 33 Place d'Armes and 202 %. James St., Montres, and opposite the St. Louis Hotel, Quebes. L. A. SENECAL. General Superintendent.

INTERCOLONIAL MAILWAY.

CUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, comment log lith lene, 1800 m. Through Represe Passenger Trains run daily (accept fundar) as follows:

liatherst Newcorlie Moneton St. John.

St. John. 18-Aip. 18-A

D. POTTINGER, Chief Seperiatendent.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. S. WHITING MANUFACTURING CO., t. day Dale, that — Manufacturers of surplies, torks, bo s. etc.

WELLAND VALE MANUFACTURING CO., Lock No. 2, St. Catharines, Out, t anada - Manufacturers of excs, soythes, torks, hors, rakes and edge tools.

ANILINE DYES

FMIL THOURET & CO., Montreal-Agents

BRASS WORKS.

11 N. TADUS CV. Montreal - Brassfinishers and founders, beer pump manufacturers. COTTON BROKERS.

M REGILT, Dundas, Ont -Fole spent in tai da for tirdway A Methaire, cutton fic re, Nashville, Tenn.

COTTON MILLS

DUNDAR COTTON MILLS CO Dundas, Ont. Grey domesties, denims, tickings, yarms,

etc.

IIAMILTON COTTON MILLS CO., Hamilton.

"Desima, tickings and yerns

JOHN MACKAY, Duedas, Ont —Manufacturer of every description of cotton warps

and yerne. EDGE TOOLS. R T WHEON, Dundas, Out.—Manufactures of ares, picks, mattocks, grab hoss and rail-way contractors' supplies.

ENGINES AND BOILERS.

the control of the co

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS. ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS.

JOHN PRNSOM. Toronto.—Ranineer, Machinist, atc. Manufacturer of hydraulic, steam and hand power passenger and goods clovators.

FILES.

THOS. GRAHAM. Toronto.—Manufacturer and recutter of files and rasps.

FREDERICK HAURCH, Cote St. Paul. Montreal.—Manufacturer of every description of hand made files and rasps.

FILES. THOS. GRAHAM. Toronto.—Manufacturer of the st. Paul. Montreal.—Manufacturer of every description of hand made files and rasps.

FILE & SPRING CO. Cote St. Paul, Mon-real.—All kinds of fice and springs. Eller read. Bole manufacturers of Shauldings' patent concaved spring.

patent concaved spring.

4). OUTRAM & SON, Dominion Pile Works, Muntreal.—Manufacturers of every description of Sies and rasps.

FURNITURE

ON HAWA CARINET CO., Oshawa, Ont.—
Furniture Manufacturers. Toronto branch, 97 Young St. 1 Montreal branch, 417 and 449 Netre Jame St.

AMERICAN BRACKET CO., Hamilton, Ont.
—Manufacturers of all kinds of fancy furni-ture, brackets, etc.

ture, brackets, etc.

TERS & CO., 11 St. Honaventure St., Montreal.—Manufacturers of office dosks and revolving bookcases.

JAMES WRIGHT & CO., 11 to 17 Hermine Rt., Montreal—Church, bank, house, store and office fittings, art furniture and inlaid floore, etc.

Maccumans

SLASSWARE.

11 AMILTON GLASS CO., Hamilton.—Manu-facturers of flint and green placeware.

GLOVE MANUFACTURERS

V 11. STOREY & SON, Acton. Out -- Manufacturers of the gloves and mitte in every variety and other.

HAMMERS.

HARMENT II. WARREN, Cote St. Paul. Mon-treal.—Manufacturer of every description of hammers, sledges, hatchets, contractors' tools, etc.

MUGS, SPOKES AND BENT 9000S. P. W. HORE & SON, Hamilton, Ont.—Manufacturers of hibs, spokes, rime, shalls, poles, sleigh and outler stuff, etc.

P. P. DALLEY & CO., Hamilton, Ont.Manufacturers of take, blackings, barness
cile, perfumery, etc.

CANADA SCREW CO., L'andre.—Manufac-turers of iros and brass acrews, bolts and rivets.

COWAN & C. Galt.—Manufacturers of every description of wood working machin-ery.

ery.

DOMENION BOLT CO., 139 Front St. East,
Torunto.—Manufacturers of every description of botts, bot pressed nuts, railway
spikes, bridge, boiler and fron rivets.

ipines, pringe, boller and fron rivets.

Il R. IVES & CO, Montreal.—Hardware manufacturers and founders; fron railing and ornamental fron work a specialty.

II AMILTON BRIDGE & TOOL CO., Hamilton.—Iron railway and highway bridges and fron working machinery.

McKRCIINIE & BERTRAM, Dundas.—Machine tools and wood working machinery.

HR OSHAWA MALLKABLE TROY CO. Orbawa, Ont.—Manufacturers of malleable from a siso patent screw wreachos. OlMSTED & SON, Hamilton, Ont.—Manu-facturers of fountains, fences, creatings vares and statuary, warm akeins, etc. KNIFE WORKS.

THE WHITMAN & BARNES MANUPAC-TURING CU., St. Catharines, Oat.—Man-ufacturers of mowing and resping machine kniver, sections, guard blates, cutting apparatus complete, spring keys and cotters,

KNITTING MALLS.

S. LENNARD & BONS, Dundas,-Manufac-turers of plain and fancy housery.

LASTS, DIES, ETC.

CHAS. CHILDS, Montreal.—Manufacturer of buot and shoe lasts, dies for cutting sole leather, upper leather, envelopes, boxes, cuffs, and paper collars.

LEATHER BELTING.

DOMINION BEIT AND HOSE CO., Toronto.

—Oak tanned belting, lace leather, etc.

ROBIN & SADLER, Montreal—Manufacturer of every description of leather belting ORGANS AND PIANOS.

BOLTON & SMITH, 167 Mountain St., Mon-treal - Tuning and repairing attended to. I real - I uning and repaining attended to.

I ANIEL BELL & CO. Turneto.—Manulacturers of the "Excelsior" organs.

DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO (V).

Bowmanville, Ont. — Manufacturers of Pianon and Cabinet Organs. See advertise-

raeat in another column S. R. WARREN & SON, Toronto.—Manufact-urers of church Organia. PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

DOMINION PAPER OD., \$7 St. Peter St., Mentreel.—Manufacturers of passills, book and bewe print, cardboard middles and coloured papers

M. RABBER & BROS., Georgetown.—

DOMINION TRADE REGISTER

AND SAMP PROCESS OF CONTROL MANUFACTURERS

INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY.

SAW MANUFACTURERS

IN SAW MANUFACTURERS

BHURLY & DISTRICT Galt, that . Manufacturers of circular and cross out saws, plastering trousle, etc.

CANADA ROALE WORKS, Jas. O White & Co., Toronto, Manufacturers of all kinds of standard scales. Environ 102 Adelaido t Fast. SPICES. ETC

R D. VAN DE CARR & SON, Toronto —
Manufacturers and importors of coffees,
spices, cream tarter, mustard, etc.
STEREOTYPERS, ENGRAVERS, ETC

F. DIVER & CO., Toronto.—Nectrotypers and sterrotypers. Designers and engraves on wood.

on wood.

STOYES

WM. CLENDINNENG, Montreal - Stoves, ranges, turnaces, railws) and machinery castings

TELEPHONES.

HOLT TELEPHONE CO., Totonto - Telephones sold outright \$5 to \$20 per pair : wire to be, per rod; voiks two miles.

TAIFRE

puones sord outright \$5 to \$20 per pair i wire & to 20. per rodi vorks two miles.

TAIERS.

ILITER & CHEESE TRIBES.—Robert bonaldson, Montral, Lasaufacturer of pump aner: botter, cheese, Sour and sure; triers.

WIRE WORKS.

IL GREENING & CO., Hamilton, Ont.—Manufacturers of wire ropes, cloth and general wire workers.

MAJOR & GIBB, 650 Craig St., Montreal.—Manufacturers and importers of wire cloth and wire goods and dealers in railway and mill supplies.

TIMOTILY GREENING & SONS, Dundas, Unt —Manufacturers of the strongest description of steel wire cloth, mait kiln Soors, and general wire weaters

WOODEN SOODS.

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

J. R. Mclin IIIN, Jr., & College St., Montreal
— Manufacturerof fiberpe's patest rafety of
cabinets; also, refrigerators, children',
catts, waggons, sleighs, and general wooden

WATE. WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.

J. ROUTH & CO., Cobourg .- Woollen Manufactutets. JOHN WARDLAW, Galt, Ont.-Manufac-turer of Scotch fingering, wheeling and knitting yarns.

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

PETROLEUM.

THE BRITISH MARKET.

ARTRUR BROWN & CO.'S PRIROLEUM REPORT Loxdon, May 16th, 1881.

Refined Petroleum Oil—The past week has been a repitition of that preceding it, the only exception being that good brands of spot oil have increased in value 1'rime and Standard White Pennsylvanian on spot sold at 61d to 7d

Pennsylvanian on spot sold at 6id to 7d per gallon. Month at 6id. June 6iid to 7d. June 6iid to 7d. June 6iid to 7d. July-Aug. 7id to 7i Mept.—Oct. 7id. Bept.-Dec. 7id. To-day's market closes steady, spot 6id to 7d; Sept.-Dec. 7id.
Naphtha—Quiet.
Coal Oil—No business.
Turpentine—Had a sharp reaction to 30s on spot, again declining to 29s 6d for "short prempt;" market again rallied and we quote to-night 30s. Month 29s 6d. June 29s 6d. July-Dec. 26s 6d to 27s. The deliveries for the past week are weeth moticing. are worth noticing.

The atock at the wharves to-day is 12,361 barrels, landings 1,382 barrels, and deliveries for the past week 1,942

1	PRINCLEUM	OIL	•	
Priors of 8.) W. Petro- leum)	N. York.	٠,	188). N. York Leaden 61	ili:
	Redned, (×	Refined.	Cre.
Stock this day	46,046 bbi. 1,127 cs. 836 bbi		120,22966L 2,687 ca.	一 .
Dehrered last week	6,611 661. 2 ca.		4,742 bbi	•
	COAL O	L.		

Delivered last week	6,611 bbl. 2 ce	4.742 bbi
	COAL OIL.	
	1851	1880.
	Resped. Cra.	Reased. Cru.
Stock this day	546 PPS	706 bb1
last week	bb1	- bol
Dellrered last week	1 41 551	16 661.

Above represents attocks and movements at London and Thames Haven Public Wharves oply.

PRIROLIA WEEKLY OIL REPORT

(Petrolia Advertiser.)

The market for crude continues duli The demand seems about the same as last. Prices \$1.65 to \$1.70. Refined is quoted at 18c to 18lc. Drilling operations are very brisk.

OIL PPRINCE,

Operations are being steadily pushed through at present. Mr Crocker is busy rigging up his wells. The last venture of the "London" has encouraged them te sink another, and Mr. Stone is at present in town locating one. liculten is progressing favouably with his well notwithstanding the accident he received on Saturday last. The "Ex-Ward & Doyle, of Petrolia.

the latest quotations, is 850 to 000 per larrel in tanks at the wells for limited l'ipe Line crede oil certificates-te this JOHN PISIER & SONS, Dandas—Manus price has to be added the pipage charges the precious fluid bubbled in amount factories of printing and wrapping papers.

Lincoln Paper Mills Co., Merritton, the care. When a producer has his own mounts through the waters of this Creek. When a producer has his own papers bar and four sacks.

The precious field bubbled in amounts through the waters of this Creek. When a producer has his own papers bar and four sacks.

The precious field bubbled in amounts through the waters of this Creek. When a producer has his own papers bar and four sacks.

The precious field bubbled in amounts through the waters of the precious field bubbled in amounts through the waters of the precious field bubbled in amounts through the waters of the precious field bubbled in amounts through the waters of the precious field bubbled in amounts through the waters of the precious field bubbled in amounts through the waters of the precious field bubbled in amounts through the waters of the precious field bubbled in amounts through the waters of the precious field bubbled in amounts through the waters of the precious field bubbled in amounts through the waters of the precious field bubbled in amounts through the precious field bubbled in amount ta "I more for his oil than the price at and then wrong into vessels all rowly the wells, but he does not get the ad-

vantage of a certificate in case he wishes to hold his oil for a r'm and get money ! advanced on it

REPINED OF MARKET Petrolia (Ont.) \$0 17) pergall \$\delta 0\$ iss Landon \$0.17 pergall \$\delta 0\$ iss Landon \$0.21 \$\delta 0\$ Ministreal (\$\delta 0\$ 0.25 \$

The above are wholerate prices jet Imperial gallon at which refined oil is sold by the car losd the pitce per single barrel is generally from it to it always Diese Seures

The latest refined oil quotations in New York market are as follows -Cargo lots for export, 110 burning test by the baybold toster. 8c.

Reince oil for the New York city trade in lots of '0 44 100 barrels 100 flash-test by the Tagliabue perome-

Refined oil of 150° burning test, 130 to 17c, according to braud. This is the kind of American oil usually purchased for the Canadian market, and is coming into general use in the United States Cases of refined oll for export. 110'

burning test, cargo lots, 11je to 12je according to brand.

PRINCERUM PRODUCTS

PETROLEUM

Much having been written of late in regard to this staple, a few remarks in regard to its history may not be ill timed. In the Massachusetts Magazine, published in 1789, occurs the following reference to the existence of oil springs in Pennsylvania:-

"In the northern part of Pennsylvania there is a creek called Oil Creek which empties into the Alleghany river. It issues from a spring, on the top of which floats an oil cimilar to that called Barbadoes tar, and from which one may gather several gallons a day. The troops sont to guard the western poets halted at the same spring, collected some of the oil, and bathed their joints with it. This gave them great relief from the rhemmatism with which they were afflicted The water, of which the troops drank freely, operated as a gentle purge." The curious book of Peter Kahm, en-

titled "Travellers in North America," and published in 1772, gives a map in which is set down the exact location of the oil springs. But there is still earlier reference to the oil supply in a letter written by a French missionary, Joseph de la Reche d'Allion, who had crossed the Niagara river into what is now New York State. In this letter, written is 1629, nearly a century and a half before Kahm's book appeared, he mentions the ell aprings, and gives the Indian pame of the place, which he explained to mean, "There is plenty there." The letter was printed in Segard's "Histoire du Canada," in 1632.

Although petroleum was known and employed for harning from remate and comployed for harning from remate and

employed for burning from remete an tiquity in the Old World, no process for its purification had been devised, and i was, therefore, at best, but an indifferen and cheaper substitute for anima vegetable oils. The first attempts to refine it for commercial purposes are be lieved to have been made by Young, o Glasgow, in 1847, on petroleum got from Derbysbire, in England, from which h prepared a lubricating eli; and it was the exhaustion of this supply which led him to improve the methods for the extraction of oils from coal. Meanwhile, in the United States, the existence of sources of minoral oil had been known to the Indians of New York and Fenn. States, who prized it as a medicine, for which purpose it became familiar to the which purpose it became familiar to the a colonists under the r of Seneca oil. It appears to have been an object of research to the aborigines ages ago, since in the oil regions of Western l'ennaylvania are found pits, or wella, apparently dug for the purpose of collecting oil, carefully timbered, affording, from the growth of the forest upon the site, evidences c. an antiquity of from five hundred to one thousand years. As early as 1819, in bering for brine on the Muskingum River in Ohio, from a depth of four hundred feet were obtained large quantities of mineral oil, which was a source of great annoyance to the salt At this time attempts were made to use the oil for illumination : but. from the want of proper lamps, it was found to be adapted to the purpose. The first shipment of oil in bulk was made from Venango County in 1815, by Gen. Hays, of Franklin, who gathered three barrels from the Buchanan farm, on which most of Reseville is now situated. The oil was aximmed off the springs along the creek, with no small labour carefully secured in barrels, and sent to Battimore. There it was placed in charge of a leading merchant, who fre-Baltimore. quently complained of its atroclous smell, and, after storing it a year or two, celsion's " Company have let the contract compiled it all into Chasepeake Bay for drilling another well to Mesers. Thus directrously ended the first attemp to expert crude petroleum on a large CANADA PAPER CO. (Idmited), 374, 356 &

The price of American crade oil in
and importers of all kinds of papers. Mills
at Windsor, Sherbrooks and Fortugat.

City, Parker. Titusville and Brasford, by staff throughout the country, under the City, Parker. Titusville and Bradford by stuff throughout the country, under the name of Senoca oil-a title it retained for half a century. Carey procured his supplies from McClintockville, where the precious fluid bubbled in small amounts through the waters of till Creek,

whence it was taken by means of flan-

THE MONEY MARKET.

TORONTO STOCK REPORT

v i		Tore	ONTO RE	ock rris	ort.			
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The second of th	Anglo Canadian Mortgage Co- limiting and Lean Association Catada Landed Credit Co- Catada Lermanent L. & K. Co- Canadian Kavings and Lean Co- lominion Havings and Isavings Co- Freshold Lean and Savings Co- Freshold Lean and Savings Co- familton Provident & Lean S's inron & Krie Kavings & L. B'y Imperial Havings & Invan't Co- London Lean Company	\$4323438998888 .ses	1,000,000 414,000 1,007,250 1,007,250 1,007,250 1,007,250 1,007,000 4,007,000 4,007,000 4,007,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	75.214 613.814 2,000,000 277.706 659,006 600,000 811,000 981,180 640,000 221,760 981,600	110,000 901,000 31,448 85,400 61,415 241,500 200,000 200,000 163,000 20,464	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	182 184 185 186 186 187 187 187	BECKENIA STREET IN THE TREET
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is			Capital	STOCK R	-	Dividend		
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or it at a to e of me	nicercolonial Unai Company Quebec Fire Association Co. Silver Plume Company	100	1,800,000	3,800,800	0.00.000 0.00.000 0.00.000 0.000 0.000 0.000	3) 5	631 39 36 36 32 110	106) 61) 20) 56) 55) 107) 106)
84	Do. Corporation Bonds	•••		****** **	: " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "		משו	, ((),

In 1884 the successful manufacture of nothing. Oil at 110° that costs 61 cents oils from coal caused attention to be drawn to the possibility of utilizing these native oils; and the Possiyivania Oll Company was formed for the purpose of manufacturing the petroleum found at Oll Creek, in Venango County, Penn. The chemical investigation of the rial was committed to Professor B. Sill man, Jun.; and his report to the company, which appeared in April, 1855, has been the point of departure for the im-mense industry of petrolsum which has grown up within the last twenty years. In this report was described the conversion of the crude petroleum by fractional distillation into products differing in tensity and volatility, the manufacture from it of a burning oil of great illuminating power of an oil capable of support-ing a low temperature and fitted for lutrication, and also of paraffine. further abowed the importance of distillation in a current of highly heated steam and noticed the breaking up of heavier into lighter oils by continued heat-processes which have since asarmed a great importance in the manufacture of petroleum - New I'ngland Grocer.

60

•••

A new process for the refining of petroleum is being tested, and is expected to effect a great saving over the one now in vogue. By the old process the refined erticle, at a fire test of 110', costs of course per gallon, the process in-In bring this grade of oil to a test of 150° it loses 30 per cent, in the process of distillation; to raise it to 175" it loses 45 per cent. and to 185", 65 per cent. By the new process the oil is treated without heat, and it is claimed loves

er gallon, on being raised to a fire test of 150°, is worth 131 cents per gallon, to 175°, from 15 to 17 cents per gallon, and if raised to 185° is worth from 18 to 2" cents per gallon. The cost of raising it to any one of those tosts is I cent per

THOMAS WILSON,

Duncias. Out.
Manufacturer of STATIONARY and
PORTABLE

Steam Engines,

BOILERS AND MACHINERY of every description.

CUTTON MILL, CALENDERS, 1108-IERY STEAM PRESSES AND

PROPELLER WHEELS, ALL SIZES THE DOMINION BOLT CO.



139 Front Street East,

TORONTO. Machine-Porned Nats. Hot-Pressed Nats. Carriage Holts, best, Plongh Holts, Hachine Holts, Coach Serews, Holt Kade, R. R. Track Holts, Siegh Shou Lults, Boiler Rivets, Hindr Hotts, R. R. Spikes, Blank Holts Hirtige Holts, Spring Holts, Narmay Carriage Holts, Spring Holts, Narmay Carriage Holts, The Quality of the Jron, Smith of the Holts, and the riple of packages, is

SUPERIOR TO THE AVERAGE, and equal to the hest Poreign Bolts, Nats

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

reased firmess throughout, and in cotton and worsted fabrics (linghams created firmness throughout, and in continue very popular, and the leading country. This caused fromess to many instances there is a tendency to continue very popular, and the leading country. This caused fromess to many instances there is a tendency to continue very popular, and the leading country. This caused fromess to many instances throughout to discover a substitute many instances throughout for the continue very popular, and the leading country. This caused fromess to many instances throughout for the continue very popular, and the leading country. This caused fromess to many instances throughout for the continue very popular, and the leading country. This caused from ones to many instances there is a tendency to continue very popular, and the leading country. This caused from ones to many instances there is a tendency to continue very popular, and the leading country. ranced prices on certain makes of brown innumings, soersuckers, etc., have been and bleached shoetings, and we have in brisk demand, both from jobbers and and picachout superings, and the most agents, the latter being only partially important of these revisions. The situable to meet the request on account of brans or parchinent of the inferior kind
able to meet the request on account of brans or parchinent of the inferior kind
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inferior kind able to meet the request on account of brans or parchinent or parchinent or rolling the brans or parchinent or rolling the brans or parchinent or rolling the parchinent or rolling the brans or parchinent or parchinent or rolling the brans or parchinent or rolling the bran the imports continue to run light, the ricelpts at thir port last week showing a done in both spots, and efutures, lecrease of \$210,714 as compared with Prices have continued to advance, and the previous week, and a decrease of close strong at current quotations, \$620,257 as compared with the corresponding week last year. The movement from first hands is mainly limited to seasonable styles of leeding staples and novelties in light tissues, and the volume of business further increased by occasienal jubbing sales to close out broken The jobbing trade is only moderately active and the auction rooms have offered no special attractions. Black dress silks of fine quality continue in fair, steady request, but coloured silks and low grade blacks are generally neglected Millinery sitks are taken in small parcels to a moderate extent, but satin de Lyons, brocade and fancy silks more slowly Linen goods rule steady, but the demand le limited to houskeeping varieties and a few specialties. White goods generally are quiet, but lacos, both real and imitation, continue in fair request. There has been a considerable distribution of Canton mattings through the auction rooms at fair average prices, but askie from this the movement has been of moderate proportions.

Buyers of weollen goods, both elothiers and distributers, continue to a large extent to limit their purchases to early wants This policy, however, brings them into the market the oltener, and makes them more urgent for the immediate delivery of what they buy. The feeling, if not much improved, seems certainly to tend in favour of more business and better prices. Many of the more popular makes of goods are fully sold up to or alusal of production, and irices are very fully sustained in spring goods, however, cassimeres, etc., the business being of the closing out order, prices are not so firm. Heavy fancy cassimeres have been taken freely. Beaver and fancy backed overcoatings have also leen taken in satisfactory amounts. Black and coloured cleths baye a fair inquiry, chiefly for the better qualities. Indigo blue fiannel sultings are more in-quired for than heretofore. Fiannels have also been in some request and improved takings by the shirt trade, and a fair volume of edea are reported. Mentucky Jeans are quiet, with some attention from a few buyers for the fiber qualities, without, however, any results of importance. Small transactions are reported in a few makes of satinets, but the general demand is sluggish blankets there is some inquiry from a few early buyers, while supplies are tight and prices steady, with a favour-able outlook, but actual business is mail. Carpets rule quiet at first hands, and there is still a fair husiness among jobbere.

A marked improvement is noticeable in the cotton goods market since our last report It is now generally admitted that stocks of all the best and most desirable makes of brown, bleached and ploured cottons are unusually light for this period of the season. This fact, in connection with the large and increasing demand for expert, has given renewed demand for expert, has given renewed to the confidence to package buyers. While are yet there have been few quotable thanges in prices, there is an increased tumners, and the tendency is towards that the confidence of the confi higher values. The improvement has extended to the lower grades of cotten goods, which have moved with more freedom than for many weeks past. The jobbing trade has been quiet but steady and of fair aggregate proportions, with prices generally well austained Corsul jeans and satteens have had a fair distri bution in medican sixed percels, and rule steady and unchanged. Cheviots are unchanged, and the most popular makes have sold to a fair extent Brown drills are in moderate supply with agents, and with a fair demand prices rule firm Stark drills have been advanced to Ducks and denims have had a fair diete bution, both on new and previous orders, Tickloge are in and prices are firm Tickings are in good request at firm prices. Grain bags have been in good demand both from accots and jobbers' hands. Quilts have ruled quiet, but the best makes of crocket and Marsellies styles are sold were steady. Glaced cambrics, dilesias, etc., ere in moderate request, but with etc., see in moderate request, but with etc., see in moderate request, but with and band it down intact and well presidely, reluctabily admits "that it is besided in a feet time out time and since \$1.00; inomas 1000 \$1; Washington its explained in a feet time out time and since \$1.00; inomas 1000 \$1; Washington its explained in a feet time out time and since it is explained in a feet time out time and since \$1.00; inomas 1000 \$1; Washington it is explained in a feet time out time and since it is explained in a feet time out time and since it is explained in a feet time out time and since it is explained in a feet time out time and since it is explained in a feet time out time and since it is explained in a feet time out time and since it is explained in a feet time out time and since it is explained in a feet time out time and since it is explained in a feet time out time and since it is explained in a feet time out time and since it is explained in a feet time out time and since it is explained in a feet time out time and since it is explained in a feet time out time and since it is explained in a feet time out time and since it is explained in a feet time out time and since it is explained in a feet time out time and since it is explained in a feet time out time and since it is explained in a feet time out time and since it is explained in a feet time out time and since it is in the constant in time and since it is in the constant in time and since it is in the constant in time and since it is explained in a feet time out time and since it is in the constant in time and since it is in the constant in

Little has occurred to change the situation in cotton since our last. Prices ate comparatively low, and while it proves difficult to inaugurate and sustain any decided upward movement there is a wholesome four of seiling the market off The tendency, both last week and this, scens upward. We again mark a slight advance in the figures. The average prices of futures as officially reported are as follows. June, 10 67, July, 10.71; August, 10 76 September, 10.44 . October, 10,076; November, 994; Decembe., 9 96 ; January, 10 08 ; February, 10 20c.

There is little or no increase of bush ness in wool, nor is much probably to be looked for until the market for woolien goods improves, of thir, however, there are those who think they see an early prospect. Of the relative state of things in eastern markets and in the producing regions, the Skipping Ital has this to "Consumers are in tull possession of the knowledge that our market stands wholly in the interest of buyers, and for this reason they refuse to venture into large operations, being constantly on the alest for a lower ratice of values this the situation here, in the country it is just the contrary. Telegrams from San Francisco report the market active for good wools, with sales of red bluff up to 29 cents, this price having been paid for account of a Besion dealer. In Texas there is yet considerable activity, and extreme prices are being paid. In Kentucky and Indiana the market has not fairly opened, but some wool in both States has been sold at 25/226 cents. The purchases making in the interior do not indicate good judgment on the part ot buyers, as wools fully equal to the best thus far obtained can be purchased in this or the Boston market at about the same figure paid the growers, but new wool with many is a luxury, and as such commands high prices." Carpet woois are steadier. Since the free sales not long ago stocks are more concentrated and holders are less disposed to push sales. Cables from London report a better feeling in English markets.

BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.

The boot and shoe market, in all the various lines of seasonable goods, shows considerable activity, and during the past week the jobbers who are here bave placed agreet many large orders. Manufacturers, while they feel that they must advance prices at no distant day if leather continues to advance, are very reluctan to do so now, and as most of them have covered what orders they have taken thus far with leather, they are accepting contracts from their regular customers at the same prices named on early samples. In fact it is next to an impossibility for them to obtain any advance over sample priors Those who have not batchreed feather and have taken orders tesed on prices of two or more weeks ago do not feel very cheerful over the advance, and others who have sufficient leather for their immediate wants are rather inclined to hold back. The marrather inclined to hold back. ket is firm and stoady. A legitimate and healthy condition of things exists, and the market is devoid of excitement save in sole leather. The heavy goods thus far have monopolised the attention of jobbers, and they are now turning their steps toward the finer goods. In every department there is a better feeling, for the valid reason that the season is far snough advanced to expect a brisk trade The shipments have about reached their lowest point, and fall short of last week's figures about 600 cases. There have been forwarded since last week 21,696 cases, making a total einco January 1 of 878,106 cases, an increase over any preceding of 30,416 cases -Shoe and Leather

SOME OF THE ANCIENT USES OF SKINS AND LEATHER

In three days of steel pens and noto paper but little thought is given to the

the cause of the origination of parchment, but of the improvement of the old westbrens or perchinent of the interior kind Membrana, an interior kind of Looks parchment, was also used. In order to prepare this the skin was separated be-tween the hide and the flesh, and by working and rubbing with quicklime, was formed into leaves fit for the pur-

ENGLAND'S COMMERCIAL CRISIS. The Preston Election.

London, May 21. - Although as I abled you yesterday, the return of Mr

Eckroyd, the Conservative candidate for Preston, over Mr. Henry Yates Thompson, of the Pall Mall Gatette, who topresented the ultra-Radical section of the Liberal party, does not affect the atrength of parties in the House, it bas a novel and poculiar significance. Mr. lickroyd is a cotton spinner—the Eck-royds and Ackroyd of Lancashire have been captains of industry for several generations-and he came out on a platform of retaliatory duties or reciprocity of tariffs. The agitation on that subject, of which my cable despatches have kept With you well informed, is led in Parliament at least by Mr. David MacIver, the member for Birkenbead, who is well known on your aide of the water from his former connection with the firm of D, & C. M .ver, managing owacre of the Cunard line. Mr. Maciver has brought up the question in the House once or twice only, to be summarily suufed out by the tount that he could not find a seconder of his way of think-iog. Mr. Eckroyd, however, will be an able coadjutor. Thoroughly identified, able coadjutor. Thoroughly identified, as I have said, with the great manufacturing interests of Lancashire, his return by a majority of over 1,800 votes is substantial evidence of the growth of the new movement, which, it there is any truth in the old legend that "as goes Lancester se goes Eugland," will make itself felt and respected at the polis wherever a manufacturing constituency is opened. This victory was achieved, too, in spite of the large Irish vote being cast for Mr. Thompson, out of gratitude for the Pall Mails opposition to the Coercion Act. Mr. liright, like the trusty old war herse that he is, sniffed the battle from afar. The debate en the Irish Land Bill kept him in the House, but he delaged the constituency with letters addressed to the leading Liberals the reactionary policy of which Mr. 4,051,768 tons, only 201,297 were repre-the reactionary policy of which Mr. 4,051,768 tons, only 201,297 were repre-the recent wet season is followed by a sented by steamers. The steam tonings does not stop to argue with the retails— of Austria reached 501 tons. On a com-the recent wet season is followed by a period of drought, quigine with hardly the recent wet season is followed by a period of drought, quigine with hardly the recent wet season is followed by a period of drought, quigine with hardly the recent wet season is followed by a period of drought, quigine with hardly the recent wet season is followed by a period of drought, quigine with hardly the recent wet season is followed by a period of drought, quigine with hardly the recent wet season is followed by a period of drought, quigine with hardly the season is followed by a period of drought, quigine with hardly the season is followed by a period of drought, quigine with hardly the season is followed by a period of drought, quigine with hardly the season is followed by a period of drought, quigine with hardly the season is followed by a period of drought, quigine with hardly the season is followed by a period of drought, quigine with hardly the season is followed by a period of drought, quigine with hardly the season is followed by a period of drought, quigine with hardly and the season is followed by a period of drought, quigine with hardly and the season is followed by a period of drought, quigine with hardly and the season is followed by a period of drought, quigine with hardly and the season is followed by a period of drought, quigine with the season is followed by a period of drought, quigine with the season is followed by a period of drought, quigine with the season is followed by a period of drought, quigine with the season is followed by a period of drought, quigine with the season is followed by a period of drought, quigine with the season is followed by a period of drought, quigine with the season is fo tory people. He sit as the heathen of political economy, and advocates their extermination as a matter of faith and morals. "Thank God," cried the French bigot after a Huguenot acre, "there are no heretics here!" and Mr. Bright is full of similarly intolerant devotion to trade orthodoxy. Mr. Thempson, the Liberal candidate came out as a Bright Fire Trader, and many old veterans of the Corn Law League went to his aid, but the shib-boleth of Manchoster has lost its potency. What is the use of quoting Adam Smith, Bastlet or Cobden to a lot of cotton operatives who know from bitter of Germany, in that " with cargoes only personal experience that the trade of the difference is reduced to 337,000, Swe-England and the broad and butter of the workingmen are threatened by the ayetem which throws open the home market to nations which bar their doors against British goods? Mr. Eckroyd and his friends, in roply to the stock aphorisms of the Free Trade speakers, simply pointed out to the gangs of operativos who walked the streets because of "short time," at the mills, and called upon the manufacturers to ex-plain why "full time" has become a rare thing in Lancashire. It was a quortion between theory and experience,

An advance in the value of the most desirable state and the sheep, the sheep the sh inemi our is now the from large south. The market, and for the less and most not despised. The Mexicans employed a complision appointed to consider the dom alone 2.720 551. The addition to make the property of the second secon many lines your competition is more keenly felt than that of the protected French artisan, and there is a widespread hellef, moreover, that to the example of The younger Liberals, those who nent are not personally identified with the Corn law League, are inclined to break This form of writ- away from the Free Trade tradition and but the magic of the old slogan was lost upon workingmen to whom "cheapness' means nothing when they do not earn enough to be able to distinguish it from a dearnors. "If you could buy bread for tuppence a loaf, and the Yankos to the Irish smigrant, why did you come to New York? "Because, replici Pat, and there is a whole volume of political economy in the answer, " because could not get the tuppence.' The Ministerial papers this morning are all silent on the great defeat at Preston. The Tory Globe of this evening, however, comes out flatly for relaliation. "The patience of the English working classes," says the Globe, "is fairly worn out, and come what may, they insist on receiving fair treatment in the matter of reciprocal commerce" - New York World's Cable Letter

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MER-

CHANT SHIPPING STATISTICS. The annual return of the British Board of Trade on this subject consists of a variety of statistics under special heads. The tonners of sailing and steam vessels " with cargoes and in ballast," entered and cleared at ports in the United Kingdom during last year was 58,738,063 tone, of which British ships contributed 41,348,984 tons, the remaining 17,387,079 being distributed amongst twelve nationalities, and others not specifically named. Of these, Norwsgian heads the lists, with German second, French third and awedish fourth. The by only 329,292 tens. As compared with sumption of quinine in the United by only 329,292 tens. As compared with sumption of quinine in the United 1879, the total of all nationalities shows. States, unequally divided between the 1879, the total of all nationalities shows an increase of 6,020,613 tons, Biltish ships aloue having increased to the extent of 6,914,993 tons. Of steam veceels the total which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast" represented 37,743,942 tons, British ships 30,976,037 tons of the total, Germany coming next, then France, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and so on. It is worthy of note that, whereas Norway utilised British ports to the extent of steam tonnage of all nations increased in the aggregate by 4,236,928 tons, of which ine active. The lower alkaloids extract-British claimed 3,471,020; there was a decrease in Austrian, Dutch and Italian, at from 25 cents to \$1 an ounce, and are Tables are also given as to the sailing and steam tonnage "with cargoes only" entered and cleared, in which seme interesting variations are to be noted. The total amount was 49,678,950 tons, an incross over 1879 of 5,730,249, Great Britain leading the way with an increase of 3,751,143 tons. But whereas in the table which includes "in ballast," Norway was nearly 1,000,000 tons in advance of Gormany, in that " with cargoes only dish coming next, then Danish, French, Dutch, etc. Of the total vessels with cargoos only steamers were represented by 32,124,056 tons, an increase of 3,868,305, of which Great Britain contributed 27,052,131 tons, an increase of 3,217,962, all other nations advancing to the extent of only 650.343 tons. It may be remarked that the United States occupied the eighth place in the list of sailing and steam vessels "with cargo and in ballast, and the tenth in the list of sidents, sells for \$10. A fine signature atcamers alone under the same designa- of John Hencock may be had for \$3. steamers alone under the same designation; and in the aggregate table with cargoes only" it was niuth, and in steamers

glove mish, that feld and it is and feith resvel for the collections of future coming necessary in this country to consequence of alterations in the system countries are advanced in The generations. Many have torgetten, or tight the whole battle of free Taile of magnifester, the limits to increase perhaps never knew, that the skin of over again, and the other day the compared with previous years, is a great over and the stiphent last week was the attimate and laster in its manufactured that frankly acknowledged deal less than it would have appeared to largestery made for a like mend. ather an staple and an active and addition to the most desirable styles of tance and tance tance mai poblers as well as from large southmad watern distributors. There has
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The first also countervailing duties of the them also countervailing duties.

The first also countervailing duties are countervailing duties.

The first also counter implying that he is open to a change of record except those of 1872, when it opinion Franco is not the only nation resched 475,718, and of 1874, when it on whose experts the agitators propose rose to the extraordinary figure of 60 d, to clap retaliatory duties, the feeling 867 tons. It may be interesting to to clap retalistory duties, the feeling 867 tons. It may be interesting to against the free scients-ion of American know that the tonnege of versels built goods is even more intense. because in last year in the United States was 167,-400, the lowest since 1859, which, however, was an exceptional year, as the ten preceding years was largely in excess of The return further shows that trade the United States is due the reactionary with Billish possessions was conducted policy which now prevails on the Conti- last year in Brillah ships of 8,284,505 tons, and in foreign ships of 1,107,542, with British North America in 2,412,458 British tonnage, and 670,547 foreign, and with the United States in 0,939,245 poses of the writer a me form of write away from the Frod armie tradition and and with the United States in 0,538,225 ing material was extensively employed to join if not to lead the new movement. British, 612,634. United States, and by the Hobrews and Greeks—Nace and The cry of Mr. Thompson's friends at 1,441,952 of other countries. Of the cry of Mr. Thompson's friends at 1,441,952 of other countries. Of the Creater Reporter. dom to ports out of Europe, 704 of 1,550,857 tons were littleh, and 35 of 9,050 tone foreigre. The total number of passengers carried was-in British ships 285,863, and in foreign 12,498. The figures, as to passengers, show in all respects a marked increase over those of 1819 - American Sklp.

ALL ABOUT QUININE.

There are consumed in the United States annually 1,000,000 ounces of Now Jersoy is largely respongulpipo. sible for this, of course. Since the duty on quinine was removed the richest bark has gone to London and the poorest comes here. The quinine extracted from each is the same in quality, but more of the lower alkaloids are found in the poorer grades of bark. The stock in the world's market has increased in five years from 53,134 bales to 110,105 in 1880. This increase is swing largely to the increased popularity of quinine as a tonic, and does not actually show an epidemic of malaris. To-day there is en band in the united markets of the world only about four months' supply. Since the duty on quinine was removed it has become an article of speculative trade, whereas formerly it was a simple matter of supply and demand. Owing to this the price of quinine has increased instead of fallen off, as it was expected it would do. This advance has not been felt by the retail buyer. Last year there east and west, but aggregating 1,000,000 ounces. In the east the consumption was extraordinary. In the west it fell off proportionately. During January and February of this year there was an unusual demand for quinino in this country, but it is considered to be almost entirely speculative. Just at this time dealers are waiting for an expected de-cline in price from \$2.80 an ounce, which quintoe brings at wholesale. If ment of the malaria which ed from the quinine sell at wholesale sometimes used in the west. quantities, too, of the lowest grade are exported to China, where they command about 50 cents an ounce. It is not denied that the cinchons and other alkaloids thus extracted are to all purposes mearly as useful as quinine, if the buying public but believed it. About 600,-000 ounces of cinchona are consumed in the United States In Rurope mething but the best quining is consumed.—N.

Concerning the value of autographs, a letter written by George Washington will sell for \$25, but one by John Adams may be had for \$10 Benjamin F.anklin's letters bring \$10 and \$15 each . a letter written by Robert Pulton is worth \$4 Autograph letters by the signers range from \$2.50 to \$40 or \$50 Andrew Johnson, the parest signature of the prelienedict Arnold's autograph is quoted at \$8; Patrick Henry's brings \$2; Gen tween the dectrinaires and the workings goes only" it was niuth, and in steamers at \$8; Patrick Henry's brings \$2; Gen men, and the latter swept the constituation alone under this Jesignation it was eight, Norway being only 300 tons continued, though one rose from the behind. In the table giving the tonbehind of the fact that Kegland is tuing of one-sided Free Trade, but unless the signs of the times are misleading the signs of the times are misleading the the British Empire (including the Unitable S3; Emerson 75 coats; Hawthorno triumph of the MacIver party at Preston is only the precursor of a national victory before very loag.

I \$8; Patrick Henry's brings \$2; Gen Robert Howe's \$15; and one of Jeffer on may be bad tor \$4; that of Rip Van Dan, Colonical Governor of New York, sells for behind In the table giving the ton-behind countries \$1. Among the autographs of literary near. Edmund Burke commands \$3. Emerson 75 coats; Hawthorno the Unitable precursor of a national victory before very loag.

SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL.

PELLERS.

or an admirate have ordered the Colors steed of tying them. Unfortunately us now in course of construction at there is another cause, the currents due l'ortamouth, to be fitted with a mangan- to the influence of the effective of the ordered of the effective or the currents due to bronze propelle, is placed of the fitted of the ordered of the effective or the currents due to bronze propelle, is placed of the fitted of the ordered of the effective or the currents due to be propelled or the currents due to the influence of the effective or the currents due to the influence of the effective or the currents due to the influence of the effective or the currents due to the currents du Design and Work states that the Lords of kun metal originally ordered. This author placed in the circuit, at the and decision has been arrived at after a sedes of commutative experiments made with 1 50 meters in length, and connected to of comparative experiments inade with 1 50 morers in rengin, and connected to the two metals in the presence of Mr the system by supple conductors. Farquitarson, of the Admiralty, at the This rod was struck sometimes transverses of Hesses, Mandalay, hons & versely and sometimes longitudinate of both metals, one inch square, occasioned by the blows were discovered by annual transportation of the sounds of the standard of the sounds. were teleced on aupports twelve inches spart and first subjected to a heavy pres-sure applied in the middle of the bars, and afterwards to linguist by a weight of 50 lbs falling from a height of five fect. With a steady pressure the gun metal lara slipped between the supports or broke with a strain of 28 cwt, while the manganess bronze bars required 54 cwt to break them. Tested by impact, the gun metal bara broke with from seven to eight blows, while it took from thirteen to seventeen blows to break the manganese brance bars. The ultimate languages to the latter was also in both cases with the existing means of transmission more than that of the gun metal, thus till a method has been found of causing more than that of the gun metal, thus showing nearly double the strength, with superior toughness. The advantages claimed for manganese bronze over gun metal are first, a considerable saving of actual weight of machinery, and, accondly, that it enables a thinner, and consequently a better, blade to be made offering less resistance to the water, and equaling in attempth the gun metal blade of greater dimensions.

STRENGTH OF BRONZES

In a paper lately read before the American Society of Civil Engineers, Professor R H. Thurston describes a new bronse alloy of maximum strength The properties of this alloy were ascer-tained by Professor Taureton in the course of his examination in the mechanical laboratory of the Stevens Inetitute of Technology of a series of thirtywhich the propertions of the copper were varied from 10 to 80 per cent; of the tin, from 10 to 80 per cent, and of the zinc, from 10 to 70 per cent. The results of these experiments pointed to an alloy of the proportions of copper 55, zinc 43, and tin 2, as likely to be that preseasing maximum strength; and on Professor Thurston making the alloy he found it to possess a good colour, to be clese grained, and susceptible of high polish It was also found to have im-taches attength, considerable hardness and moderate ducility, while it could also be forged if carefully heated. For purposes demanding toughness as well as strength, Professor Thurston found, however, an alloy with less the to be preferable, and he gives the propor-tions of copper 65, tin 0.6, and sinc 44 5, as affording the best results. This alley, lie states, has a tensile strength of 68 900 pounds per square inch of original area, and 92,136 pounds per square inch of fractured area, while it elongate d from 47 to 51 per cent. (length of test sample not stated), and reduced to 0.69 to 0.71 of its original diameter before fracture, He also states that the shavings produced by the action of the turning tool on this alloy curied closely, and were lough and strong like those of good fron. Professor Thurston also referred to an alloy discovered several years ago by Mr. J A. Tobin, but which appears not to be generally known. This alloy, which consists of copper 68 22, tin 2.3, and zinc 39 48, bad, when cast, a tensilo atrength; of 60,500 pounds per square inch of original section, while when rolled out its fuch, and when moderately and carefully rolled cold to 104,000 pounds per square inch. It could also be best double either not or cold, and was found to make excellent bolts and nuts, while it could be forged at a low red heat.

SOUNDS IN THE TELEPHONE.

Having remarked that telephones transmit along with speech sounds of an unknown origin, the author has undertaken experiments in order to find out if the causes of these sounds are not those which oppose telephonic communication at great distances. To eliminate all possible sources of error, the following arrangement was adopted. A line of twenty meters was laid on the floor of several rooms, all the doors of communication being closed. It was connected at one end to a pair of telephones by means of flexible conductors, designed to arrest sounds which might communicate themselves mechanically along the metal to the telephones. The circuit was completed between these onductors by another flexible wire, on the path of which was an interruption pedal, rendering it possible to cut the circuit without changing at all the nature of the communications between the line and the telephones, and to prove that the sounds heard had an electric origin. The operator acted at the other end of the line which was not connected, directly or by induction, with any electric generator, fie observed that the current produced by the friction of two wires of the same kind or of different kinds and that produced by closing a pressure scrow were heard in the tolephones. It is easily understood is claimed, faily equal to one speem can is claimed, faily equal to one speem can of the one in that when suspended, telegraph wires die, and, therefore, equivalent to six or of the one is eight of the lights of an ordinary eafety.

ADVANTAGES OF BRONZE PRO- attenders by figatures, more of less be removed by soldering the wires inopposite the telephones, a red of from tinctly reproduced by the telephones with their peculiar characters. This ex-periment if repeated with copper or brass rods, gave merely negative results. It seems that the phenomenon is only produced as an effect of the vibrations occasioned in the wire. Future experiments must decide whether it is due to a molecular change which the metal undergoes or to a peculiar notion. If, as it is probable, the vibrations caused by the wind act upon the lines of iron wires like the blows upon a rod, it appears difficult to correspond at great distances the telephones to speak by the aid of electric action so powerful that the currents arising in the line itself coase to be an appreciable cause of disturbance. -M. A Gaife

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS IN UNITISH SHIPBUILDING

British shipbuilding has made more advances during the last half century, according to the Westminster Review, than in the thousand years preceding it "Neventy years ago the science of naval architecture had no home in England forty years ago it had no official recogni tion, and was but little studied by the great majority of British shipbuilders Twenty years only have passed since the scattered adherents of the scientific the scientific method formed themselves fato a pro-fessional association, and initiated a movement that has placed the country at the head of the maritime nations in both the science and practice of ship-building. The progress already made is great; and there is reason to hope that even greater progress will be possible the original investigator, the trained when naval architect, the practical shipbuilder and the experienced seamen all heartily co-operate

NOVELTY IN SAFETY-LAMPS.

At the recent meeting of the members of the South Walos Institute of Engineers an interesting paper. "Un Patent Safty-Lamps and the Prevention of Explosions in Crossley, MI M.E. The constant and increasing number of explosions to mines, consequent loss of life, damage to property, and their attendant evils, has, he says, been to him the subject of much thought and consideration, reculting in the wo,kand consideration, resulting in the wo,king out of a form of asfety-lamp which will, be feels confident, ensure the attainment of the objects desired, and at the same time increase the lighting power.

The practiple of the lamp and the method of supplying it with his area both were old.

of supplying it with air are both very old, but in matters of this kind it is frequently a small matter of detail which makes the difference between fallure and success. The flame is surrounded by two concentric cylinders between which air circulates, and it is also proposed to supply the lampe with atmospheric air through pipes. He considers that the safety-lamp should be worked with atmospheric air extraneous to the cililery itself, which can be readily done by distributing air pipes through the colliery main roads and workings exactly in the same money is workings, exactly in the same manner in which gas pipes are now distributed throughout houses. The pressure required is about equal to that of gas in an ordinary supply pipe, and it oan be readily supplied from the gasholder, which is in turn kapt full by means of a fan or other turn kept full by m blowing appliance.

The lamp itself is entirely closed to the outside atmosphere, except the outlets at the top for the escape of the products of combustion. It consists of an ordinary or other soltable oil vessel and wick; a closed air reservoir which is used for disother squaue on vener and wicz; a closed air reservoir which is used for distributing the air to the parts required for keeping up combustion, and for keeping the lamp itself cool; and further, of two glass cylinders arranged concentrically with small air spaces between them. The air for combustion passes up through the inner glass cylinder. There is also a current of air between the outer and lower glass cylinder; which keeps the outer one cool; and mixing with the products of combustion from the faner one also cools them to a post at which they may safely be allowed to escape. His suggestion also includes taking the lamps from the place where they are cleased and prepared to the working parts of the colliers, which he proposes to effect by the aid of a tank boste, which is so arranged as to contain atmospheric air at a high pressure—(asy) borte, which is so arranged as to contain oogie, which is so arranged as to contain atmospheric air at a high pressure—(eay) 200 to 300 lbs per square inch. This bogie is fitted with small stop-cocks, and capable of carrying at least 100 lamps at a time, for distribution in the workings. The lamps can also be arranged to burn in the same manner as an ordinary safety—lamp distribution in the same manner as an ordinary safety—lamp distribution in the same manner as an ordinary safety—lamp distribution in the same manner as an ordinary safety—lamp distribution in the same manner as an ordinary safety—lamp distribution in the same manner as an ordinary safety—lamp distribution in the same manner as an ordinary safety—lamp distribution in the same manner as an ordinary safety—lamp distribution in the same manner as an ordinary safety—lamp distribution in the same manner as an ordinary safety—lamp distribution in the same manner as an ordinary safety—lamp distribution in the same lamp distribution i lamp during the time it is being carner from the place where it is prepared to the place where it is to be fixed for use; but be prefers to make the matter doubly secure by having no such provision, and by working it with compressed air from the boose, as an exacted

bogie, as suggested.
The light produced from one of Mr.

a auso may occasion snuch trouble, since I lann. This high luminosity can be said to these litter are formed of pieces of fron assumed with this lamp, because it is forwire connected to each other and to the sible to reduce the temperature of the even affections by ligatures, more of less caping games to any required extent by perfect, which are in a state of constant increasing the quality of air faced agitation. But this cause of failure may be removed by soldering the quality of air faced through liange explosions have taken place—notably that at the libondia Vacb. Valley, with a loss of 178 lives—through the opening of the Davy lamp to provide more light, and he has, he says, in his famp secured the maximum light-gising power. The additional cost consequent The St. Paul Planer Press contains the upon the introduction of his lamp in monta. place of the ordinary safety-lamp would the from 4500 to 4600, but this sum forms oply a comparatively small item in the large expenditure necessary in a colliery any importance,-london Young

GYMNASTICS AS A CURE OF DISEASE.

Physical vigor is the basis of all moral and bodily welfers, and a chief condition of permanent health. Like manly dyspepsis disappear like rust from a busy ploughsbare "When I reflect on the immunity of hard-working people trom the effects of wrong and overfeeding," says Dr. Boerbaave, "I cannot help thinking that most of our fashion. able diseases might be cured mechanically instead of chemically, by climbing hitterwood tree or chooning it down. if you like, rather than swallowing a de-

coction of its disgusting leaves.
The medical philosopher, Asclepiades, The medical philosopher, Asclopiades,
Pliny tells us, had found that health
could be preserved, and if lost restored,
ly physical exercise alone, and not
only discarded the use of internal remedies, but made public declaration that
he would forfeit all claim to the title of
a physician if he should ever fall sick or
a strandingly strains and these within and blessed white
the size of Manitoba, Mr. Tupper describes die but by violence or extreme old age Asclepiades kept his word, for he lived upward of a century and died from the effects of an accident. He used to prescribe a course of gymnastics for every form of bodily attment, and the same physic might be successfully applied to certain moral disorders, in and borses and cattle could obtain applied to certain moral disorders, in and borses and cattle could obtain abundant neatureme during the system. continence, for instance, and the in-cipient stages of the alcoholic habit. It would be a remedy adprincipum, curing the symptoms by removing the cause, for some of the besetting vices of youth can with certainty be ascribed to an excess of that potential energy which finds no outlet in the functions of our meden. tary mode of life. In large cities parfrequent opportunity of active exercise, as we owe them anticoptic diet in a mala-rious climate. - Dr. Felix L. Osweld, in Popular Science Monthly.

John Griscon, who undertook to fast 45 days at Chicago, shows a lose of 12 pounds after 72 hours' fasting.

The receipts at Halifax (N.S.) Unstone House during May amounted to \$115,609, an increase over receipts in May, 1880, of \$23,504. Inlend Revenue receipts amounted to \$20,861, an Inorease

It is stated in Chicago that there is sharp war between Vanderbilt and the Lake Shore and the New York Central on one side, and Gould with the Wabash and system on the other. The aggressor was Gould, who withlies the easura freight Gould, who with rew the case or a reignt from Yazderbill's lines and sent it over other roads to Unicago. Vanderbilt retaliated by sending freight for southwestern polate via Bloomington, Unicago and Alton, as chief gamer by the fight.

cided in the Court of Chancery, at Belleville yesterday. It was that of the wife of David Robbin. of Sidney, to whom he was married 17 years ago, but with whom he had not lived. The parties were married by a Justice of the Frace in the United States, and defendant alleged that a conspirate you the best of the woman. a conspiracy on the part of the woman and her friends, who had, he stated, got him drunk, and had the ceremony performed when he was in that condition.

A baille went to serve write on the prodelitie west to serve write on the pro-perty of Hutchins, near Mallow, county Uork, on Saturday. Some women seix-d him, destroyed the write, stripped him haked and threw blue into the river. They caught him as be came out and thrashed bim with furze. The man, more dead than alive, was then tarred, feathered and hunted out of the county. A large party of police went from Mallow to res-cue him, but was unable to find him. Riaborate preparations are seing made to recew the attempt to carry out New Pallas erictions.

Mr. A. Larmer, of Montreal, Is making extensive shipments of phosphate from this section, his works being under the superlutendence of Mr. G. S. Poters of Kingston. Mr. Larmer has purchased from the mine in Templeton, owned by Mr. Mark Haldene, of Aylmer, 600 tons, which is being shipped from Ironsides to Montreal, 200 tons of which left by

barge on Tuesday. At East Temploton, chiefly purchased from the McLaren mines, Mr. Larmor has nearly 2,000 tons, part of which will be shipped east and turt west to Chiosgo. Last week Mr. Larmer ablipped to the latter port 500 tons by the schooner Pends of Amer-The finest quality of the phoephato goes to Europe, where it mands the highest price, and the No. 2 is shipped to the west, 'lie best quality of the ore is now worth \$16.59 per

MISCELLANEOUS.

TELEGRAPH LINES IN THE

NORTH WEST

We R S Tupper, inspector of Government elegraph lines, has returned to the city from an official trip to the Rocky Montains

The St. Paul Pioner Press contains the following information concerning his movements.

"Mr R S Tupper, inspector of felegraph lines has returned to the city from an official trip to the Rocky Montains

The St. Paul Pioner Press contains the following information concerning his movements.

"Mr R S Tupper, inspector of felegraph lines for the floorroment of Canada, who has just returned from one of his graph lines for the floorroment of Canada, who has just returned from one of his graph lines for the floorroment of the great Korth West. The Hominton Oovernment operates a line of felegraph entirely distinct from that of the Ganadian Pacific Railway. From Thunders they district from that of the Ganadian Pacific Railway. From Thunders they district from that of the Ganadian Pacific Railway. From Thunders they district from that of the Ganadian Pacific Railway. From Thunders the double purpose of effective competition, and of keeping up a communication with the districts settled, but not having the davantages of railroads This line is a linearly constricted to Edmonton, a point of the wast country which he believes is designated to be the future garden of America. Ris journey of 122 days was performed in the severest part of the winter the thermometer reaching as to was fifty-two degrees below zero. Yet be reported no suffering from the cold and the performance of the streams and improvements and required to be the future garden of the winter the thermometer reaching as the select of the Act now under continued in the severest part of the winter the thermometer reaching as the select of the Act now under condensation of the grain and improvements and the part of the streams and improvements and the part of the series of the Act now under th and bodily welfare, and a chief condition of permanent health. Like manistic attends and female purity, gymnastics and temperance should go hand in hand. An effeminate man is half sick; without the stimulus of physical exercise, the complex organism of the human body is liable to disorders which abstinence and charify can only partly counteract. By increasing the action of the circulatory system, athletic sports promote the elimination of effect matter and quicken all the vital processes till languor and dyspepsis disappear like rust from a busy ploughshare "When I reflect on the convenience in spending the nights" no inconvenience in spending the nights in his tent. The stretch of country west-ward to the Rockies is not to be judged by Manitoba Lake, that the soil is deep and stantoba Lake, that the soil is deep and rich, but the country is rolling prairie with occasional higher elevation. Open country and timber land alternate, the largest prairie in the whole reach being but thirty miles wide. The whole is abundantly watered. The Upper and Lower Saekatchewan, rising within a few miles of seeh other diseases. as exceedingly tertile and blessed with a climate which differs from that of the abundant pasturage during the e-verest weather. In the most sparrely settled portions you travel not more than seventy. five miles, without coming upon babita-tions. Edmonton is a settlement number-ing from 2,000 to 3 000, situated on the ing from 2,000 to 3 000, situated on the upper Saskatchewar on the third and last step of the prairie, as it ascends to the footbills of the mountain range. It is described as a busy little town where the telegreph receipts last year were \$800. It is on the proposed line of the Canadian Pacific, but the most interesting point about it is that in this vicinity is an immense cotlifield. This promises to be of the highest importance to the whole North West, as an essential factor in rapid development. Mr. Tupper brought back with him a specimen of this coal. It is lignite of a purity rarely seen. Very laint traces of sulpher can be detected in it, and with him a specimen of this coal. It is ligate of a purity rarely seen. Very faint traces of sulphur can be detected in it, and its beating qualities are said to be little inferior to antiractive. It is of the same class as the Souris coal, near the line of the Northern Pacific, which was tested with anoh satisfactory results at Paterson, N.J. This specimen was taken from an outcrouping ledge, but over an area of 200 outcropping ledge, but over an area of 200 miles square the principal streams cut coal velos. This would indicate a supply sufveios. This would indicate a supply sufficient for centuries. It is possible that the resources and attractions of this reand attractions of this region are overrated by enthusiasm and
patriotism; but there seems to be no reason to doubt that here, in the heart of the
continent, are waiting homes for millions,
and thousands of square miles of most
productive soil. To us of the North West
this cannot fail to be interesting, promuing, at it does, with the completion of the Canadian Pacific, the birth of a new do-minion, whose wealth and commerce will be but an extension of our own.

THE RIVERS, STREAMS AND CREEKS BILL

The following is the text of report of the late Minister of Justice recommend. ing the disallowance of an Ontario Act of last session :-

ing the disallowance of an Ontario Act of last session:—

"Application for the disallowance of this Act has been made by Mr. I'ster Molaren, of the town of Perth, Jumber menufacturer, mithe grown in exceed that the Act in queetion deprives him of vected private rights without compensation, and practically reverse the decision of the Court of Chancery in a case brought by him against eace Caldwell, whereby Mr. Molaren's exclusive right to the use of improvements erected by him or ibose through whom he claims on certain streams in the Province of Untario was established by a decree of the court.

The Act by its first section declares that all persons have, and always hive had, dering the spring, summer, and astumn freshets the right to float and transit saw logs, &c., down all rivers, creeke, and streams, in respect of which the Legisfature of Ostario has nationity to give this power, and in case it may be necessary to remove any obstruction from such piver, creek, er attemm, or construct any apron, dare, Ac., becomeny to facilitate the floating of saw logs, &c., down the same, it chaif be lawful for the person requiring for find down the awloss, de., down the same, it chaif be lawful for the person requiring for find down the awloss, de., to remove such obstruction, and to construct such appears shall not have the exclusive right to the use or control thereof; but all persons shall have a right to use them, subject to the payment to the person who has made such constructions and improvements of reases-able toits.

The claim tection extends the operations of sections uneand cut of all persons ability of such tiver, greeke, or affection and affections of sections and the constructions and improvements of reases-able toits.

The fourth section empowers the Lieuter autotionernor in-Council to fix the amount which any person entitled to fully under the Act shall be at livery to charge on say for-

Had the Act, instead of giving to any person desiring to make use of the streams the right to use the same upon parment of certain tolia absolutely expropriated the whole ownership of the streams for the public use, and provided a means for compensating the owners for the property so taken from them, it would be less objectionable in its factures.

owners for the property so taken from them, it would be less objectionable in its features.

The effect of the set as it now stards seems to be to take away. The seems to be to take away. The effect of the set as it now stards seems to be to take away. The seems to be to take away. The seems to be to take away it it to another, as few it is and of his rishls.

I think the power of the Local Legislature to take away the rights of one man and vect them in another, as is done by this Act, it exceedingly doubtful, but assoming that such powers are not exercised in flagration to interiors with the orivate rights and national justice, especially when, as in this case, in addition to interior with the orivate rights in the way alluded to, the Act overrides a decision of a court of competent plants the law always was and is different from that laid down by the cast.

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portion.

On the whole I think the Act should be disallowed f recommend, therefore, that the Act passed by the Legislature of Ontarion tile last seesien, initiated: "As Act for Protecting the Public Interests in Rivers, Streams and Crocks," be disallowed."

RAILWAY MEETING AT LAN. **UASTER**

Lancaster, 30th.—The meeting of the Directors of the Uanada and Atlantic Directors of the Canada and Atlantic Railway took place this afternoon. Presant—R. McGillivray, President: A. McNabb and W. G. Perley, Vice-Presidents; Mayor Mackintosb, J. R. Booth, R. S. McDonald, Hom. D. A. Meddonald, O. O. Noble, A. O. Helmer, P. Kennedy, D. A. McArther, Duncan A. McDonald, J. Frasen. The Directors absent were Mears. J. S. Castleman and John Rankin. Renkus

The President submitted a report stating that satisfactory bonds had been secured from the contractor, Mr. Linsley, and that

the work was progressing favourably, and that it has work was progressing favourably, a Committee was appointed to audit to accounts, which were passed.

The Secretary, Mr. Macdougall, who that it resigned, received \$1,200 for bit two wars services, and \$1,000 were paid to Mr. Tillany for lagal services.

At a mosting of the shareholders Mesers it the loss, and were replaced to by Mesers Pattern and and were replaced to by Mesers Pattern and

A lengthy discussion ensued, Hon. D.
A. Macdonald expressing his opinion that action aboutd be postponed. Mr. Mackapinos said that three mouths ago when the by-law was first introduced those who now asked for postponement expressed their willingness to have it settled at the regular annual meeting. This being so, be saw no reason for a change of base

adopted.
The following officers were then elected:—President, R. McGillivray; VicePresident, A. McNab; Secretary-Treasurer,
K. H. Tiffany; Solicitor, E. H. Tiffany;
Auditors, James Lindsay, of Ottawa, and
John Simpson, of Alexandria,
After the trensaction of some position

Sobsequently the by-law was read and

After the transaction of some routine business the Board adjourned.

PURE SHORTHORNS.

At a meeting of cattle-breeders of Toronto, held on Monday, the following resolutions were adopted;—"Whereas the breeding of pure shorthorns has be-come an interest of Canada, and whereas such interest would be best advanced through an organization of breeders, and whereas it is desirable that a public record of pedigross of shorthorns should bu kept, having a standard unt lower than that adopted in the United States and England, therefore resolved, that in the opinion of this mosting such organization should be formed with as little dulay as possible, having for its object the publication of a hard-book, and for any other purpose decined in the interest of brorders of aborthorns; second, that in order to carry out the above view, the chairman and scoretary of this mention be feature to leave a circular cilling a larger mosting at the Walker House able tol's.

The third section extends the operations of rections one and two tends of rections one and two tends of rections one and two tends on the first rection and to bleed the rection and to bleed the rection and to formation of such society, to consider the land through which it runs, belongs to the Crown er act.

of our advantages of the control of the series of the conceded that. In polot of literary production, French Canada is not unworter of the great nation with which its is proud of the great nation with which its is product to claim kindred. Has British Uznada that our neighbours made way for their done anything to deserve equal praise? Has entire Uznada, in statesmanship, literature, art, science, scholarship, given any unequivocal signs that it is following to the footsteps or its European progenitors and brethren? To answer these questions it would be necessary to point out Canada's achievements in these fields out Canada's achievements in these fields of intellectual effort. It is attance that of intellectual effort. It is strange that on such a subject there should be so little popularly known even in Canada. We can hardly wonder that English people should not know much about it. We abould not know much about it. We nave before us the address of a .co.k sent for review to "Montreal United States of America." Yet surely a literature that bas given rise to several histories cannot be altogether contemptible. It is fourteen years since Mr. Morgan's "Bibliotheca: Canaders, is "was w-loomed by the foremost of British roviewers. Bince then the Her. Father Dawsoo, the Hon. P. J. U. Chaycon, Mr. Lareau, Mr. Sulto and others have dealt at greater or less length with the subject of Canadian literature. Richiesen years and the Rev. Dr. store. Bighteen years ago the Rev. Dr. Dewart compiled from the native English poetry of Canada a work whose magnitude some months past J. G. Bourinot has been bravely and hopefully endeavouring to answer this question in the pages of the "Canadian Monthly" and be has just isseed in the form of a neat little book, his cray on the subject. Illa" Historical Review" of the "intellectual development of the Canadian people" is an interesting and valuable contribution to Canadian history. It was long he telfs us, before the gleam of a brighter day rose above the gloom which had settled down on Canadian history to be conquest. It was not, indeed, until after the union of 1840 that there was much decided evidence of intellectual promuch decided evidence of intellectual proeres. With that event, unwelcome though it was to the French element in the population, came the dawn of reconcile tailon, with increased facilities for trade and intercourse, and a quickining of moral and intellectual nergy. Cities, towns and villages began to apr g up rapidly, population increased, resources were developed and general prosperity diffused. In 1867 a further impulse was given to intellectual activity, and a common bond of interest and a common purpose imparted to the hitherto divided communities. The resolutions which formed the batts of our constitution gave supple evidence of the political wisdom of the statesmen of the Union period. In 1310 there were only 65 Journals in Canala, in 1957 there were 243, in 1870 there were 432, and now there are about 465, of which some 66 are daily in 1870 4,085, 451 hs of newspaper at one cent fer lib-passed through the post office of the Dominion, and 5,610,000 copies were posted otherwise. In this respect, therefore, there bas been no lack of progress. It was in itsi and the following years that impor-tant measures were bust passed for the etholishment of sound popular education. Normal schools were founded tertals from Government tailway, \$60.25; to

letters or science before we recognize the ability of our own sons? It was not thus that our neighbours made way for their

Mr. Robertson sald-Mr. Speake , la making the usual motion on occasions like the present, that you do now leave the chair and that the House form itself into Committee of Supply, I hope I may rely on the consideration and kindness America." Yet surely a literature that from honorable members which has bas given rise to several histories cannot always been accorded to others and myself in similar circumstances. I will endoavour to be brief in my remarks, and shall confine myself strictly to explanations respecting the financial position of the Province, which I know is considered as or e of the most Important questions before the floure and the country at the present time. In former years the financial ergose of the Treasurer merely consisted of statements of \$700,000, and the actual disbursements in the ordinary general business of the Province, exclusive of railways, fell short of the appropriation made by the tween the two Provinces, and between them and the Dominion. These gentlemon thought the Dominion Government ut forth the claims against the Provinces which were not well founded, and we agreed on a line of conduct to be adopted in settling with the Dominion. The pressure of business on the Ontario Government preparatory to the seasion of the legislature, and the seasion held here and there, and the long continued seasion of the Dominion Government have prevented the final adjustment of these executives. these accounts Considerable progress har, however, been made in checking finally close up the open accounts be-

the justice of the case Warrented. I am the justice of the case warrented. I am inclined to think other charges will be required before long as to the Dominion subsidy, as it is well known several of the province are not able with their present revalue to carry on the public affairs as it abound be. The next item of revenue arises from crowe leads. The film Commissioner has a commissioner has The flow from lesioner has given his es-timate of the receipts for the year. I have adopted his statement, though I am in-clined to think he might with perfect safety hero increased it. The amount is \$630,380. Already \$487,788 67 have been received from the Crown lands Dipartment. Up to the lat of May the sale of crown land limits in October last proved very successible. The prices realized were good, the competition brisk between the lumbermen for possession of the limits, and I am sore all will wish them success in their busi-ness. The next item of reve u e is law and registration stamps. This I have and registration stamps. This I have placed at the sum of \$200,000. Last year I estimated from this source \$230,000, and I am alraid my estimate will not be resilized, and so I have not calculated on 10 much next year by some \$30,000; the receipts from cadestial service have been less than I anticipated. poetry of Canada a work whose states of the and character indicated the variety of the sources from which he drew. Since them, the one from our usual source, revenue, in this and other branches of literature, best the promises given in those "Selsotions" been kept? Ur, in time, what stage of our intellectual desclopment may we of our intellectual desclopment may we sho fiscal year ending the 30th of June the fiscal year ending the 30th of June the fiscal year ending the fiscal year ending the fiscal year ending the fiscal year extense for the year expectation. The estimated revenue for the year expectation, which gives \$20,000; Indicate the public offices, \$20,000; Indicate the find exclusive of stamps and perput for intellectual desclopment may we sho fiscal year ending the 30th of June the fiscal year ending the find exclusive of the Administration of Justice revenue, including the bouse of orrection, which gives \$20,000; Nontreal the first the other for the public services and five fund exclusive of stamps and perput for the first the other for the public services of the public servi \$10,000. I now come to the Administration of Justice revenue, including the bouse of correction, which gives \$24,000; Montreal court bouse, \$5,000. Legislative sales of statutes and frees on pivate bills, \$5,000: derivand there are counterable arrears and there are counterable arrears and that the Dominion Correspond to collect them and prevent arrears in these configurations of our collect them and prevent arrears in the collect them are considered to the collect them are considered to the collect them are considered to the collect the col short of the appropriation many of the local state of the Ontario Government future. Interest of judicial deposits and members of the Ontario Government future. Interest of judicial deposits and local Quebec last autumn with the local \$14,000, and sundry small items needing no comment, such as Quebec view of consultation as to the fire loan. \$1,000, revenue registration fire loan. \$1,000, casual revenue, \$2,000, nre joan. \$1,000; revenue registration service, \$1,000; catual revenue, \$2,000; looks, \$1,000; Asylums, \$500; in all \$3,500; re-payment of past loans to St. Jean de Dieu Asylum, due next year, \$6,000; repayment of past loan to Besuport Asylum, due next year, \$6,000; repayment of past loan to Besuport Asylum, due next year, \$6,000; repayment of past loans to the full cat de-With respect to the igdicial de-\$12.500. posits, there were about \$56,000 trans-ferred from surplus interest account to the consolidated revenue fund, under the law passed at last session. Then we have the municipal losu fund, which I have esti-mated at \$250,000. The act of last sersion has only been put into of custom in so far as putting municipali-ties in communication of their part of the commission in a few cases, but the most of them have been corresponded with. har, however, been mane in coconits furnished. The terms of the law are so manneshy in anit, comparing the accounts furnished that favour of the independ municipalities that with our accounts, and it is hoped that the latter will be ready to avail themselves the latter will be ready to avail themselves the latter will be ready to avail themselves. the latter will be ready to avail themselves to this Province. In this respect we have of the excreeningly favourable conditions not received equal justice from the Domeontained in the law of last sersion, including the manifold deverament, and we are not dissome of the parties representing the municipalities indebted to the municipal loan. tween the two Provinces, and also the Dominion accounts. I shall merely cipalities included to the municipal toan give a short synopsis of last year's fund are quite willing to pay the reduced that lion. Mr. Mackensie, when fund are quite willing to pay the reduced that lion. Mr. Mackensie, when fund are quite willing to pay the reduced to unantisfactory position. It will be recolling to a short synopsis of last year's fund are quite willing to pay the reduced to unantisfactory position. It will be recolling to a short synopsis of last year's fund are quite willing to pay the reduced to unantisfactory position. It will be recolling to the Dominion Street, when Premier of the Dominion Government. North-Wester answered to a deputation who applied to general tend of the Dominion Government. North-Wester answered to a deputation who spoked to general the defect that flow. Mr. Mackensie, when Premier of the Dominion Government. North-Wester answered to a deputation who applied to the will remain and for the Quebec Railway extension, as will remain and for the Quebec Railway extension, as will remain and for the Quebec Railway extension. It will be recolling to unantisfactory position. It will be unantisfactory position. It will

TREATIONAL WORLD AND PATTONAL CONCINENT

The Anti-Continue of the Anti-Continue of the Decision of the Anti-Continue of the Anti-Contin near as I can estimate, may be calculated as forming our revenue next year. There is also the amount of the iter made towards the land and building of the Jacques Uartier Normal School, Montreal, which will be realized if the property is sold, formerly occupied as a normal School. During the year the last on this account amouts to \$138,313 besides the instruction of the appenditure of the Pro-

Estimates of the expenditure of the Pro-Estimates of the expenditure of the Province of Queber, for the fiscal year ending 30th June—Legislation, \$123,203; Civil Government, \$23,690, Administration of Justice, etc., \$426,087; Public instruction, etc., \$350,815, Agriculture, Immigration, Repatriation and Colonization, \$107,400, Public Works and Buildings, \$78,707; charities, including Junatic asylums, reformatory and industrial schools, \$298,339, miscellaneous, \$20,000; charges on revmiscellaneous, \$20,000; cnarges on revenue, \$163,220; to be voted, \$1,630 078. total voted and to be voted \$2,733,939. Last year I aliuded to our relations with the Dominion Government, and referred to the large expense connected with the Administration of Justice upon the pro-Administration of Justice upon the pro-vince, under the system in operation since Confederation, and expressed the convic-tion that the Dominion Government should bear a larger proportion of such cost than is now paid by it. I am still of the opinion, when this question is exam-lated into, it will be found that we have a larger cisim upon the Domision tor larger claim upon the Domiton for monies heretofore expended for its assets, trials, convictions and maintenance of offenders against Dominion atatutes. On this point we have not received any estisfaction from the Dominion Governand that the Dominion Government will have to assume a larger proportion of our criminal charges and reimburse us and the other provinces for moneys paid on Dominion account. The Government intend to bring this question again before the Dominion authorities. I aliuded also to the claim the Province had upon the Dominion for reimbursements of the interto the claim the Province had upon the Dominion for reimbursements of the interest paid by the Province upon Quebec's share of the surplus debt of the late Province of Canada over the \$72,500,000 placed upon the Dominion by the Confederation Act, \$500,000 formerly paid out of this fund on account. The law officers of the Crown are of the opinion that we are justly entitled to the Inverest kept by the Dominion from July, 1867, to July, 1873, from the Province under the Dominion from Duly, 1867, to July, 1873, from the Province under the ply the Dominion from July, 1807, to July, 1873, from the Province under the Dominion Legulature, and we fully expect, and have reason to expect, that our claim will be allowed. There can be no quest on but that our sister Prov of Untario has received subsides from Dominion Government towards railway construction at the expense of the other Provinces, which have not been accorded

social of roads being from sit, wow to silving per mile for construction and folling stock. Then there was the Covernment failway at a total of say 330 miles, which had cost about \$12,000,000, making in all, since ten roads, \$51 miles of railway more or less equipped and rushing.

Mr. Laugelier briefly stated that, from the Teasure about set, further taxation.

the Treasurer's showing, further taxation was absolutely necessary.

The Treasurer said be had forgot to

state that the Government had decided to aid the Pontian Railway to the extent of \$500,000, for which they had statutory authority.

A couple of items were agreed to proforme, and the House adjourned at 11 30

HOW TO CHANGE A VESSELS NAME.

The customs authorities have received Treasury circular defining the rou tine that must be persued by yacht and other versel owners desiring a change of name, under the authority conferred by Hworn atthe recent act of Congress plication must be made to the Socretar) through the chief offi er of the Castoms at the vessel's home port, and satisfactory evidence must be furnished of seaworthy condition, freedom from debt. and the time and place of building In the case of a steam vessel, a duplicate of the current certificate of inspection from tho local inspectors of steam vessels will be accepted as sufficient oridence of sea worthiness. In the case of a sailing versel, the owner must procure and present a certificate as to her seaworthlacs from the Inspector of Hulls for the district in which sho is at the time of the application, unless this requirement bo specially walved by the department Inspectors of Hull: are authorized to make examinations of sailing vessels and to certify as to their seaworthiness. all expenses incurred in this service to be paid by the owners To satisfactorily establish the freedom of a vessel from dobt, the owner must, in addition to bis own sworn statement, produce such a certificate as in provided for in section 4,191, revised statutes, setting forth that the official records at the home port of the vessel show no mortgage, hypothecation, or other evidence of Indebtednees outstanding against her. The aver-ments in regard to the time and place of bullding contained in the last marine documents of the vessel will be accepted as satisfactory ovidence on those points. Owners will be required to deposit with the officers of Customs a deposit in advance, sufficient to corr the expenses of advertising as required by the act

Immigrants arriving in New York bring an average of \$20 with them.

The stock books of the Emerson and North-Western R. R. Company are to be opened in Emerson on the cits of June, and will remain open until \$100,000 worth of suck has been issued to subscribers. The company has a charter from the Local

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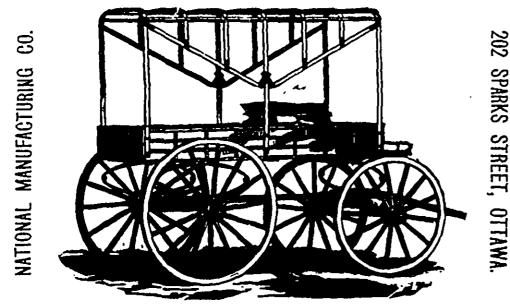
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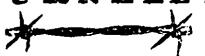
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