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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

oniat Marrer -- A Turn of the Tide in Engind-Letting Themselves Down Easily-The Iron Industry in Italy-Hog Cholerst of the Commercial and Industrial Press. 180 g-Insurance..... 183 Trade-Rallway Matters 180 am-Money Market-Trade Directory 184 ods Trade 189

JRN OF THE TIDE IN ENGLAND.

scarcely worth while to look for so much of tertionist movement in England as shall reverse stry of thirty years' standing. The Interest of and in persuading other countries to adopt Free to a greater or leaser degree, as may seem posof achievement, is of such rast magnitude that annot afford to imperil the force of her persuasions. sh statemen to-day, on tweet sides of politics. see that, for Free Trade to live and be strong d, it must have at least the pressure of being stently sustained at home. It English advocates their faces to blanch before the rising storm of ofection, how can they, as we may say, "show superple itself is weakened throughout the world. sercial policy of nations. Such is the prevailing thirty years ago or more. GLADSTONE followed Paul eccepting it, after he had opposed it for, say, ty years, Diseasti accepted it ten or twenty afterwards, and his latest speech in the House of bem than Mr. Gladstone. In a certain sense, or ensible reason that she would thereby weaken flacuce of Free Trade all over the world Were show that she had lost faith in her own economoctrines, and had coased to practise them, her as soiler by the free import of foreign manufais pagaestioned, but against that is placed the is' worth be jeopardized for the take of the

deemed an impossibility, but its amondment in im- let them be investigated. Congress has published portant respects is not chimerical. Men are now through the adverse policy of other nations. And and were not considered worthy of being printed. We what they hold is, that the plan should now be tried, would cheerfully transfer the whole record to our not of treating the whole outside world as a probable Free Trade world, soon to be converted to British views, but as a very mixed and variable world indeed, to be dealt with according to circumstances. It is which the limits of probability that British public opinion may after a while declare itself in title Castoma Scizorca, etc., etc 177, 178 & 179 Inchion. We do honestly think that Free Trade is the best all round-for us, it might be added, some core to Prices Current and Weekly Review 181 But we have tried it for over a quarter of a century, ing converted, are less disposed than ever to accept el Prices Current and Weekly Review.... 184 our views. It may be that new circumstances may amber Trade..... of policy to a certain extent. And although it may be absurd to speak of a revolution of public opinion in England on this question, it does appear as if a reform of considerable importance were in sight. With this prospect it may be as well for us to hold on to what progress we have made in Canade. It is already a certainty that old country opposition to our policy is weakening.

LEITING THEMSELVES DOWN EASILY.

The New York World refers in a leading article to Mr. Wnivenun's report upon Professor Hisn's charges. It says: "Sir CHARLES DIEKE, the Under Foreign Secemirg to have lost faith in them herself. This retary, said in the House of Commons the other day resi secret of the strength of Free Trade among that the British Government had referred Professor Hixd's charges respecting the alleged forged and falsified statistics used before the Halifax Fishery Commission to the Dominion Government, and that the Foreign Office did not consider them worthy of serious attention. The reference of these charges to temands of foreign National Industry, which Ultawa's easily understood. The Foreign Office was ly mean for each nation its own National Policy represented botoro the Commission by Mr. Clark Ford. who acted as agent of the British case, and Mr. Bakovs, any more? If they "weaken" on the principle, who discharged the nominal duties of secretary of the tribunal: but it was notorious that these officials were thoroughly consistent, Cospan's doctrine must simply figure-heads, and that the actual manager of bered to-that any nation gains by giving Free the British case was Mr. Williams, Commissioner of r, whether she gots it in return or not. Others Fisheries at Ottows, assisted by Mr. Dourne. Mr. efuse to buy cheaply from you, but no matter, Thousen, Mr. Davis and other counsel. In fact the btill gain ty buying cheaply from them, if you gentlemen of the Foreign Office took no active part The interest of the seller is nothing; that of whatever in the conduct of the case, and knew little probaser is everything, and should control the or nothing of its merits, although both shared in the honours and empluments distributed by the British in England, and it has so provailed as to be and Canadian Governments when the verdict was won bted by the chiefs of the two political parties from M. DELFORSE. Under these circumstances the ctively On this question a revolution of opinion Foreign Office was in a measure compelled to send Mr. Hisp and his formidable indictment to Ottawa where, if his charges were true, the figures were forged, the statistics cooked and the plot for belogging Judge Foster and beguiling M. Dzurosez laid and consumon the subject asserts that England has taken mated.' The World finds it Inconsistent that Sir tand and cannot go back. Advocates of Recipro. Charles Dierrahould consider these charges unworthy to-day need no more ask Lord Braconspired to of serious attention, when the Canadian Fishery Commissioner was asked to retule them. We think this ertain extent, the question is settled for England, apparent inconsistency can be readily explained. ill not go back to Protection, for the very strong Sir Charles Diene statement evidently has reference to that part of the charges affecting the table of fishery

while on both sides of politics, that Billian has an im- a firmidable fudiciment. was at the time probably 1872 200 fe. 1873, 258 fe., 1874, 3.23 fe., 1875, 3.45 fe; opposed to any disturbance of the existing system are was simply impossible. It is clearly proved by Mr. following are analyses of the ores very streng, and very well organized besides, while Winnerbule report that no purpose whatever could be the interests seeking reconsideration have no organ- served by such "fatsifications" as Professor Illino ization at all. But it would be rish to previme that alleges. If, however, as we have said had on a former the laster have no chance of obtaining a heating. The occasion, the United bintes authorities think these reversal of the British. Free Trade system may be charges deserve more remove attention, by all means them at length in the pages of the Congressional Record, beginning to make themselves prominent upon the and presumably accepts the responsibility of either The railway rolling stock works of Meses Rolin & public scene who say that, even if Free Trade be a proving or dismissing them. The professor's volumtrue policy for Britain, only the half of it is realized, inous papers were faid before the Canadian Parliament, neighbours.

THE IRON INDUSTRY IN ITALY.

The following statement respecting the iron industry in Italy, from the Iron and Coal Trades Review, will be perused with interest. "The Italian Government are offering to let on leave for three years the iron mines in the Isle of Etbs, as well as the works of Follonica, Cecina and Valniana. Offers were to be made recently at Rome, Leghorn and Genoa. The security in the first instance is 300,000 lira, while the final will be 1,500,000 lira. The concessionaire will have to pay a royalty of so much per tou on the mineral exported from the isles of Ella or Giglio, and on that utilized in these islands. In any case this royalty, which will be parable half yearly, will not be less than 500,000 lira per annum. The exports shall not exceed 200,000 tons per annum. The following is the maximum quantities yearly to be extracted from each toine: Rie Mine, 15,000 tons; Vignerie, 20,000 tons; Rio Albano, 30,000 tons; Term Ners and Capobianci, 15,000 tons; and the Calamita and other mines, 20,000 tens. In order to encourage native industry the price to home manufacturers shall be 10 per cent. less than that charged to other countries. The following return of the production and exports of fron ore from the Isle of Elba will be interesting .-

1	Production.	Exports.
	Tons.	Tour.
1851-52	22.014	22,963
1852-53	39,060	25,004
1853-54	62,968	49,262
1854-55,	64,607	60,530
1855-56,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	CO,G25	G1,418
1856-57	68.495	72 875
1857-38	61,329	80,270
1858-50	50.883	44,010
1859-60	38,467	35,690
1860-61	40 687	51,440
1861-62	63,548	C*,539
1082-63	99,447	100,572
1863-64	93,463	101,625
1861-65	104,678	114 499
1867-66	110,467	98,417
1860-67	82,867	72,583
1867-68	64,550	60,047
1868-69	58,713	55,077
1869-70	83,458	60,162
1870-71	50,802	47,765
1871-72	120,046	127,187
1872-73	201,091	173,575
1873-74	223,138	219,153
1874-75.,	194324	174,617
1875-76	197,540	202,912
1×76-77,	196 220	182 543
1877-78	155,155	180,740
1878-79	172,177	202,966
1879-80	274,323	297,603

The production during the last 29 years has thus been 3,027,158 tons, of which 1,000,703 tons were sained from the Rio mines, 360,065 tons from the Vigneria, 206,76t tone from the Blo Albano, 235,557 tone from the Terra Ners, and 164,979 tons from the Calamita, Of the quantity raised 1,488,642 tons were ordinary ore, 1,506,082 tons washed ore. From 1753 to 1801, and from 1819 to 1851, the exports along the road at high speed, and a small box slong statistics, which he very properly considers ground amounted to 1,189,816 tons, or an average of less and incredible." An able journal like the World 14,335 tons per annum. Estimating the exports cannot help perceiving that an erroncous table, tased between 1902 and 1818, for which there are no fabric of Free Lindo preselytiem for the world on original returns which were fyled and discussed, returns, as being equal to this, the total quantity tumble like a house of cards. That British could not possibly influence the matter. But when shipped from 1752 to 1851 was 1,433,500 tons, consistit is considered that the errors it contained were taxour- ing principally of Rio ors. The price of the ore to able to the American side, and therefore unfavourable mational works, which was 15 24 fr. per ton in 1851-52, though only the work of five years. There are now at Biliain still exports twenty shillings' worth to the British case, what possibility exists that, in the rose to 13.44 fc. in 1853 54, but fell to 8 28 fc. in 1876shilling's worth imported. Shall the twenty words of our contemporary, "they were deliberately 71, and advanced to 1° .8 fr. in 1875-70, while in committed with the intent of cozening the United 1879-30 at was 12 17 ir. When sold abroad in Franco is the question. Public opinion in lingland States?" Professor litto tries to use the errors in leth 11 fc. per ton was asked in 1831-52, but fell to 6.25 fc. The number of letters forwarded in 1876 was 30,000,hat it must not—that the one shilling interest ways. Ar. Whitener points out the paipable absunity in 1869-70, while in 1873-74 it rose to 13.75 fr, a 000, being an increase of 94 per cent. over that of 1874, be left to tight its way, rather than that the of supposing that anything fraudulent could be con- price which it has since nearly maintained. When according to Mr. Morney's "Report on the Finance of chilling interest should be endangered by a nected with these errors. The charge refutes itself, sold to English consumers 8 25 fr. was paid in 1835-58. Japan." The postage of an ordinary letter in the large g in" on the general question. Once British Doubtless this was the view taken by Sic Chantes & fr. in 1873-09, 21-75 fr. in 1873-74, since which time towns is one cent (3d.) and two cents (1d.) for the rest Traders concode the main point, what ground Dirks. Professor Hixo's chief accusations apply to the it has gradually fallen to \$.75 fr. in 1879-90. The of the empire. Post cards are carried for one-half these reign Fred Traders left to stand upon? It is statistics of trade, in which discrepancies exist that he inverage cost of raising was 6.18 fc. per ton in 1851-52, charges. And in 1875 a money order system was re decreed, by a consensus of British statesman. tortures into "fraud and forgery." This part of his audduring the last ten years it has been . 1871, 2 60 fe . adopted, and within two years there were 310 post

menuly little interest in possible kies Tinde abroad auknown to the Under Secretary. The fact of these twie, 35 rfc, 1872, 46 rfc, 1878, 451 fc, 1879, 479 fc, than in possible Protection at home. It will be as differences being common to both the Canadian and 1889, 3 24 tr. The new profits of the mines and of the well, therefore, not to look for any near triumph of Latted States returns, which were used interchanges foundries of Toscans are reported by the Administrathe reciprosity agitation in England. The leterests ship, ought to satisfy the Bort I that any deception, tion to have been 2000,004 fr in 1879-80. The

Peroxydeof hon	Large.	Mediuta,	8mall,
	.4 10	81 25	81.25
	11 00	4 70	31.00
	1 40	1.25	1.78
Alumina	\$2+Cen	traces	0,85
	4,00	2 25	6 00
	0.00	?	0.12
	100 69	89 15	90 93

Co, at havigheno, have received an order for 600 waggons for the Upper Itilian railways. These works have been exceedingly well occupied, and have recently received centracts which will keep tham going for a long time "

"HOG CHOLERA."

Not long ago the British Vice-Consul at Chicage made this aunouncement; that during the year 1880 there were 700,000 head of swine lost in the State of Hillnois through the disease known as "Hog Cholers." This statement raised a great outery amongst those interested in the pork trade, and a doubt was thrown upon the correctness of Mr. WARRACK's figures; but the press and various Board of Trades opertioned their correctnes. That gentleman, however, furnished Sir EDWALD THORRYON, the British Minister at Washington, with the grounds for and authority on which be founded his statement, being nothing less than the returns made by officials of the State of Illinois, to whose representations, Sir Edward says, he had a right to give faith. The matter has been communicated to the United States Secretary of State, and the British Minister emphasizes the whole by stating that the statements amorn to have been fully justified by the officials' returns. Mr. Blains, United States Secretary of State, bad previously telegraphed to American Ministers and representatives abroad that the statement was without foundation. It only now remains to be seen whether he will supplement his despatches with the real facts of the care

CUSTOMS SEIZURES.

We are informed that the Customs Department recently confiscated a quantity of goods imported by a Toronto firm, who were charged with undervaluation and making out false invoices. In addition to the confiscation the parties were compelled to pay the full amount of duty and a heavy fine in addition. A similar offence has been discovered in London, Ontatio, and the case is now under consideration. From what we learn the contacation of a large quantity of English and American importations will be the result. We understand the Department is enforcing the clause of the law which imposes a fine of three times the value of the goods selzed. This, with the costs of a suit in the Exchequer Court, before which such cases go, should have a detrimental effect upon

PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

Japan is steadily marching along the road of progress. The Contemporary Review points out that in 1871 the European system of postage was introduced. Prior to that time, it says, there did not exist any national system of postage, owing to the feudal disposition of the country. If anyone would wish to resize the primitive condition of the Post Office Service in 1863 they may turn to a picture in the "Capital of the Tycoon," of a postman in native costnme - that is with a loin band only, to leave his limbs free, running by a pole over his shoulders; and, in case of his falling lame or other accident, he is accompanied by a double, to take on the package in his place to the next stage. The Covernment used to dispatch such messengers, and occasionally private firms. The comparison with what now exists carries us back many centuries, mail routes of more than 30,000 miles in active operation, and 601 post offices, besides 124 receiving agencies, 836 stamp agencies, and 703 letter boxes.

offices where the orders could be obtained and cashed. sents a state of progress which is highly gratifying. Os Monday of next week the work of taking the cen-The prejudice which has existed for centuries against | sus in Carola will comment . . the outside world is rapidly dying out. The Japanese are studying the systems of government and the customs of European nations, and their civilization is being gradually introduced. From missionatica, too, He is reported somewhat better we have similar reports togerding the progress of the

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS

Leading American journals are demanding the introduction of the Billish Post Office Savings Bank system, which has been so successful in the United Kingdom and in Canada. Our neighbours across the line are justly celebrated for their enterpriseand therefore it is surprising that the Post Office in seventeen the females are in the numerical ascend-Savings Bank system has not been adopted by their ency Government before this time. To illustrate the popularity of the most recent legislation on the subject it is pointed out that the new British Act, which came into operation on the 15th November fast, authorizing the deposit of one shilling's worth of postage stamps in the l'ost Office Savings Banks has already been very successful. Within hree months 131,000 new accounts had been opened. The average value of the deposits was two shillings and sixpence. The scheme to encourage investment 12 Government stocks, which also went into operation in November, has been very succossful, no less a sum than £230,087 having been invested within the period named. The Post Office Savings Bank system under the control of the Government has done much in the encouragement of habits of thrift and economy among the industrial classes, both in the United Kingdom and Canada. Doubtless at an early day the system will be one of the institutions of the United States.

"OUR INDUSTRIES." The following article is from a strong opponent of the policy now in operation. We refer to the Montreal Herald - "The return of prosperity throughout the world has had the effect of sending along with greater rapidity than ever the several fron foundries in our city. Nearly every one of them is at present working time and with increased hands. A representative of the Hereld, a few days ago, paid a visit to the extensive establishment or Mesers. H. R. Ives & Co., who have been in existence since 1889, as manufacturers of builders' and house furnishing hardware, from railings, and general furnishing work. The works extend from hing to Queen streets, taking up an entire block in front, and run book through Prince to Duke streets and cover an area of 80,000 square feet. The extensive offices and warehouse are connected with the foundry and workshops by an ornamental iron bridge, which runs across Queen street, and is a marked feature of the works. The workshops on the west side comprise a four story brick building and a three story iron front building, in which are suitable and apocial machinery for finishing the great variety of iron work made by this firm, such as hardwate, iron railings, iron bedstrads, etc. On the first floer are to be found the engine and boiler which furnish the motive power, also heavy grinding and polishing ma-chines for producing the new famous. Mrs. Pott's Cold Handle Smoothing and Polishing Irons, and fron bedstead department and Japan rooms with steam evens for baking the Japan. Behind these shops, and extending to Prince Street, is the large foundry, allve with busy workers. The foundry is 180x100 feet, and is complete in every essential, and is at the present fully employed in filling orders. Here can be seen the three large cupelas for melting the fron, the cranes for assisting the workmon in moving the heavy and light castings, etc, every facility being at hand for putting through with despatch and comfort the variety of work to be done. Under the firm name of Ives & Allen this concern won a high reputation in past, which is still maintained, for making very superior castings, which castings were only previously manufactured in the United States. Last summer the firm, with their usual enterprise, added a new line to their business in the manufacture of American chilled mould hoard ploughs, some two thousand of which were made to order for a western dealer. Returning to the warehouse, which is of four storeys, we onter the first flat, in of the firm and storage room for heavy goods. On the second that are arranged the sample rooms, which are filed with samples of shelf bardware, every thing looking clean and bright, and of the best workmanship and design. On the third flat are also to be found all kinds of miscellaneous hardware, such as knobs, bolts, bed castors, etc., put together and rivet-ted. The rear portion of this flat is also used for the storing of stock. The fourth flat is occupied by the Canada Wire Company, of which Mr. Ives is the l'resident and manager. Here can be seen ingenious and complicated machines for making the 'Burneli Four Point Barb Galvanized Steel Wire Fencing, which is coming into general use, and being shipped all ever the Dominion, capecially to the North-West, and foreign countries. We were informed that the Grand Trunk railway during fast summer used over 100 tons of this wire for fencing, and find it most suitable for the purpose. They intend using it altogether. Architectural iron work is made a speciality. A portion of the extensive premises on King street is used for the grinding and polishing of ploughs, and the rest is occupied by Millor Bros. & Mitchell as machinists and manufacturers. There is a busy thum' going on all round, and the stalling faces of the men is proceed their con-tentment, not only with good times, but also with the liberality of their employer, Mr. Ives. There are between 200 and 300 men employed in these works, and had every assurance from the proprietors that se was improving in their line. ment is well worth visiting by those interested in the growth of our manufacturing industries."

and the second s

The Pell Mail Gasette of the 16thinst, says :-"The arrivals of live stock and fresh ment at Liver. pool from the United States and Canada ant week abow a very large increase on those of the ...ceding week, the totals bein, 753 cattle, 340 sheep, 8,885 quarters of beef, 2,275 carcasses of mutton and 1,147

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Lose Precessing has been very rowell and for in 187 est in very much mistaken some time hopes of his receiving were not entertained :

the House of Commons is the representative of East should be taken in view of the taket that rents were to of them came into the yard this morning hard two Carleton New Brunswick on Wednesday Mr Leviss dulged in A Mr. Gustav Marschal said that society was elected the Mr. Copyrist, deceased

50,152,880 inhabitants of that country 25,520,582 landlords should try to squeeze as much as possible Mesers C A. Hyndinan, L. H. Davles, t R D were males and 24,632,284 females. In thirty States out of their tenants, but it was also natural that the and W. Hyndman, asking for the incorporation of go-ahrad-ativeness," as they themselves would say, and Territories the males are more numerous and tenants should fight their oppressors. A committee & P. E. Island Pottery Company,

> A cable despatch announces the publication of Mayor Evelyn Baring's financial statement for India, from which it appears that the deficit for the year for the current year is estimated at £6,269,000,

THE New York Daily Indicator urges the Improve ment of the Etie Canal, pointing out in that core made in the comprehensive system of canals in Canada that threaten to direct, through the force of the St. Lawrence."

JEWELLERY, to the amount of some \$1,400, was Toronto, for an infringement of the Custome laws. The goods were examined by the Exchequer Court, and a decision was given a few days ago condemning the whole confiscation. The Department is now efficiently managed. Evil doers must pay the penalty of sown in wheat about 17,800,000 acres. their attempts to detraud the revenue.

Tan St. John, N.B., papers contain accounts o the opening of the Bolt and Nat Company's factory. The building cost \$10,000. The capital stock is fixed at \$20,000. \$20,000 have been subscribed and paid up. At present, it is stated, the company's business will be limited to the heavier classes of work, such as railway track and bridge bolts, lag acrews, fish plates, and other heavy work, but in time it is expected to add machinery to make carriage bolts and nuts for light work. Score another for the National Policy.

Accompand to a return recently laid before Parliament the aggregate expenses of the candidates who contested British constituencies at the last general election amounted to over £1,737,300 sterling. This sum shows an increase of £750,000 over the expenses of the general election of 1874. In England and Wales the sum expended was £758,750 for the counties, and £681,700 for the cities and boroughs, Ireland, total, £98,640; and Scotland, £198,210. These hgures represent only legitimate expenses. In addition to the sums named millions were spent on both sides in purchasing votes and otherwise corrupting the elec-

In a favourable article on the Canadian Pacific Hallway, on the 17th inst., The Liverpool Mercury says: "It among other things, will revive the hopes the country the Canadians are counting on the opening of this line as the signal for a great emigration to the Dominion; while, if it be constructed on the colossel scale we have indicated, it must favourably affect a large number of industries, both British and American. for the next ten years."

A recent despatch from St. John, N.B., stated that the British Privy Council had decided against that city in the appeal case of the branch banks, which objected to paying taxes on income, holding that they were only liable to pay on net profits. The city would lose \$17,000, besides costs of court, by this decision, It will be remembered that the case of the Bank of British North America ca. the City of St. John came before the Supreme Court here last year, when four of their Lordships confirmed a Judgment given by the Superior Court of New Brunswick in favour of the city, Justice Henry dissenting. The case was then the Supreme Court being reversed, as above set forth, | names.

Wz read as follows in the Pall Mall Gazette -

"Protection continues triumphant in Canada. On Thursday last Mr. Edward Blake's Free Trade motion in the Deminion House of Commons was fast by 131 votes to 58. Moneton Times. Perhaps that Is the best thing that could have happened. Canada has not enjoyed the perilous blessings of a proteetive tariff long enough to have a thorough hatred of the system burnt into the hearts of the people. A good harrest or two in Europe might help to quicken her political intelligence.

The motion referred to is that moved by Mr. Blake on the 10th of March, in amendment to the motion Woolien Mills was during the past week awarfed to His stock has mostly all been contracted for.

to go into Committee of Supply - It is, not, as our Mr Thomas Russell, of Marrisburg - Th . London contemporary semails, a "Free Trade mos calls for the crection of the factory, due to (Canada is gone, to abandon the policy thangurated the vicinity of \$10,000.

York A meeting was held in that city on Friday ed. They were built specially for the transpersa-DS Findly of last work Mr Chorier was elected to evening for the purpose of considering what action of iron ore and are of 40,000 pounds capacity and Northunderland, one Mr. Keeten, deceased and in be increased. Some strong Communistic full was inmight be divided into two classes, robbers and those and T. A. Mellean, ask the Legislature of P. J. of whom they robbed -- the capitalists and the labour- incorporate the "Charlottetown Woollen ton and THE recent United States consus shows that of the ers. A Mr. Walker remarked that it was natural that for the purpose of manufacturing woollenging. composed of twenty-one persons, was selected to devise means for resisting the demands of the landlords. It was agreed that on the first of May tenants should Ballast Wharf to the Moncton Refluery via Internity refuse to pay rents, if raised

Messus Allan & White, of Chicago, have prepared 1879-80 amounted to £1,183,000. Had it not been for a table showing the average yield in the principal the expenditure connected with the Afghan war there grain producing countries of the world, from which would have been a surplus of £4,607,000. The deficit we call the following figures United States, 400,000; France, 290,600,000 . Russia, 230,000,000 . Germany. 125,000,000; Spain, 110,000,000; ftaly, 111,000,000; Canada, 17,000,000; Eggpt, 17,000, Roumania, 31,-000,000; Austria-Hungary, 105,000,000; Great Britain, nection that "extensive improvements are also being 104,000,000; Turkey in Europe, 43,000,000; Beigium, 24,000,000; Algiers, 26,000,000; Australia, 18,000,000 And the same authorities point out that among the low rates and quick transit, no inconsiderable share above named countries the United States, Austriaof the grain trade of the North-West to Montreal and Hungary, Turkey, Australia, Canada, Algiers and Egypt have a surplus for export. France, Germany and Spain in an average year raise sufficient for home consumption. Great Britain usually imports about selzed some time ago from one Stein, or Brumsi, of 100,000,000 bushels. The wheat crop of the United Kingdom has decreased nearly 1,500,000 acres, or onefourth of its area, within the past ten years. In 1880 Australia had about 260,000 acros sown to wheat, being twice the area sown some years ago, and France bad

> A scusse of farmers living in the township of York recently held a meeting in the Masonic Hall, Eglington. They were addressed by Dr. Scheldtweller, who referred to the growth of the sugar best root. He said that where the soil was adapted to the growth of that root from 25 to 60 tons per acre could be raised. The doctor was of the opinion that a good deal of the land throughout the township would answer the purpose, and urged on the farmers to give it a trial. He was considering the advisability of establishing a sugar refinery in the township, and if he did so he would require about 60,000 tons of sugar best per annum. The refinery, he said, would give employment to 400 workmen, and he, no doubt, would purchase a large quantity of land near the establishment whereon to erect dwellings for his workmen. When fitted up for the manufacture of sugar, the building would coet \$300,000. He promised to supply the farmers with seed the first seeson, and if it could be grown to be all that was required. A meeting was held in advantage he thought that there would be no difficulty night of several gentleman, all of whom secured in having a refinery built, possibly at Eglington. Several of the farmers present expressed their willingness to give the experiment a trial.-Meil

Museus. Chown & Cunningham have commenced to make the improvements in their foundry, corner o. Queen and King streets. The capacity of the whole cetablishment is to be enlarged fully ene-third, at a cost of something of over \$6,000. The improvements to be made to each department are as follows: The of British Columbia by realising one of the induces fitting shop is to have an addition of 75 feet square, ments which led that territory to enter the Dominion a portion of which will be used as a show room. The of Canada, namely, the promise of the construction of moulding shep is to be enlarged to twice its precent which are the large and commodious office year. It is not surprising to be informed that all over built, and the carpenter shop somewhat sitered. The work of enlarging is expected to be completed about the first of August, when a large number of men will be employed. At present there are sixty men employed in the foundry, but before the summer closes this number will have been increased to 100 or more. It is proposed to increase the number of lines of stoves manufactured, and take in cooking ranges, etc. The average output of stoves per week will be increased to 90. Meers, Chown & Cunningham have not been so busy for a number of years as they have been this spring, the orders coming in as fast as they can be filled. It was usual to shut down during a portion of the year, but this year work will proceed right through - Kingston News.

CANADA'S MANUFACTURES.

The Cornwall Reporter says that the pay roll of the Stormont Cotton Company, when the extension of the taken to the Imperial Privy Council, the Judgment of mill is completed, will embrace about seven hundred

> be established at Hantsport Instead of Windsor. This is an entirely new branch of industry inthe Marithme Provinces. The capital to be employed is \$150,000 .-

The Chatham, N.B., North Ster announces the arrival of the Jessy (of Bristol (U.B.), from Arecibo, P.R., 24 days, with a cargo of 460 hogsheads of sugar (257 tons) for the Nova Scotia Sugar Refining Compeny.

The contract for the erection of the Campbellford

Several handsome new freight cars to me to the Central Railway have recently arrived her or more As anti-tent raistor hague has been formed in New Contario Car Works, London, where they a seemed

Messes Wm, Finley, W. D. McKay, White ...

The St. John N.B. Dally News says Thown . forwarding the auger from the ship Attanto, at the nial Railway, is proceeding rapidly Forty carling have now been despatched and fifty carloads are 1-46 be sent. The vessel had all told 860 tone of Bitana augar aboard, packed in crosls or backets, we all the about 675 lbs. each.

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The agricultural works of Mr. Simpson Mern. Am one of the institutions of New Hamburg, and one or the most flourishing of the kind in this part of the country. Mr Morner largely devotes himself to specialties, such as the New Hamburg Reaper, the Dufferin Mower, the Hamburg Belf Duniping list Rake, and the Oliver Patent Chilled Plough, all c. which have an enviable reputation and are in made demand. In addition to this, he also carries on a commission business in the general supply of agreed. tural machinery and implements. In the countries Waterloo, Perth and Oxford the Hamburg agricultural works have a very extensive business, and shipment to distant parts of Canada are not uncommon -One

Mr. Main's flouring mills at Victoria, Petitcoing are running night and day. Mr. Main keeps a fine class article of flour from home grown wheat constantly on hand, in which he can give better value than can be had from the Imported. Now that our farmers are going into wheat growing and it has been proved that flour from home grown wheat is quite a wholesome as any other, it would be no more than thir that the merchants in the towns and cities should ascertain what demand there is for it by keeping it on sale and advertising it. Mr. Salu also keeps ground buckwheat on hand and for sale. He is an enterpreing gentleman and is descring of all encourage ment, -Moneton Times.

The establishment of a brush factory at Portemonth is being discussed by residents of that place. Mr H. P. Lindsay, who had a factory of this kind some time ago, but which was purchased and taken to Napance some time ago, is the leading spirit in the morement, For some time Mr. Lindsay was manager of the brush factory at Napanes, and is therefore a practical man. He is of the opinion that about \$10,000 would anglous to see the contemplated project go ahead. The names mentioned in connection therewith are Meers H. P. Lindsay, H. Dodds, H. A. Betts. and A. Cameros. It is to be hoped the affair will have a successful isaue.-Kingeton News.

NEW RRUNSWICK LUMBER PROSPECTS

In the course of a few weeks all the saw mills around the mouth of the river St. John will have commenced the season's sawing. By next week of the week following, and upon the first arrival of the from up river, several of thein will be running When so many men were going to the woods last fail there iding shep is to be enlarged to twice its precent was a prospect of a very heavy season's sawing the oity, an entirely new blacksmith shop will be year, but the state of the English and American markets is not nearly so reassuring now as then, and the bright prospect of last automa has become of siderable shaded. The spring sesson having one menoed a mouth earlier than usual the lumbermes have had a shorter time in the woods than was notice pated they would, and consequently the number trees felled is not nearly as large as anticipated The present indications are that the freshet will not be as rood for bringing the logs down as would be desired Still there seems no reason to doubt but a very much larger amount of lumber will be cut during the couing season than was sawed last year, and more than for several years past. To ascortain what each likely to do this year, and also the feeling of manufactures. turers on the lumber outlook, a Globe reporter but each firm a call, with the following results:

Measra, Randolph & Baker's mill, Green Head "." commence sawing next Monday. Mr. Baker intermed the reporter that they had sawed as much as 22". 000 feet of lumber in their mill last year, and calculate ed on sloing a little better than that this year, if per ble Last year they sawed apruce lumber for the lies, French and Australian markets, and ther all probably saw for the same markets this year-though principally for the Roglish market. Their juni 1 15 already largely contracted for

Mr. S. T King, of Mesers, S T King & "on" whose mill is at Mosquito Cove, stated that he one.

The Maritime Agricultural Implement factory is to addered the prospect rather dull for the season, and ted al have bet the nearly so good as six weeks ago "I have left the slightest idea what we will cut this year, it all depends upon the market," said he, "If I cannot iron pends upon the market," said he, "If I cannot iron pends upon the market," said he, "If I cannot iron pends upon the market," said he, "If I cannot iron pends upon the market," said he, "If I cannot iron pends upon the market," and the market is the market in the market in the market is the market in the market is the market in the market in the market in the market is the market in the market over a new dollar for an eld one, I will shut the mill lie said that 1,000,000 feet of lumber well down." into New York from Portland, Me, last work, and he was afraid that by rushing stock upon the market in that way the effect can only be to break the mark's

> Mr. Alex Barnhill's mills, opposite Indiantown will be ready to start as seen as the up river logs gredown Mr. B. stated that he would cut from 6,000,000 to 7,000-000 feet this season for the English market

We have not the adjected.

The Conductor of Raturday, contains the following maker as will do this year, yet. Mr. Miller said.

The Conductor of Raturday, contains the following maker as will do the hear logs enough if the market logs.

We have logs enough if the market.

Mr. Wur i Taylor, of Sheffleld, to be a Consus Consultation of the following to fall and perhaps into the following to fall and perhaps into the following to fall and perhaps. Mr. What is the control of the contr plot shows greated take care of eighteen or

contained an inconfect this year.

Model D lewett & Co.'s mill, at Grand Bay, with the lat of May, and their mill at with the most start about the same time. The Drury too mill work commones operations about the let of too mer work committee the way for the American market The Mr. E. L. Jewett, whem our reporter interms to the considered it would be hard to make a the sale of consideration would be made to make a

The Grand Bay will probably raw Matter transform, the Militalgoville mill will saw about the same quantity, and the Drury Cove mill about he let He said they have logs enough to keep them all coing including the Satton mill-if the

MAN TO IN GUNN M. Brighill, of Messrs Barnhill & Murray, stated hat their mill at the falls) would be running shortly. They will probably run through from 10,000,000 to trade of test of immber, sawing for the English mark of

Acer. A cushing & Co's mill, Union Point, has been reaching ait winter, but will shut down in about a fertnight for repairs, to start again about the 1st of spike in the subject, considered the market on the label this year not as promising as fast year. He label this year not as promising as fast year. He label this year is good, label that the prospect of demand this year is good, February, 1881: that the post of supply is equally good. All things considered to did not think the markets this year would leas remunerative as they were a year ago Their mili will run through from 10,000,000 to 12, choc during the coming season.

The Shives mill, Straight Shore, which has been punhased in Mr James R. Warner, is being thoroughly overhauled and will be ready to com polic work when the first logs come down. The all will do a full sesson's work, half the season' seing already being contracted for

Neers C Hamilton & Co's mill, Straight Shore, I rejaining to start when logs arrive Mr. Charle lamilton said that as they cut for the American man he they did not "slach out" lumber as some of the mile de for the English market, and they will likel ut trom 10000,000 to 12,000,000 this year. He di act consider the presences of the American market respirations this season. The St. Croix, Penobecet and all the little rivers in Maine were open, he said, and lumber in immense quantities had already been rushed into the New York market. The old stock het having been cleared out there was not so much what com but that it might easily be blocked. On the other hand there is a good deal of building going enout west and a New Yorker had told him that a grat many buildings were going up in the suburbs of er York-a development of the elevated railroad.

Meses Hilyard Brothers, Straight Shore, anticipate laving about the carliest logs of the season; they have a stock in Little River and at Colo's Island, which will come down after the ico. Repairs are new being will come fown after the led.

completel, and the mill had steam up yesterday. A resurt of improved machinery from the Bankine will, Isdiantown, has been put in, and she will be in spiredil running order this season, though they could not my what amount of lumbor they are likely to out. Mesers Kirk & Daniel's mill, l'ortland, will start up is the course of a forinight. It will saw in the

vicinity of 8,000,000 feet of lumber this year, cutting by contract part the time and part the time on their dancera and Mr R. A Gregory will start his mill in Carleton in about a fortaight. He has a contract for the season's saving with Meears. B. A. & J. Stewart, and will

therefore cut for all European markets. He will make a full masse. Year before last he cut 12,000,000 and will exceed that amount this year if possible.

Mesers E ti Dung & Co.'s mill, Carleton, commesced work about a fortnight age. Mr. Dunn leoks peo the American market with disfavour. He says that lumber from the St. Croix even down to New Hampehire has been rushed into it and deals are sorth \$2 and \$3 per thousand less than a few weeks The effect was to make a difference of from 18 wife percent, to operators. He said that unless the sulet improves he will not saw much although he his stock of logs coming that would be more than subsent to keep him running for the season. If the

switt does improve, and pretty rapidly, he will ettensive repairs and a friction hallup are being per in-and will be ready to start in a week or ten Mr. S has a stock of logs at the Tobique, but he will saw on other stock until those arrive. He will naw from 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 during the season,

best of which has been contracted for the English Neurs Harford & Stetron, Carleton, have been many all winter and their mill is now shut down her they will start again about the 1st of Mar. They will sew about 12,000,000 for the Amerian market, though if the market shows signs of im-Forement they will rush through 2,000,000 more. of Setum mid that the market had promised very

a going to be overdone this year. Meste Clark Bros., Carleton, will start as soon as Pashar—as soon as loga arrivo Mr. G. H. Clark was the opinion that markets would not turn out so fulls as a good many expect. He said they could not bow calinate their year's out, though they will do all they an and if they cannot sell to advantage early in the season they will pile the stock on their wharves.

veil earlier in the season, but he was afraid that it

is found that there will not be water enough to drive all his logs that are out. If the snow melts away shale and there are no heavy rains, stroam delving will unt be good. The ice on the river is now dangeron everywhere, and is running out rapidly. If the resent unid weather continues, in less than a fortthe fiver will be full of logs. In all probability be amount of lumber sawed in the mills at the mouth of the ht fuhn this year, and in close poximity, will waterut two hundred millions of feet, -St John Globe.

Among the products of Canada now engaging the the atton of capitalists in England is copper ore, which mined accountilly by the Canadian Copper and halpan Company. The first consignment of ere was old last taouth at an exceptionally good price. The parel, on army, realised 25 per cent. of copper. The 21 thuse ar. now quoted £2 5s.

the two distances of the property of the prope

Mr. James Andrew, of liathurst, in the county of Gloucester, in the Province of New Branawick, master mariner, to be Harbour Master for the port of Batburst, vice Mr. P. J. Hachey, gentleman.

Capt. W. R. Clarke, to be Harbour Master for the porte of Victoria and E-qimault, in the Province of British Columbia, vice Capt. J. Nagle, resigned

The following is a statement snowing the value of goods entered for consumption in the Dominion of Cadada (exclusive of British Columbia), and the duty collected thereon during the month anding 28th Febcollected thereon during the month unding 28th February, 1881 -

	Produce of other countries	Total.
Total dutiable gowls. Colq and buttlen (except U. S. allver	\$ ets. 5,822,6.9 00	\$ cts 1,470,768 11
Coin and builion (except U.S silver out) Pres goods, all other.	15,107 00 939,943 00	
Grand total entered for consump-	6,777,679 00	1,470,766 11

a r	February, 1881:-			
r		Produce Casada	Produce of sther sometries.	Total.
1- 0 '8 Is := T-	Produce of the mine Produce of the fisheries Produce of the forest Animals and their produce. Agricultural products Hauthotures Miscellaneous articles	26 37 L 372,029 317,887 691,893 926 87 L 129,842 20,029	\$16: 43 17,102 51,016 41,263 36,784 1,861	21,522 822,072 217 900 742,890 900,130 100,720 22,300
ie ly id	Totals.	2,815,362	200,000	2,466 614 300,000
et et	Grand total	2,316,383	344,382	2,006,6

THE PRINCESS LOUISE AT GENOA.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, Marchiotess of Lorne (travelling as Lady de Sandridge) arrived at Genos on Saturday last, and witnessed from the windows of the Royal Palsor, Via Baibl, on Sunday afterpoon the beautiful procession of the "Heturn from the Crusades," which was to have taken place during the Carnival, but was postponed on account of the rain. Her Royal Highness expressed herself much delighted with the artistic costumes and richness of the display, which was organized by the young gentlemen of Genoa belonging to the Gymnastic Society. The dresses were of great beauty, and tue effect of the moving mass of giltering armour and brilliant colours moving mass of gittering armour and ordinant colours was most effective, especially when seen passing down the ploturesque "litrest of Palsocs," Via Nuova. Genoa has not witnessed anything so magnificent for many years. Great credit is due to the gentlemen who got it up, and who belong to the first families of the city. Some of the costames were exceedingly splendid, the armour in many instances being ancient, and some of it is said to have really figured at the taking of Antioch, and was worn by the owners, whose ancestore figured in that memorable slege. The weather was splendid. Her Royal Highness and suite left Genoa on Monday for Florence. The Princess, during her visit to Genoa, stayed at the Hotel d'Italia.—Manchester Courier, Merch 17th.

RAW FURS AND SKINS.

The demand for all kinds et raw furs and skins dur ing the past month has been very active, and has only been restricted by the light stocks en hand. Transactions would have been very heavy had the stocks been at all adequate, for manufacturers wanted everything they could get hold of, and shippers were in the same state of mind. The great favourite has been avaiout 14 000,000 this year.

WACA Salter's mill, Carleton, is undergoing had a great contest; the latter wanting them for the centinental sales, and the former for home consumption. The furs coming in at present are of the best quality, which is the real great cause of all this competition. The earlier lots were of such poer quality that the manufacturers cared but little for them, and the shippers having a good market for these low grades among their Russian and Turkish customers, they had the coast clear for a while. For the silky sorts of skunk the manufacturers drove the prices up, until some parties are reported as holding theirs at \$1.40 for black. Raccoon comes next in favour, and are being taken as readily as skunk. Sales of these goods have been heavy, and stocks are very much reduced, but should the weather continue mild, they will soon be replenished. Of shipping furt, bought exclusively by shippers, the opossum takes the lead, and heavy in fexes are reported, all kinds having done fairly, while some time previous, with the exception of gray fox, which are being taken by the manufacturers treely and show some improvement, they persessed only anominal value. There have been some sales of all vur foxes, but prices have varied so with the taste of The freshet is causing anxiety to a good many, as it the buyer that it is difficult to quoto them. Beaver remains as firm as ever, receipts being confined to the dark sorts, this not being the season for pale Western stocks. Beavet is such a favourite that fancy prices have been paid, one lot of Lake Superior having brought a little more than \$3.80 a pound. Muskrats have been laborated by the state of doing fairly, preference being shown for the large beavy furred norts. The stock on hand is light and no considerable quantities coming forward. Fisher shows a further advance, the best dark skins bringlog as high as \$12. Lyax are much inquired for, but cannot be secured.

It is possible that later in the season there may be a stock on hand .- N. Y. Heller and

commence on September 14th.

been appointed Collector for Brantlord.

-A Collingwood desparch says the steam barge Isage Vay and barge Betern, reported to have gone to pieces, and were a total loss, on the rocks at Byngmeet, where these crafts late last fall went ashore, are stated to be so far repaird that the Nevern is affont, and it is expected before many days elapse to have the Isaac May affont and at anchorage.

-M. Henri Recquerel has conceived the good idea of submitting hypotheses regarding the nature of ozone to the test furnished by the magnetic properties of that substance. He finds that oxone is considerably mere magnetic than it would be if it resulted simply from the mechanical condensation (so to speak) of oxygen. Ozone really behaves like a body characterized by special properties.

-The receipts at the Halifax Custom House in March amounted to \$151,282, an increase compared with the receipts for the same month of last year of \$47,327. The receipts for the quarter ending the 31st of March were \$242,129, an increase over receipts during the corresponding period of last year of \$46,930. The inland revenue receipts in March amounted to \$15,941, a decrease compared with March, 1880, of \$1,063.

-Professor Brugsch has published an elaborate report upon the opening up of two of the pyramide at the boundary of the Lybian desert, near Bakkara. At the close of 1880 the entrances to the seputchral chambers of the three pyrainida were laid bare. The ceilings were taken off, and only the two sides, all covered with bieroglyphics, rose from the debris. The hieroglyphics point to the reign of Pharson Apappus,

The production of authracite pig from in 1880 showed a large increase over 1879. Comparative figures for the two years are as follows: Production in 1879, 1,273 024 net tons; in 1880, 1,807,651 tons; increase in 1880, 534,627 tons. There was also a marked increase in the production of bituminous coal and coke pig iron in 1880, as follows: 1879, 1,438,978 net tons; 1880, 1,980,205 tons, increase in 1880, 511,-

-Nonsieur de St. Paul Lias, a French sarant, who is in Atchen under the auspices of the Geographical Society of Paris, has completed his explorations, and his. Hence Russis, in spite of her declies, must con-many be expected back this mostly. The London and thue to give her contracts to Krupp for the present China Telegraph understands that he intends forming a Bocisté Anonyme, for the purpose of planting and other pantage of by several Finn operations in Atchen. Monaieur de la Croix, who has been carrying out similar explorations in Perak, will also shortly return to harops.

-Bt. Catharines 31st .- Owing to the continued —St. Catharines 31st.—Uwing to the continued severity of the weather, the water will not be drawn out of the canal until April 9th, one week later than the date previously announced. A considerable number of men are now engaged in making repairs to the tow-path and general superstructure, so that when the water is taken out all the available working force can be concentrated an such work as can be done only when the large are madeanatemed and looks emptied the levels are underwatered and locks emptied.

-The material of some of those remarkable structures called vitrified forts found in France and other countries of Europe has been examined by M. Dau-brée. He does not think that the same plan of making them was invariably pursued, but he is inclined to believe that the fire was applied within the walls so as to secure a natural draught, which may also have been assisted by a current of forced air. To visitly to believe that the fire was applied within the walls so as to secure a natural draught, which may also have and North-Western Railway was beld on Wednesday been assisted by a current of forced air. To vitify at the officer of the company, Toronto, the breadant walls so thick as those of these forts the brat must hom Frank Smith in the chair. The annual report have been intense.

The Hamilton Custom House business for March was the largest ever transacted here except for February, 1878, when goods were crowded through in anticipation of the tariff, while manufacturing interests here reached a point of property mover before attained. The business at the Custom House shows that trade generally is in the same Sourcehing condition. The receipts were: March, 1881, \$103,534.27; March, 1880, \$60,044.23; increase for 1881, \$34,489.94. For the same months of the present fixeal year the increase has been \$163,000.66 over the same period last year.

——A remarkable magnet of platinum, found on land -The Hamilton Custom House business for March was

-A remarkable nugget of platinum, found on land near Plattsburgh, New York, has been described by Mr. Collier. It was found to be composed entirely of native platinum and chromite disseminated through it, the chromite being \$4 per cent. by weight, and the platinum 46 per cent. The dimensions were: length, 4 centimetres, width 3 centimetres, thickness 2‡ centimetres. The weight was 104.4 grammes, and the specific gravity of the whole 10.440. The augget was found in an extensive drift deposit, and platinum was not previously known to exist in the locality.

A Hartford (Conn.) concern is manufacturing a railroad station indicator. An ornamental box con- thing remarkable, he was on the point of tains a roli of lettered canvas or other material, giving carriage when the train moved on. He, however, tains a roli of lettered canvas or other material, giving carriage when the train moved on. He, however, a list of the stations in their order, and over the opening where they are exhibited is printed, "The next station is." By successively turning the roll of canvas the stations appear in due order, and at each change by a clever contrivence a shrill whistle is blown for a moment, thus attracting the attention of all persons in the car. The whole thing is worked automatically by compressed air and is controlled by the engineer

-Mr A. F Bandelier has recently been conducting a sc .es of investigations, under the auspices of the Archeological Institute of America, into the past and present life of the Indians of New Mexico. Bosides much of interest to the anthropologiet and student of language, Mr. Randeller made one curious and novel sales of these skins have been made, the largest and discovery. In two places, stone enclosures were found best kinds bringing 40 cents. Some considerable sales outside the pueblo, or collection of huts, containing life sixed images of the pums, cut out of solid rock These images are worshipsed at the present day as the god of the chase. Nominally the Indiane are Catholics, but they retain many other traces of their primitive paganism.

Swiss engineers have employed the principle found so useful in coal minos, of drawing up empty cars by the superior weight of loaded cars descending the incline, on a passenger railway at Brienz. From the landing at that place to the plat au at the top of the Falls of the Gelesbach the road is furnished with two conches attached to an endless steel rope. In place of an engine to drive this cable, a tank is attached to each coach, to be filled with water at the top and emptied at the bottom, thus accending empty and descending loaded. Thus the force of inertia that carries one coach down causes the other to go up. Instead of a double track a single track with an automatic turnout in the middle is employed.

—Mr J Gerald, Collector of Island Revenue, Brants the nobility and of the Ministers the rush for admis-ford has been appointed Collector of Island Revenue stem has become very great and is constantly increase for London, and Mr. Thomas Alexander, of London, has the Appointed Collector for Resolved. to be the ambition of every French bourgeofs, while

> -It is sometimes useful to know how to impart a finely ground surface to glass, suitable, say, for a focusing screen. Finely ground sand or river mud-or what is better still, the sediment from a grindstoneis well stirred up lu a bowl of water, and after a few minutes the upper helf of the liquid a vanted off. The decanted liquid contains all the liner particles, and those, after subsiding, are collected in a watch glass.
>
> The sheet of glass is laid on a damp cloth spread upon a table, and the watch glass and mud used as a muller, the convex side of the watch glass supplying a good hold for the fingers. In a quarter of an hour a satin like polish will be obtained, admirably adapted for tocusing. A rinso with water will show it the grind-ing has been uniform. -Photo News.

-A clever application of the property which scienium possesses cfal' ring its conductivity by the access of light has just been devised for regulating the heat of the "mufile" furnace employed in baking stained glass. The selenium is so arranged in the focus of a parabolic reflector placed at some distance from the mufile that a telescope pointed towards the furnace is in a line with it. In circuit with the selenium is a thermopile and an electric bell; but this bell cannot give any alarm until the resistance of the scientum is lowered by the access of light. When the mufile reaches a cherry red heat, its light is conveyed by the telescope to the selenium; its resistance is aftered and the belt rings. By a system of levers, the feel is so diverted from the firmaco that the baking process comes to an end

-A foreign newspaper says; "Krupp is now staying at St. Petersburg to arrange for a contract for 3,000,000 roubles, or about £400,000, for the construction of cannon for Russia. On this point there has been a furious discussion in the papers, many affirming that the order ought to be given to native firms. To establish the Abouchoff Stoel Works at St. Petersourgh £1,000,000 was stulk some years ago, and orders for guns have been repeatedly given to the concern since. But the guns cost twice or three times the amount paid to Krupp, and are very considerably inferior to his. Hence Russia, in spite of her desires, must con-Krupp's visit to St. Petersburgh has been taken advantage of by several Finnish railways to give him

-In the Local Legislature the Government have letroduced a bill, which will no doubt pass. empower-leg the Lt. Governor in Council to inne debentures in such form as he may approve, hearing leterest at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, and expressed to be for the bridge service of Nova Scotta. The said debentures shall not exceed \$392,000. The interest on the debentures to be issued shall be payable half yearly and the principle thereof shall be payable by such annual instalments as shall enable the whole to be paid within twenty years from the date of issue of the said debentures. The moneys to be realised from the said of said debentures shall be placed to the credit of the several counties of the province in the accounts of the province in the accounts of the provincial cashier, and an accounts shall be kept with each county of the amount which may, from time to time, he paid out of such fund for each county. such form as be may approve, bearing laterest at a rate

Hon Frank Smith in the chair. The annual report was rand, abowing the gross earnings for the last eighteen months to have been \$18,302 05, and expenditure \$11,22.63. The report was adopted. The gauge of the road will be altered in three divisions, commencing with the first one at the beginning of May next, and will be completed about the first of July. The regret of the board at the death of Mr. Gamble was experced by Mr. Cumberla-1, and a new code of by laws was adopted. At a special meeting of the board Mr. Juhn Langton was appointed auditor for the Marthern Railway. The leave At a special meeting of the board Mr. John Langton was appointed auditor for the Northern Railway. The lease with the Hamilton and North-Western was confirmed. The following board of directors were elected: Hon. Frank Smith, Major Greig, William Thompson, N. Sarnbart, F. W. Cumberland, William Lathbridge, William Ford, John Rigby, U. J. Campbell, John Fisher, and J. Right, Right, and J. Right. L. Blakie.

—The celebrated pale-clogist and botanist, Professor Goeppert, of the Breslean University, lately made a journey through Rhineland by the Bergisch Markische Railway, and from some cause or other the train in which he travelled stopped for a while outside the station at Elberfeld. Looking through the wisdow he perceived not far from the carriage some dark blocks of atone, which had been recently uncovered by nav-vies working there, and, believing that he saw somesent to Breslau and some to Bonn, on examination it was discovered that they contained a fossil tree of the Araucarites family, which belongs to the Confermand has never yet been detected below the coal measures. The rock which enclosed it belongs to the Upper Devonian of Etherfeld, from which place it will now bear the name of Araucarites Elberfeldensie. thus showing that a flora of terrestrial plants must have existed even before the huge bogs came into existence, to each of which we now owe a scans of coal in our coal measures. -The investigations of the census men have led to

the discovery of some queer developments in the manufactories of New York and adjoining cities. The largest single industry in New York is that of custom made clothes. The making of paper patterns employs hundreds of hands, and, ten large houses being engaged in it, uses tons of paper. There are factories for making dried blood, the dummies that milliners used to show dresses on, theatrical armour and Jews' hasps. The use of schultering substances is getting to be general. "Castile soap" in made of grease and terra alba, or white earth, and which earth is used largely in candy making Glucose, which is corn starch, is used heavily by the sugar refiners. There is a firm engaged in making honey and honey comb. The honey comb is made by machinery of parfine wax, and is an exact indicated and the sugar refinery of parfine wax. imitation of the regular thing, except that the bers fashion their cells of walts only 1-125th of an inch wide, while human artificers have not yet become so deft. The cells are filled with glucose, which is the sweet syrup of common corn, and looks and tastes ad of a double track a single track with an automatic like honey. The cells, once filed, are closed by nout in the middle is employed.

The office seeker is not, as some would have us product is sold as the "best clover honey." It is in The Cage Pit, Stellarton, is still on Sce.

The Montreal Great Kahlbitle" this year will bullevely peculiarly an American institution. He is as great demand, and out-sells the regular honey. Gallous Montreal Great Kahlbitle" this year will bullevely peculiarly an American institution. He is as great demand, and out-sells the regular honey. Gallous Montreal Great Kahlbitle" this year will bullevely peculiarly an American institution. He is as great demand, and out-sells the regular honey. Gallous Montreal Great Kahlbitle" this year will bullevely peculiarly an American institution. He is as great demand, and out-sells the regular honey. Gallous of the boat tomato calsup are made from the tomato skin, which are parchased from the survive of threat Britain orased to be the perquisites of great tomato canning catablishments.

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INDUSTRIAL PRESS.

OUR MINING RESURREES

facilities for communication increase and actilement skill from raw material. No individual can produce to demonstrate that the dealer had robbed Ned, in or vidual exertions; but when population is greater and Poople purchase outside the mitten what cannot be folial notion, with capital, can be app fed, we hall have purchased at home, but it is for the interest of the a great deal of mining in constant operation. (Iold, nation that all purchases by individuals, so far as in this country, has almost endedly occupied the atten tion of miners, and where capital has been applied judgment less been lacking, resulting in discourage, disregard the inter at of the nation and purchase outment and faiture, probably from the difficulty and cost of transport for heavy machinery. But with the advent of railway facilities, and cheaper labour, silver and the have metals will be more appreciated. We have still a treasure house to open in the Scikirk range than in a direct taxation. It is de-frable to b gin all which, being away from the onlinery lines of com-munication and very difficult to reach from the rough character of the country, has been left almost un-touched. The regions in which Cariboo, Omineca and Cassiar are situated, will yet afford remunerative em-ployment to thousands of miners, when the numbers of our population increase, competition in the labour market, and cheap food, makes two dollars and a half per day to be regarded at a remunerative wage. The immense tracts of country now being profitably worked by Chinese would be competed for by white men, and John Chinaman will thenceforth have a hard row to hoe. The wast amounts of money sent away yearly by the Chinese from this country is hardly conorivation by three who have never witnessed their operations in the interior. They always seek diggings withdrawn from observation by their Canosales miglibours; their objects are twofold; they secure their prises undisturbed by white men, and they evade many of the taxes and imposts which are exected from the white miners, besides being freed from the control or the authorities in criminal cases. In this way they have been reaping a ri h harvest in the best parts of the mining region, and will continue to do so until our population has largely increased. When the Canadian Pacific Reliway is further advanced towards completion, we shall have large numbers of people straggling into this province who will find remunerative employment in diggings now treated with contempt by white men, and they will find many tracts of fine country in the interior of which no account has been taken. It is of no nee growling at the Chinese so long as our population is so small; as the white population increases the Chinese will be crowded out. They may be able to live, as has been stated, on ten cents per day but they very much prefer spending a dollar, and if they can't get it here will go to other countries where competition is less We may depend upon it that the railway will make a wonderful change in this province, more so in fact than anywhere else, although few people seem to realise it at present. Persons who have resided at any of the great ports in Europe or the United States may ave a slight idea of what the country will become as the entrepot for a great trans-continental railway.

BUILDING UP A NATION.

(Chicago Journal of Commerce.)

The wealth of an individual is in what he is produc ing; the wealth of a nation is in its areat number of prodiably preducing and viduals. To make that with as great as possible an opportunity should be afforted for the p ofitable employment of the greatest number of individuals. To secure this the greatest number and dir reity of employments must exist, and the greatest variet, of preduction. Some wealth comes from the employment and product on of on article, and from one i dustry, and more with would or me from many products, and from many industries; con equently all practicable industries should be or ablished at the earliest possible moment. It is only what a nation produces which gives wealth, plus the amount of labour bestowed upon that production, and for which the purchaser pays. No wealth comes into the world, but all wealth comes from development of production, conveniently the bighest development of the industries of a nation represents the highest degree of wealth. For the immediate present it may cost is se to purchase, but so long as an individual or a nation purchases and does not de velop or produce, so long it mar, and so long will the natural resources be idle and unproductive, and there will be no gain in wealth. Productive industries are the measure of at eagth, intelligence, weslth, and civilization. The fostering care of the nation, and the desire of the people sh uld be to see the most ex tensive productive industries at the earliest presible The greatest amount of land must be st cultivation, and with the greatest variety of produwhich climate will admit, and for welch there is a demand; the greatest development of mineral resource for which there is a demand, and the working of the-e products to their highest condition; the greatest em ployment of water and and atenn power for which there is use in the most complete processes of a roduction and manufacture. The nation must produce what It consumes, as near as climate and resources will allow instead of employing the people and resources of other nations. Added to this chemical and philo-oblical exeriment, with the genius of the people for invention discovery and improvement should have all possible stimulu, as well as that offorts should be made for the amelioration of the condition and well are of the recode in the progress of educa ion, ast, teste, civilisation and eneral in ellig nee Every resource of the nation hould be in healthful decelopment, and every faculty of the intelligent mind should be employed to the ana highest degree of a material industrial errorstry. that of being self contained, se f supporting and se dependent. In a nearly complete nation, like the United States, there are but few articles int that it is more desirable to produce then to purchase, while the first principles of sconorny nie to so produce rather than to purchase. The nation of individual first planting an industry, of course, has the advantage of early experience; and it is better to as early as possible prepared for producing, both to mve the outgo of purchealing and the disadva-tares of a later under competition & m older establishments. It is b tier to produce less and supply only the hume dimends than to produce more of a riain arth he having to be sent abroad the principle of robbing Peter, the have consumer, in warrantable and preporterous than the mode of treat-fer a market to pay for rehases. Good fereign mar- order to pay Paul, the foreign consumer, a bounty, ment of the Kiupp case in the News, beiling is substantially timbered.

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

although the interest of the Individual might be to side; but so long as taxes must be laid upon upon A peop'e to support the government, the question to whether those taxes may not best be levied where they alimulate the establishment of home industries, rather possible production at the serilest possible time. he-U-use as soon as production begins outgo ceases and woulth begins to accumulate; and, although the first making of an art cle worth but five dollars may cost ten dollars, the labourer had best produce it than to purchase if the final production will be obseper, or so ng as he is not employed to better advantage. Wealth to a nation comes from retaining her earnings within the nation for investment and accumulation It is better to produce five dollars in wheat and five dol ars in augar, and ocusume both at home, that to produce ton dollars' worth of wheat and send five dollars' worth of it abroad to buy five dollars' worth or sugar for home consumption. It is bettur, however, to send ten dol are' worth of high cost goods abroad in exchange for ten dollers' worth of raw material than to exchange for high priced articles. This is England's present policy Prople are more profitably employed in manufactures than in agriculture. But it is not better to send ten dollars of raw product, representing but little labour, abroad to purchase ten dollars' worth of the goods, representing much laterur, because it exhausts the natural resources and affords less employ-

EFFECTS OF PROTECTION ON THE AMERI CAN STEEL INDUSTRY.

(Chicago Raliway Review.)

A very high Free Trade authority, no less than David A. Wells bisself, is officially committed to the ane general view we have taken of the chespening ncy and effects of protective duties. In his report for 1807, as Special Commissioner of the Revenuhe a.id: "On steel muck higher rates of duty than those recommended on Iron are submitted. Although these rairs seem much higher, and are protested sgainst by not a few American consumers of steel of the evidence presented to the Commissioner tends to establish the fact that if any less are granted the development of a most important and desirable branch of dome-tic industry will, owing to the present cur-rency d rangement and the high price and scarcity of skilled intour, to arrested, if not catirely prostrated This is claimed to be more especially true in regard to atest of the higher grades or qualities. It is also represented to the Commission r ties, since the introduction of the manufacture of these grades of steel in the United States, or since 1859, the price of foreign steel of similar qualities has been very considerably reduced through the effe t of the American competi tion, and that the whole country in this way has gained more than sufficient to counterbalance the tax levied as a protection for the American stori manufacture, which has grown up under its influence. Although these remarks have relation to crucible steel, they bear testimony to the general correctness of the principle that tariff protection operates to cheapen manufactures. What had taken place to 1867 as regards crucible steel has since then taken place as regards Bessemer steel .. ad steel rails. At the lime Mr. Wellagave these delib rate utterances to the world as the result of his efficial investigations, he had not sent hims-it to England at the public expense. and there received a round of flattering entertainments which described the circle of British Free Trade pro-When he had atudied the needs of our pagandi-m. industrial condition from a patriotic standpoint, he was convinced that the protective policy had been a had at first feared." This quotation makes it very gain to the whole country; but, when he studied the same subject from the British polat of observation, he discovered that the same policy had been a less and a enare to his countrymen. A single decade of protection to our Bessemer works has been instrumental in making this country about independent of foreigh sources for our supply of steel raits, and will, in all probability, cause our production this year to exceed The apparen that of any other country in the world. tial allyantage which has been detired from the pro tootive tariff system is seen in the tact that to-day can build rantways cheaper with bome made steel rails than some years ago we could with imported from Yet we are told, with an immense expendi ture of emphasis, that tail f Protection is a device to enhance prices for the benefit of our manufacturers and to plunder the rallway companies.

THE METHOD OF FREE TRADE ARGUMENT.

(Chicago Journal of Commerce.)

Lack of comprehensiveness is the most conspicuous forture of the argumentative method employed by the From Traders. A few surrace indications are arbitrarily taken to represent fully all the elements of the question under examination, and this narrow scope of quity is put forward as fair, complete and conclusive. An examples of this illegion and mideading treat ment appears in the following p ragraph, which we take from the Chicago Dady News, of Metch 11:

"The English papers describe as a commer lat mystery the fact that Herr Krupp, of Resen, supplies the Dutch Government with steel rails and other accessories for its island of Java at £5 6s. (\$1 gailders) per ton, after deducting cost of delivery, etc. At the mani-time, the manu firm sent in the lowest tender for stool rails for the Berlin Stadt railway, but the price was £7 15, per ton at the Krupe works. The simple ide of Germany whom K-upp fernishes with rails, on

SPIRIT OF THE COMMERCIAL AND kets for surplus preducts are not always certain, while It this be states manuship, we full to see it " Here we abroad at a loss is, however, a chiom kets for surplus products are not always certain, while if this be statesmanship, we far in section is the surplus produced at hemo toth immission the lare presented to use a point blank comparison her Figure in multiple one produced at hemo toth immission the lare presented to use a point blank comparison her Figure in multiple of the foreign market than the manufactures and the foreign market than the manufactures are the one of the foreign market than the manufactures are the original than the foreign market than the manufactures are the original than the foreign market than the manufactures are the original than the foreign market than the manufactures are the original than the foreign market than the manufactures are the original than the original tha sit cle in demand and makes a market for the goals are in two different parties. On that slender thread hange any other country. Even so long ago as March is depict has precipitable and stated of the parties. On that slender thread hange any other country. Even so long ago as March is depict has precipitable and stated of the brad stated of conclusion. It is taken for the brad stated of the brad stated of the brad stated of the problem to their customers on the state of the trade with the brad state of the problem to their customers on the state of the trade with the parties of the problem to their customers on the state of the trade with the parties of the problem to their customers on the state of the trade with the parties of the problem to their customers on the state of the trade with the parties of the problem to their customers on the state of the trade with the parties of the problem to their customers on the state of the trade with the parties of the problem to their customers on the state of the trade with the parties of the problem to their customers on the state of the trade with the parties of the problem to their customers on the state of the trade with the parties of the problem to their customers on the state of the trade with the parties of the problem to their customers on the state of the trade with the parties of the problem to the problem to the problem to the problem to their customers on the state of the trade with the parties of the problem to as or in orimation from the neighbournous of quest means the partiest resources, and the greatest than those specified—that the neighbournous of quest manufactures have expended to a full compression of the sold fifty so doing they have kept the design and the strength of the controvers petitorism than the strength of the controvers petitorism than the strength of the controvers petitorism than the strength of the strength of the second trainers to be broad to a strength of the second trainers to be broad to a strength of the second trainers to be broad to a strength of the second trainers to be broad to a strength of the second trainers to be broad to a strength of the second trainers to be broad to a strength of the second trainers to be broad to a strength of the second trainers to be broad to a strength of the second trainers to be broad to a strength of the second trainers to be broad to a strength of the second trainers to be broad to a strength of the second trainers to be broad to a strength of the second trainers to be broad to a strength of the second trainers to be second trainers to be broad to a strength of the second trainers to be broad to a strength of the second trainers to be second trainers to be broad to a strength of the second trainers to be second trainers to be second trainers to be second trainers. he is not the several trains from a sold a pound of establishments abroad, it is an undescribed and sold another still as this country is doomed to be a manufacture tento from for sixty cents, and had sold another still as this country is doomed to be a manufacture tento from for sixty cents, and had sold another still as the nothing remains but to best or be to several sold another still as the nothing remains but to be a manufacture. reaser, is in right to rease surplies. These discoveries source it is nowns increase comment approximate raw suit to found the state of the found time to time long after the present in sterial, clude products in which there is much of pointed from time to time long after the present in sterial, clude products in which there is much of pointed from time to time long after the present in sterial, clude products in which sixe material for employ-point of ten to Ned for minety cents, and then stite, nothing remains but to least of the point of ten to Ned for minety cents, and then stite, nothing remains but to least of the point of ten to Ned for minety cents, and then stite, nothing remains but to least of the point of ten to Ned for minety cents, and then stite, nothing remains but to least of the least of the Ned for the stite, and then stite and then stite is a stite of the st der to favour four the conclusion would be segurded progresses, inaking miners' supplies essily attain to exercise to produce these employing most ishour and to pure and cheap, so will exploration advance and similar class to produce these employing most ishour and to pure as n menacal, unless it could be shown, in sakition, These lesses are of perpetual recurrence. Our gold fields, these low priced articles in which there has been but that the two pounds of tes were ki-nical in quantity, he paid by somebody, and they are paid for the major of the exception of fariboo, have only here skimmed over to the extent that can be accomplished by indian which have required much expenditure of labour. Just such a prepoterous argument in the case of these erably low wages. Except for that pittance of particles in exchange for the extent that can be accomplished by indian which have required much expenditure of labour. Just such a prepoterous argument in the case of these erably low wages. Except for that pittance of particles in exchange and in all other respects. We are treated to part by the English labourers in the chaps of his case of these erably low wages. Except for that pittance of particles in exchange. Just such a prepoterous argument in the case of these erably low wages. Except for that pittance of particles in exchange. The conclusion would be shown, in sakition, the paid by somebody, and they are not that the two pounds of test were kindical in quantity. In paid by somebody, and they are in the factor of the intervention of a received in the conclusion would be shown, in sakition, in makition, in mak rails. Now, steel raise differ very much in mind mome their could not see the unouppess of profit ton which weigh 60 pounds to the yard; others weigh 66 pounds, enables the manufacturers to make "war upon the and still others only 65 pounds to the asme length.

They are made in different shapes for different purposes of the profit of the world," in which lengths they are made in different shapes for different purposes of the profit of the walls of the profit of the profit of the profit of the force and continues. poses, or to suit different circumstances. Bometimes the steel is made very hard, to give the utmost of nalls at ninepenos a day, is the symbol of the thespess wearing capacity; but it is known that this cannot be done in a variable climate like that of the northern section of the United States, where we luve sudden and extreme changes of temperatures For this reason, the very bard rail, with long life in it on that account, can be used with comparatively little liability to breakage in the moderate climate to be found uniformly in the southern part of this country, and also in the uniformly low temperature which characterizes winter in the north of Russia. In the case given, one set of rails was intended for use in the warm climate of Java, and the other set in the cold climate of thermany. All these ratical and important details of difference are entirely left out of view in the writer's argument, stamp-ing it as superficial, incomplete, unfair, and inconsequential No question of the oot-rectness of a governmental policy can be settled on You cannot pli any such ab-urdly narrow ground. one price against another price in point blank fashion of comparison, and then, without reference to any other consideration, proceed to draw a concuston which involves a thorough discovery and knowledge of a multitude of other details. This, we say, ca ano be done without violating the plaincet and the most seasouable rules for interpreting the meaning of facts Any concinsion drawn from such narrow and incomplate premises virtually rests in the air, because practically it has no fundation upon which to rest. Light is thrown upon this subject by the letter of the special correspondent of the Pittsburgh American Manufacturer. written from Wolverhampton, Central England, under date of Polynary 12th 1881. We make the pertinent extract which follows: "The losses sustained by the German Trading Company, of Frankfort, on consignments of iron through their New York branch, are not therefore, without their interest for the British iron masters who have been and are hoping again to trade with the United States According to a statement in a Berlin paper, considerable quantities of rails made on behalf of the company for the United States are now lying in works in the Boat district, and other works are engaged in completing the remainder of the orders given. As these ralis are made specially for American railroads, it will be necessary to send them to the United States, as they would have no value on this side of the Atlantic except as old irou. The circumstance deserves attention in connection with the probable course of the American market for rails, and the prospect of an immediate tuture demand from the United States for rails on this side of the Atlantic Enormous losses from steel making are at the same time being austained in this country. The keenness with which orders are sought applies to large as well as small concerns. Recently there was a minful revelation under this head from the Sheffield district where steel rails had been sold at about the price of cast iron. Now we have the liquidation of the Mersey Steel and Iron Company, limited, of Liverpool. Thi concern was trading with a capital in shares and borrowed money of £357,000. And they were so using the money that at a meeting for winding up, held on Thursday last, it was dreadfully possible for the auditor who had gone through the books to reports Profit and loss socount, 30th June, 1880, £22,286 Os. Sd.; profit and loss account, 31st January £37,644 16s 7d.; total £283,023 18s. 8d. The lossos en sales alone amounting to £29 371 2s. 6d., while £1,118 18s. is put down as allowances for non-fulfillment of contract Nor is this all. Further sectous losses will be satailed from other contracts yet running; but, as some contracts entered in the foregoing statement have been caucelled in the past few day, the directors have hope may be totally unfitted for use in other countries, and may even loss all their commercial value in the form of rails unless they can be sold and laid down on rail roads in that particular country. It is therefore highly probable that the rails supplied by Krupp to the Dutch for use in Java, within a troni at climate, were of a kind for which there would not have been any demand in Germany, or in England, or in any other part of Europe, or in the United States. Supposing that to be so, it is clear that the price charged to the Dutch might rest upon a very different basis than the operations of a tanff system, and might have no connection at all with a German policy of duties on im, orts. When we further consider that we have not a particle of ir formation about the kind of rails sold-whoth r they were 45, or 56, or 60, or more pounds to the yard; nor what the classification was as regards shape, length, hardness, and so ou; nor what the cost was in making, hence whether the rewas profit or loss to Krupp in the tran-action-it must be uncluded that a sweeping Inferent a from such isolated and incomplete date as naked priors is the acras of rash and foolish argument. It is as preposterous to reason an breadly from such nerrow premises as it is to measure the distance of the sun from the earth with no other aid than the natural eyes. Again. The quotation shows that the principle of what is charged upon Krupp is practical in Free Trade England. There the Mersey Steel and Iron Company levied a housty upon their sto kholders and upon their creditors in order to be able to undersell other companies in steel To do this - forced to it, we may my, by the ealgencies of the times and the circumstances of their case-they suffered for many months a continuous loss, ensumous in its aggregate. Adopting the argu moutative method of the writer in the News, we might here charge directly upon the truth - bout the matter is that the German tariff com-pels the German company to pay a bound for the bess-at of the Javanese Tutch, or any other company out-ary entanglements of the English company. This mode of treating the case would not be may less un-

after the official promulgation of a Free Tree 119 ped to the waist at the forge, and making wrongs by which Eugland carries on the war of compline with other countries. The bulk of the consumers her febrics live out-fde of her boundaries, hence de teans more extersively upon foreign markets transaction of her competitions, and is more frequently than the obliged to sacrifice prices in order to vanquish sak born rivalry. If to soil abroad obvaper than at hone's conclusive evidence of the wronaness of an evanture policy, then evidence may be piled mountains bet to prove that England's tariff legi-lation is indefeabie. A like showing can be made against the rate. tive system. According to this view, neither free Trade nor Protection is such. Thus does the mittal of Free Trade argument lead us into inextractive tanglements of luference, and there abandon or a confusion.

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THE MINICIPAL CREED.

The "Excoutive Committee of St Petersburg" is published in the Naredneys Vols a code of the Nil.

lists, of which the following 's a copy :-A. We are Socialists and champions of the proje We hold that B clailent alone on insure to human the blessings of liberty, equality and fraterally To held that the will of the people can alone stactu and achieve the social reforms we contemplete. & idea or social institution can prosper if it is imperon the propie.

B fin this paragraph the misery and suferinged the Russian working class, resulting from excitons taxation and arbitrary administration, are exposed

(:--). We hold, therefore, the overthrow of the present Government to be our first and foremost day. By this revolution our sation shall attain—i, the faculty of an independent development of all its force, according to its own will said customs; 2, the posite-ity of the further growth of the Socialistic fastitutes, forming part of our national life, such as the set (workmen associations), the abatchina (laid ou-

We hold that the will of the people may is clearly expressed in a national assumbly siected if universal suffrage, which, through nearly an man an ideal form of expression, is nevertheless the only one possible under the present ofreumatances.

3 It is therefore, our intention to take the Shin confer it on a national assembly, which is to desir as to the future constitution of the country. D.—Therefore we demand >

1 A regular representative assembly elected by

universal suffrage. 2. A full local self-governing of all province, districts, and townships. 3. The village commune an independent, econo

cal, and administrative unity.

4 The land to be declared State property

5. A system of measures situling at the transmust of all factories and workshops to co-operative aseas attons of workingmen.

6. Full liberty of conncience, of speech, of the pro-7 Universal suffrage, without limitation as to that

8 Abolition of the standing army, and instituted f a national militia.

E-In view of the above stated principles our st tion comprehends :--

1. Propagands and agitation. Our propagan la | * poses to diffus among all classes of our popie in idea of a democratic political revolution as the say means for atteluing a better social condition.

2. Destructive and terrorists action. Our tent late action countries in the destruction of the man particlurs agents of the government, of spies, acres of the third section, etc. The purpose of there at the acts is to job the Covernment of the tead & prestige is the eyes of the people, to show t e later the possibility of a struggle with the Government, and to foment thus the revolutionary spirit in the result the prople.

3. Organization of secret societies.

4. Secret agencies in the ministries, in the arm, a society, and so forth, have seen instituted to all per of the emptre. New agoneles are yet to be op to

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8 Ornanisation and outbreak of the remaind The people being oppressed and the Government to too strong, the party must take upon itseli to the live of the revolutionary outbreak. When and less can, of course, nor he published.

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-A new invention to supersede the use of that for featuring the bags used by gracers, confidered ere etc., confidered a paper cloth atrap attained to one-ide, and when the tag is filled the months of colded down with the tag is filled the months of folded down, and the strap Cutened to the other cot ly passing the end through a slitter slot in a u ar verse piece of paper cicth or thin motal.

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WEEKLY REVIEW.

Toxoxyo March Sth. 1881

Brings-Market almost stationary, alight advance in some loss companies stocks, since last week. The transactions to day were as follows Commerce, 33 at 145. British America Insurance Company, 3 at 150] Consumers' Gas, 100 at 150 Building and Loan. 49

Gaocanim-There is never much doing at this season of the year, but a good trace is expected so soon

as havigation opens.

Handware—There is no change whatever in the market since last week, and business is reported

Dacus-The demand continues good and mert prices remain unclanged. Oil lemon and oil burgamot are easier

Woots-The bottom seems to have dropped clean out of the combing fleece wool market, and dealers are not inclined to bandle the grade at any price, in view of discouraging reports from consuming centres. Wools for domestic manufactures are only in limited supply, either foreign or domestic, and helders are not willing to make the conventions manufacturers ask. Trade therein is only moderately active, but for what is maying prices cannot be said to be off more

Ripss-The market is weak. Prices have dropped a baif per cent, to butchers. The bulk of the hides now offering are very inferior in quality. For the few good bides that come in there is still ready sale.

has ruled very quiet, the demand being chiefly for spring, and for which there has been some speculative demand. Beveral sales have been made for May delivery at \$1.20. Coarse grains remain nominally unchanged, except for cats, for which an advance of 20 per bushel has been established.

LEATHER—There has been a fair demand for leather throughout the week, and no quotable alterations have taken place, with the exception or splits, which have been dull, and concessions have been made to effect sales. There were large stocks held here and in Montreal, but a quantity has been shipped to Europe to relieve the market, and we hear that it has been placed to some advantage. Wholesale manufacturers are principally buying to suit their immediate require-ments, and a good atsady trade has been done. Country orders have been numerous but not large

FRRIEUTS - Rates to Liverpool via the Dominion and Faneurs -- Rates to Liverpool via the Loiningou must Beaver lines, from Portland, are as follows: Flour, 93c; oatmeal, 99c per barrel; beef in barrels, 55åc per 100 lbs; pork in barrels, 55åc; boxed meats, 74åo, tallow and lard, 55åc per 100 lbs; butter and heese, 63c per 100 lbs, in lots not under 15,000 lbs, do. in lots from 5,000 to 15,000 lbs, 73c per cental; old cake, 110 mes 100 lbs, for the mesks of the meat in secks 41 to per 100 lbs , floor in eachs, 480; mest in eachs, 480 per 100 that apples per tarrel, prepaid, \$1.20 for lots of 130 barrels or over; clover, 610 per cental

THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

Loudon, March 29-The Mark Lane I spreas, in its review of the British grain tradeduring the past week says: "Notwithstanding the meetiled weather and temperature during the last fortalght, a great deal of sowing has been done, but the season is still late and farmers are anxious; frosty nights and cold winds have slightly affected young wheats. The backwardness, however, is not generally unfavourably regarded on the whole. The wheat acrosps, which is small, looks well. English wheats are still in small supply on account of the busy season, but the facilities for on account of the busy seaso, but the mojines for threshing have materially improved the condition of samples. Millers' necessities have created a semand for English wheats, and the sale of seand samples consequently was easy. The recent improvement in values was confined solely to best samples; others were practically unsaleable. Foreign wheats at the close less the greater portion of Mandarks advance, a reduction of fails following account. Foreign wheets at the close lost the greater portion of Monday's advance, a reduction of fully 5d being necessary to effect sales. The attitude of buyers, unmoved by the crop prospects, bare off-coast market or American apeculation, continues most reserved and cautious. The large Californian arrivals were readily absorbed, because relatively cheap. The foreign supply at London was more than sufficient. Floor was quiet; since Monday it has been earlied in London and the Monday it has been easier in London and the provinces. Foreign flour was similar in tone and in goo supply, Berley was quiet and dreoping. Foreign to 1 08 barley was dull and easier. British and foreign cats were in slack demand and wraker. Maise was in more plentiful Supply and weaker on Friday. The sales of English wheat during the past week were 31,-190 qrs, at 43a, 1d., against 21,197 qrs, at 47a 3d., during the corresponding period last year.

CLASSIFICATION OF STREES.

The production of numerous special varieties of true by the open hearth and Pessemer processes line rendered the older classification of steel-practically useless, and has occasionally given considerable trouble to officials and others charged with the task of properly designating these products. The difficulty in question has not yet been satisfactorily overcome, though this is gradually being done. One of the leading steel works of Belgium (Societe Cockerill of Searing) has adopted the following convenient method of olsenifying their products. They arrange their steel into four classes.

Class 1.- Extra mild steels, such as have carbon from 0.05 to 0.20 per cent., a tensile strength of 25 to 32 tons per square inch, and extension of 20 to 27 per cent, in 8 inches of length. These steels weld, but do not tempor. They are suitable for boiler, armour and girder plates, mails, wires, etc.

Cues 2.—Weld steel, such as have carbon from 0.20

270

to 0.35 per cent., with a tensile strength of 32 to 38 tons per square inch, and extension from 15 to 30 per cent. These stools are difficult to weld, and can only be slightly hardened. They are sultable for railway axles, tires, rails, guas, and other tree where heavy strains are to be borne.

Unes 3.- Hard steels, such as carry carbon from 0.35 to 0,50 per cent, with a tonsile strangth of 38 to 46 tons per square inch, and extension from 15 to 20 per Such seeds will not wold, but may be tempered. They are seitable for ralla, special tires, springs, guide bern of steam ragines, pieces subject to friction, and the like

Class 4-Entra hard steels, such as carry curbon from 0.56 to 0.65 per cent, with a tensile strength of from 46 to 61 tons per square luck, and an extension

of from 5 to 10 per cent. Such steels will not weld, but mus be strongly tempered, and are adapted for delicate springs, files, saws, sud cutting tools gener-Ally.

STERL VS. IRON RAILS

At a recent meeting of the shareholders of the North-Western rellway of England, the chairman made the following remarks in reference to the relative value of stest rails and iron rails: "They had nearly completed the whole of the work of relaying the road with steel rails both on the main line and branches, and they were deriving vary great benefit this half-year from the economy which the introduction of the steel rail had produced thoing back to 1874, he found that the cost of relaying the line was £454.000 for materials alone, while in 1838 the tetal cost of relaying the ilno had been only £176.060. No doubt a very considerable portion of this difference was owing to the change in the cost of the rails. Formerly the cost was much larger, but the average cost in the past half-year was £4 liss cd. per ton When, however, they came to compare the number of miles relaid, he found that about 1875 and so forward they laid from 211 to 220 miles each year, whereas last year hey had only needed to relay 150 miles. The question was, how long would that continue? He believed he told them once before that this year and last year were somewhere about an average of the future, but they did not feel very clear on that point, and they required a little more experience on the matter. He once teld them that they put down some rails which weighed good bides that come in there is still ready sold fittle more experience on the matter. He will them that they put down some rails which weighed in consequence of the continued duliness of the wool at it. The still the standard of the wool at the standard of the continued duliness of the wool. PRODUCES—The flour market remains very quiet, the of sixtoen years, when they weighted 59 lb., but since then they demand being for the supply of actual requirements, there being no apeculative inquiry whatever. Superior has seld in limited quantity. The domand for extra and coarse flour is somewhat beiter. Wheat has ruled very quiet the stemand believed the stemand than the stemand the stemand than the stemand than the stemand than the stemand quantity away and was and was and the stemand than the stemand that the stemand than the stemand that the stemand the stemand than the stemand than the stemand than the stemand than the stemand that the stemand the stemand the stemand the stemand than the stemand that the stemand t of ib. They never had any iron rails which were away to a lewer point thun 74 ib., se that, although the steel rails were facting longer, they were wearing a certain quantity away each year; and they had therefore considered it prudent not to bring into division in the revenue the prefit they made on the old rails a year ago,"

...The name of Mill Point has been changed to Describely, the change to take effect from to-day.

-The total amount of time lost by the Lewiston, Me, factories by short water last fall amounted in money value to \$40,000 in wages, out of a total annual disbursement of \$2,500,000.

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WHITE BLANKETS. SHANTY BLANKETS. HORSE BLANKETS.

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SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL.

FEEGURE RELEMBNATION

been set on fire even by the currents now employed in telegraphy. This has occurred in New York and Boston, as also in Manchester, England If, then, it be difficult to maintain currents in their proper path in telegraphy, how much more difficult to insintain them in electric lighting. The wires may be enclosed in india rubber or guita percha coalings, but these inaulating crack or pin hole may suffice for the coatings, especially in colonies, are liable to injury, and a mereescape of the currence, and consequent fire or explo-The removal of the insulation may result in discharges of electricity which will be like flashes or lightning on a small scale, yet large chough in manufacturing establishments to jeopardize the safety of building and machinery, or the lives of employees the conductors are run from the dynamo machine promiseuously about mines it may become a source of danger in proximity to explosive gases; if about fac-tories it may sevent new conditions that will require from the fire insurance companies more attention than they have yet bestowed upon it. Bullimore I nder-

DEVELOPMENT OF STEAM POWER.

A singular calculation has been made by some foreign arithmeticians of the extent to which steam power has developed. England, it is said, derives from the employment of her wealth of coal 7,000,000 horse-power personnum, the United States, 7,500,000, Ger-many 4,000,000; France, 3,000,000; Austris, 1,500,000 This is exclusive of locomotive power, and, as in the eld and new world, the total number of locomotives exceeds 105,000, which are working on some 220,000 miles of railway, the horse power is reckuned at 30,-\$00,000. In France the horse power of the locometive is 2,358,993, in addition to 8,177 belonging to fixed engines. Steamers, not reckoning the ships of war, employ 173,039 horse power, industries generally, 484.241. The total horse power of all the machines and engines worked by steam in the world is estimated at 80,000,000. Now, each home is equal to at least 10. men, so that the steam power of the globe represents a daily working power of \$00,000,000 men. The population of the globe has been reckneed by two German savants at 1,455,923,000, and the number of males between 15 and 65 years at about one-third of the population, this, in round numbers, gives the total of men of the working age at 500,000,000. As the steam engine does the work of about 800,000,000 men it follows that, since the invention of Watt and Stephenson spread its beneficent influence over all civilised countries, the resources of industry have been nearly trebled. And all has been accomplished before the ateem engine, as a perfected pretical agent, is half a century old

IMPROVEMENTS OF THE STEAM ENGINE.

Those of you who have been familiar with the design and construction of steam engines during the past twenty or thirty years, mys Prof. Thurston, President American Society Mechanical Engineers, and those of you who have been fer a generation past accustomed to handle this miracle of ait, will remember, as I remember well, how we loarned, at a very early period in our experience, certain cardinal points of practice were very strongly impressed upon us. learned by experience that efficiency was gained only as we learned to handle bigher steam with properly adjusted expansion, to work our engines up to higher part of an inch. The aspen is the only tree whose piston speeds, to cushion heavily when we had large clearance, to reduce that clearance to a minimum, to threads in the required lengths. The sapen was formadjust the size of our engine to its work, and to deerly indigenous in Bohemia, but has now almost termine the point of cut off under proper conditions, entirely disappeared, or at all events does not exist in otherwise by the governour. We learned that the now sufficient quantities to supply the demand in any well known "American automatic cut off engine. with its high steam and moderately large expansion, as exemplified by the "Corliss engine" which is now built all over the world, was the representative of best general practice. But we were not satisfied Twenty years ago we began to understand that we had yet to perfect the philosophy of the steam engine, and that it was still apparently for from perfect efficiency, then discovered that while our lest engines were consuming from twenty-five to thirty pounds of dry steam per horse rower per hour the mechanical equivalent of the heat supplied to the steam in the boller was sufficient to give about a horse power per each two pounds of high pressur, steam per hour, and hence that we were utilizing but one-tenth or onefifteenth of the heat we were paying for when we set-tled our coal bills. Next we found that, owing to the fact that we cannot practically expand down to a presauro lower than that due approximately to the tem-perature of surrounding sodies, that we must thereand can return useful effect from but one-fourth of the sout a join inch deep, the wood is then carefully the heat supplied thus placing the practical limit planed, and come, off in thin paper like steepes, some under known conditions at about eight or ten pounds of steam per hour and per horse power. And here we almost perfect, yet with a theoretical economy of about eight or ten pounds of steam per horse power per hour while consuming actualry, in the best examples, about fifteen, i.e., with an efficiency of 60 or 70 per cent. In hot air engines we are not making much more rapid progress, and our field of proteins seems to be still in the improvement of the steam en-

The gradual progress of the in illumitation to warf for conditions for conditions for a month form the perfected condition which will score resistently experiment as 1% to 1.7% while assistent of the distribution of the stated by the perfected condition which will score resistently be experiment as 1% to 1.7% while assistent of the extrement of the attention of the stated by the perfect conditions for conditions for conditions for conditions for conditions for conditions and the extrement of the extrement of the spider in an extrement of the extrement of the extrement in the manning for expected, it reads the extrement of the extrement in the manning for extrement in the extrement in the extrement in the manning for extrement in the extrement in the manning for extrement in the extrement in the manning for extrement in the extrement in the extrement in the extrement in the manning for extrement in the ex herm steally seeded places flow for the text of the experiments like those of Him sud Hallaner consideration the possibility of accidents to the shock and of Ency and of the naxy department at places and the possibility of accidents to the shock and of Ency and of the naxy department at places and the possibility of immuring the possibility of immuring the possibility of immuring the fight scene is in tampaient vessels, what about some we not described and the inflation of the laws of the results of the surface of the control of the control of the surface the wice? The currents employed to generate the steam engine efficiency as effected by steam pressure of cut of the wood fallie, ladies hats of every passing the currents employed to generate the steam engine efficiency as effected by steam pressure of cut of the wood fallie, ladies hats of every passing the currents employed to generate the steam engine efficiency as effected by steam pressure of cut of the wood fallie, ladies hats of every passing the cut of the currents employed to generate the cut of the cut

THE SUS.

On visiting the observatory of Meudon, at the invitation of M. Janssen, Mr. timbam. Bell examined with much care the large photographs which are being made there for the study of the solar surface. M. Jarssen having informed him that he detected movements of a productions rapidity in the photospheric matter. Mr Bell had the idea of employing the photophone for the reproduction of the sounds which these movements must necessarily produce on the surface of the sun. M Janusen approved of the idea, and requested Mr. Bell to attempt its realiza-tion at Mendon, playing all the instruments of the ob-servatory at his disposal. The weather being very fine on the day appointed, Mr. Bell came to Mendon to ale tempt the experiment. A large solar image of 0 65 meter in diameter was examined with the selenium cylinder. The phenomena were not sufficiently decided to be regarded as successful, but Mr. Bell does not despair of succeeding on further examination. M. Janesen suggested that the chance of success would to much goter if In place of directly interrogating the solar image where the variations are produced, though responding to considerable changes on the sun's surface, are not sufficiently rapid even in the most powerful instruments to cause the production of sounds in the photophone, a series of solar photographs of one and the same spot, taken at sufficient interva's to obtain well marked variations in the condition of the spot, might be passed with a suitable rapidity befare an old-et glass, which would give conjugated images upon the selentum apparatus. This would be a means of condensing into a time as brief as could be desired the variations which in solar images are much too slow to give tise to a sound. M. Jan-sen has placed blimself at Mr. Bell's disposal to provide him with solar photographs suitable for carrying out this idea, and the latter has sent M. Janesen the photophonic apparatus requisite. It has appeared to Mr. Januaren that the ides of reproducing on earth the sounds caused by great phenomena on the surface of the sun was so important that the author's priority should be at once secured.

THE ART OF WOOD WEAVING.

The manufacturing district of the Austrian empire lles in the north of Bohemia, where miniature Birminghams and Manchesters are congregated together by the dozen, and hundreds of thousands of "hands" are actively and ceaselessly employed. For inites the high road is bounded by houses, chiefly one storied wouden buildings with roofs of thatch or skingle, we ere the rattle of looms may be heard without in-termission from early dawn till late at night. In some of the towns numberless chimneys pour forth volumes of black amoke by day, while by night the windows of the lance factories glow with light as if there were a general illumination. One of the busiest of these little towns and villages is Khrenberg, which lies close to the Saxon frontier, and is distinguished from the rest by a poculiar industry, which appears to be carried on in only two other places basides. The popular industry for which Old Ehrenberg is distinguished is wood weaving, marters work, as it is called, which was introduced something more than a century ago by a carpenter named Anton Mensel The threads used for weaving are no thicker than writing paper. and vary in width from the tifth to the twenty-fifth wood is sufficiently tough and pliable to supply these degree. Consequently the faw malerial for the sparterie work line to be brought from Russian Poland, which is both a laborious and expensive process. The wood merchants go to Poland twice every year, in the early spring and in the autumn, the only times at which the wood can be cut with advantage, as none can be used at once but that in which the sap has not yet risen, or from which it has departed. Wood cut during the summer has to lie in water for a year, Otherwise it is red and useless. It must be quite free from knots, as the smallest defect or irregularity, such as ordinary persons would hardly notice, makes the fibres quite unit for wearing purisses. Arrived in Ehrenberg, the wood is planed and divided into pieces noutly 24 Inches wide. When these have been made perfectly smooth they are dry ded again by an matrument tes milling a p ane, but furnished with a number of the kutchisdes, which mark the wood at regular distances according as the strips are to be at or t of an inch its width. This process requires the utmost tore discharge heat unutilized, that the larger part of dextenty and nicety, as it is absolutely essential this waste is unavoidable, and that an engine, perfect that the divider should exactly follow the direction mechanically, and working within the maximum usu- of the fibre and for this reason among others it bility. A good quality of plumbago packing does ally of practicable limits, must waste three-fourths must always be done by band. The divider makes of which are not wider than a stout thread are gathered up as they fall by women, who samme stand toolsy with the steam engine, mechanically them and pick out may defective pieces; and, in spite the bridging wall has openings upon the fire side with of all the care taken in the selection and manipulation of the word there is a good deal of waste in the process. The threads or fibres, being now ready, mint he field in couples at one end before they c berg little creatures of four years old and upwards are employed at it and earn fourpence a day. gine. We are slowly leatning other facts. We know ing is done chiefly by women, and in looms which that the great obstacle in the way of attaining nearly differ considerably from those in ordinary use, the

coth and weeking or the steam that with well lake wis done except that exact bars and caps were made a portion or that with well lake we done except that exact bars of the very simple this step and aportion that surpasses it is not dry take a with show pistons, that we have term took and unitarity to coming. Moreover, they bureacters. In a content of them, and unitarity which in the term very unplease to exact the proposed of the minimum set are to we made the exact well by the continue of the exact that is the desired of the exact the exact that the exact the exact that the exact the exact that the exact the exact the exact the exact the exact that the exact the exact the exact the exact that the exact the need to ashumed to went are made entirely of work telegraphs. A musican in a Birmingham theatism of the creming other circumstance influencing company—
a sadder on bond this Live has were recently killed by incantionals seeking the exposed parts of the conductors conveying these currents. Telegraphs of the rendered to the conductors conveying these currents. Telegraphs of the rendered to the conductors of hats exported in large quantities to China, and the transmission linings or foundations which give stiffness to the fez or the Turkish soldler. The export trade embraces all Europe, from Spain to Russia, extends beyond the Cameasus to India and China, and maintains activo Australia With North and South America, as well as or strongen for Special Australia. The manufacturers are in direct community the stronger the faw did not fold out, owners. goods are being introduced into Airlea by French and English inulers -- Carrell's Family Magazine

LAMP EXPLOSIONS.

All explosions of coal oil lamps are caused by the vapor or gas which collects above the oil. When full vanic current itself of oil, of course a lamp contains no gas, but immediately on lighting the lamp consumption of oil begins, soon leaving a space for gas, which commences to form as the lamp warms up; and, after burning a short time, sufficient gas will accumulate to make an ex-plosion. The gas in a lamp will explode only when ignited. In this respect it is like gunpowder. Cheap or inferior is always the most dangerous. The following shows that many things may occur to cause the flame to pass down the wick and explode the lamp 1 A lamp may be standing on a table or mantle, and a slight pull of ale from an open window, or sudden opening of a door, may cause an explosion, 2. It may be taken up quickly from a table or mentle and instantly explede. 3 If taken into an entry where there is a strong draught from the the doors an explosion is likely to ensue 4 If taken up a flight of stairs, or raised quickly to place it on the mantle, it stairs, or raised quickly to piace it on the mischief their axes. The current is so led that, in circle is likely to explode. In all these cases the mischief their axes. The current is so led that, in circle is done by the air movement—either by sudden check-ing round the coil, it will attract the electre w ing the draught or forcing the air down the chimney against the flame. 5 Blowing down the chimney to extinguish the light is a frequent cause of explusion), Lamp explosions have been caused by using a c! imney broken at the top, or one that has a piece broken out, whereby the draught is variable and the fisme unsteady. ? Sometimes a thoughtiess person puts a small size wick in a large burner, thus leaving a considerable space along the edge of the wick An old burner, with its air draughts clogged up, which ty right should to thrown away, is sometimes coutinued in use, and the final result is explosion

-Te protect rough woodwork against sparks and light flames inside the building, saturate the weed with a strong squeous solution of tungstate of sods.

-A new method of repairing cracks in bollers, invented in Germany, consists in the use of a sort of wedge link—a pair of tapered pins connected with each other in one solul body by a flat wedge,

-To make strong cement for steam joints, take 10 parts of white lead ground in oil, 3 parts black oxide of manganese and I part lithrage. Reduce to a proper consistency with linesod oil and apply when needed.

-When the inside of a steam cylinder has become cut by running dry or from some other cause, the surface can be restored by grinding out the cylinder with a true segment of lead and sand or emery. Great care must be taken to do it so as to leave the cylinder true

-Prof. E. Niedemann, in his investigation of the behaviour of gases under the influence of electrical discharges, has arrived at a confirmation of a fact previously given him : That a gas may be tendered fumlnous by electric discharges without any corresponding clevation of temperature.

-A device which is considerally used to prevent the clogging of middlings consists of a simple rod of wood placed inside the eye and extending to the balance eynd. The rotary motion of the rod separates the middlings and provents clogging, the same device being equally effective if extended into the feeding spout.

--An lok that can only be read when heated is inside as follows: Dilute a strong aqueous solution of pure chloride of cobalt with water until, when written with, the characters are invisible after drying at or-dinary temperatures. Heat developes a dark blue or purple colour. Use a clean pen and sheet of blotting juljet.

-M Stanislana Menumer, a French savant, is reperiod to have succeeded in producing artificial spinel, identical in hardness and chemical composition to the natural mineral, by heating together in a porcelain tube chloride of aluminum, metallic magnesium, and the varour of water. By the interaction of water vapour and aluminum coloride, he affirms that he has die succeeded in producing atrificial corundum

-There are some fibrous packings which will wear very well in the stuffing box of a piston red, but they must be of a substance that is not inclined to satch or hold gritty substances. A good metallic packing is far preferable to any other for cheapness and duravery well, but the plumbago must be of the paret kind, which can only be procured from the most reliable deglera

-An improvement on the furnities of steam toolers has been patented at Birmingham. England, by with a hollow connection under the grate. A let of steam is driven through the pipe under the grate which draws in air with it, and the whole is forced through the openings in the front sale of the bridge wall, the worth. This work is done by children, and in Ehren. Mea being to ignite the unconsumed gases, making a very effective flame

-An invention has recently been patented to prevent the explosion of steam boilers by placing a parthat the great obstacle in the way of attaining nearly differ considerably from those in ordinary use, the theoretical efficiency is the transfer of heat from the steam to the exhaust skile by initial constantion and 30 to 50 inches in length. The longer fibres form the sample adjustable, and through which the flow of steam can be regulated to be equal to the average intermittent and jacketing tend to lose their efficiency at extremely high pressure, with wile ranges of expansion, that it ship because the volume of expansion and jacketing tend to reach a point in steam jacketing that this through which high pressure, with wile ranges of expansion, that it ship because the volume of the steam packeting that this through which has the volume and the volume and through which the flow required for the engine. It is claimed that this hour for distilled water, 0.01×2 grains for water our provents dangerous variations. It is slim; 0.05 grains for water sturrated with should of the volume and 0.05% grains for water sturrated with should of the volume and 0.05% grains for water sturrated with should of the volume and 0.05% grains for water sturrated with should of the volume and 0.05% grains for water sturrated with should of the volume and 0.05% grains for water sturrated with should of the volume and 0.05% grains for water sturrated with should of the volume and 0.05% grains for water sturrated with should of the volume and 0.05% grains for water sturrated with should of the volume and 0.05% grains for water sturrated with should of the volume and 0.05% grains for water sturrated with should of the volume and 0.05% grains for water sturrated with should of the volume and 0.05% grains for water sturrated with should of the volume and 0.05% grains for water sturrated with should of the volume and 0.05% grains for water sturrated with should of the volume and 0.05% grains for water sturrated with should of the volume and 0.05% grains for water sturrated with should of the volume and 0.05% grains for water sturrated with tition across the boiler slightly above the water line, cylinders at which lower speed may tend to socure as they are called, were complete, and nothing more an American invention.

demanded of it. Many persons take it there are only langers enough the d shaft is of little consequence , but thre . . . torsion of, or twisting off, resistance of a sland length and dismeter. It is a good that which on long lines of simfling, where pe they answer in a measure to equalize ti-

-Recent experiments by G. Hollman show it was passage of a galvanic current through son who p creases its strength. With feeble currents the mercan of strength for equal times was nearly proportionally its heating the wire. Up to a certain maximum to the was an increase of strength with increased to be a strength with the strength with th The strength seemed to be greater while the same was passing than after it was broken. The means of cohesivo strength is considered partly do the heat generated by the current, and partly to the cu-

-In the cold process for zincing from the metal a first cleaned by being placed in a bath med upg water, 1,000 litres; chlohydrio weld, 550 litres on phule acid, 80 litres; glycorine, 20 litres - tin long removed from this bath the metal is placed in a ion containing 10 per cent, of car lonated polaries and next transferred to a metallizing bath, constant water, 1,000 litres; chiloride of the, 5 kiles chiera of sinc, 4 kilos.; bitartrate of potassa, 8 kilos and a sulphate of alumins, 4 kilos.; chloride of alumina to kilos. The metal is to be left in this mixture in from three to twelve hours, occording to the thickness of the layer of sine to be desired.

-The electrical blowpipe of M. Jamin consists a a pair of carbon pencils—an electric candic. in late surrounded by a coll of insulated copper wire need a few inches distant from the pencils in the plane of formed at the lower end of the carbon pencile as cause it to flash out almost. In the form of a note us gas flame. This spreading out of the are is the special feature of the action of the apparatus. It farilities the application of the heat of the electra are to the fusion of refractory substances, and enables us better to take advantage of this little used means of pa-ducing a very high temperature

-A correspondent of the American Nachon I gam the following directions for case hardening small articles: Take ferro-cyanide of potamina meamonly called prussiate of potash), pulverze it as put it in a box two or three inches deep and large shough to take in the largest place you are to be enough to take in the largest place you a me in case harden. Heat the finished article to large red heat and roll it in the powder in the box. leng cateful that the powder touches every part of the slowly and evenly to a cherry red. Plunge it into cold water and the job is done. The thickness of the case hardening will depend on the length of the it is left in the fire after dipping in the powder, sol also on the quality of the iron.

-To make coment to stop steam leaks tak 1 Iron borings, pounded fine in a morter, I lo sal ammoniac, in powder 2 ox , flowers of sulphur oz. Mix the whole thoroughly dry. For use any case part of the above with 20 of fine from bosings, and my with water to the consistence of mortar. I scut one 2 Iron borlugs, 2 lb (clean); flowers of sulphus ber sal ammoniac, 1 oz ; 3 98 parts fino, cican iron borneze and I part each flowers of sulphur and sal summer to all dry Mix thoroughly and moisten with hot was when required for use. 3. Fine, clean iron bonnes lh.; sal ammoniac and spirit of sait, each & or . wa's to moisten thoroughly when required for the To joint should be allowed to rest for at least ten hou! before putting under pressure. For cracks caulk in a little rope yarn fibre first, then caulk in the cement

-Revolving shafts are, perhaps, the most probsource of accidents in mills. One of the samples methods of rendering those casualties impossible with out introducing the necessity of constitucting a milini or fender about the moving piece in dangerous places is to cover the shaft with a loose sleeve along these tire length. This may be made of sheet tin or since and to be removed if desired. It should be exceed within and at the cade with feather, to prevent need Arranged in this manner, the feletion between it ad the revolving shaft would be sufficient to cause if sleeve to rotate with the latter; but in the create any decided resistance being brought to bear nown as in case of the entanglement of a workman's at ment, the sleeve would at once be brought to restant permit of extraction without accident. The endes of loose covers may be applied to cest when the pulleys, and prove an invaluable protection a beloss of life or injury to person.

. The explation of iron immersed in ordinary u usays Engineering, appears to be mainly due to be causes, namely. First, the absorbtion of extremely tained in the water, and, second, the absorbtion of the gen set free during the decomposition of ! hydrogen being set free in the latter case who has made a number of experiments on the sion of iren wires immersed in water and surems . 11 tions, and who has described his experiments in Complex Renduc, has arrived at the conclusion that the first of the above causes of exidation is p(n) of the the chief importance. With both distilled a 1-5 nary water the temperature has a very important in thence. Thus, at 63° Falt, the quantities of absorted per square foot of fron surface per horseland ammerical in distilled and categorous waters for treely were 0.258 grains and 0.339 grains, where 212" the quantities rose to about 2 534 and grains The immersion of iron in all the waters being was accompanied by the evolution of hydrogen the action being fost, however, in distille I water At a sium; 0.05 grains for water saturated with shioride of sodium, and 0,067 grains for sea water.

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MINING NEWS.

ated vigourously in the Jarvis Island mine at it to very lingly rich in silver, and from parties worked in the mine, and who were there the total the provious work was stopped, we learn has the kacomicals we have

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. at a social hundred feet from the surface, 4th a trive commenced diffling cast at that point, win the bottom to be explored further with the I drift has been commenced cast so the righth level, and at present is in 40 feet from ship but shows the velu much broken up good level cast drift, in 45 feet, shows a fine looking to mil considerable mineral, carrying some silver, to fine particular value. The eleventh level cast, tract is in a fige looking vela matter, and carries to thed wall. The diamond dall operating pe ted it it when the south side is reached a better refunded bottom of the mine below the depth of

The work being mostly surface gldin_s er ted ork was supper during the laster part of the winter ditis aported that silver is being taken from it however, transportation to and from the mine is mental difficult, reports are not always to be relied in We believe, however, that as this property has some position as Bliver Islet, that is, it being a ability of its proving to be very rich in allver -Voich Shire Unier.

RAT PORTAGE GOLD MINING.

The work of blasting the rock in the gold vein on mider Island has been commenced. This taland is must the Lake of the Woods Islands la which the recious metal has lately been discovered Low rule rock has been tested in Winnipeg, and assays are resulted in proving it to be worth \$23,000 per ton About five tone have been taken cut, and the work will be prosecuted with all possible dispatch. life is about the first commencement ofactive operaions in this region. The town of Rat Portage is some thing like our own city, rather dull, business at a stand still though the coming summer they expect a great revival particularly in mining matters. There has been very little prospecting done this winter on according of the severe weather. Mr. H. H. Balley, lately from this section, has almost completed the erection sup mills from which they expect great resuits. In strutting along the main actest it is no uncom mon occurrence to meet with half a dozen imaginary millionaires, most of them from our own town, suc Imaginations being the result of very lucky mineral explorations - North Shore Miner.

CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS.

Mr W Chapman, of St. Francols, Beauce, ha writen a very interesting little work on the Beauce gold mines. He proves that the ching resources of Beaute are very rich and states it as his opinion that ther are equal to those of Australia, California and folorate. It is estimated, on the best authority, that time 1893-79,000 ounces of gold have been extracted in the valley of the Chaudiere, and each miner has found an average of \$5.25 per day. The gold is distrilited in the leads with great regularity so that there is less risk than to many unless in the United States. There is now on the north bank of the Gilbert river him of ground 9,000 feet long and 200 wide crossed on all aides by turnels, real catacombs that are extendme day by day. Several companies are working, and during the mouth of October last the Almaworth, ainda and the Beauce took out 681 ounces of gold. icis Gold, Mining Company maniard for the purpose of working the alluvial and fields and quarts viens on their property situated a the liver titlers and vicinity in Beauce County the capital stock is \$350,000. The president of the tempony is it. O Mitchell; directors. R. C. Mitchell, ikston, John McNichol, Sherbrooke; C. I' Weston, hoston, W. L. Ball, Richmond, Chas. H. Lewis, hoston treasurer, W. D. Robertson, Stanstoad, soretary, t. H. Dakin, Bangor, Mo.—Montreal Star.

THE GOLD MINES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

I we them of mining intelligence in our Thursday tene are both significant and in the highest degree incouraging. For more than a year reliable information has from time to time been received that the gold man of the upper country exhibited unmiatakalle signs that large returns would be obtained from Our confidence in the richness of the Cariboo district and the Frasor has on several occasions nimed us to recommend in leading articles in this Paper, the energytic and thorough investigation of in districts. The intelligence to which we have fired above adds confirmation to the testimony already received of the correctness of our hupression further doubt can be entertained that there is gold in the country, and plenty of it, and that only fadustry in reded to get it out. The claim on Jack of Clubs tre k out of which 26 ounces to the set of timbers are bring taken out, must be rich enough to yield a sortione to its lucky possessors in the course of a assume or two and there is ample ground of similar there ter in the vicinity unprospected. The sangulae and patients of our correspondent that diggings stip the to those of William creek have been struck, appears to be perfectly justifiable. The Caribos dis-free is executive as well as rich, and disgings have and only been struck on Jack of Clubs but also at a great distance from that creek on the Fraser river, good pay for some time just, and the yield promises blends in very considerable quantities, also gold and position in accordance with the terms of their respective matter. These trappear beds are the famous native thresholders. This is certainly the popular understole worked. There is every probability that these copper hearing to ke of the south shore (Calumnia and standing of the matter—the one, moreover, which is been shapped

latter named thegings will turn out well and afford Hecla and others), and Isle Royale. The phenomenal inaccordance with justice, propriety, honesty, and com-remunerative employment for a large number of richness of the Calumet and Hecla fodes is well mon sense. Mr. H. B Hyde however, and his chosen MINING ON LAKE SUPERIOR

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MINING ON LAKE SUPERIOR

Mining These was recent, and therefore we have any high and high angle, on our side these rocks dip at a low angle we understand that work will only examples that rid by the first only examples that rid by the first of the latter. The once famous Enterprise tolor is total vigourously in the Jarvis Island infine assumption that hold mining in the upper country is located in this period, also the bileer lake, Cardoo coming season. This is as it should be, for allout to receive a new insective and will eventually and other lodes, the principal metal found la these as which we have in our possession indicate attain a much go ster my nitude and importance than rocks is singlets of silver with native copper, occaduction of hydraulic minnie which has now just begun, will open up a told for an approporting character to the is a large quantity of ore in sight equally as extent at which it is impossible to assign limits. We full" share the opinion of some of the most experienced miners of the upper country that the province has not yet attained its most brilliant period of mining a tivity and success, but that the near future will develop at amount of auritrious wealth to which the idea aheads outsined from Cariboo in its most prosperous times will appear triffing and Insignificant - Vectoria Standar I

COMPRESSED LIGNITE AS FUEL

An important, if not a vital, question in Texas, esperially with respect to the industrial development of the minth level, is down 380 feet, or 988 feet hito which abound there Indeed, in the lack of true a the sartice, it has been in solid quartz veln for coal the state can bardly accomplish much in the kal it, lest at present shows no aliver, but it is inshulacturing the without first solving this problem. We are informed that Mr E T. Durable, of Houston, in matter will be found, as was the case in the last has devised a process of coking the lignite, which touched the south side, and showed works well on a small scale and is lkely to prove head awaring 364 ounces. In the course of valuable in larger operations, particularly in smelting grations at the Duncan mine, silver was also en- iron, there being an abundance of iron ore in the applied by the diamond drill, and to reach that neighborhood of the lignite deposits. For other than not is the object of the work row being performed smelting purposes, however, it is desirable to retain the averants tevel. The drill has also disclosed in the such the volutile such elements which are wasted in coking, and which amount to about two-fifths of the total weight of the lignite. A sample of this for-the lead on mines were also started last full, and sill fuel, from a seam ten test thick, in Robertson County, Texas, may be taken as a representative specimen. Austyzed by Prof. E. T. Cox, of the Indiaccount of heavy snows and frosts, but will be and Geological Survey, it showed—fixed carbon, 45 and feely early in the spring. The McKeller per cent.; gas, 39] per cent. water, it pur cent., sand mine has been in operation during the winter, white ash, 4] per cent. It furnished herry 50 per ceat, of lustreless coke, closely resembling wood charcoal. As taken from the bod the lightic is dull brown in colour, and is apt to shrink, crack, and fall to pieces on exposure to the air, a property unfitting it for transportation. Judging from the auccess same diorite dyke, there is a great pro- achieved in New England in compressing peat, and in Pennsylvania in compacting coal dust by pressure, Mr. N. A Taylor, of Palestino, Texas, is confident that by similar mechanical treatment the soft and watery lignite might be converted into a fuel that would rival cannel coal. The solidity and high specific gravity of irre coal being due to the pressure to which it has been subjected by overlying rocks, mechanical pressure, he argues, would do the same for lightte. Such pressure would expel the water, and by campacting the fuel would make it more durable in combustion and sed greatly to its heating power "Nature does it; why can't we?" It is purely a question of economy of power If the lignite can be squeezed into true coal, or something like it, for less than it will cost to bring roal from the coal fields of the north the advantage to Texas will be obvious and great. As the lignite beds are easily accessible, and can probably be made to turnish the power required for converting the lignite into a more useful fuel, there would seem to be no theoretical obstacle to the nocomplishment of the end at which Mr. Taylor aims At any rate it is a good opening for invention, and one that Tokas inventors will probably follow to profitable solution as soon as they discover its importance. And the value of a successful process of compacting limits so as to fit it for transportation and the ordinery uses of soft coal would not be confined to Texas, There are in many puts of the west, and in other countries, extensive beds of lignite, the utility of which would be vastly increased by the invention called for by Mr. Taylor .- Scientific American.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION OF THE THUNDER

BAY DISTRICT. The "Geology of Canada," a work written by Sir William Logan, describes the geological fornation of this district as 1. The Laurentian , 2. The tiuronian ; 3 The Upper Copper Rocks. The former of these occupies principally the height of land, and in only a few places touches the lake shore. It consists of granite, gnoiss, syenite, and micaceous schists Its of argitlaceous, allielous, talcose, chloritic, dioritic and Silver Mine, the Jackfish Lake Gold and Silver Mine. Upper Copper Rocks, which occupy mainly the coset and falanc (the exceptions being two or three picces where the older rocks come in near Silver Harbour) from the eastern part of Thunder Big to the western boundary of Canada, and thence onward through That a receiver be appointed to whom American Territory. They occasionally crop out at a sums so appropriated may be juild few points further east. Those consist of layers of until the final determination of this chert dolumite and from orea, the latter being near the tase, with thick hods of clay, state and grey argillaceous sandstone shales, interstratified with beds of columnar trap; the intersecting velos carry silver, galona, sinc blende, and copper and iron pyrites and other metals in small quantities. In this cories belong the tamous Silver falet mine, the Thunder Bay aliver mino, the Duncan silver mine the Prince mine, the Mrae Island eliver mine, the McKellar's Island allver mine, the Silver Marbour mine, the Trowbridge mine, Thompson's Island, Mackenzie, and the Jarvis Island silver mine; there are also a rast number of other veins cropping out in numerous places in this sories, all of them silver bearing, and but few here been developed. The above is known as the lower beds of the copper rocks. From the castern end of Thunder Bay to the eastern extremity of Neplgon Bay, the upper bods of the copper rocks are found on applies the principal part of the coast, and all the adjacent islands; they consist of sandstones, conglomerates, indurated mark, and some interstratified scapstone crowned by an immense thickness of impressi beds most of which are amygdaloidal in character. The In ite miles below Quesnelmouth. The latter are quartz and spar voins which traverse the sedimentary worked by Chinamen, who have been taking out or lower portion, hold galena, copper ores and zinc

has ever set been reached in the province. The intro- similly the sulphurets and other orea are met with in small quantities,

INSURANCE MATTERS.

LIFE INSURANCE ABROAD,

In the United States, the more skeptical are apt to lass life insurance with the modern invention of Wooden hulmers, common to Connecticut and some other Eastern States, and duting no further lock than 1860 or 1865 or therenbouts. This press lent error has been enlarged by the failures and amalgamations of so many of the speculative concerns that have been the state, is how to utilize the extensive beds of lig. an ephement existence. In England, we are fold, that of one hundred companies four were organized prior to the beginning of the present century-the Royal Exclinge and London Assumance in 1721, the Equitable in 1762, and the Pelican in 1797. The first two lavo done more in fire and marine insurance than in life, while the Equitable and the Pelican have confined their operations to the life insines, only. In France the beginning of the life insurance business dates to 1819 In that year the leading company of to-day started, "Lat'ampiane d'Assurance General" The companies now number thirteen. The oldest life insurance company in Germany was catabilished in 1827, the Gotha "Nine companies were prior to Nine companies were prior to 1852, and the number has been increased since to thirty-five or thereaboute - Insurance Reporter.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE EQUITABLE.

before Judge Larremore in the Supreme Court, has been extensively noticed by the press throughout the country, but not in such a manner as to give the pub-He any adequate idea of the great importance to the many thousands of policy holders in the Society of the points at leane in the suit, or of the extraordinary character of the defence set up by the Bociety. propose to supply the omissions by shortly reciting he allegations in the complaint and the points in deience put forth by the defendants. The aut, strictly speaking, is not brought against the Equitable Life Assurance Society, aithough that corporation is necessarily made a party to it, but against its President. Hr. H. B Hyde, and certain of its directors personally, for unlawful use and appropriation, for their own personal profit and advantage, of the funds belonging to the policy holders. The plaintiff in the suit alleges that vast sums of the policy helders' money-many millions of dollars in amount-have been appropriated, contrary to law, in the erection of office build lage for more extensive than were necessary for the accommodation of the Society's tuckess, and in the wasteful and extravagant furui-hing and decoration of the same, by which serious lo-s was occasioned to the policy between in the Society, that other large sums of the policy holders' money were expended in the fitting up and furnishing certain portions of these buildings as eafe deposit vaults, and that, havpolicy holders, they were then rented to Mr. Hyde-he being at that time and now the President of the and a small clique of his personal friends among the Directors, at a rental which has enabled them to sub-let the same premises at an advantage This profit, it is believeel, and profit to themselves le not over cetimated at \$75,000 a year. It le further alleged that nearly \$1,500,000 from the same source was invested in the capital stock of the Morcautile Trust Company, a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, by Henry B. Hyde, George D Morgan, Henry A. Huriburt, Henry M. Alexander. and other Directors of the Equitable for the express purpose of using the funds of the Society in their own private interest, and that the greater portion of said investment in the capital stock of the Monantile Trust Company was made contrary to law, that is, veins of quarts and spar carry copper and from pyrites, when the same was not at par in the city of New York, also galena and sine blend occasionally. Too second it is alteged that " said defendants directors have thus series (Huronian) lies between the Silutian and computy and frauduloutly made use of and profited Laurentian, striking in a northerly direction back by the said property and funds, and have speculated towards the height of land into the Laurentian. The with the same for their own private hencht, contrary principal area occupied by those belts stretches west-ward from Thunder Bay through Shebandowan Lake, and said other policy holders, and to their damage and thence on to the boundary line between Canada and the plantiffs of the complaint, and the Plantiffs of the Canada. the United States. This series consists of greenish and the plaintiffs ask (1) for an accounting of the assets greenish grey strata having a staty structure consisting and liabilities of the Society, and especially of the funds said to have been misappropriated and wasted. fine grain microcous slates, with bods of inassive (2) That the defendants to decreed to take the real diorits interstratified. In this series are the Three A estate and the stock of the Mercantile Trust Company, and to pay over the money paid for the same and the Heron Bay Gold and Silver Mine, the Mocon interest thereon to the detendant corporation, and that Valley Gold Fields, and others. The next series are they be compelled to restore to the Society all the profits which they have made by the letting and subletting of the Society's property as stated, and to re-store all profits and advantages which they have made an officers and directors of said Society the may be paid over and (4) that an injunction be is-ued to restrain the dufendants from any further wasteful use of the finds of the Society. The defence set up by the defendants is of a most extraordioary character, and well calculated to astonish and alarm every policy holder in the Society, on accounts of its high handed injustice and audacity. Having demurred to the complaint on all possible technical grounds—points in ne shape or way involved in the n s of the case—they holdly con-tend the plaint s policy holders, have no rights which entitle them bring this action. The policy holder is not a ceese que trust, and neither the directors nor the company are trustees. The policyholder is not a partner. He is not a creditor. He is not a member of the company. He is a person who holds an agreement to receive a certain sum on a cer-These are the exact words of the answer. Could anything be more monstrous than this? Here are, say, fifty thousand policy holders in this corporation who annually contribute of their means to swell its vast accumulations, firmly believing that they are creating a fund the ownership of which is legally vested in themselves, and that the directors and officers are merely their representatives and trustees for its rafe keeping and management, and for its final disposition in accordance with the terms of their respec- fered with There is said to have been a firm domand,

knot of associates think otherwise. They contoud that the money is theres (they certainly have used it very much as if it were), that those who contributed it have tho rights, which outsile them to restrain the use or abuse of it in any way, that no relation of trust exists between the directors or the company and tho policy helders, and that there is merely evidenced by the policy, and their rights and remedies are governed by the law applicable to other ordinary agreements. This position is certainly not an inappropriate one for the organizers of the Mercantile Tru-t Company of the inventor of the inventor of the inventor of the inventor of take, its audacity and inherent disheneaty brazen andacity and inherent dishonouty are extremely characteristic should the claim act up by the defendants in this suit be maintained in law, it will be the severest blow that life insurance has yet experienced. It is a blow which should utterly destroy public confidence in any company not purely mutual or in which a stock capital exists. We have traly stated the line of defence taken by the directors of the Equitable in this suit, which, it will be seen, is but imitations of the genuine, and have survived but to decide the ownership of the \$41,000,000 contributed but imitations of the genuine, and have survived but to decide the ownership of the \$41,000,000 contributed but imitations of the same and at present, an ephenoemic existence. In England, we are fold, by the policy holders. As matters stand at present, the policy holders have no voice whatever in its management. No policy holder has a voice in the election of directors. No cleation is ever held except to fill a yearney, when Mr. Hyde, who owns a majority of the stock, "qualifies" a friend for the position of With such a state of nifeirs existing, it can readlly be understood why a few shares of this company, which somehow found their way to the Exrange, should be bought in at \$1,040 per share. although their par value is only \$100, and the annual dividends restricted by law to 7 per cent, per annum. Can it be possible that the policy holders in this company will look with indifference on the outrageous claims set up by its managers? That the press of the country will not use its influence in exposing this most audacious selaute and appropriation of the most sacred of trust funds by its inanagers for their own use? That the legislature of the state, now in accalon, will not immediately take auch action as shall The case of a policy holder against the Equitable secure the 50 000 policy holders of this corporation in their just rights against the repacity of managers who have the involunce to make such a claim as that set up life Assurance Society, which was argued on the Soclety's demurrer to the complaint on Monday last, in this suit? "Where is the fund," they impudently ask, "in which the plaintiffs, as policy holders, have any interest?" This is but another way of putting the question, now become historical, of their great prototype, " What are you going to do about it?" lowing are the exact words of their reply to the fore-We going insolent interrogatory . "The fund produced by the payment of all the promiums does not in any sense belong to the policy holders, but belongs exclusively to the company, and the policy holders are interested to the company, and the purey honder in it in the same way only that the creditors of any other corporation are interested in its funda" the 50,000 policy holders in the Equitable, by their silence, admit such a claim as this?—New York Daily Indicator.

-The new Maine law requires that all life insurance companies incorporated by that state shall locate their hard office and elect their directors in that state Accordingly, the Union Mutual Life, which for over 30 years has had its headquarters or directors' office in lioston, will now make arrangements to locate in the State where it is incorporated. Mr. Dewitt, its president, is now in Maine, and it is highly probable, as the company owns real estate in Portland, that its office will be located there. The company stands well, and the idea coems to be to give it a local start in Maine, which will be advantageous to its future. ing been so flited up by the use of the money of the As but one of its directors is a Maine man, there will necessarily, to comply with the new lew, lecau election for directors.

> -Mr A. G. McDonald, of Ottawa, has taken out a patent for a milway track wrench. It is intended for putting the nute in fish-plate bolts, and the inventor latine that one man can go over a mile of track in a day, doing as much work as eight or ten men

-The new lock and canal at Sault Ste. Marie will be ready for use about July 1, 1881, with a depth of water at the present stage of sixteen feet. The river has been dredged to sixteen feet for forty miles south. want from its head. Now that the final appropriation \$150,000—for the completion of these improve-ments has been made by Congress, our shipping will have the use of the increased depth of water-sixteen feet-throughout the entire channel between Lake Superior and Lako Huron in 1861, excepting at two points-Iake George and the East Neebish rapids. The work in Lake George is under contract for com-

the war between the two countries has assumed proportions hitherto unattained. In most years France exported more to than it imported from Germany, but In the years 1866 to 1869, 1870 and 1878 the relations were reversed. The export of French manufactures to Germany has always been extensive, amounting in 1861 to 144,500,000 france. The import, on the contrary, amounted in 1874 to only 11 200,000 france, but rose rapidly, attaining in 1869 the figure of 49,700,000 france. The mutual trade of those two countries developed greatly after the war, and in 1878 France imported merchanduse from Germany to the extent of of 152,000 000 france exporting in that year 165,400. 000 francs worth of manufactures. To the United States (termany's exports gradually increased to the year 1873, since which time they have declined year y year. The Imports from the United States have nerensed from 79,000,000 france in 1864 to 328,600, 000 france in 1874, since which year they also have declined,

-The consumption of corn in England is yearly increasing. In Germany millers have used successfully an admixture of 25 per cent, of mains flour with rea flour. The German tre crop for 1880 was considerably larger than in 1879, but it has been found neceseary, to supply the demand, to import annually large quantities from Itussia, which imports in 1879 amounted to 2×,591,46t centures of 1101 pounds, agains texports for the same time of 2 960,553 contners. Holland millers uso as high as 33] per cent, of maize or corn flour for admixture with rye flour. They claim that a pound of malso floor only costs half as much as a pound of wheat flour, and yet furnishes nearly as great an amount of nutriment. Now that foreign millers and dealers have got into the practice of using com flour, it seems prelable that the demand for American corn will rapidly increase, and to such an exsent, perhaps, that the demand for our wheat and wheat flour, at good prices, will be materially intertive policies. This is certainly the popular unders at good prices, for all the American corn flour that has

184				INDUSTRIAL	WORLD	ANI
MONTREAL P	RICES OUI	RHEN	T.	Chamoranes Ponnary Porter touct & Co Avala A to Mort & thandon's Pytra Superior Vo. 1 Borbiner Theo Roshier, Carte Blanche Hadinteur Jules Man ne Brev Verrebay Private Stock Bo St Marconux & Co. Carte Blanche Carte d Or L. Jelimonico L. Jelimonico L. Jelimonico L. Jelimonico M. Mosa M. Mosa	3.50 at	24.50
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Java, old (lovernment Ordinary bingapore	•		25	Alum, per 100 lbs Arrowront, per lb.	1 NI 10 11 40 3 25 40	1 (0) 15 3 (0)
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2000	COARS.	# P P	3.4	ilicarb Noda, per 100 ibs ilichromate of Potash ilicars, refined ilicars, refined ilicars, refined Castor Oil Caustic Noda, per 100 ibs Caustic Noda, per 100 ibs Creata Tartar, Crystals Creata Tartar, Crystals Creata Tartar, Crystals Cromm Salts, per 100 ibs Creata Tartar, Crystals Cromm Salts, per 100 ibs Creata Tartar, Crystals Indian Arabic Trajacanth Indian, Madras Indian Potass Indian P	10 0	11
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imperial . Lord Lorne (nominal) Pale Amber Reyal Imperial		- 00 @ t': 00 61 @	57 66	Ovalic Acid Pipo Clar, per 100 lbs	12)	131
Star Amber Blandard		60	on GS	Quininé Sal Soda, per 100 lbs Saltratra, per ker	105 69 0.50 69	1 15 10 Ou
Barbadoes (Wine gallon)	LARABA	62 @	36) (3)	Soda Ash, per 100 lbs	1 60 4	1 00
Cardenas Cantrifugal		33.8	30	Sulphur, perderibs Sulphur, Roll, per 100 lbs	2 25 es	2 10
Nitered, bris Nitered, pun Mustorado		80 m	888	Tartario Acid Whiting, per 100 the	57} er 53 @	89
Filtered, pun Muscovado Porto Rico Nugar Plouse, bris Nugar House, pun Trinidad		00 m	8	WINDOW BLASS, Window Glass, per to ft, ordinary 4th ou	elity.]
Trinidad .	avif.	43 🛎	45	To 25 added inches	1 90	200
Almonds, hard shell	:	13 2	14	Window Glass, per 50 ft, ordinary 4th qu To 25 added inches 60 " CORES. Ista to 3rds, per gross LEADS & PAIXES. Red Lead and Litharse	200	• • •
Brasil huts	··	25 20	39	LEADS & PAIXES.	. 000	<u></u>
Currante, new Dates, polden	· · · ·	00 m	65 65 65 65	Red Lead and Litharge White Leads	1 600 4	5 0C
Almonds, hard shell Almonds, hard shell Jordon shelled Brasil nuts Currents, new Dates, polden black Rossi Pigt, Kleme layers Malaga mats boxes Pilberts Fronch Pranes, boxes Kegs Rainine, black crown Loose Muscatel Cld Loose Muscatel Layers seedless mats old black basket blue Bardines, quarters halves Multanas Valouts Walnuts Walnuts Walnuts Walnuts African Glores	•	61 2	10	LEADR & PAIXTS. Red Lead and Litharge White Leads Ball Button Cod, Gaspe, & Imperialgal. Newfoundland, do Lead, Extra No. 1 Linseed, boiled, & gal raw Olive Palm, & 1b ParadneCanadian & gal American Petroloum, resned, carloads in smalliots Seal, Pale, ordinary Seal, Straw Steam resned Seal XAVAL STORES Cont Tar	011 #	0 12
Malaga mats boxes		() a	333	OILS.	0.00 4	007
Fronch Pranes, boxes	•	61	8	Cod, Gaspe, & Imperialgal. Newfoundland, do Lard, Extra	0 64 2	0 61
Raisine, black grown London layers Longo Muscatel	• •	285 2	2 90 2 45	Linscoul, boiled, F gal	. 0 05 m	0.70
Old Loose Muscatel	•	1 40 m 2 25 m	1 50 2 35	Olive Palm. V lb	1 25 as	1 32
old black backet	• • •	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	10 0	l'arathe-Canadian P gal	0 21 40	000
Eardines, quarters	***	111	13	Seal, Pale, ordinary	. 0 % .	0 25
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Walnuts, Grenoble, genuine Walnuts, Grenoble, genuine		07]	08 00	Conl Tar	2 76.	3 00
African Closer	PICRA.	11 🙇	13	Conl Tar CakumNavy Pine Pitch Pine Tar ResinStrained No. 2 No. 1 & Pale Spirits Turpentine, Imp. gall CORDAGE.	6 80 4	3.60
Cleres		15 a	16 16 45	RestaStrained	3 (10 g	3 25 4 00
Jamaica Ginger, bleached.	1 . 💢 🐪	11 e	1477 M3	Spirite Turpentine, Imp. gall	0 78	0 80
Mustard Seed, vellow ground, 41b jars	•	18 0	19	Manilla rope Sisal	. 6 (10) 	888
Nutmore		24 69 65 69	25 45 15	Tarred rope	0 11 4	0.00
African Glorer Alispice Caseia Cloves Jamaica Glorer, bleached unbleached Mace Mace Mace Mustard Seed, vellow ground, dib jars Hepper Do white	Kicz	20 8	21	Sail, canvars duck	0 25	0 33
C-120 .		~, -	V-/11	CANDLES. Belmort Sperm	0 19 @	0 201
Coarse (10 to the ton) Eureka, bage haires quariers Factory Filled Canned Fish— Lobster, lib cans Mackeral, Halmon, Bry Cod (claspe) Green Cod in barrels No. 1 No. 2 Large do., draft, No. 1	PALT.	7 🐠	8	Manilla rope Manilla rope Sisal Tarred rope Jute Cotton Candles Cotton Candles Relmort Sperm Mould, Montreal Parasne, 12s & 6s	0 10 a	0 101 0 21
Coarse (10 to the ton) Eureka, bage		2 00 A	88	IRON AND HARDWAR	E.	ļ
Pactory Pilled	•••	80 4	1 43	American Canadian Stemena Carabism	20 00 40	2000
Canned Fish-	734M.	1*24 4	1 00	American Canadian Siemena Carnbros Colinesa Relinion Glenarmock, per ton Hematite Summerles Canadian Siemens	21 00 ea 21 00 ea 18 50 ea	(000) (000) (000)
Mackeral,		1.20	1 Mg	ciarranerie Glengarnock, per ton Hematite	. 20 %) ## 19 80 ## 24 #P #	32 KB
Green Cod in barrels		3 ± 5 €	4.75	Summerles .	19 80 2	20 00
No. 1 No. 2 Large do., draft, No. 1		3 25 #	3 40 5 75	Canadian Siemens Lowmoor and Howling funder 200 %)	2 00 d	2 25 7 00
lierneg, Labredor Canso, No. 1 split		6 00 #	6 25 6 00	Canadian Stemens Lowmoor and Blowling funder 220 %) Soutch and Staffordabire, per 100 ibs Best do do bwedes and Norway	1 H) 4 2 25 4 4 50 8	1 9) 2 30 5 m
Lake Superior White Fish, Salmon Trout Columbia River Salmon bear	testa pril putiesa	1 20 mm	4 75 4 50 15 9			
No. 1		13 60 W	, 00 00	Clifton liatton	3 40 a 3 25 a . 3 10 a	3 30
Soaled Herring Split Mackersl, No. 1	*- *-	15 00 00 15 00 00 15 00 00	80	Arrow and equal Clifton Hatton Swanses and Penn., per box TIN PLATER, Charcost, I.C. per lox	Ö ÇÖ 🚡	3 25
lferrieg, Labrador Canso, No. 1 split Lake Superior White Fish, Salmon Trout Columbia River Salmon, bat No. 1		5 00 #	(0			, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
ll Brandy, Honnessy's, per gal	QUORS.	4 50 @	.4 00	Cohe, I (* 14 x 20, 25e extra.	473	5 00
Martell, per gal	FE	4 40 m	10 60	Charcoal (best) No. 26	. 10.60) 11 co
Otard, Dupuy & Co	o, ∉ gal	3 30	188	Coke "GALVANIALD SHRET	8 10	9 80
i Jules Robin's, P at	, v gan 	330	340	Other brands, No. 28 Hoops and Hands, per 100 lbs.	7 d 6) d	2 10
" Rivière Gardral & 'Ronault's, Frant"	Va., ♥ gal	3 10 6	3 15	Sheets, best brands		2 73
Artouin, Mareit & " lie Jasze, Fils & C	Co, Pgal	220	3.75	Cast, per lb	. 250 4	18 2 76
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green, other brands, per	00.00	7 00 6	7 2	Anchors MIRCELLANDOPA.	6 00 4	6.50
Burnett's Old Tom, cases	**************************************	5 62 6	8 87 98	Azes Chopping, 9 to 25 p. e discount:	10 50 é	11 00
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WEEKLY REVIEW.

MONTREAL, March 30th, 1881.

Vessels from different foreign ports have already been entered out for Montreal, and the busy season of navigation cannot be long delaying. True the fee king's form is still lasily lying slong the canals and blocking our great highways of commerce, but the break up of his kingdom, and the inauguration of a more genial reign, is near at hand. The present full in the wholesale trails of this city will soon be broken by a more active area, which the opening of navigation invariably ushers in. During the past week com-plaints of inactivity have reached us from various departments of the wholerale trade, while a fair run of business has characterized others. Remillances have failer off somowhat, and renewals have been more frequently asked for, but taking the outlook of the wholesals trado as a whole, it has the promise of a bright tutare.

Day Goops.-The result of the week's business has been disappointing, fewer layers than were expected have come on from the west; travellers are nearly all at home, and the volume of transactions has fallen considerably short of expectations. One very encourag-ing feature in the trade, however, is the success attending the manufacture of Canadian eilks, which are in such great demand that the out-put at the mill. Is unable to keep pace with it. This is another important addition to our home industries, which bids feir to develope into far greater magnitude. Of wholesale dry goods in New York a report says: "Succeeding the general assortments of last week, in consequence of the revision of prices so general in many qualities of staple cottons, the demand of first hands has been very moderate, and largely for fancy woven fabrics of all classes. The new prices current had the effect of cleaning up very many small stocks, and agents are feeling happier and correspondingly independent And jobbers at a distance will please take notice that orders covering a greater number of qualities can now be sent for execution without any danger of their being accommodated immediately. In bleached cottons there has been a little more doing, and the various changes here been the means of a trifle larger busi-

IROX AND HARDWARE.-There are few changes to ring in this line. Pig iron is still a bore to many holders, who cannot move it even at the low prices now ruling, as buyers openly avow that they will stock up on better terms after the opening of naviga-That point, however, will not remain long undecided. The leading brands of No 1 Scotch pig are offered in round lots at \$19 to \$19.50, while quotations in prices current list would indicate the value of small Jobbing parcels, although probably outside figures are full high. Scotch warrants are still quoted by cable at \$49. The English market for pig iron by cable at \$49. The English market for pig fron decs not afford matter for much encouragement, as the accumulation of stocks there is large. A remedy, however, is about to be applied at once by blowing and \$3.10 for the Breton.

Out part of the furnaces now in blast, which will of Fasion to The first steamer of the season basis. out part of the furnaces now in blast, which will of course curtail production. During the past two months in England and Scotland there has been an accumulation of not less than 137,000 tons, the total stock on the 28th of February standing 1,107,748 tons, as against 970,124 tons on the 1st of January. During the first balf of March there has been, according to exchanger, a further accumulation of supply, making the total stock 1,207,748 tons, of which rog. 500 is Scotch and the remainder English. This is still some inquiry for peas at 88 to 00c. Said of said to be the largest at a that has ever laid over in 20,000 bushels have been made at 75c folicat the English and Scotch markets, and has accumulated bourg and Port Hope, for May delivery, and turther than the first of an increase in the control of t the English and Scotch markets, and has accumulated in the face of the fact of an increase in the consumption there in his iron we hear of a steady consumptive demands from \$1.80 to \$1.85, but no heavy transactions are reported. Ingot copper is in limited supply, and prices remain firm at 170 to 171. In ingot tin the feeling is rather weak, but prices are not quotably sold at 951c delivered at Kingston, equal to 943c here. In man, their man, refused for another let lower. Shelf hardware goods are in fair request, but and the same figure was refused for snother let

Wholesale grocery houses report a quiet business between jobbers, but an improved movement in general lines on country account. The tea trade has been quiet during the week, a few sales of the finer grades quiet during the week, a few sales of the fines grades quoted at 60c in car lots. The seed market is quiet having transpired at 33c to 40c, and a couple of in-voice-amounting to 380 half chests of medium Jupas- per bushel of 45 lbs, and in large lots by dealers at

eer, but the terms did not transpin . mil tolonico are unchanged. In raw to the con-20 blids of Demerara is mentioned on was the only transaction reported | Let a steads at last week's quotations and a tgoods has moved out of femore has nigars are now said to be relatively the In fruit there has been no change do ... Valencia raisins are still held at mons: size of lot. Malaga fruit is plentiful and. Muscatela can be bought at \$11. \(\tau\) box, and layers at \$1.20 to \$1.30 in few hunds and deld firmly in Currents are still selling in 1b Currents are suit serious in a standard of the Off per lb. Wholevall steady stocks are limited, specially to be marks. Brandics in 50 case lots have but disks. at full quotations and DeKuypers gin is disposed. at former rates. The better class of gener in grade wines are meeting with some inquire to the are very scarce. There is still an east tool of the prices of drugs and chemicals in sympatry and the prices of drugs and encounts in sympoly valuations from England. Blearb, soda is quot at \$10 to \$175, and control at \$200 to \$270. No movement of interest, and at \$200 to \$270. transpired in the fish trade during the week, but me are generally etemly at last week's rates

NAVAL STORES.—The only change in this depositor is a slightly firmer feeling in spirits of turpentare up with no quotable change in value

Paraouxt & -Since the advance in crude of to \$: a few days since, there has been no chang the day market. Refined oil, which is still quoted at the fee Imperial gallon fob. at Landon, sells fiere in arise

Oits -Cod oil is quiet but steely at 60; to day Imperial gallon in fobblag parcels, while round questics are quoted at 571c to 58c. The demand to be seed oil continues light, transactions being counts amali jobbing parcels at 75c to 78c for boiled and a to 75c for raw. Round tots would, of course been alderably shaded. Steam refined seal is said to be age with a firmer tone to the market. 70c to 721c being the quoted rates. Reports of the scaling expeditions now anxiously awaited, recent advices having beng now anxionisty awaited, record autrices nating used a somewhat different nature from those received and commencement of the catch. The young scaled take to the water by the beginning of April, and the fishermen must made haste to secure their respectively. ment if they have not already deno so.

LEATHER,-This market is in precisely these condition as it was found last week, splits lenged in much larger supply than required by the trail of this in the face of large shipments to England l'rices are, therefore, in favour of buyers and merce loss nominal. A fair movement has taken place Spanish and slaughter sole, but principally in lobbs parcels at within range of quotations. A count let buffalo sole has been made at 10c for No 2 No held at 21c in round lots. In other kinds there a little or no change.

BOOTS AND SHOES. -There is still to be found to hum " in the factories noticed for several weeks and but although this is chiefly in relation to the range tion of tack orders some houses report a very increase in new orders. The outlook is givenly very encouraging for the coming year's test-

Hipss and Skins.-The chief business relates to I green butcher's hides, which changed bands at 5 per 100 lbs. Grubby hides which soil for No 140 quoted at \$8, and bulla' hider, or No 3, at \$7 14: skins are frequiar in price, some dealers passed in while others are taking in a good quality at the period Sheep skins \$1.30/01.40 as to else. Lamb skins

20c. each.

Raw Fors -So far as this market is concerned the is nothing new to report, but further advices from the London for sales will prove interesting. They were follows. Red fox, 10 per cent, lower than hely 15: fox, 40 per cent, higher than last March , Alaska Marc fox, 25 per cent. lower than fast March , other site fox, same as March: cross fox, same as Hudson &s sale; raccoon, northern, large, 10 per cent light than July; do southorn, small, 8/910 per cent live than July; do all 3rds and 4ths, about 15 percui lower than July; musquash, 10 per cent, highertiss January; oppossum, 12]@15 per cent tower that January, gray fox, 20 per cent. lower than by marton and lynx, 10 per cent. higher than July foxelan sable, 10 per cent. lower than March; white its volf and bear, same as liudeon llay sale, sknow we skins, 20 per cent, higher than July, do old sam, same as July. All the advices of an advance has the a discounted and the tendency of the above accounts reskening

Wood-Quiet but steady, is the way in which dealers quote this market. Low grade Australian by changed hands in 10 bale lets fat 184 5023c. wells a few parcels grossy Capo have been placed at 14 P. B. The London wool sates closed very from that advance of 11/101d, per B on all grades suitable tests. Canadian trade. Canadian pulled is quoted at 1445 for A super, and 3262330, for B super, massed

pulled 30/231c. TALLOW,-The demand is slow at the moment we stocks are rather large. Refined soils at 7 d % av rough at 41625 je per h
Hurs.—There were sales reported yesterlay of period

amail lots at from 181c, for fair to 21/1/22c per detail choice. Brewers purchase very sparingly.

Coat.—The market is almost at a standath the demand for authorite having fallen of with the advent of inlider weather, and prices are quot das follows por ton of 2,000 the delivered: Stove, Store ogg and obestnut, \$8; steam coal, in cargo lots at quoted at \$4,25424.58 for Scotch; \$4464.75 for Parish

chartered from this port for May, with grain to Low donat 4s 6d, per quarter of 480 lbs. It should be said however, that it was an outside steamer. Regular liners are asking 4s. 3d. 224s. 6d. for Live and GRAINS, RTC --- A cargo of No. 2 Canada spring wheat

was sold to-day for May delivery p.t, but the pri was said to be about \$1.20. Canada rod winter has clienged hands for May at \$1.24 aftent here. The reco prices are not as satisfactory at 1 cy should be, profits Oats are very dull, the only outlet at present being at a low cub.

Whilesale grocery housest report a male business that the outlet the lower ports' trade, as the English market will not will be the control of the lower ports' trade, as the English market will not the control of the lower ports' trade, as the English market will not the control of the lower ports' trade, as the English market will not the control of the lower ports' trade, as the English market will not be profits to the control of the lower ports' trade, as the English market will not be profits to the control of the lower ports' trade, as the English market will not be profits to the control of the lower ports' trade, as the English market will not be profits to the control of the lower ports' trade, as the English market will not be profits to the control of the lower ports' trade, as the English market will not be profits to the control of the lower ports' trade, as the English market will not be profits to the lower ports' trade, as the English market will not be profits to the lower ports' trade as the lower ports' trade as the English market will not be profits to the lower ports' trade as the English market will not be profits to the lower ports' trade as the English market will not be profits to the lower ports' trade as the lower ports' tr take them at the rate of a cent per lb. Sales aloug the line have been made at 3540 per 34 lbs, and on apot in car lots at 350 per 32 lbs. Corn is normally

chare hand quoted stea protection cate laux 5 Intest sales et \$5.20 for Strope bas the of the ort us Fore trailes, tiete whi to show th foreign to be beginn on \$6 L. 520 CA D \$14.40, 417 iatufi. Saperior es to. y, \$5 | \$1 65 to \$ \$1 15 to \$ y in to \$ (dehvered, bbl : \$4.40 \$3.05 COT gar, per l shorte, fu \$ 1 10 224 per tild . : to \$1.77 Post A . **ஏ**வ் சா வ being fely

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Clover is υſ 40 pound. he stee per sind dear at \$1.30 to \$1.10, and chace hand picked at \$1 50 to \$1 60 Black three are noted steady at \$1 10 to \$1 15 per tushel of 60 lbs From you Ma he - The flour trade during the week developed slightly easier symptoms, and haven as buy f cheaper than they could a week avo. The Intest sales were much at %5 so to \$5 323 for augorior at \$1.20 for exist and \$5.05 to \$5.10 for spring extra strong to the best placed at \$5.75 to \$7.20 as to strong that don Middlings brought \$4 on to-day, and stronger at the found to \$300 and \$305. There was no trains treus on the Corn Exchange this morning, whi belows the dull state of the market. In outmost th to be to be the distincts being at lit done upon the We grade revised prices as follows. Flourbbl. \$4 40 to \$4 50, commeal, white, per brl. \$3 00 to \$105, commeal, yellow, per bbl. \$3 00; buckwheat a.a., per 100 lbs. \$2 00 to \$2.20; bran, per ton, \$18; shorts, for ton, \$20 00 to \$22 00; moulille, per ton, \$11 to \$24 pot barley, per bbl , \$5 75; posti barley, r bid, \$100 to \$9 50; apilt peas, per bbi, \$1.00 o **\$**1.33

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POR AND LARD .- A very good business has been done in mess pork during the past few days, the sale being reported of 300 libls at \$19, and several smaller of at \$19 35 per bbl. Lard has been placed in round its at its, and in smaller parcels at 141c in mils. The sale of 200 palls was made yesterday at

SHOED HELER -A few sales of hams have taken place at 12jec13a, per b, but the domand as yet is seer slow. Easter will bring out the demand.

Foot -The receipts have been heavy during the out three days, but to-day they fell oft considerably; hot, eving to ample supplies, and only a moderato re-quest, raise were made at 15/0151c, per dezen Maria Strue—The sale occurred to-day of a large

lot at 75c per gallon, but prices range from 75c to 90c. A lut of about 3,000 lbs. of maple sugar has ast been wild at 80 newle. per 15, 80 reloc. being the

ial) range Asset -l'ots are said to be slightly improving, everal lot having been placed at \$195@\$3.974 por 100 lbs Pails are nominal.

Dater Propues.- Latest advices .. om the English markets regarding butter are the worst that have been received for years, and goods on the other side have auctioned oil in Liverpool at a loss of 7/29c per lb. to the shippers on this side. Here we have no business to report in round lots, as shippers will not look at it. The threso market is steady at 13/0140 for small jobting lots. The public cable from Liverpool is 700 Prices here are as follows: Butter, old-Wholesale prices-Urcamery, tancy to fine, per 1b., 20c to 21c; townships, per 1b., 17c to 18c; Morrisburg, per 1b., 16c to 19. . Brockville, per lb., 18c to 160; western dairy, per ib., 12 c to 14c; Kamouraeka, per lb., nominal, 11c to 13. Cheese—Finest September, per lb., 13c to 14c; medium to good, per lb., 11c to 12c. For jobbing selections add 2c to 3c per lb. 15 to above.

The Cattle Market.

Cattle were je per lb. higher to-day, good butchers' tink selling up to 5] @5 \$c, the range being from 8 to Ir per lis live weight.

The following were the receipts of live stock at the terand Trunk yards, Point St. Charles .-

Cattle Sheep. Hoge Hotnes. For week ending March 26, 17H) 305 8t For week previous 459 141 17

Horse Market.

MARCH Blat. The borse market during the week has been very

wtire. The shipments from this city to the United Mater last week were the heaviest on record, amounting to 369 head, at a total cost of \$33,167, against 315 head corning \$30,159,59 for the week previous. The exports for the past four weeks are unprecedented in the history of the trade, feeting up no less than 1,281 head, at an aggregate cost of \$118,524. From January int to March 26th the total exports were 2,480 lead costing \$228,424 89 Doalers report a steady de-mand, and buyers are said to be less particular in their which brought \$125 each, and some heavy draught ordered from port of call, horses averaging \$145 each. Mr. James Maguiro sold during the week a heavy brown draught home weighing 1.125 its for \$165; a pair of bay horses 5 and 6 rears old respectively, and weighing 2,200 lbs, for \$3.0 a tine hey mare, \$145, a grey mare, 5 years old, weighing 1,300 lbs., \$145, also a fine grey driving mare, 6 years old, \$175. A few others were disposed to at \$75 to \$80 each. Altogether about 45 horses following were the shipmonts from Montreal to the United Staton last week: March 21st-19 horses, 51,536; 2 do, \$270 15 do, \$1,316; 6 do, \$880.50; 17 do. \$1,319. March 22nd-14 horses, \$1,377; 19 do, 31,319. March 22nd—14 horses, \$1,377; 10 do, \$1,519. 10 do, \$890; 10 do, \$1,039; 2 do, \$165; March 23nl—2 horses, \$164; 19 do, \$1,579; 18 do, \$1,975; 18 do, \$1,074 50; 1 do, \$230; 2 do, \$200; 17 do, \$1,397 50; 8 do, \$230; 1 do, \$310; 7 do, \$185; 18 do, \$257; 16 do, \$1,392; 2 do, \$175; 5 do, \$485; 19 de, \$1,199; 16 do, \$1,392; 2 do, \$175; 5 do, \$485; 19 de, \$1,199; 16 do, \$1,392; 2 do, \$175; 5 do, \$485; 19 de, \$1,199; 16 do, \$1,392; 2 do, \$175; 5 do, \$485; 19 de, \$1,199; 16 do, \$1,392; 2 do, \$175; 5 do, \$485; 19 de, \$1,199; 16 do, \$1,392; 2 do, \$175; 5 do, \$485; 19 de, \$1,199; 175; 18 do, \$1,199; 18 do, \$1,190; 18 March 2011 -8 burses, \$853; 12 do, \$1,133; 10 dos

THE LUMBER TRADE.

um ill mamma saar saar add THE BRITISH MARKETS

(Timber Trades Journal)

Mesnis, Churchill & Simis great sale has been to haugurate a non system at the public sales, which th research to \$1.50 per bbl. The ndrance in tran More than a militar and a half of North of Europe 5.50 or per ton was shortdived, as it is now down to ideals and tattens were advertised and sold without \$18.0), extend our loads having changed hands at this any reserve upon them, over 340,000 American deals Superior extra, 25 00 to 25 55, 05, as to 25 10, superine, 35 20, about 2,000 feeds of various kinds of timber, besides statutary, making a slight delay, but it is expected that facy, 25 in, apring extra, 25.05 to 25 0, superine, joinery goods sufficient of themselves to have brought the mill will be ready to resume work on Tucsday.

So to 25 75, atrong bakers, 25.75 to 25 20, fine, logetter a considerable asserablage, and the osmitter. Mr. King constant bather bands of the constant bands of the const the market with a quantity equal to about 200 o 400 average Baltic cargoes of 150 standards each. Now in August last, is out again. that the great sale in Lendon is over it is probable a few days - ht John, N. B. News. that strenuous efforts will be made to secure orders, and we look forward to hear shortly of a good many transactions being effected, atthough in the ontnion of sunr, importers will not be disposed to make engagements generally until about May.

The departure from the usual custom of the Liverpool auction rates is noticuable in the announcement that Mesers, James Smith Smith & Consale on the 16th inst. will take place in the city, at the Law Association Rooms, instead of at the docks, as has been the custom heretofore. The change will probably be welcomed by city buyers, who will thus avoid the

loss of time involved by the fourney to the docks.

The deliveries from the Surrey Commercial Docks oxioss of the corresponding period of last year, and this may be taken as a hopeful sign in regard to the state of business, although the total figures since Jan,

ist last are still somowhat behind band The imports during the past week have been inconsiderable, and consist mainly of pitwood from France, alone, with a few cargoes from Norway Besides late stragglers, we notice in addition the arrival of two or three carries of took that should find a good market, considering the activity which has prevailed in shipbuilding. We hear that several of the Swedish exporters have lately been in Loudou, among them being Mr. Rohes, of Gothenburg, and Messes Wickstrom & Ax-II, of Sundswall, but bustness has been found slow to move, as might have been expected. It is reported, however, that as large sales have been effected in France and Belgium for shipment during the forthcoming season, the situation, as far as the market is concerned, is regarded with a certain amount of indifference. During the recent unsettled state of affairs, of course very few fere on board sales are reported, but things have not been quite at a standatill, one agent alor o, we hear, having closed four contracts last week at outports.

Our latest advices from Sweden report that a fair amount of buying for f.o.w bas taken place during the last fortnight for Continental markets, and the prices paid in several instances have been fully equal to Dickson's quotations for Loudon. Exporters are pro-fessing themselves able to detect an improvement even in the English market, and they anticipate that they will not be obliged to reduce their quotations much, if anything, under £11 for mixed den's of an orninary Geffe or Soderham brand.

A rumour is current to the effect that the partner-ship hitherto existing between Mr. W. H. Kompe, stockho'm, and Mesets Rubes, in Gothenburg, as joint owners of the Liusno and Woxon Mills, etc., is to be dissolved in such a manner that either one or the other of the firms atone is going to take over the whole concern. The sum named as the value of the two establishments is £250,000, a pretty large sum for a private undertaking in Sweden. The Ljusto Saw Mills are at present being remodelled and improved.

The only import of foreign timber to Clyde during the week, besides a parcel of staves and 62 logs American walnecot, has been a large cargo of teak from Rangoon. There have been no arrivals at Grangemouth, on the cast coast.

Mesers. Bingleton, Dunn & Cos. sale at Greenock was fairly attended. Not many logs were sold (about 200), but a large number of deals, especially Quebec

week at prices ranging from \$110 to \$160 minong which there is none on hand at present. A cargo of Mitatit were several nice drivers weighing 1,000 to 1,050 lbs. Ian mahogany is daily expected here, having been

NEW BRUNSWICK

It requires little acquaintance with the merchants and business mon about town to see that more than ordinary preparations are being made for the lumbering aceson. Vessels about the harbour are being cleared for action and the mills are fast getting in readiness banked hands at the above market. Quite a number for action and the mills are fast getting in readiness them before its readers, and to say, with some degree ere also bought at the American House yards. A for business. Some of them have already started, and to say, with some degree of assurance, that the forthcoming report of the United canoning, and the owner stated there are plenty more are being made by lumber operators and agents to no that district if buyers will only pay the price. The show that by reason of the early spring not nearly so Minnesota, which has been credited by popular catifirst expected. This is done, of course, with a view to offect the rates of saving and shipping. It is probable that a large percentage of the lumber cut in the woods will not be set to the marker as the cut in the woods will not be set to the marker as the cut in the woods. will not be get to the market, as the continued thaw of the last fortnight will reduce the volume of the freshet.

The business in the English market has continued quiet; there has been a visible increase in the quantity of orders on the market though they have been, as tar as New Brunswick is concurred, more numerous than large. The term of last season's shipments of than large. The term of last scates supported to the smooth which has been estimated by 1 mbermen until they cannot be expected to go lower, as all the and newspaper writers, whose statements have varied yarded stock was imported at higher rates than those hower 80,000,000,000 and 100,000,000 200 feet now current. Producers here must be prepared to suffer a still further reduction if they persist, in the following results:—

St. Croix River and south shore Lake -Two feet of snow fell at Unnauthon

alght, being the heaviest fall this season.

-A bulletin at 9.30 a.m., yesterday moraing stated fact of the large stocks in the out of the large stocks in the stocks in t

but, what is nowadays of greater importance, at a much; the best informed lumbermen of that state, and from lower rate than is asked for the Capadian product, the appregate of information supplied by them the fast fall when tumber was bringing in a good parce. It i tolerwing estimate has been made was thought that the coming winter there would be a tipper l'eninsula east of c' & N W, general rush for the woods. It was then predicted railway. almost the sole topic of conversation in the London that in consequence of the immerce cut, lumber would Types Peninsula west of t. A. N. W. There were some large sales held last autumn, but it Accostook and Tobique and the small streams in the A respitulation of these tables shows the rese received possible, lowever, to figure the supp y at market this the three states a much, in plue timber, to accepte remained for the present March and the same brokers (viennty will not exceed, 25,000,000 fe t. H. is line throws all those that preceded it into significance, spring from the cut in the woods as the drives may be hing up, as they often have been and poss by feave a not over large supply avitable.

King's mill, at Mosquito Cove, his commenced Michigan and buttons, also 210 000 pieces of flooring, and operations for the season. A slight a cident occurred about 2,000 loads of various kinds of timber, hesides disturday, making a slight delay, but it is expected that Mr King employs eighty hands Jowett's mill at \$4.25 to \$5.50, insurings, \$5.50 to \$2.70; clty bags about 75 per cent. as heretofore, was not 2 per cent the season's work. With the exception of the three days rate has been estimated to have dosed Diane, the St. George and the Norman, the tags are all bil. \$4.45 to \$5.50, comment, white, per bil. \$3.00 to \$3.05. in readiness for the campaign. The Nanther, retired in August last, is out again. The others will be out in

THE DECADENCE OF TIMBER. So much has been written during the past two year

regarding the decrease of the timber supply of the

Sorth-West and the assertions of those whose

apperlor means of judging have enabled them to sound

the note of alarm have proved so prolitic a subject of merriment to a large class of writers, and even to lumbounce, who, seeing from their office windows, or from the banks of a steam, large bodies of lumber and logs, in quantities not apparently Jessenlog from year to year, have specifingly denied that it was possible during the last two weeks have been very much in for the supply to become exhausted or, at least, that during the last two weeks have been very much in the present generation should be able even to discusse of the corresponding period of last year, and cover the near approach of the day when the beginning of the end should be apparent, that it becomes a matter of more than unlinary satisfaction to us to be able to verify the assertions so persistently made in the columns of the Northwestern Lumberman upon the subject. These assertions have pointed plainly to the fact that that the timber supply of the Nor-n-West is secoming so rapidly exhausted that within the next 10 years something like a timber immine late be looked for. Critics have combited these opinions by bring. ing forward the fact that such assertions were made 10 years ago, and that in place of the supply running out, as predicted, a constant increase of production has yearly taken place and the end is apparently no neater than when the former prophectes were uttered. There critics ignore the fact that former estimates took no account of those large bodies of pine timber which were not readily accessible to attention, and, as well ignored all the courser grades of timber, which at that time, not being considered profitable to handle, were not taken into the estimates. There forget that means have been found to reach timber which then possessed no value because it could not be utilized, and that railroads now penetrate those sections which were then a wildernes sight of the fact that a vast territory then unknown to any but the funter and trapper has become inhabi-oil by a thrifty class of settlers, each intent upon clearing off what was then a reserve, that, with the wenderful growth and increase of the country, the remotest body of plou has been examined, estimated as to quantity, and steps have been taken to bring it to market, until to day, what was a reserve 10 years ago, entirely unestimated and not entering into the estculations of the statistican, is theroughly known, its cut int measured and its resources not only understood, but largely drawn upon; and that, to-day, there is no foot of territory in the North-West which can In any measure be considered either as a reserve or as an unknown factor to modify the calculations of the statistician. They forget, also, that, white the calcula-tions of 10 years ago took account of nothing but the better grades and the larger sizes of standing timber. the cutting of the lumbermen, and the figures of the satinator of to-day, includes the cleaning of the forestto the small-st trees capaple of making the minimum sizes demanded by the consumer With these remarks, by way of preliminary, the Lamberman is enabled to lay before its readers some farts and flaures which, partaking of the nature and possessing the value of official compilations, may well be assumed to possess a value sar greater than any which have spruce, were cleared out. The stock of spruce here is hitherto been given to the public upon this question, mand, and buyers are said to be less particular in their slower priced horses that have changed hands during the past week, when the average figure paid by Am. slone since the beginning of this year amounts to the first week, when the average figure paid by Am. slone since the beginning of this year amounts to 150,000 preces, chiefly Quebec pins. The stock of department of agriculture has entered upon previous. It James Walsh, of Peterbore, sold a care is much in want of American black walnut, of which is faintened to illustrate in the forths. almost exhausted, so that the first arrivals will come and to he worthy of the deepest consideration of the thinking minds that are interested in the matter of sible, the timber resources of the country, which it is intended to illustrate in the forthcoming report by means of maps. The work, so ter as it includes the states of Michigan, Wisco arm and Minnesota, which comprise nearly the entire area of the white pine belt, has been in the hands of Mr. C. H. Putnam, of Ken Clairs, Wis., who, having called to his aid many of the leading practical lumbermen of the states named, has at last completed his task and presented its results to the department. The Lumberman, having become possessed of some of the facts and

> Mississippi River and tributaries 2,900,000,000 North bhore of Lake Superior 800,000,000

figures collated, is now enabled to lay an entome of

Total.....6,150,000,600 The state of Wisconsin also shows a vast decrease in

Wisconsin River and tributaries11,000,000,000 Lake Superior District east of Rauge 11. 2,000,000,000 East of the Wisconsin River 9,000,000,000

Total.... 40.500,000,000

pitch pine, as the latter can be obtained, not only of The maps of the state of Michigan have been conlonger lengths and better six is even in sawn timber. : piled with the sid and advice of not tess than 100 of

> 2,000,000,000 Tailwis 24,600,900,000

Minnesota 6.150 ano.000 Wisconsin. 40.500,000,000

Total 81,652,900,000

It may be boldly asserted that no more effective and reliable means of erriving at the tri th in the matter have over been taken, and while, from the nature of the case, exact figures can never be obtained, the Lumberman feels safe in endursing the work which has teen accomplished as approximating to the truth quit as closely as it is possible to come to it, and the result is fully in accordance with its often reiterated statements. When it is remembered that the eggregate cut and destruction of pine in the three states is not far from 4,000,000,000 feet perantium, it will be seen that the mathematical skill of a small boy will suffice to determine the question of how long the pine will last, and it but remains for the common sense of both manufacturer and consumer to determine what means shall be adopted by each to utilize the supply to the last degree of economy, and thus, if possible, prolong the duration; white the question as to present values, both of standing and manufactured lumber, cannot fall to awaken the attention of all who are interested. The source whence the data given above is derived entitles the figures to consideration not to be accorded to the work of a mere guosser, whose wish is often father to the assertion that the supply of pine is inexhaustible.-North-West Lumberman.

-The new steam saw mill of Messra McLachlin liros, at Amprior, says the local paper, is being pushed forward with vigour. The frame work is well under way, and will be ready for raising in a week or two. A large number of men are at work making excavations for the foundations and boiler house. The dimensions of the intil will be 156 feet in length by 60 in width, with a wing 32 x 40 feet and a boiler house 44 x 60 feet. The engine and boilers are being made by the Steares Manufacturing Company, of Erie, Penn, and will be the largest ever placed in this section of the country. The engine will be 500 horse power, steam being supplied by seven immense boilers. The machinery will comprise a full complement of gets, circular and small saws, all of the latest patterns. The building will be constructed in a thorough manner, and when completed will be the thest mill on the Ottawa River, if not in the Dominlon . - Central Canadian .

-A Hattford, Coun., despatch states that a bill bee passed the a Legislature declaring order an intoxicating beverage.

-A despatch says the Land League is endeavouring to organize local branches in Dublin, to bring pressure to bear upon traders. Intimidation is being practised, and some of the traders, fearing the League, tive WAY.

JAS. ROBERTSON & CO. Dominion Saw Works



Manufacturers of Superior Quality Circular Saws, Circular Shingle Saws, Cang Saws, Mill Saws, Butting Saws, Cross Cut Saws.

INSERTED TOOTH SAWS A SPECIALTY All Saws war-muted to be made of Very Bert Material, and only Firstranted to be made of Ver. Case Workmen employed.

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PACKING, FELTING,
IRON TUBES, WHITE LEAD, ETC.

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA OF





RINDS, Ont. Solo Manufacturers of the genuine HANLAN, IM-PROVED DIAMOND, IMPROVED CHAMPION, and the NEW [MPROVED CHAMPION CHOIS-CUT RAWS. We also make all other kinds of Cross-Cut Saws lined Saws from the chespect to the very best.

THE LARGEST SAW WORKS IN CANADA.

THE METAL TRADE.

THE DRIFTSH MARKERS

(American Manufacturers) The Easieth non markets have this work displayed countisfectory evalences. The reverse of the doctrine execution the appeared in someth as we have not steadily advance debut on the contrary have received therein, however, our retroctesion has been of a piece want the expension a markets during the earlier period has per terminon maximum for girder qualities. Fies an doing to excit possibility. List January the finder to a possibility of the internal rune my last. Angle and T base are down about 2s of on the forts. The excit possibility. List January the finder to excit possibility. List January the finder to excit possibility. List January the finder to distinct the obtained of the properties of a probable material advance. Indicate the properties of the excit possibility of the excit possibility of the excit possibility. The excit possibility of the excit possibility of the excit possibility of the excit possibility. The excit possibility of the excit possibility of the excit possibility of the excit possibility. The excit possibility of the excit possibility of the excit possibility of the excit possibility. The excit possibility of th Ind of the pass a flow quoted are distinct traces of hight. Marked burs remain steady at £7 tos to £8 2x; the re-chargeds. We do gig him prices are quoted tod. Pass generally storested than a factnight back by the all centers. The execut of the charge area to from the life to the life and the control of the charge area to fine the charge area. in all centres. The extent of the drop open the week from is 3d to 2s 6d. Hematites are egain steadily in the telescown in what is recented in 5d., and in the falling towards the quotations for all mine qualities. Middleds rough about el At the same time, most ematet touze pige an quite 2- od, per ton under the pro- that were demanded a week ago, and atmost \$23.5 c esy. Local sorts vary from 42c od to 62c od the prosecount were deminded a week ago, and stmost similtoness is characteristic of the current rates for Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Nottingham, Lincolnshire and the like descriptions. Nay, the list has been accepted for Charlind forcepit. Yet, as will be seen further on, the lowest quotation for such pigs on the Middle decrease market is to-day a fall on this. Low. therefore as are the open market quotations compared with what they were a few weeks ego, the rates at which some sellors of the iron are able to supply their requirements are very much more disastrous atterly impressible that the iron can be made at anything like the mon v. The paischief of the necessities which have conselled such prices does not terminate on the transactions immediately concerned. It is reflected in the prices which the makers of fin hed fron into which these plus ar going are accepting-prices which competing firms who are further removed from the sources of supply of such raw material have to face with what ability they may. have knowledge that pigs at this figure have last week been purchased for cash by makers of finished iron whose works are situated close to the port of Liverpool, and that the States buyers of hoops are amongst those who are experiencing the benefit of the extraordinary low prices at which some of the pigs of this country are now going into consumption. Cheap as the price would seem to be, £6 5s per ton for boops free on board in Liverpool ought yet to leave a markin of profit if they can be in ide of mixtures in which pigs at the prices I have mentioned bear a conspicuous proportion But such prices of crude iron are exceptional and are unlikely to be of more than leief duration. In the struggle to compete with the minimum rates for pigs, the finished fron firms are eadly falling behind in the luckwater. I assert with little fear of contradiction that the fingers upon the hand holding the pen which indites these lines would more than represent the number of finished fron firms in the whole of South Staffordshire, Shropshire and East Worcestersbire who by the fluished from they have made have profited in the past twelve months. Private firms with the results of whose Christmas stock taking I am familiar are only to competent to testify to their share on the results of the business that has been done. and balance sheets of limited liability firms yet to be presented will have even more unsatisfactory features could point to one pig and finished from firm, which is most carefully managed and where a long pur eand high reputation allow payment in cash for discount, and therefore makes the condition of buying most conducive to the buyer a interest-this firm, I say, have by the showing of their batance sheet lost 7s Gd upon every ton of finished fron sold, notwithstanding that the plg fron made at the firm's blast furnaces used up in the forge were priced to the finished from department at is per ton under cost. The result of the trading in the other three quarters of the year served only to bring the aggregate loss on the twelve months to a less depressed cost. How long is it to last? Is the question that is being put upon every hand. That it caunot last much longer is certain as to not a few tirms. and as many more names are being handled about with unpleasant freedom now as those which indicate the concerns to have "gone" on during the past few weeks. 5- is the loss on every ton of pig iron that was made in the five years of the trailing of James McEwen of the Parkbead Kureaces, Woodside, Dudley, Happily his output was not very extensive, representing only £47,000 during that period. The loss is the more remarkable inasmuch as the bank-rupt made cold blast fron mainly, and was, therefore, free from much of the competion which makers of the hot blast sort have to encounter. Sometimes he got £5 15s. per ton for his iron; at others, £5 5c, at others, £5. This was before September 1877. Then cold blast iron fell to £8 15s. This reduction was change in quotations, and we therefore repeat those of followed by a further drop in October, 1878, to £4 10s. last week. Cold-short, \$2150@22.50; neutral, and in July, 1879, to £4 5s. The common from that \$2250@23; extra neutral, \$2350@24; cinder-mixed Mr. McEwen made realized in March, 1876, £3 4s. per red-short, \$25; all-ore red short, \$27@27.50; Besseton; but in 1879 the price had gone down to £1 16., mer \$28 50 229; No 1 foundry, \$23 50 225; Missouri not, it would still have to be said that the furnace and the debter went to the wall, not with standing that I and Lake Superior warm blast charcoal, \$35; Hanging during the last six months he had succeeded in again Rock cold blast charcoal, \$40% \$42; Hanging Rock obtaining £5 5s. for his iron, and notwithstanding charcoal foundry, \$292132, as to quality—all four that at the time of his failure he had two contracts month's time running at that figure. Accumiating stocks of pigs io o der of the day, and at once the cause and the evidence of the low quotation-, it is not surprising that there should be an occusional off-market sa'e of 200 tons at the unremunerative rates which have teen notified to me. 90,000 tons have been added to the stocks in the Cleveland district in three months ending with February. The increase for the mouth was 21,753 tens. It has given 11.235 into makers' steres, and 12,946 tens into warrant stores. The 120 furnaces blowing in the Clevland group produced in February an aggregate of 205,951 tons. The failure of the Darling Iron Company (limited) was announced vesterday. The Habilities are not yet known, but they are believed not to be heavy. They include, however, one item of £35,000 still due to the vendor, Mr Win liarningham, who sold the works to the company eight years ago for £275,000. The works were the largest for the manufacture of Iron rails anywhere in the north, if not, indeed in the whole country. first year the company announced a profit of £80,000, and faild 31 per cent. Subsequently, however, came the collapse of the iron rall industry and loss of money During last year steel works were added to the company's premises. Through the sudden fall of iron and steel, of which the company had bought iargely, and owing to repudation of contracts by American customers, boavy losses were sustained, for which calls were made on the shareholders. There remains over £20,000 still to call. A week or two ago the company tried to raise 2.10,000 on a secondary formal open-hearth spring 4% if cents, and do prough but, failing in the attempt, they decided to stop tradition. In a circular to the shareholders a scheme of 44.44 cents.

In a circular to the shareholders a scheme of old Rails—There has been no decline in prices of the state of the south Staffordshire.

Old Rails—There has been no decline in prices of the south Staffordshire. ago the company tried to raise £70,000 on debentures, reorganization is suggested. The south Staffordshite iron market is less firm on the treek. The lower reorganization is suggested. The south Stanordenite of the last fortnight; on the contrary, prices that are being accepted for finished from by the they are fully as high, if not a little higher than they structured from the severe competitive two were as ago. Toos may be quoted at \$20.60 Middleshoro' firms, together with the severe competi- were two works ago. To tion that Staffordshire finished from firms are experi- and double heads at \$31.

certain perchases of three and force against considered \$10 to \$18 per gross ton, and old car wheels \$25 at 30. Thy, No. 1 wrought continues to role strong a ably under the market prices, to be used in competiably under the interest prices to be a considered by the solution with the South Staffordshire product. Prices of a finite is an expension to the market though and all term wheels at \$30 to \$C, as to consider this had been placed for the solution are two 2s of the constraints of the solution are easy to but at from \$25, as to the single solution are easy to but at from \$25, as the constraint place no room for inside appear to have been placed by the constraint and the constraint and the constraint and the constraint are easy to be a fixed at the constraint and the constraint and the constraint and the constraint and the constraint are easy to be a fixed at the constraint and the constrain some makers at unfer £6 for per ton. Sheets for any decime and, in the second place, the consumption altered, to the mability of the milk to take the many decime and in the second place, the consumption altered, to the mability of the milk to take the many decime and in the second place, the consumption altered, to the mability of the milk to take the many decime and in the second place, the consumption altered, to the mability of the milk to take the former second place, the consumption altered, to the inability of the milk to take the former second place, the consumption altered, to the inability of the milk to take the former second place, the consumption altered, to the inability of the milk to take the former second place, the consumption altered, to the inability of the milk to take the former second place, the consumption altered, to the inability of the milk to take the former second place, the consumption altered, to the inability of the milk to take the former second place, the consumption altered, to the inability of the milk to take the former second place, the consumption altered, to the inability of the milk to take the former second place, the consumption altered, the former second place, the consumption altered, the former second place, the consumption altered, the former second place, the former second place, the former second place, the consumption altered, the former second place, the former second place tiood frede at lematites are pre-urable at under £3: for delivered in Stanordshire. All mine are quoted.

THE LONDON MARKET.

The following were the closing proces in the London noted market March 4, 1841 IRON

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L.C. C.ka	- 0	14	n	-	•	14	Õ

BPELTER (per to .) Englieb (Swangea)

There is this week but little change in the price of Bessemer blooms and from scrap. What alteration there is, however, is towards case. Blooms are £5 15° to £6 per ton. Biteel rall scrap ends at £4 to £3 17s Cd. f.o b for export. The demand for old from rails is bardly so strong, and deliveries of flange rails are being made from the continent into the London market at alightly less money. Wrought fror scrap is in diminished call from your side; from £4 6s, to £4 8s. per ton, c 1.g., has recently regulated sales for New Orleans Old cast scrap is easy at £2 3s. to £2 5s per

UNITED STATES MARKETS

Pittaburgh.

Pig Iron-Trade is perhaps even quieter than it was last week, and there is consequently a weakening in prices of inferior irons, but the better qualities are still held firmly. Indeed, it is difficult to see how the higher grades of iron can be made for less money than is now asked for them, when the extraordinarily high price of ore is considered; and in addition to this there are indications of a strike in the Connells-ville coke district, which, if it occurs, may enhance the price of coke, thus further increasing the cost of making iron. The present quietude in the market is not caused by any decrease of activity at the mills, but the manufacturers of finished from are drawing on their stocks purchased during the winter, waiting, apparently, till they can see more clearly the course of trade during the chaning month. The frost and snows in the North-West have laid a protracted embargo upon trade of all kinds, but a week or two of fine weather will effectually raise the embarge, after which it may be expected that business will move of with great briskness, and the effect will be felt in all the avenues of trade. There is nothing to warrant a change in quotations, and we therefore repeat those of

Hanufactured Iron-There is little or no change in the condition of the manufactured iron trade, nor will there likely be till the weather becomes more settled and the roads in better condition. We repeat the quotations of last week Bar, 22%, sheet, No 24, 3.9%40; tank, 2 60%270c; boller plate—C. H. No 1, 54c , homogeneous steel, 64c. , hoops, 29c. There is not much demand at present for hoop iron for oil barrels, but for whisky barrels the demand is good.

Nails -There was an adjourned meeting of the Western Nail Association Wednesday in their rooms here, but nothing was done in the way of changing prices. A letter was received from a party in the West, who says the demand for nails in that section this spring will exceed the demand in any other year since the Chicago ilre

Rails-The rail mill; are as busy as ever. We have heard of no sales since last report, but steel may be quoted at \$63%61, cash, at mill, and light from at

Railway Supplies.—There is nothing new to report in respect to railway supplies, prices remaining as for some time past, as follows: Spikes, 23c per pound; splice bars, 21c, track bolts, 31c—all thirty days
Steel—This trade presents much the same aspect it
has for some time, demand being good, without any

especial pressure upon the capacity of the works. We quote same as last week: Hest quality refluct cast

-Philadelphia.

to such a state one a number for the entire product of ateratists fory prices. The quoted prices are holding of, and \$62 at mill, for steel, and \$46 to \$48 for heavy states who are cuts the foresteents at the future deliverable foreign rates. the autropited a similar witte mouth when the lime range for the reason if of contracts for the second quarter. In the meanting other causes intervened, the thier of which were prolonged obstruction of traffic and second the flatness of the English market, which failed to take proper note of the discontinued American demand. There has been more or less activity among buyers. All and natisfied prices have reached bed rock, and hence are buying for immediate wants. Under other conditions a speculative feeling would selve the market, but tackers date not risk the results of an advatice in prices at present. They must grin and bear narrow margins and take Micawherschances. Sales of No. 1 foundry were made at \$25 to \$26. No 2 at \$22 and gray torge at \$20 to \$22, delivered. There is very little desire to enter into contracts for fature deliverles on these tigures. A sale of 2,000 tons liessemer pig took lace last week, and other lots will be sold later. English fron continues to be sold in small lots at \$18 to \$20 Scotch is quiet at \$22 to \$25.

Wronght Pipe and Tubes-Discounts are 65 for pipe and 40 for tubes, with a fair volume of business

moving
Plate fron-The plate milkate taking a good share of business. Prices rule low, but as compared to a month ago, an improvement has taken place. Set etal hundred tons have been placed for western shipment. The demand for ship plate is even better, and new orders are coming in Both bridge plate and boiler plate from is being sought after, occasionally in large unlers at slightly improved prices. Tank rules about 2 to; boiler plate, 3 to: 3 to for shell, 4 to for flange, and 5 to for fite boy. An improvement is looked for.

Steel Italis-The mills are taking orders for steel rails, notwithstanding their condition, but deliveries are long postponed. The demand is still in excess of capacity, but it is believed in a few months more the needs of consumers can be properly attended to. A good deal of business is reported going abroad yet, and there is no help for such of it as requires summer delivery Large supplies are now being shipped to southern Quotations have been made all the way from

Iron Rails.-The demand for iron rails has improved and a large volume of business is in sight at about \$47 Foreign makers are soliciting American trade with some success, and large orders are being filled for western roads. It is stated that American mills are endeavouring to meet the views of buyers who are in the market for large supplies.

Old Ralls-Tho demand has been freegular, but holders have been firm, and in some cases sales of a few thousand tons have been effected at a slight advance. Buyers are not disposed to purchase feeely, supplies seem to be on the decline, and the advantage, tem-porarily with editers. Small lots sold this week at \$27.75, and for May deliveres \$27.50 is effered, but consumers have present wants supplied

Scrap-The fair weather is permitting the accumulation of large aupplies, and in consequence there has leen a very perceptible weakening in prices and a fall-ing off in demand. Buyers are waiting to see what the effect will be of the accumulating amply, and do not buy much at any price. Holders are willing to take \$28/229 in atore for choice lots, \$20 for cast and \$17

Steel-Agriculturat and tool steels especially are in quits active demand Considerable competition provailed during the winter and spring, but now that a pretty strong spring trade is at hand an improvement in prices obtained is apparent all round. The mills report increasing business, with an upward tendency in prices for grades in most urgent request

New York.

Pig Iron -American . The amount of new lusiness coming to notice is no larger than it has been for quite a little time past, and the only feature affording the least encouragement is a slightly better demand from the smaller consumers who rarely buy except in a moderate way beyond what is found necessary to satisfy current requirements. It is generally asserted that large amounts of supply are moving off on old contracts, and, if the statements of more than a few in the trade were what there is reason to believe they are companies will take but few orders, and those few only at high prios. One of the most conservative and reliable commission firms state, however, that a pretty good amount of No 2 X foundry (prime brand) can be secured for delivery during the year (from the present time until January next or at any intermediate date) at a lower price than most holders are quoting, while another equally high standing firm gives it to be plainly understood that they can secure more No. 1 X foundry (also prime brand) at \$24.50 than there appears to be buyers for. Giving due weight to the various reports, and making proper allowances, for the personal interests at stake, leads to the impression that the market is actually a little weaker than it was at the opening of the year, though there is nothing in the way of business to justify making lower quotations than those given during three months' time. A great deal of the iron sold early in the year for forward delivery is to be settled for at the current prices at the time of de livery, and as considerable amounts secured in this way are yet to move off there is naturally a strong feffort ash, but he appears to have been unable to discorr to keep values up. For that matter some of the large any explanation of the fac companies are taking prompt delivery orders on the to which he has access quiet from time to time, and in point of fact are pro-bably not, as a whole, so greatly burdened with ac-tual orders as they would have it appear. The range of prices on prime brands in \$24.504225 50 for No. 1 X foundry, \$22622 for No. 2 X insudry and \$20621 for foundry, \$226623 for No 2 X toundry, and \$2060 21 for gray forge.

Scotch: The purchases are still confined mostly to trifling amounts, and the market is looking somewhat easier under more disposition to sell on the part of

morles, and \$24 for Coltness.
English: Of No. 3 Middlesborough probably 690 to 700 tons have been sold at about \$18.50, which price taking its place, the oxygen cannot combine with the seems the best for lots of 100 to 500 tons. For large lots not within 25c or 50c of that could be obtained There has been nothing of importance done in Besencling from Lancashire concerns whose supply of raw Scrap Iren -Scrap is a little weaker than it was a septer, and in the absence of business shout \$26 to course there can be no carbonic acid, and no tust is formed.

Scrip Iron -There has been very little may many weakening effect on current rates in this district. At \$ '8 at 2 cp. 1 met ton and railway machiners scrap is. Scrap Iron.—There has been very little may need tomplaints have been trie during the week against worth \$ 0 per net ton. Cast from scrap is worth from the past week, but in the absence of additional tomplaints have been trie during the week against with \$ 0 per net ton, and old car wheels \$2 at 30. Take, No. 1 wrought continues to rail stronger. \$32 from said. Cast borings quoted at \$ 1 stove plate at \$10, cast machinery acras it sich to

> from Considerable foreign ralls are report that taken in a quiet way, but nothing reliable with a

Old Halls-A rather more liberal movement his bee effected the past week, but in nearly all .. the amounts were too small to have a great influence upon the market To-day a cleaner were \$27 50 for Ta and \$20 for double house weiks sales embrace 2,000 tons I'H at ... arrive in Baltimore, 1,000 tons do, at \$_____ 300 tons do at \$30 at Jersey City, Lines tons land \$27. 1,500 tons do \$27.50 spot and to arres. tens do \$28 whatf in Philadelphia, and a record \$27.50 In store do

-The thing which envelopes the pare I we come the shirt collar we wear, the boat in which we tadle the car wheel which revolves and lears us at 62 at Iknow not how many other uses, all come form to pulp of the paper maker, and there seems no loud its employment but the supply of the substances fr which it can be made - Charles Merrian

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-A Berlin professor has found a new use for ture state of seds. On being mixed with glue and last chloric acid a substance is formed which admiss / being drawn out into very thin sheets It ber ben used instead of albumen in fixing anline colours a called printing frendering the fabric theometable It is highly probable that it may yet be apply offen the manufacture of paper,

-A Washington dispatch save:-Values of errors and breadstuffs for February, \$13.919,000; for February of last year, \$19.427,000. Fifteen thousand immigrant arrived in this country during Pebenary. The number of immigrants that arrived during the eight months est ing Pebroary 28th, were from Germany, 82 080; Casak, 77,218; Kugland and Wales, 30 276; Ireland, 315, Scotland, 8 018; Obins, 3,517; all other countries, 57,63

-It is to an Englishman of the name of John Bankerville that the invention of veilum paper icaltributed It is so named because it is like vellum in its whiteness and evencess, or smooth Though several attempts were made in France to fabricate this paper toward the the of the last century, there never was but one man a manufacturer at Announce, named Montgolfer who over succeeded in making vellum paper to the country.

-Russia is said to be inundated with paper from Finland, whose production largely exceeds its consumption The Russian payer maker is also obstructed in his business by the numerous holidays in that country, only about 224 days' work being performed in Russia during the year, entailing a loss to Russia in all kinds of business something like 630,000 cm roubles per annum. Intemperance interferes largely with the attempt of the Russian paper makers to com-Intomperance interferes largely nete with Finland.

-The statement has been made that the use of postal cards has decreased the sale of writing paper in the United States \$12,000,000 annually in the first place, according to figures given by the Spingtheld Republican, the sale of writing paper has not decreased at all; and in the second place, the amount now manufactured in a year is not worth \$10,000,000 including that used for blank books, envelopes and other purposes requiring sized paper. Last year the Government sold 293,000,000 postal cards.

-The importance of the beer browing industry a Wisconsin may be seen from the brewers Milwaukee, which last year paid \$700,000 to the Federal Government in revenue taxes, \$50,000 for city, county and school tax, \$336,000 to transportation companies for freight, and \$192,000 for cutting and storing ice, besides buying 1,750,000 busitels of larler and 1,000,000 pounds of highs. They support 4,000 of Milwaukee's population, and by their consumption of barley and hope furnish a valuable market to the farmers of the state.

-The Chicago Inter- Ocean publishes a resume of pora packing in Chicago for the past season, which is its largest over known. The aggregate number of hore packed during the summer season was 2,37112. showing an increase of \$15,709 as compared with returns of the summer of 1879. The number of here packed during the winter season was 273,106, an increase of 252,845 as compared with the winter season of 1879-80. The aggregate number of begreported packed during the twelve months enduced March 1st, 1881, was 5,972,191, or an increase of 1,071,554 as compared with the previous year.

-The Hallfax Coal Mining Company are vigorously pushing forward the work at their new stopes pear the scene of the recent disaster at Stellarton. The cage pit has been filled with carbonic acid gas, and the fire is probably extinguished by this time, but the or state of the cago pit will probably not be ducin erest till the Foord pit is sufficiently lowered to tead the drifts between the two, when, if they are not choked up, it may be ascertained whether or not the cage pit is still on fire. The water in the Food pit has been lowered alterether thirty feet, and is been lowered at the rate of six inches per day.

-Dr T. L. Phipson sends the following on the rusting of Iron to the Chemical News . . A correspon dent asserts that In making some photographic experiments he found that from ann steel do not rost when immersed in solutions of caustic sods and caustic Petany explanation of the fact in the books and murals · I cannot understand, be first time by the late much regretted Dr Grace Gilvert, to whom modern chemistry is indebted for tou b useful work. Dr Galvert's explanation is in state accordance with the theory propounded some several quote same as last week: Best quanty remon case steel, 11 to 12 cents per pound, as to quantity pure chased; crucible machinery steel, about 7 cents, and least-mer and open-hearth do at 56:51 cents; Besser mer and open-hearth spling 46:41 cents, and do plough distance, and do plough distance, and do plough distance, and spling and description of the rusting of iron was due to the presence of the mer and open-hearth spling 46:41 cents, and do plough distance, and spling and spling to my theory of the presence of the prese years previously (1822), in my paper on kataloc force. His experiments showed that the phenomenon this carbonic acid, or some third substance capable of from at ordinary temperatures. A high temperature acts like electricity in promoting the combination As long as there is free caustic alkali present of

RAILWAY MATTERS.

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Tally, 1871 the rout ties not teen paid an appoint a format to the forma hade this, we have built locomotive engines for esport to all parts of the world. Of all those used in tripett in part of the world on the those used in the English colonies, from 95 to 98 per cent were built in the United States. Since 1870 we have exbuilt in the United Spaces. Since 1870 we have expended \$25000 000 in locomotive engines, and double that amount in ears, to Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotts, Prince Edward Island, Mexico, Costa Rica, Scotts, Prince Edward Island, Mexico, Costa Rica, Scotts, Prince Cantes Cantes Amountain Child Devices. Scotte, Prince regward Island. Mexico, Costa Rica, Neurosci Estador, Central America, Chid, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Cuba, Po. to Rico, Jamatea, Rosan, Fudand, Russia, New Zealand, Quecosland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and the Sandar bislands. We have thus succeeded in build-The cars and lecomotive engines are built of fron, get and wood, from American forests and mines Ninty per cent, of this enormous aum has been spent Sinety per cent. or this resonance said has helped to give the farmer at home for isition, and has helped to give the farmer be home market. We are told that we cannot build the ship, although it is built from the same material the ship, although it is built from the same material as English ship, and although the labour required to as English ship, and although the labour required to the torse of hig from into engines is much the torse of hig from into engines is much conveit 100 tons of pig fron into engines is sauch tal ben strangled in its intancy, as efforts are now mith trains. Five hundred men will be employed, making to strangle the shipbuilding, we should still and the fatention is to complete the work during the le buying rolling stock from England. Having the coming summer, and also the ballasting remaining to rew material, England did precisely what we have to done on Contract 14.

The directors of the Dule-state with the complete product is to do the directors of the Dule-state parties. any other nation, gave employment to her own people,

has been completed, and the men paid off

-The Grand Junction Railway will build an clevatoruf the rejectity of 120,000 bushels on their wharf

-The traffic on the Pembina Branch has increased to an h an extent that a special train had to be run-duly on h way during the past week, in addition to the regular freight train, to meet the pressure.

-The Parific railway syndicate are sending out Mr

-The extension of the Kingston and Pembroke railway is progressing rapidly, there being about 100 men now imployed. The recent difficulty about wages battern settled, and the men have all gone tack to

-M. Linsley, contractor for the Canada Atlantic railway, has deposited with the general manager of the Bank of Beltiah North America the sum co Stupper as recurity for the due completion of his

contract -The Napiervillo Junction Railway and Quarry company held a meeting last week, and subscribed \$120,000 stock to complete the line and develop the sione quarry. Mr. Robert Cassels was appointed

president Lake Shore & Western Railway for the first six months of the facul year. July 1 to December 31, 1839, \$2 (5 923 91; July 1 to December 31, 1879,

5170 772 45. Increase \$65,151.40. -The following are the comparative carnings of the March al. 1881, \$58 500; week ending March 21, 1880; \$11100 Incresse, \$18,400. January 1 to March 21, 431 \$303 005; January 1 to March 21, 1880, \$553,441

mercan . \$40,222. -The city conneil of Hallfax, in special session, seed the necessary civic legislation providing right of was to rough Water street, and giving the civic prodend to the deep water terminus and erecting an on a for thereon

-According to the annual report of the Chicago, Burin ton & Quincy Hailroad for the you ending Deceming on a squarey marroad for the year enthing sections in a state read enthied \$20,495,042. The operating typ in a and investamental to \$0.804,493, not earning section 552. During the year there has been a soluted for new tracks, extensions and equipments 6164 58 267 899.

and the trially adjudged to James B. Woodward, will not do after this question is asked " Sherbrooke, Instanger of the Quebec Central, for

-The changes is connected with the Pennsylvania rultond have reported the result of a careful inquire into the duration or steel made. It is found that the AMERICAN STATES RENEFFED BY A soft store to link the found that the professional TARRES.

Read to the constant and Mr. John Road the Connelius V indepliet and Augistus Scholl, fittis te con the best didn't softhe For do Canada South Post Office, Ottawa. Canada Central Railway photos the contained because the first of the fine of

pany have tyled articles of consolidation with the Ising mays pred articles of consolidation with the Indiana State Secretary, capital, \$3,000,000, George William Ballon, of New York, heads the directory, The road is completed to Kokomo under the name of the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington, and will run from Kokomo south-westerly through Crawfordsville and Sullivan The Dayton & South-eastern constitute the Cincinnati branches and another branch is intended to taj Indianapolis, via Marion.

-If the public respond to the overtures of the rails Sandar h Islanda. We have thus succeeded in outder the base of such quality and at such prices that we lay unanagers by increasing their patronage of passing their hand their hughands business in this line away from hard their hughands business in this line away from sengor trains in proportion, they will be afforded lower hard their hughands business in this line away from the as fast as practicable. Railway officers are all her own identified in the sengent senger trains in proportion, they will be afforded lower factoristic and the sengent senger trains in proportion, they will be afforded lower factoristic and the sengent senger trains in proportion, they will be afforded lower factoristic and the sengent senger trains in proportion, they will be afforded lower factoristic and the senger trains in proportion, they will be afforded lower factoristic and the senger trains in proportion, they will be afforded lower factoristic and the senger trains in proportion, they will be afforded lower factoristic and the senger trains in proportion, they will be afforded lower factoristic and the senger trains in proportion, they will be afforded lower factoristic and the senger trains in proportion, they will be afforded lower factoristic and the senger trains in proportion, they will be afforded lower factoristic and the senger trains are senger trained as a senger trains and the senger trained and the senger trained and the senger trained and the senger trained as a senger trained and the senger tra her own colonies. There will be no reason, when our particulars, is equally encouraged and developed by ship-balls, is equally encouraged and developed by extension our trade and making a domand for it, why extension our trade and making a domand for it, why extension our trade and making a domand for it, why extension to build ships for those countries which we should be recouraged to have figures at the resources to build them for themselves have not becomes and becomes as a built of few. which the people should take pains to make a success. -Railway Agr

conveil 100 tons of pig from into regimes in sauch Ostensuad, one at Lake Deception, and one at Cross greater than it is to put it into the finished ships, and Lake. The work remaining to be completed is now just as expensive. If our locomotive engine building confined to filling in and indisating, and will be done tail be stranged in its infancy, as efforts are now with trains. Five hundred men will be employed,

Western Railiosd Company have declared a dividend any other nation, gave employ made herself independent for the capital at home, and made herself independent for the capital at home, and made herself independent for the capital at home, and made herself independent for the capital at home. I believe that the day is not the company during Jinuary and February equal the distant when we shall supply ourselves with the desired and the first mortgages, due March 1, of about paid the first mortgages, due March 1, of about \$1,000,000, and has not issued new bonds in their Work on the Grand Junction wharf, Belleville, blace, having borrowed at a low rate of interest what its earnings did not give them. The company has also paid \$500,000 of the Morris & Essex bonds called the Grand Junction Railway will build an clavain and dae, using in their stead about \$400,6 00 of the consolidated bonds which are issued at a large premium to take them up. The profit of the year ending December 31 last was 8 68-100 per cent. on the stock, or \$2,276,089 89.

The following is a comparative statement of the business of the Philadelphia & Reading Radroad, and the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company for The Pacific railway syndicate are sending out at the month of February, 1834. Philateipina and account with liarclay, engineer, with a large surveying party the month of February, 1834. Philateipina and account with the construction of ling Railroad Company, 1834, gross receipts from all to hadly locate and proceed with the construction of ling Railroad Company, 1834, gross expenses, \$805,106 33; the second hundred miles of the Canada Pacific rails not profit. \$631 321 36; gross receipts from all net profit. \$631 321 36; gross receipts from all net profit. net profit. \$531 321 36; gross receipts from all sources. \$1,085,161,78; gross expense, \$687,273 65; net profit, \$397,888 13. Philadelphia & Reading Cost & Iron Company, 1881, receipts, \$503,625 33; expenses, \$703,544 20; 1880, receipts, \$530,472 33; expenses, \$609,659 69; loss, \$79,087 31. During February the company mined from its own and leased lands 338,072 tons of cost, total for the year to date, 978 544 tons; February, 1880, 221,169 tons, total for 978 544 tons; February, 1480, 221,169 tons, total for 1880, for the same period, 956,317 tons.

POST OFFICE HINTS.

Art. 1 Nover buy any stamps Hand your letter to the postmaster and tell him to put a stamp on it. If you are out of charge tell him you will hand it to -The following are the carnings of the Milwaukee, however, to do so, as three cents are worth nothing.

Art. 2 When you lived in your letter, do not forge to tell your postmaster to be sure and have it go; ! you do not give this warning he may keep it in the

post office. Art. 3 Always remember to call the postmaster and hand your letter to him, and not put them in the fetter wax. If you do, the postmaster will not have so much to do, and you will thereby encourage lastness Remember that the postmaster will consider it quite unkind to have your letters stamped by anyone bu himself. He would also be pleased to put wrapper on papers, and back them occasionally or oftener Especially when he is busy distributing the mail

Art. 4 When you put in a letter, it is well to as how long before you will get an answer to it course the postmester ought to know, or he is not to be a postmaster.

GETTING THE MAIL

Art. 1. If you have a box do not call cut the num ber of it, or your name, but stan I there and rap Th will oblige the postmaster to take a look at you.

Art, 2. When he hands you out the mall, don't is -the Levis and Kennebe rallway was sold last to ask if that is all. Postmasters are in the habit " hat dirtiff a sale at Levis It was started at \$50.0 holding back part of one's mail, which, of course, they

Art. 3 It any expected letter or paper doesn't come, what is wrong in such cases, after today in the hustnoss a few months. It is well to tell him where it
to four or flow and has been commenced, and
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What is wrong in such cases, after today in the hustnoss a few months. It is well to tell him where it
is from, what it is about, etc. This kind of a story
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This United States Government's case against the fentual Pacific milrosi will soon be brought to the attorner-General by the auditor of alteriors of the Attorner-General by the auditor of alteriors are counts. It is alleged that for the two and about seriors are only attorner from the road over \$,000,000, while all that the fentual pacific milrosi will be about \$724,000.

This undersigned beg to inform malisters and the trade that, having lated added now and powerful steam machinery for the especial purpose of wearing etra strong ma

POSTAL TIME-TABLES.



MELITAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

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Registered matter must be rosted half an hour previously Office hours from 8 n m, to 8 p.w. For Savings' Bank and Money Order businesses as in to 8 p m. G P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office, Montreal.

Maxing at. July 3, 1880.

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Postsi Car Buss open till 4 & a m and 9.15 p m.

The Street Boxes are visited at will a m., 1231, 5.20 and

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.



CHANGE OF TIES

On the Story MONDAY, 25th MINE ton the Mains We so Prese Transmakura to consection with the relation Robers to the rest of the relation Robers to the relation point Wash, may be given for not of 11 for m. Pembroke Express Lain, connecting at Calleton Janeton with is the not Perth. Smiths Editembly 13 p.m. Brockville *Proces Train from the West, leaving foresteat 6 Bp m

*Type se Tain from the west, terrors 6 to p m

Lype se Trom teom the examine, Pepth, Peraboke,
and all full rme line stations
Trains run on Monticel time.

These trains make only jour stope between Ollowaland
Brockwite Janeton.

Long eliop made at Brock with with the Utles and Black
River R.R. for New York, Albany and slippon South.

T. A. M. KINNON.

ARCHER BAKER

Buperintendent.

Long 1856.

Brockville, Ont., 21st June, 1800.



ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

On and other THURSDAY, 10th JUNE, 1880, trains uill run as follous .-

For the East, West, South and South-East 11 15 a.m. For the East, West, South and South-East 11 15 a.m. 10 30 p.m.

For the Enst For both East and West

From both East and West
From the East, South and South-East
From the West
From the West
From the West
Going West take the Ha m. train. Ample time for dinner

oing west take the status, the table record Junction, the Connections with Grand Trunk Trains to and from it Esst and West, and with those of the Rome, Watertown adensburg and Lake Champlain and Utica & Hack River ways at Gricosburg, to and from New York, Roston, and Joints South and Esst.

Steamboat Express Train will leave Ottawa on Tuesdays, Steamboat Express Train will leave Ottawa on Tuesdays, at 3 a m., connecting the different lines of recamers on the St. Lawrence, for Newton West.

East and West. ofa Car will be run on the Night Trains between Ottawa

Present June ion. WALTER SHANLY Goneral Manager, Ottawa

27 CWA, July 20, 1880. . M. O. & O. RAILWAY.

CHANCE OF TIME. OMMENCING on Wednesday, June 22rd, 1850, trains

		Mized.	Mail.	Express.
3	Leave Hochelans for Hull Arrive at Hull Leave Hull for Huchelaga Arrive at Huchelaga	1,00 a.m. [0.30 a.m. [00 a.m. [0.30 a.m.	12.40 p.m 8.20 a.m. 12.30 p.m. Night	9.25 p.m. 8.05 p.m. 9.15 p.m.
	Icare Hochelaga for Quebec Arrive at Quebec Leave Quebec for Hochelaga Arrive at Hochelaga	6.30 p.m. 8.00 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.00 p.m 9.20 p.m 10.10 a.m 4 40 p.m
	Leave Hochsiaga for St. Jerome Arrivo at St. Jerome Leave St. Jerome for Hoch- elaga Arrivo at Hochelaga.	7.15 p.m.		
	Villager Hoodelater		<u> </u>	

Hocal trains between Hull and Arimer.)
Trains leave Mile End Station seven minutes later
Trains leave Mile End Station seven minutes later
To Magnificent Palace cars on all passenger trains and
legant sleeping cars on night trains.
Trains to and from Ottawa connect with trains to and from

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

GENERAL OFFICE 13 Place d'Armes Square.
THERT OFFICES 13 Place d'Armes and 202 St. James St.,
Ionitreal, and opposite the St. Louis Hotel, Quebec.
Houtreal, and opposite the St. Louis Hotel, Quebec.
A. SENECAL, tieneral Superintendent.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, commencing lith June,

Through Express Parsenger Trains run daily (except Landay) as follows.—

Leave Point Levis 100 pm.

Lever du Leun 200 pm.

Arrive Train Parloles 200 pm.

Rimoucki 31 pm.

Campbellton 5.4 pm.

Dathousio 10 17 pm.

Rathurst 1,50 pm.

Newcastlo 2,00 pm.

Moneton 210 s.m.

Moneton 6,00 pm.

Ilaifax 10 45 pm.

"Moneton 2.0 s.m.
"St. John 1045 m.
"Halfax 10 form 1045 m.

This train connects at Chandlero Curse with Grand Trunk train leaving Montreal at 10 form.
The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sunday.

FO The Pullman car leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Fridty, runs through to Halifax, soil that leaving on Tine-day. Thursday and Saturday, toby. John.

FO The trains leaving Halifax at 6 for min St. John at 10 25 p.m., and which reach Montreal at 0.30 s.m. by connecting at Chandlero Curve with the Grand Trunk train at 3.50 p.m., remain at Campbellton over Sunday.

For information in recursi to passenger fares, to kets, rates of freight, train arrangements, etc., apply to

CAPTA McCU 410. Sparks St., Ottawa
D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

THOS. WILSON Dundas, Ont.

Manufacturer of STATIONARY and PORTABLE

STEAM ENGINES BOILERS and MACHINERY of every description.

COTTON MILL CALENDERS, HOSIERY STEAM PRESSES AND

propeller wheels, ALL SIZES.

-Laid paper, especially linen, is preferred by buyers of taste to the highly calendered papers. The fancy for the smooth, glossy surface is waning, and the writing and printing papers is now fashionable. Envelopes are made of linea stock, very light but strong

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COULC siderable

PETROLEUM.

THE BRITISH PARKETS

A FIRE RICAN A COST LA COSTUTO CAPITAL CARPORT I ic is Mar h 13th, 1881. is their Petroleum (0.1 - N # : C standing & c n-

should good densit on to trole pries have de in definite the past work this iall was brought thent by very large quantities of exhibit product being feroid for sale on the market, coupled with weak and declining querations arroving from America. Frame and Standard White Pennsylvandia on spot. sold at 1.4 to 12d, elect prompts being done down to 13 Month at 13t to 1.44d. April at 1.44d. April at 1.44d to 1.2d, and September-Becomber 8td to 1.4d the G. F. Month and the Opplementare arrived

tion New York with about 1 from barrels
forduse market closes quiet root old to 7 d
acording to brand — September-Docember 7 d

Saphitha - Quiet, coal (iii - No business

Turpentine—Has been steads spot 148 to 148 3d ptil 148 4d to 148 May, 138 to 338 6d , lune - August-December, 200, to 250 6d

The stock at the wharves to-day is 12,088 barrels and felixeries for the past week are 801 barrels,

PATROLETH OH									
Proces of S W	N Vork Landon		Y York London .	10. 6 1.1M.					
	leffsed.	Crude.	Reford	Crude.					
Nor Libreday	79,660 bbl.	1	165,311 bb1						
Inode I last week Delivered last	11,823 bbs	1 :	10,024 bbl	İ					
* Indulates 3 st	I KM ca.		(200 (120)	<u> </u>					

	cost off	L		
,	1991		1550	
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Stock this day	31, 1, 1, 1, 1	1,63	20 Lbi	1.
Landed last	- bb1.	ij	– 661	j
Delivered fast	2 161		ю ы	<u> </u>

Above represents stocks and movements at London and bames Haven l'ublic Wharvesonly.

THE CANADIAN MARKET.

(Petrolia Advertiser.)

liuting the just week the demand for crude has leen utire. Piece Lave made some advance—\$1.65 in tank being the highest price paid. A large number of sales have been made. Producers seem to have the utmost confidence in being able to command their own prices for some time, when an offer of \$1.75 per bld for a producer's yield until the 1st January was refused. The mathet for tefined is not very brisk just now Prices are quoted at 19fc. per Imperial gallon Drilling operations are quieting down a little just now. Twoarrel wells and dry holes are mostly the results

tarrel wells and dr. holes are mostly the results brought to light by the drill.

Prospectant Oil Springs indicate a lively summer in iriling operations. Mr. Stone, of London, is making preparations for sinking several wells on his property in the West End. Mr. Falmer has got a rig ready for resting his property. Major Savage, of Petrolia, started to drill last Tuesdoy, if successful he will sink several more wells. The "Excelsior" Co., which have operations shortly. The offhenix "Co., which have leen putting a new pump, engine and boiler in their well, will resume pumping next week. The hole is new full ofoil. The overlowing of the creek by the spring freshets has completely flooded flats, in consespring freshets has completely flooded flats, in consequence of which a few of the wells have been shut

The market here for crude oil by the car load is from \$1 65 to \$1 70 per barrel. This price has been said this week for the crude oil certificates of the Peinit this week for the crude oil certificates of the Potrolia Crude Oil and Tanking Cempany, this being the speculative pipe line, and the price at which these entitiones can be bought from producer regulates the market. The price of Anterioan crude oil in the various producing districts of Oil City, Parker, Titestille and Bradford, by the latest quotations is 85c to 16c per turnel in tanks at the wells for United Pipe Line Crude Oil certificates—to this price has to be added the pipeage charges of 20c per larrel for pumping on board the cars. When a producer has his own wire line he obtains from 10c to 20c ner barrel more supposition he obtains from 10c to 20c per barrel more for his oil than the price at the wells, but he does not get the advantage of a certificate in case he wishes to hold his oil for a rise and get money advanced

REFIXED OIL MIREETS. Petrolia (Int.) 1010 nor will do 40 dags

Tettona, Conc. J	1910	LAI KEII.		OA ONLE.
London	20	14	•	44
Toronto	2 l	•	-	4
Ultawa		48	*	**
Montreal, P. Q	234	•1	**	
Quabec. "	24	44	44	L
Halifax and Mt. Johns.	24	64	44	•

The above are wholesale prices per Imperial gallon. at which refined oil is sold by the car load; the price per single barrel is generally from 1c to 2c above those tiguies

The latest refined oil quotations in New York market are as follows: Cargo lots for export, 110° burning test by the Seybold tester, 8½c. Refined oil for the New York city trade in lots of 60 to 100 barrels, 100" viash test by the Tagliabue pyrometer, 18c. Refined oil of 150° burning test, 13c to 17c. according to This is the kind of American oil usually purchased for the Canadian market, and is coming into caneral use in the United States. Cases of refued oil the export, 110" burning test, cargo lote, 120 to \$13c, a cording to brand.

		• • •				
Imbricating	\$2	00	ÃĐ.	\$10	00	per bbl
[M	0	75	ĥ	Ò	80	4
Benzine	0	15	Ab.	0	16	per gall.
Olien, 25 -30" grav	0	22	6	0	23	. H
Paratine Candles	0	18	Ð	0	20	per 1b.
" Wax (tel'd)	0	06	41	0	10	- w

-Mr. Edward Kelly, of Winnipeg, was at the Grand —Mr. nawaru neuty, or winnings, was at too Grand Central Hotel, Orilla, lately and bought a car load of horses for the North West. He says the animals are the first that have been bought for that market. He will buy another car load on Saturday.

—The total recripts of the Great Western Railway for the work ending March 25th was \$110,787, against \$105.548 for the corresponding period last year; increase, \$3,241. The Inland Revenue collections for March, 1881, and ... it to \$28,352 24, as against \$24,979.39 for March, 1880.

THE MONEY MARKET.

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National Investment Co. Ontario Lan and Debenture Company	100 50	1,40,000	951,500 951,500	10K,(U)	8	135	110
Ontario Sarings and Investment Society		£,000,000	*****	g.c.,. c.s	1	•	I .
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Real Estate Loan and Debenture Co	50	500,000	645,312	105,000	5	154	102
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MONTREAL	STOCK	REPORT.	_

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Champian & St. Lawrence Railway Ronds		: !	-	.::"	•••	ω.	85 50	C

NEWFOUNDLAND,

Hon J J Regerson, in his annual budget speech. showed that the revenue of Newfoundland for 1880 was \$928,505, a decrease of over \$60,000, as compared with 1879, caused by smaller importations of molasses. susar, tolacco, rum, brandy, whiskey, gin and wines. The total expenditure was \$1,105,490. The amount still to credit of Newfoundland's share of the Hallfax Pishery award is \$746,277. The consolidated and detenture debt of the colony on the 31st of December fast was \$1.450,900, but this has since been reduced by \$100,000 During the year 132 vessels of 4 998 tout were constructed, on which a drawlack of \$11.496 was paid. The lotal shipping now owned in the colony is 1,830 vessels, ot 86,581 tons. The Bank fishery made encouraging progress, 33 vessels of 2,231 tons having caught equal to 25,703 quintals, and received \$10,902 as bounty. There is a floating delet of \$77,825. The revenue required for next year is \$989,860. The principal items of expenditure are Relief of poor, \$142.350, steam services, \$137,800; postal services, \$28,000, lelegraph extension and maintenance, \$9,000; education, \$30,000; road and bridges, \$106,000; administration of justice, \$165,000, interest on public debt, \$63,000; Geological Survey, \$5,000; administration of Government and Legislature, contingencies, \$160,000 An increase of \$50,000 is estimated in customs duty from molasses, sugar and tolesco. In 1880 the imports were \$6,966,243, or \$38.33 per head of population, and the exports \$6,784,883, or \$37.33 per head. The tariff was amended by plecing a duty of 8 per cent, on worsted and woollen yarns of all kinds Ploughs, harrows, resping, mowing, raking, ploughing and seed sowing machines are to be admitted free of duty.

-Mrs. Mary Wilson, a blind music tracher, of New Roobelle, N.Y., and her daughter, were fatally sufficiented by gas from a coal stove on Monday night.

-The prospects of the supplies of hogs for the summer second is regarded as considerable below last year, up to June, but beyond that time as not varying much ifter last year.

DO SILVER MINES GROW BICHER WITH DEPTH:

The ancetion is often asked why silver mines usually grow richer as they grow deeper. Facis are worth more than theories, and the acount of some assays lately made may throw some light on the lack of silver at the top of veins, especially veins of sulphuret orce. Two ass, a were made that gave only three or four ounces to the ton. The owner of the mine ex-pressed no surprise, saying that he expected it, for they came from the excavations in a Colorado shaft alandoned some sixteen years ago. The water had partly filled the shaft, and old miners in the vicinity said the silver disappeared if the mine was left exposed. He then sent for samples obtained after further execution, and both of these gave much higher returns. It seems likely that under the influence of air and water the silver anightle had oxidized to silver aulphate dissolved and drained away. After the tremendous planing down the surface of Maine has undergone from glacial action many of the silver bearing veins must bave been worn down to a great depth. We might then expect the richer portions of the veln to be exposed, for if the increase first found was carried to the greatest depths the mines must be rich indeed. If we allow instead that air and water acting for thousands of years have removed the silver, we can easily see why the first 260 feet may be poor in allver. That the mines do grow richer in silver as they descend seems to be borne out by assays personally made. Old patrons bring in samples assaying both higher and better. When prospectors first came with samples of Maine eres not one was of value un-less as an indication; now three in five are workable ores.—Prof. C. S. Avery.

The cost of keeping up the Krie Canal is nearly \$900,000, and the revenues last year were \$1,200,000, making a surplus of \$500,000.

-The Court of Appeal sustains the decision of the lower court that Bradiaush had no right to take an affirmation instead of an oath. Bradiaugh will appeal to the House of Lords

DOMINION TRADE REGISTER

INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

A MINITAL MANUFACTURING TO A MINITAL INFORMATION OF THE MINITAL INFORMATION O

ANILINE DYES *EMIL HIS RET & CO , Montreal Agents () } ...

BRASS WORKS BERTAIN & CO. Montreal - Brass Entshire on the action of the best pump manufacturers. COTTON BROKERS

WRIGHT, Dandas, Ont, sepale agent to run to Ordnas & Metiture, cotton factors, Analyside, to o

COTTON MILLS.

DUNITAS COTTON MILLS CO., Dandas, Out Gray done tice, doning, tickings, yarns, etc.

II AMILTON COTTON MILLS CO., Hamilton - Days of the condition of the conditi

JOHN MACKAY, Dundas, Ont — Manufacturer of some description of cotton warps and parts

EDGE TOOLS.

R. T. WILSON, Dunday, Ont.-Manufacturer of an instruction, stub lives and railway contractors, supply ENGINES AND BOILERS

G. C. MORRISON, Hamilton.-Engines, boilers, sites O. MURINAL HAMHOU. TRADITOR, DORLER, 1915, 1916, and hammers, etc. hammers, etc. hammers, etc. hammers, etc. hammers, etc. hammers, butter, and machinery and portable steam engines, butter, and machinery every description—cotton mill calcuders, hostopy etch presses and propeller wheels, all sizes.

FILES. G. OUTRAM & SON, Dominion Pile Works, Moniton Manufactuters of every description of files and range TI:08. GRAHAM, Toronto,-Manufacturer and recenter & flee and rasps.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

OSHAWA CABINET CO., Oshawa, Ont.—Purnivare Margacturers Toronto Branch, 97 Young St., Mctires branch, 417 and 449 Notre Dame St.

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

TRES & CO., 11 St. Bonaventure St., Montreal—Mainfacturers of office desks and revolving bookeases.

JAMES WRIGHT & CO., 11 to 17 Hermine St., Montreal Church, bank, house, store and office Strings, art furniture and insaid floors, etc.

GLASSWARE.

HAMILTON GLASS CO., Hamilton.—Manufacturen of State and green glassware.

GLOVE MANUFACTURERS

W II. STOREY & SON, Acton, Ont -- Manufacturers of \$50 gloves and taltes in every variety and style

HUBS. SPOKES AND BENT GOODS.
F. W. HORE & SON, Hamilton, Ont.—Manufacturers of babe spokes, cime, shafts, poles, sleigh and outer stuff, etc. INKS.

F. F. DALLRY & CO., Hamilton, Ont.-Manufacturers of inks, biackings, harners oils, perfumory, etc. IRON WORKS.

CANADA SCREW CO. Dundas.—Manufacturers of the and brass screws, bolts and rivets. COWAN & CO. Clait.—Manufacturers of every description of wood working machinery.

DOMINION BOLT CO., AT St. Peter St., Montreal —Manufacturers of every description of boits, bot pressed natural way spikes, bridge, boiler and iron rivets. Works at Transition

Torunto.

HAMHITON BRIDGE & TOOL CO., Hamilton.—Trop rail way and highway bridges and from working trachinery.

McKECHNIK & BERTRAM, Dundas.—Machine trols and wood working trachinery.

THE OSHAWA MALLIKARLE IRON CO., Orbawa, Ont. Manufacturers of malleable from a size patent errow weenches.

KNIFE WORKS.

THE WHITMAN & BARNES MANUFACTURING OF St. Catharines, Unt. — Manufacturers of moving and reaping machine knives, sections, guard-plates, cutung apparatus complete, spring keys and cotters, etc. KRITTING MILLS.

S. LENNARD & SONS, Dundas.—Manufacturers of plus and feacy hostery.

LEATHER SELTHS.

DOMINION BELT AND HOSE CO., Terosto.—Oak tenned belting, lace leather, etc.

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

DAGANS AND PIANOS.

BOLTON & SMITH, 187 Monatain St., Montreal.—Tusus and repaining attended to.

DANIEL BELL & CO., Toronto.—Manufacturers of the "Excelsior" organs. DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO CO., Rowmanville, Ont.
— Manufacturers of Pianos and Calinet Organs. No advertisement in another column.

S. R. WARREN & SON, Toronto.—Manufacturers of church organs. PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

CANADA PAPER MANUFACTURERS.
CANADA PAPER CO. (Limited), 374, 376 & 378 St. Paul St. Montreal.—Manufacturers and important of all kinds of papers. Mills at Windsor, Sherbrooke and Portners!

DOMINION PAPER CO., 57 St. Pater St., Mantreal—Manufacturers of manifalls, book and news print. card-board middles and colored papers.

JOHN FISHER & SONS, Dundan - Manufacturers of printing and wrapping papers WM. BARBER & BROS., Georgetown.-Manufacturer of book and fine papers.

SAW MANUFACTURERS.

It. II. SMITH & CO., St. Catharines.—Manufacturers of all kinds of saws, plastering trowels, Shaw knives, etc. Side manufacturers for the Dominion of Canada of the celebrated." Smood's Saw." GIURLY & DIETRICII. Galt. Ont .- Manufacturers of circular and cross-cat saws, plastering fromely, etc.

SCALES.

CANADA SCALR WORKS, Jas. 13. White & Co., Terest:
-Manufacturers of all kinds of standard scales. Fatory, 102 Adelaide St. East SPICES, ETC.
R. D. VAN DR CARR & SON, Toronto, - Manufactures and importure of coffees, spices, cream taxar, mustart

STEREOTYPERS, ENGRAVERS, ETC.

P. DIVKR & (V)., Toronto.—Ricetrolypers and stereotypers. Designers and engravers on wood. TELEPHONES.

HOLT TELEPHONE CO., Toronto.—Telephones sold ()' right \$5 to \$30 per pair; wire \$0, to \$c. per rod; with two miles.

WIRE WORKS. B. GRENNING & CO., Hamilton, Ont — Manufasterers of wire ropes, cloth and general wire workers.

MAJOR & Gillit, 646 Craig St., Montreal,—Manufacture—and importers of wire cloth and wire goods and dealer in railway and mill supplies.

TIMOTHY ORKENING & RONS, Dundas, Out - Maily facturers of the strongest description of stool wire civils mail kiln Score, and general way weavers.

WOODEN ASODS.
C. T. BRANDON & CU. Toronto—I[ave special facilities and machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of wooden articles. Currespondence solicited.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.

J. ROUTH & CO., Cobours.—Woollen Manufacturers.

JOHN WARDLAW, Galt, Ont.—Manufacturer of Scotch
fingering, wheeling and knitting yarns.

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

whole are effect on the production of the same, but whole more than the production of the same, but parts the way for a clearer, freer market in the near parts the way for a clearer, freer market in the near parts to wall places supplies in a better defined and mine and the same and the same and the same and the same add to fieldly the hand state of the market, such as we have been withand state of the market, such as we have been harriably I here always invariably I here healthful in degree. In De enders to bound more or less healthful in degree. In period of uncertainty and anxiety with regard to perior control often becomes a swollen stream, trade active resules of an indiscreet and weak factor may learn the whole circle of trade, foreing goods unneces. learen the whole circle of trade, forcing goods unnecessing to sale at prices uncome lonably low or under their cost or production. But this has in due time its corrective in the curtailment of supplies, as the manufacturer with not if he can possibly avoid it. But the sale of the continue to produce largely of goods in the sale of the sale which a direct loss to himself is involved. In fact the majority of our manufacturers of cottons and the importry of our manufacturers of cottons and woods on, outside, of the large corporate concerns, are as a manufacturer to long withstand as h as untoward to be a second of the large concerns are the large to the large transfer of the larg It has all along been assumed, with consalerable show of truth, that notwithstanding the desimile makes of cottons and apring wooliens were not elective, and neither do we think they yet are, look-ing at the subject as a whole Undoubtedly there may become exceptions, and esp cially in cottons of onte ademakes or less well known and less popular tick-et. But admitting this, it has not been the prime caus of the Abbiers commencing and coutinuing the cutting and slashing, process in prices, and which laterly has teen naturally reflected in a weaker tone of ralues in commission circles.

The Wool Trade.

The action of the trade in their anxiety to realize remarkers of consequences has so completely demonstrated the entire west business of the whole country that its effect will be keenly felt for many a month, if not so one and it will bedifficult to staunch the wounds which have been opened. For two months past and bager we have been telling the trade that prices were extremely uneven, and went so far as to tell the hold-ers of fall Texas woods to sell out six weeks sgo when prices were demanded for thorubish nearly on a been with the western fleeces. Well they held out until they held out until they held out until they placed the last hate on the camela back, and a a consequence we have grave doubts now if in this greenstud they will ever again obtain 800 to 8210 point clear for these meta wools. At the extremely low price evalent manufacturers have been drawn from the sending places, and they have been purchaing a good deal of wool at figures so low as to be us It is enough to state that on one sale four condred thousand pounds, we shall not state what class z where it was made, but it is enough to say the the owners sustained a loss of forty thousand dollars by it. The trade are endeavouring to persuade pends now that the panic in the wool market is over and if so, we are inclined to think for lack of amount bition The demand tunschiefly on fine staple native foce worls 'Territory and Colorado wouls have attracted more attention, but at very low Ogures Super cannot be placed at 20 to 25 per cent. below cost.

Furs, Skins, etc.

Osma to the London sales business the past week site at the other complete not the former will be started but on the complete. See that the started but on the complete not the former will be started but on the complete not the former will be started but on the complete not be started but on the complete not be started but on the complete not be started but on the contribution will be started but on the contribution will be started but on the contribution will be started but on the contribution of the started but on the started but of the started but on the started but of the starte The set of the set of the sale Rules, Bay Company's co lection, which are not a Taking the lines trade in its entirety, the prospects Canalina tura

FUADON ALB WYFER

Below we give in eigular series the cablegrams

No. I Sales compared with similar sales held

cording to size, colour and quality, as reduced by the New York communion merchants. Ship in logs or

HGR' He DUYER WITH AN ALL HAND	# 35 @ 45 hours
ntelope-North America, raw, per 16	
Irened, as to quality	141
Cot - Lintrage Lag	(A) 14 (3) 110 um
Harty Munntain, Inw	40 % (n) Rood
linety Mountain, raw	31 a 60 A GU
IF - bacille (.034 and .11 cv. 4 cm	(O 40 NO)
The mast, as to quality	21 40 011
tonotalo licer ~ m triciu	ai a as coun
to a collam time & Inetically IET	316 4 12 1-1.0
	4.75 40 (2001)
Jake Superior and Canada Upper Missori	2 in a 2 to 10 "
filbet Missout	12 70 1 70 1114
Routhern and nutria Badger - American, large and full furred, (No	" 75 00 1 00 A CU
Sand 4 no value) each	10 00 # 15 00 6c or 5 00 # 7 W 10 m
Bear-Iludson Bay black, large	10 00 / 13 03 m
tinted brates brown, large	" 200 % & W the
United States, brown, large Southern U.S. black, large	
Cale food to i of the above	goras agorates
Cube from t to j of the above Buffalo robes in bulk Buckskin-Western per 1b	1 00 to 1 50 Bro
Backskin-Western, per 1b	البرا (200 أ ق أ ق أ
Pacide Coast	10 20 (Q) 1.00
Cat-Wild, each	15 @ 30 1 1141
II a made	S 😝 10 [tra
Reining and white weases Fisher—Dark cased	9 00 20 12 00
Fleher-Dark cased	500 at 10 00 Br
1410	500 at 8.00 Dr
Reddish	1 50 w 1 75 mal
Fox-Ited, United States	11320 4 111
Cross, ordinary	300
Clean, United States	
Kill, North America	44.50 (10)
Red, ferriones Cross, ordinary Gray, United States Kitt. North America Saiver, North America Grebes-Pacific Coast	
Lynx-Canada	261 6 300 A 250 4 500 H
Minnesots	2.50 2 500 11
Marten-Dark	
Pale	**************************************
Pale Mink-Pale, Couthern United States Pale, Western United States	15 4 125 10 160 4 200 10
Pale, Western United States	二、" 转鱼上祭门。
Dark, Minnesota	170 2 200
Dark, New Bogland	1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Dark, Quebec and Halliav and Rastern	15 4 20 7
Mink—Pair, Outlier Rinter Pale, Western United Rinter Dark, Munesota Dark, New Bogland Dark, Quebec and Halifax Musquash—Spring, Canada, and Rastern Spring, Western United States Rell, Canada and Kastern Fall, Constant United States Fall, Southern United States Fall, Southern United States Fall, Southern United States Opossaum—Cased, Uhio.	1 75 20 2 20 1 1 1 2 20 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2
f spring, Western Inited States	
Spring, Southern Cutter	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Fall, Western United States	174 61
15tt Southern United States	10 40 12 00 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
Oposaum-Cased, Ohio.	10 🐱 201
	8 W # 12 00
Southern U. S. and common Otter—Labrador, cased Northern United States Western United States Western United States Southern United States	4 (0 to 10 to)
Northern & nited States	5 to # 7 9
Western United Mates	
il Southern United States	20 4 1 10
Recoun-Michigan	61 69 110
	. 53 4 50
	1 10 4 1 2
Rabbit-Raw, America	
Short Stripe, America.	
long Str je, America	
White America	. 30 4 60
n Territory, long stripe of Walf-Large Timber	100 2 100
of Wolf-LNike	່ວດ ພ 100
	100 2 501
av Wolverino-North America	

Green skins are each worth the less than clean, dry, well handled skins. THE BELFAST LINEN TRADE

Wolverine-North America

The Belfast Linen Trade Cercular of March 5, with regard to the market for bleached and finished linens

was rather larger Continental — Il-mains very cruch in the same dult

condition as lately reported

American —Rather better reports are coming to hand as to the apping trade at the other side, though

Holson Bay Companys co lection, which are not a Taking the lineu trade in its entirety, the prospects of the theories reported in cablegram No 4. Of no improvement a em to have been persposed to of no improvement a em to have been persposed to of no improvement a em to have been persposed to of no improvement a em to have been persposed to one indeficit period far in the future. Buyers are the tile and all the later cable reports received up to the tile of our golegy press and the event occurs, to our the following persons and the second in the case of the approximation of the course of the optimization of the course of the optimization of the course o and will be principally of United States and is nos a hatting now as speculating in large lots as in the days of yore. There are not wan ing those who are ready to hazard their openion that the Irish linen trade is deemed, its best times being past. Year by rest, say th y, cotton is superseding linen. There is much tenth in this inasmuch as in many cases lines pared with similar sales held fini-hed calicos are substituted for the genuine article, when same quality (mostly and this by manufacturers who should have a deeper in Ur h 1850, when same quality (mostly and this hy manufacturers who should have a declar in Ur h 1850, when same quality first fix i detect to the fixen fairle trade. Once upon a time for me winter caught) turn were off red. silver fex i detect to the fixen fairle trade. Once upon a time for me winter caught) turn were should be a fixed and the fixed trade of the fixed to a large extent by a linear of late both are replaced to a large extent by a in a recent, red fox, 122 per cent lower, otter, 74 linens, of late both are replaced to a large extent by a per ant lower, fisher, 15 per cent bigher

No 2 Salese impared with last March, 1880. Marten, unchanged in price; which is the counterfeits of scot is cambric, unchanged in price; mink, unchanged in price; mink, unchanged in price; mink, lower represent lower. Iynx, 20 per cent higher. Compared with July, 1880: Marten, 10 per cent, lower mink, the same statement of the counterfeits of scot is cambric. Again, those who for years past catered extensively the same statement of the counterfeits of scot is cambric.

THE DRY 400DS TRADE.

AND WHILE ADJUST

Note: The class and the law procedure to the law processing the law of the law processing the law of th time for the last inteen years, you may be suce that interpretarily recognize him, walk up to him, press him instantly recognize him, walk up to him, press him affectionately by the hand, ask hun what particular affectionately by the hand, ask hun what particular house he is lo king for, and floally, to save him all floure his formally him triumphantly to his own formally him triumphantly to his own house, ostensibly "just to show him their stock of house, ostensibly "just to show him their stock of goods," but in reality to induce him to make as heavy of the leaves alone) as a near ally of Parbe oute, ostensibly "just to show him their stock of the previous identification of the tree by Professor code," but in reality to induce him to make as heavy outer (from the leaves alone) as a near ally of Phabs outer (from the leaves alone) as a near ally of Phabs outer is a defined in doing. But even if he should not know the series in doing. But even if he should not know the series in doing. But even if he should not know the series in the Nan mu under the name of Press and mu, series the Nan mu under the name of Press and mu, series the Nan mu under the name of Press and mu, series the Nan mu under the name of Press and mu, series the Nan mu under the name of Press and series the Nan mu under the name of Press and series the Nan mu under the name of the leaves. "acraje" an acqueintance which will accomplish ie dealest result of accuring the countryman, first as curious visitor of the drummer's establishment and on atter as his customer. The "catching of cus con account on the control of cather and humbler horoughfares of the city-as, for instance, of Chatham street, and other atreets of the cast side-but for Broadway it is quite a novelty Such humble tactics, belonging hitherto to the petitest trading districts, have not heretofore been imported into the great central ast-ry of princely wholesale establishments. "How do you come to import these sectics into

Broadway?' one of these men, representing a whole-

with a house on producer we have to do sometoing to liven up trade, you know, every now and then the liven up trade, you know, every now and then the liven of Albany, S. Africa, for a quantity of seed of Hutton, of Albany, S. Africa, for a quantity of seed of Hutton, of Albany, S. Africa, for a quantity of seed of the liberty of the l

"Surely you don't know every country merchant who walks down Broadway?"

reply, at how many of them I do know I may reply, at how many of them I do know I may is the white milkwood of the Cape, of whi h I make a trivial error and address a man as Mr Thomps in the white milkwood of the Cape, of whi h I somewhat has been while his real name is Johnson, and I may have sent the seeds, our most durable hardwood, and income after his health in Taxastown while his real name is Johnson, and I may inquire after bis brother's health in Tarrytown, while I find out that hes only got a a ster and lives in Yonkers, and sometimes I may confuse a man from Sanducky with one from Cleve and I may make a little error like that. But what does it matter? They're always glad to know you if they it ink you're a good trilow; and all we ask them at first is to take a drink and a look at our stock—that's all?

" But do you keep a stray customer like that?" *Certainly we do-we have to. At night we don't leave them alone, so that they fall into tad hands Oh, no, that would never do. A salesman, to be successful, must make up his initid that a customer, one o secured, should bever again slip away from bim It's no easy job, either It takes an awful amount of drinking and we don't get any allowance for all the brandy smashes, gin sliggs and whisker cocktails we have to stand. The only constitation," he added, have to stand. The only consolation," he added, pear prefer to ship on deck, as the cattle get more air the obtinity, "is that they are not very particular as and come out f.esher at the oil of the voyage. On the constant of the stuff, and that reduces the to the quality of the stuff, and that reduces the expense, but it isn't everybody who could stand it! expense, but it isn't everybody who thinks it's the mais, ino under dock about 200 licenst for their You take a countryman like that who thinks it's the water is condensed by at an process on beand for their water is condensed by at an process of falling source of Home Trade.—Though the market, generally speak- biggest treat in the world to have a regular good out

"Well, if you build up for youngel a nice, large, growing circle of customers, of whom you are sure once or twice every year, and you catch a good many stray fellows like this in Broadway, youre asways sure of a good fiving I can make from \$2,000 to \$1000 a year ike this any time if business is good. Thingare a little doll just now, but I think they'll liven up

EASTERN WOODS AND TIMBERS

The following remarks on the above subject are taken from a te ort by Sir Joseph Hooker, the director of the Royal Gardens at Kew .-

Faglewood. The gradual extermination of this tree "quitarin Agathechum) in the is and in the Mergu-Archipolago was pointed but in the Kew report of 1878. Major Scatter reports that 200 seedings have been procured and planted out in South Tecasserin.

Less procures and plantes out in South Terasserin.

Lin a-Lon—Our at ention has been drawn to a seculor wood used in San Francisco in the mannface ture of furniture. By the kindness of Mr. W. L. Blocker, H. M.'s C. nenl in that city, a specim n of the most and a low lined with it have been obtained for Blooker, If M.'s C nent in that city, a specim in of the word and a lox lined with it have been obtained for the lees about the lees after states. It comes is the lees about the size of a railreid sleeper from the piece about the size of a railreid sleeper from the lightends of Mexico, but I have been unable to lightends of Mexico, but I have been unable to sepace to the cattle than shippers at their ports. The secretain what it is botanically. The wood is only used tor venering or in the manufacture of small but the average, as given by an old shipper, may be fancy articles. We have no difficulty in identifying Mr. Blocker's specimens with a wood which already Mr. Booker's specimens with a wood which arrany existed in the Kew Museum, and which appears to be yielded by a species of Bursen. It has indeed been known in Mexico for the last half century, and was paraisons with July, 1880; Marten, 10 per cent, lower; mink, for the fashion in ladle- linen collars and cuffs find their occupation nearly gone, these adjuncts of dress their occupation nearly gone, these adjuncts of dress their occupation nearly gone, these adjuncts of dress their occupation nearly gone, these adjuncts of dress their occupation nearly gone, these adjuncts of dress their occupation nearly gone, these adjuncts of dress their occupation nearly gone, these adjuncts of dress their occupation nearly gone, these adjuncts of dress their occupation nearly gone, these adjuncts of dress their occupation nearly gone, these adjuncts of dress their occupation nearly gone, these adjuncts of the Guille-nit under the name of Bost description of the shape of Circa du Virgus Further material in the shape of Ci

and the character of the indimentum."

PAICHAWOOD —Weatcondebted to Mr. W. M. Cooper, HBM's Consul at Ningpo, for a block of this wood, and a carving showing the extremely delicate work of which it admits The wood was placed in the hands of Mr R J Scott for report He informs us; o'The most siriking quality I have observed in this wood is most striking quarter a pavo coserved in this wood is its capacity for ret doing water, and the facility with which it surrenders it. This section, which is presents or estenth of the original place, weighted 3 lbs. 44 oss. At the end of 21 days it had lost 1 ib 64 azs in an unheated chamber. At the end of another 14 days in a much elevated temperature, it only lost \$ 0x. In its present state of radiced bulk, its weight is 1 th, 10 ass It is not at all likely to supersede lox; but it may be sate wootten nouse, was asked yesterday a much circumstant, it only to t t ox. In its well, things are rather dull just now," said this present state of reduced bulk, its weight is t dt, 10 one present state of reduced bulk, its weight is t dt, 10 one present state of reduced bulk, its weight is t dt, 10 one present state of reduced bulk, its weight is t dt. It is not at all likely to supersede lox; but it may to did attract are at a great disadvantage as compared fit for coarser work than that for which lox is necessarily and the street are at a great disadvantage as compared fit for coarser work than that for which lox is necessarily and the street are at a great disadvantage as compared fit for coarser work than that for which lox is necessarily and the street are at a great disadvantage as compared fit for coarser work than that for which lox is necessarily and the street are at a great disadvantage as compared fit for coarser work than that for which lox is necessarily and the street are at a great disadvantage as compared fit for coarser work than that for which lox is necessarily and the street are at a great disadvantage as compared fit for coarser work than that for which lox is necessarily and the street are at a great disadvantage as compared fit for coarser work than that for which lox is necessarily and the street are at a great disadvantage as compared fit for coarser work than that for which lox is necessarily and the street are at a great disadvantage as compared fit for coarser work than the street are at a great disadvantage as compared fit for coarser work than the street are at a great disadvantage as compared fit for coarser work the street are at a great disadvantage as compared fit for coarser work that the street are at a great disadvantage as compared fit for coarser work the street are at a great disadvantage as compared fit for coarser work the street are at a great disadvantage as compared fit for coarser work the street are at a great disadvantage as a great disadvantage as a great

true as holy writ, "it isn't as though I were g ing to however, no sp-cles of Rhus, nor is it allied to that talk to strangers -not at all-oh, d.ar, no, not in the graus, and was supposed to be Sideroxylon argoniesm ing some doubt about the identification, he has sent us specimens, and it is clear that the se ds distributed do not belong to Sideraxulon (Rhvs Thunbergu) argenhave sent the seeds, our most durable hardwood, and

HOW CATTLE ARE SHIPPED.

The Pattaburgh Stockman gives the following account of the manner of loading, storing, and caring for cattle on ships bound en route from the United States to England: Cattle are taken on and under deck in stalls measuring two feet eight in hes on v. srels sading from New York, and two feet six inches on those from all other parts of the United States. These stalls are built under the surceylsion of an inthere states are built under the supervision of an in-surance inspector. The rate of freight this season has ranged from £4 15s to £5 10s a head, in advance, I bis rate includes covered room for necessary fadder and passage to destination and back for one attendent for every thirty anima's Ducing the sommer shipdeck the steam-line carry between 150 and 173 ani-mats, the under deck about 225 head. Drinking use, the ocean itself proving a never falling source of supply. The rates are exacted in advance, as cattle pulsed and combing woo a have also met with an improver inquiry, but at figures so low as to compel
prover inquiry, but at figures so low as to compel
purchases. Texas and California wools cannot be
purchases. Texas and California wools cannot be
purchases. Though the market, generally speak.

Home Trade.—Though the market, generally speak.

Home Trade.—Though the market, generally speak.

Home Trade.—Though the market, generally speak.

In New York and see all the aights, supply. The rates are exacted in allounce, as cattle
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Supply The rates are exacted in allounce, as cattle
and out 'spree' in New York and see all the aights.

Supply The rates are exacted in allounce, as ca steams in the stream efter to has left the deck, an old ferryleat usually being used for the purp se. They are shipped at points all along the river font, in many the stream of the str Sixty-fifth atreet to Pier No. 1, and even down the lay, a cording to convenience. The number of cattle lay, a cording to convenience. The number of cattle to be taken as regulated by the insurance inspectors, and cattle expecters must pay the entire treight, according to his report, even if they do not ship the entire number. It ment and his are stowed ship the entire number & rep and pigs are stowed away in static on the where there is not enough room for the castle Sometimes in the early spring, when the sea is liable to disturbances, some of the cattle get overland, and then a very lively time ensues in K tring them out. The cattle are holated en board usually and lowered, two at a time, by a winch into the hold. The a lowance of water is from six to The emount of ten garlans a day to each bullock to der averages one ton to each animal. The rites of in urance applicable vary. Some adoptes give as from 1 per cent in summer to 10 per cent in winter. There is more risk to the cattle from perils of the sea in the latter se son as a heavy storm may of the sea in the latter se son as a heavy storm may make it necessary to lighten the ship by threwing the antire dick load of cattle overcoard. Shipments in white are not very heavy, although last year a hand-We have no difficulty in identifying put rafely at 200 head at a shipment, taking large and small year is into account. On some of the large steamers the number has reached 500, and one Boston steamer has carried as many as 841 head.

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stop of the stop of t serious is, oft mee, such it is, therefore, not surprising the risks incidental to the swallewing of the hints at some surprising the risks incidental to the swallewing of the hints at some surprising the risks incidental to the swallewing of the hints at some surprising the risks incidental to the swallewing of the hints at the colourst therefore that substitutes must for milk as to be a that the problims at many perhaps be only tender that so minded. While so cheat state of things an article of food. The same authority (Willard) portage that the Prench Government will ender the heads of families should be careful to bear states that to per cent, of the milk is used in making the states of the milk is used in making the states of the milk is used in making the states of the milk is used in making the states of the milk is used in making the states of the milk is used in making the states of the milk is used in making the states of the milk is used in making the states of the milk is used in making the states of the milk is used in making the states of the milk is used in making the states of the milk is used in making the states of the milk is used in making the states of the milk is used in making the states of the milk is used in making the states of the milk is used in making the states of the milk is used in making the states of the milk is used in making the states of the milk is used in making the states of the milk is used in making the milk is used in making the states of the milk is used in making the states of the milk is used in making the milk is used in making the milk is used in making the milk is used in making the milk is used in making the milk is used in milk in the milk is used in milk in the milk is used in milk in the milk is used in milk in the milk is used in milk in the milk is used in milk in the milk is used in milk in the milk is used in milk in the milk is used in milk in the milk in the milk is used in milk in the milk in the milk is used in milk in the milk in the milk in the milk your to devise a less stringent but sufficiently protec-The modern knowledge of the bluesis, and the steps by which that knowledge has been gain d, form one of the most curious chapters in the annals Many years ago bir James Paget, thon a -tudent, observed that the muscles of a subject which he was dissecting were thickly beset by this particles like grains of white sand, and he applied himself to ssection their nature. He found that each particle was a little cell or bug, covered by a calcareous envelore, and containing a tiny worm, curled up into a spiral twist. The worm received the name of tricking spirales, and was described as a parasite inhabiting human muscles; but not even a guess was made on to the way in which it gained access to them, or as to the symptoms which might indicate its presence. course of time, the natural histories, the migrations, and the changes of ferm of other parasites having in the meanwhile been closely studied, trichine were again seen in human mus-cles, and the discovery led to minuto inquiry into the particulars of the illnesses from which the person in whom they were found had suffered. It was accertained that he had, either as the immediate precursor of death or at some former period, been attacked by a malady which had been called "fever," but which presented unusual symptoms; and, as the chief varieties of fever had then recently for the first time feen distinguished from one another, these unusual as mptoms were perceived to prasess significance. It was suggested that they might be connected with the presence of the paresites, and experiments were devised for the pur, ose of testing the accuracy of the supposition. Caralycrous animals were fed with the scraps of tachina loaded muscles, and were killed at various periods afterwards for the purpose of examination. The results at first obtained were verified by successive repet tions of the process; and at length the whole facts of the case were disclosed. Briefly stated, the conclusion arrived at were that the triching in the encapsuled condition, as they were first seen, were dormant, and for the time barmless adults, and that they might secunin in this state for an indefinite period. As soon, however, as the fiest containing them is auxiliowed, and the calcareous capsules are dissolved by the action of the digestive fluids of the atomach, the extralued werms are set at liberty within the allinentary canal, where they speedily deposit myriads of ova. In the course of a few days these ova are hatched and give exit to innumerable young triching individually insignificant but collectively formidatie. Each of them is furnished with a sharp extremity by means of which it can perforate all the soft tissues of the body, and the whole brood soon start upon their travels, their ultimate object being to arrive at muscle, in which they may become encapsuled, until, by being again smallowed, they repeat the history of their race. The migrations of the worms rid-ille the walls of the alimentary canal, the muscles, and the intervening structures with countless tracts of perforation; and the whole process may bed secribed as the unfliction of an enormous wound, made up, so to speak, of millions of wounds which would individually have been unnoticed. It is this collective wound which produces the symptoms of triebinosis, such as high fever, great pain in the limbs, local awellings of the cyclids and other parts. In many cases these symptoms terminate in death; but when they are less severe they begin to abute as soon as the worms teach their goal in the muscles, where they become cheapsuled and do no further harm. A man who had recovered from trichinosis would be in the condition first seen by Sir James Paget, and would be exposed neither to danger nor auffering from his dormant guests. Their only effect would be to render it possible for him, by self sacrifice, to compass the deatruction of a whole nation of cannible. The pig 14 very frequently the subject of trichinosis, being 14 lights to smallow the expension of the subject of trichinosis, being 14 lights to smallow the expension of the subject of trichinosis, being are used: Water, I barrel; malt, 3½ bushels, hops, I liable to swallow the encapsuled worms in many ib.; year, I barrel; man, 3g times, hops, t ways; and it bears the period of migration with comparatively little injury, so that its flesh often contains the encapsuled worms in great numbers. Among human beings the chief sufferers have been the Germans, in consequence of their practice of eating swine's flish uncooked, in spiced sausage and other forms. It has happened more than once that a pig has been driven into a German village, has been sold and killed there, that Its flesh has been pretty gene ally distributed among the inhabitants, and that in a short time there has been no survivor of the de.d'y feast. The fatality of trichinosis would depend mainly upon the number of encapsuled worms which were swallowed and set free: and this, again, upon the amount of infested field which was consumed but in undoubted examples of the malaly the rate of mortality is always high. In doubtful cases, where the presence of the parasites are only auspected, the suspicion may be verified or refuted by the examination of moreels of muscle under a microscope; and for the purpose of obtaining such morsels it is customay to make little punctures into the limbs with a small harpoon, which brings back a scrap of muscle upon its barb. American pork has already been suspreced of causing trichinosis in this country, as an apidemic of so called fever, which occurred on board the Cornwell training ship, was attributed to this cause after it had ceased. A post mortes examination of the leady of one of the victims was supposed to confirm the suspicion, but the conclusion was not accepted by the chiefauthorities upon parasites in this country. Putting axide the alwelute exclusion of intested meat, there appears to be only one complete means of protection against the diffusion of trichinosis, and that is furnished by the heat incidental to proper cookery. The excepsulated parasites cannot survive a certain clevation of temperature; and death renders them harmless

public analyst of the district -I andon Times

LAGER BEER.

Lager licer, the beer of Bayaria, is prepared by a slow process of fermentation from strong trifusions of malt, barley and hops, and grape sugar or glucose The beer is usually fermented in winter, as it requires a temperature of not more than from 40' to 50' Fah and in hot wheather the rooms must be cooled by means of ice or ice machines. This kind of fermentation is what is called sedimentary or under fermentation, in contradiatinction to ordinaray or surface fermentation-the scum or yeast collecting at the bottom instead of at the surface, so that the air has free access and the gluten is more completely converted into yeast. This bettom yeast is quite different from ordinary yeast, and has a tendency to induce the kind of fermentation by which it was produced. The following is a brief outline of the process employed at one of the largest lager beer brewerles in New York city. The larley is placed in wooden cisterns, covered with water, and allowed to remain for two or three days in soak, the water being changed once in twentyfour hours. It is then allowed to drain, and is subsequently thrown out. In heaps on stone floors, where it heats spontaneously and soon begins to germinate, throwing out rootlets and shocts and evolving part o its absorbed water-sweating. It is then spread out and the gennination allowed to proceed for from six to ten days, until the rootiets become brownish, then spread and tossed about to cool and check the fermentation It is then put into large brick ovens or klins, at a temperature of about 125° Fah, to dry. The barley is now malt. It is first crushed by passing between a series of large rollors, and next is transferred to the mash tulis where it is stirred about with water at 120 to 140° Fah , and boiling is then gradually added until all is heated to about 170° Fah. The infusion or wort is allowed to stand until the suspended matters have settled, when it is drawn off, and a second wort is obtained by treating the realdum with hot water. The first wort is bolical with the hops, the second wort is then let in, and the whole is boiled for about four hours. It is then run into the cooler, where it is quickly thilled to between 44° and 50° Fah., by running over small pipes through which cold water is continually flowing. As soon as it is properly cooled it is run into the fermenting tune, where it is mixed with one gallon of yeast for every 20 to 25 bbls. Fermentation continues for about 20 days. At first there is a heavy froth, which soon subsides, however, leaving the surface clear. At the end of this period it is racked off into hogsheads, the yeast remaining at the bottom of the tuns. These hogsheads are allowed to sland with the bungs open until a few days before the beer is put into barrels for ice, when the bungs are driven in to accumulate carbonic acid for life. Three varieties of boer are made. 1. "Lager," or summer beer, is prepared from the following: Water, 1 barrel; malt, 3 bushels; hops, 14 to 3 lbs.; yeast, about 1 pint. Grape sugar or grucose can be made to substitute part of the malt, and is very commonly used for this purpose; in some cases to fully one-fourth the weight of the malt. Leger beer is usually stored from four to six months. Schenck," winter, or present use beer: Water, 1 barrel; malt, 2 to 3 bushels; hops, 1 lb; yeast, about plat. It is ready for use in from four to six weeks. 3. "Bock" beer, an extra atrong beer, made in small quantities and served to customers in the spring, durintroduced into heers to replace part of the mal, while pine bark, quassis, walnut leaf, wormwood, bitter cloves, alocs, etc., are sometimes used to neutralize acidity or conceal dilution. The colour of the beer depends much upon the care with which the malt is handled and the temperature with which it is killu dried 90° to 100° Fah, produces pale malt; 120° to 125°, amber malt. At temperatures above this the malt becomes brown, and the wort produced from it has a similar colour. I be malt should be deled so that every part of it becomes crisp,-Scientific American.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

The magnitude of the dairy industry in this country is shown by statistics compiled by Mr. Geo. P. Lord, of Eigin. He estimates the number of milch cows in labour of 868,000 horses Estimating the cowsat \$30 each, the horses \$80, and the land at \$30 per acre, together with \$200,000,000 for agricultural and dairy implements, and the total amount invested in the in- [it. mercial and manufacturing intorests of the country, which is \$1,809,064,585 The cattle and horses re quire two tons of hay each annually, or its equivalent, It is estimated that 5,000,000 cows are fed with grain for winter dairying, and that the horses daily require

It was nonlocal test of a first of our first of the first of our formand being to make only the first of the in mind the importance of thorough cookery and it cheese and butter, and 41 per cent is consumed in a might be desirable, before consuming pork derived liquidatate. The department of agriculture estimates from any unknown or suspected source, to have it there are 1,000,000,000 pounds of butter and 300,000, examined by the medical officer of health or by the 000 pounds of sheese made annually in the United States. At 27 pounds of milk for I pound of butter, and 94 pounds for I pound of cheese, the total amount of milk used would be 28,950,000,000 pounds; add 41 per cent of the product for consumption, the total production is 60,72,325,000 pounds, within a small fraction of 1 per cent of the estimate made. The caseine in the milk used for making butter, if utilized for cheese, would produce annually 1,800,000,000 pounds; and, besides, there is annually run off in the skimmed milk, buttermilk and whey 200,000,000 pounds of milk augar, which, if eaved, would have a market value greater than the entire annual sugar crop of Crbs.—Prairie Farmer.

BUTTER AND CHEESE IN ENGLAND

Col. Albert D. Shaw, United States, consul. at Manchester, formerly of Toronto, in his annual report to the Department of State, thus speaks of American butter and cheese. The remarks will apply to Canada's products as well r "There should be no difficulty in making butter in America equal to the English, and if this were done a much higher price and a never failing market for it could be accured here. At present American butter is classed low in English markets. The London Times, in secently reviewing Mr. C. S. Reed's report upon the agricultural prospects, etc., in the United States, chiterially declured that American liutter does not oven enter into competition with the produce of our dairies' The butter makers in America are alone to blame for this state of things; and it stands them in hand to study well the tastes and requirements of consumers in this country There has been a decided improvement in the quality of Ameri-There has can butter within the past two years, and the trade here has been quick to note and take advantage of this fact. A prime article will always command a good market, while a poor quality is a drug invariably. Fresh made and lightly saled batter is what this country demands. To meet this taste great care should be taken to work the butter dry, and make it sweet and firm. The butter makers in England are specially trained and well paid for their work. It is a "trade" almost in itself, and a first class butter maker is never out of employment. Our cheese tanks well, and is winning new victories every year, and for the reason that our system of manufacturing it has been improved latterly. It is to be hoped that a similar system of manufacturing butter will bring about a like desirable result. American butter and cheese produ-cers need have no fears about securing an excellent market for their surplus stock in Great Britain, providing the quality is equal to that of the best English dairies. It is a question, first, of excellence in quality; accord, an Improvement in the methods of promptly supplying Roglish retail dealers."

THE SUGAR TRADE.

The despatches from Culm report great damage to the sugar and coffee plantations by frost. The loss will reach \$2,000,000.

The estimated crop this year in Louisiana is thirtyeight thousand hogsheads of augar and thirteen million gallons of molasses,

Late advices say that Antigua was swept by a freet February 10th, which destroyed cane fields and coffee plantations. It will be several years before the coffee plantations can be restored. The loss is estimated in the millions. The Havana Weekly Report, speaking of the Cuban principally to motors of small size, though of estatorops, says. Sugar.—The grinding has continued all lished character: 100 horse power steam cagine, 16 over the island without any noticeable interruption; 2 horse power steam engine, 44 3; 2 horse power leb

from Cienfuegos acveral fires have been reported as mann's catorio engine, 266; 2 horse power Hou's having lately taken place on estates of that neighbours motor, 40 00; 2 horse power Otto gas engine, 264. bool, and planters in order to retrieve the losses the borse power Otto Lang gas engine, 26 4; 2 horse power shortness of this year's crop has caused them are pre-paring for the next season a larger extension of field than heretofore. In the Trinidad valley fires have also been frequent of late, but happily the injuries suffered therefrom have been slight. Tobacco,—lteports of the most favourable character continue reaching us for the Vuelta Alajo, in which district the cutting and harvesting of the leaf are at an end, the quality of the leaf being suportor to all that has been previously said, especially as regards the localities of "Palenque" "Palizadar," "Punta de Paliza," "Roblar," "Chanizo," "Palmarito," and "Ruiz"

The following report of the Demerara crop is from the Royal Gaz He of the 4th January . "The weather continues dry, with a few alight showers only occasionally, and serious apprehensions are begin-ning to be entertained, we understand, of a deficiency the United States at over 13,000,000, requiring the anof rain for the early months of the year. This would
nual product of \$2,000,000 acres of land for feed, giving employment to \$650,000 men, and requiring the finished rain is greatly needed for the new crop. The op of 1880 his exceeded that of 1879 by some thousands of hogsheads, but we believe we are correct in stating that a larger acreage has been cut to make heavy minfall in December, 1879, and dustry is \$2,219,328,000. This is considerably more January, February and March of this year, giving an than the amount invested in banking and the com- average of 1852 per month, which kept the heavy average of 1852 per month, which kept the heavy Demorars clays in a solden, dead state, preventing anything like a healthy growth of the cane plants, is the cause of canes cutting so short at the present time, and it is to be fested that short canes will be the ed every day from the observatory, and thus all the order of the day until all the canes are taken off which city clocks in electric connection with the hotel clock one of the winter that yield and the feet the feet of the hotel clock and unity of the year; they will the hotel clock on the year; they will came under the influence of such a continuous atate of the part time. The method is also applicable to come meal, 84,370,000 bushels of oat meal, 1,260,000 in fact, if the canas cut after Murch are giving sonding clock boats has some alvantages in determinions of bran, 30,000,000 bushels of corn and 300,000, promise of a fine crop. The present abnormal weather ing local time over the usual plan of sending signals.

On bushels of oats a total value of \$334,459,400. To for this season of the year, while most favourable for by a key and chronograph and

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diene Britain, Leb 19th	1 Care	
Prauco, Jan. 1st. 1550	INITER	!
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Pot if for Europe, tons	477.7011	٠,
United States (Feb. 16th)	10(5.3	
Harana and Matinias, Jan Sch	2.34	
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Total, tons	0.71	1,5

DEMERARA MARKETS

In the circular of Measure Wieting & Joseph and days Georgetown, Domerara, February 25th, we to d

PRODUCE

Sugar-Most of the estates have steps. grinding and will not resume for a month to cor. Produce consequently is scarce, and offerings frech rates | Dark Ceystals, tast sales at \$5 35 to \$ 22 top in course of delivery in completion of January in chases. To day shippers do not offer over \$5 jet pounds, but may have to lay out 10 to 15 centure to finish loading of vessels for the United State Muscovado sugara are acerco and fetch \$5 50 to \$44 far export under active competition Muscovals me lasses has been eagerly picked up at prices range. from 28 to 35 cents for good to bright knyts. Also parcels of V.P. molasses fetched 21 cents. In the little in doing an holders are asking large advances co lust rates

The weather has been very dry since last mail at the cloudy and promistog state of the sky during the last week has repeatedly disappointed planters Th. parched appearance of the fields from the want ; rain is anything but satisfactory, and if prolonged will inevitably terminate in a shortness of the cop h. rainfall for the last three months only above to inches as compared to forty inches for the same pereof last year.

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Prolghts-There is very little produce coming for ward for shipment. At the moment there is only ea-vessel each on the London and Liverpool terths as rates have been put up to is 6d for sugar and 21d for

Exports. ST GAR

(Per 100 lbs. Dutch. Hbds. Included) 102 lbs. Dutch=112 lbs, English Muscorado, Common to good Re-

fining Sales \$3.50 to \$4... Grocory in hids. for

D S - 5 00 to 5 Yellow, Good to Bright Nominal 5 75 to 1 White kinds in Barrels for Gro-

cerf..... ... + † 00 to 7 1 BVM.

(l'er Imperial Gallon, Casks included) Coloured-Not less than 40 per cent.) Parfor local use-44 to 45 cts.

(Per Imperial Gallon, Casks included.) Vacuum Pan-Wanted but scarce 18 to 21 cts Muscevado-Common to fair-wanted but

scarce..... 21 to 24 cu Fair to good-wanted but scarce.25 to 30 cts Choice 32 to 35 ets

Wallaba Shingles-\$2.75 to \$3.50 per M as in quality

COST PER HORSE POWER.

Bissinger, the well known Germen engineer, gives the following results as obtarned from an examination of various motors in regard to the relative over per horse for each hour-the investigation pertaining Slimidt's bydraulic motor, supplied with water from the city water works, 95.00, 2 horse power obtained by horses and a gin, 45.00: 2 horse power obtained by manual labour, 200.00. The data thus given shew that Otto's gas motor and Lehmann s caloric engin are the cheapest of small motors, but are, neverthe less, four times as expensive as the 100 horse ponci steam engine.

MICROPHONIC TIME.

The microphone of Professor Hughes has been introduced by Dr. Wilhelm Meyer into the General Observatory for the purpose of transmitting the beats of the standard clock to different rooms in order that the staff may time their elservations on the heaven's bodies by the same pendulum. A pencil microphon of the form originally illustrated by us is placed aca: the pendulum and connected in circuit with the telephone running to the several reoms. The arrangement is especially useful in working with the grand orasterial, for the travelling of a star sometimes oblige the observer with this instrument to move out of distinet earshot of the pendulum beat itself, but this is avoided by reproducing the best in a telephone whalcan be readily shifted, or in fact attached to the cars of the elesever. By a similar interconhonic line, to the clock at the Hotel Municipal at Geneva is correct of temperature; and death renders them mathematical corn mean, appropriate of an appropriate properties of an appropriate properties of a fine corn. The present abnormal weather in line of after thorough reasting or boiling. In the case of the after thorough reasting or boiling. In the case of the salt meat, however, the security thus obtained is less at \$26 a month, \$165,000,000, making the annual value complete, because the hardening of the salted tissue of \$334,000,000, making the annual value of \$334,000,000, making the

and the discovery that cohesing the discovery and the a ray ever more than The Pro-quietly for a me the and held a position to the department of and the program of the state of to Amothem enginees.

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were made on the abstult at the Palum the will an electric reporting machine, which it to introduce into the Chainbers M and plane, and is played like that instruand the en operator on a key heard of 10 notes set apart for reporting foreign quotaher Asset is the orator speaks the operator touches her Land on which each sound has a correspond-The machine instantly represents the sounds The machine instances represented the signs (eagerly resiprocated, and white he was a student at recent signs on a strip of paper. The signs (experts religionally signs on a strip of paper. The signs (experts religionally signs on a strip of paper. The signs (experts religionally signs) and the signs of Mar Lett

(NOIENT MINERS' TOOLS

there is so the Silver Bolt Mine have made a markels de overy showing that the mine was orkelsers a. The ten foot bemanza recently unpresidenting to widon at every stroke of the Ref. (tean ever than glank wall on one side that abservi more like loam than the ordinary wall or vein satisfof a quetz ledge, and so soft that it caved in acks may as to obstruct the work. They then went paters the care and decided to run down on the Marin a new place, so as to get under the care, in note to have solid ground to work on, and in cleanlag avay a place to start in they found lying on the er, on the top of the lodge, in the soft loam three feet on the surface, five stone hammers such as are found the ancient rulns and abandoned mines of the artice all over the country, showing clearly that the Sirer Belt has been worked in prehistoric times. This athe hest and only indication that has been found whithe their was ever distincted points the present pushes. Anough so is older than her motherships uncovered it. Dan Thorno lately oxbibited law, Mrs. Bartlett, by several years, she looks much the one of the hamners, which a miner had broken in junior and her spirits are very youthful." arder to see the quality of the stone of which it was note The material is a dark, tough slaty looking posed marriage?" rok, se'h as the ancienta used in making all their hammers and axes -- Artiona Miner.

FRESH AIR IN THE BEUROOM.

How much air can be safely admitted into a sleeping or living room is a common question. Rather it should be considered, how rapidly air can be admitted without lojury or risk, and at how low a temperature the cannot have too much fresh air en long as we are warm enough, and are not exposed to draughts. What is a draught? It is a swift current of air at a temperstare lower than the body, which role either the whole heare touce titien the pearly antion tone estimate on autote disturb the equilibrium of our circulaton and give us old Young and healthy persons can habituate themselves to sleeping in even a strong draught as from an open window if they cover themselves in cold weather with an abundance of bedclothes. But those who have been long accustomed to being sheltered from the outer air by alsoping in warmed and nearly or quite shut up rooms are too susceptible to cold te tears direct draught of cold air. Persons over seventy rease of age, moreover, with lower vitality than their vouth, will not beer a lower temperature even in the art they breathe. Like hot-house plants, they may be billed by a winter night's chill, and must be protected ty waimth at all times. As a rule we may say that, except for the most robust, the air which enters at night into a sleeping chamber should in cold weather te admitted gradually, only by cracks or moderate openings, or should have its force broken by some interpresed obstacle, as a curtain, etc, to avert its listing immediately upon a sleeper in his bed. The arient fashion, however, of having bed curtains, which are indicated about 211 the of the market become which excluded almost all the air, has rightly become No wonder that people or dreams, and wake in the morning other than refreshed, when they sleep in rooms sealed up tightly a every side, breathing over and over again their own breaths, which grow more polsonous with every hour

WAS WON.

We take the following from the New York Sunday hardering of February 14th. Fashlonable society will hardering and her finished, Mr. William Ashmesa Battlett, who and her finished, Mr. William Ashmesa Battlett, who shouly visit New York on an extended tour in the fact of the poople in this vicinity will be the fact of the richest hereas in the world in the face of kitter opposition from royalty will be for the time a "bleger man than old Carlot and the for the time a "bleger man than old Carlot and the for the time a "bleger man than old Carlot and the for the time a "bleger man than old Carlot and the for the time a "bleger man than old Carlot and the for the time a "bleger man than old Carlot and the for the time a "bleger man than old Carlot and the for the time a "bleger man than old Carlot and the for the time a "bleger man than old Carlot and the for the time a "bleger man than old Carlot and the for the time a "bleger man than old Carlot and the for the time a "bleger man than old Carlot and the for the time a "bleger man than old Carlot and the for the time a "bleger man than old Carlot and the for the time a "bleger man than old Carlot and the for the time a "bleger man than old Carlot and the for the time and Having leatned that Mr. Bartlett had relatives living blerary City a representative of the Mercury called The water is to be draw at 2 5 terove street, in that city, and found there Mr. William Dalzell, who had married Miss Ashmond, an annt of the now famous brid-groom. Mrs. Dalzell is an invalid and could not be seen, but later the reporter was so fortunate as to meet Mrs. Riddle, her daughter, a loly of distinguished appearance and charming manura who furnished the desired information.

hir lindite said "My cousin has decided to make a top of the United States, and will reach New York The proof of the process data. He is on the present directors of the Joliette Mutual Insuration of the best as of course she would, coming the na bride. The two boys have always been office. intensity American in their ideas, and the eldest, this liartiett, when he was a student at Oxford new law for the regulation of emigration. The proper liarrenity, used to say that he was going to the initial States, after he graduated, to reform American politics. He is in Parliament now multiplicable and —A despatch to the New York Werld announces Regulation.

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taken as the fraction of the fraction of the many would take place in spite of every set the involver of the fraction of the f

it in voice if a love the acquaintage chosen? " South twenty very new my aunt, Mrs. Burtlett, must the new supply Is available in June determined to take her two boys to Lingland and cold ato trong at fixtord. She was independent in fortune, and wanted from to have every advantage. Lacks to introduce into the Chainbers. M. became quite attached to them. The Empress man and a nephew of Moses 14300, a true of the machine has the appear. Eugenie atterwards invited Mrs. But it to visit her belief in the iron company. Mr Clark's partner, Mr consequence in the machine has the appear of the new with prino, and is played like that instruwith prino, and is played like that instruwith her sons, and the two lades became much blast turnace dumps now being erected. attached. It was at the residence of the ex-Empress blast turnace dumps now being ejected. of Franco that the Baroness Burdott-Courts first met William, then a mere youth, and she took a violent fancy to him from the start. The liking was as eagerly re-iprocated, and while he was a student at

the netrons of, which is the invention of an Italian graduated, six years ago, and there I met the Baronesa. I was struck with their mutual liking, though I did not wonder that she admired him. From a delicate boy he had grown up into magnificent manhood. He William, and followed him with their eyes wherever he went. He didn't seem to notice it, however, and the 16th of April. all his attentions were reserved for Miss Coutts.

Is the baroness handsome?" "Not at all; but you would not call her homely. When she talks her face lights up so that she becomes thoroughly read up on alt points. She is 67 yours o'd, has a grey hair in her head. She has never known care, and all the arts of dress and tollet are at her service if she needs them, as she does not. hhe is the most industrious woman I ever knew. Hhe will go to two or three balls of an evening, and after returning home will sit up till 3 o'clock in the morning look. ing after her accounts and preparing for to-mortow's business. Though she is older than her mother-in-

"Certainly not. The proposition must have come from the Baroness. He would not dare to do it. There was not only the disjurity in their ages—he is only 31-but the discrence in their fortunes. He has an independence, and had never received any pecualary favours from her; but, at the same time, he knew that she had refused many eligible offers from noblemen and others in high standing. It was a case of love on her side, and strong attachment and esteem on his. She had always liked him. She know him well—had watched him grow up and know just what he was. He had always prised her companionship and had been happy in her company. Why should they not marry and be as happy as any other coup's who respect each other and know one another's virtues? The world is at their feet and nothing that it can give is left for them to desire. I said that no doubt the quite certain that he did his share of the courting. He jected against two strongly heated motal plates. that either of them will ever regret the step they

" You are certain they will visit the United States ?" "Oh, yes! They have decided on that, and will be here in May Of course we are all anxious to see them in their new relationship, and we naturally feel proud that one of our family is the winner of the great matrimonial prise. But you will find him as free from false pride or foreign affections as any person you could name. He isn't English—he's American. William Barilett will never be ashamed of or deny his country."

" You knew bim well, then?" "You knew him wen, then' I rumember, and he wes, from his tabyhood. I rumember, and he probably has not forgotten, when, as a little curly-headed youngster of five years, we used to stand him headed youngster of five years, we used to stand him on a table and get him to repeat the story of George Washington and his batchet, and he had not changed when he graduated at Oxford, and I believe he is still the control than a battle of th the same brave, brilliant, frankhearted man, strong in his attachments, and the soul of honour.

-The Welland Canal is almost entirely free from ice The water is to be drawn out on the 4th of April to make

-The Montreal Rubber Company is midling more machinery to its factory in order to increase the product. The cost will be \$10,000

- Cantain James Griffith and J. C. Graham, of St Catherines, have purchased the schooner New Dominion, of Totonio, from the Quebec Bank for \$3,000

-A writ of quo warranto was issued to-day calling

Tally d'Amis Ch. Saturday eyening kingdom. He courd to release her but she would woollen mill in the province. The question nov is divided cut two clerides: the course of which is continued to the Franklin. But kingdom. It course her but she would woollen mill in the province. The question nov is divided cut two clerides: the course her but she would woollen mill in the province. The question not he be in the course of the first she will be such as the course of the course

throke from a distance, which with the three melhors often I bythe Certial Presences of to ease the demonstration

-the Strinton (Pa) Rep ble in of the 1 ch ited We It to thatk, one of the director of the to a Pains dispatch, several successful with many made on the 21st all at the Palms power to do an met of kindness to be a control of the Palms power to do an met of kindness to be a control of the first the power to do an met of kindness to be a control of the first the power to do an met of kindness to be a control of the first the first the power to do an met of kindness to be a control of the first power to do an act of kindness to the young Prince deed Mr L F Lant ld, it its president in his one Napoleon, and he sought the young men out and call duties during the vest. Mr. Hatheld is a young became quite attached to them. The Empress man and a nephew of Moses Paylor, a large stock-

A Kandahar dispatch says A formid, ble robellion prevaits in Herat Lyoub Khan is perhaps already exiled or a prisoner. Mohamed Hassan Khan, Govemor of Kushk, induced three Heist regiments at Kushk to meet and join him and the Annak tribes in the murder of Mohamed Jan, who communded these regiments, was the first act of the rebellion, instead of the result of a private quarrel. At last accounts the acquire the habit of observing with the left eye, in rebellion was to formidable that Ayoub Khan was virtually besieged in the capital. This gives a favourable opportunity for Abdutrahman Khan to reunite With a little practice the relative position and correct is six feet in height, well proportioned, frank as a able opportunity for Abdurrahman Khan to reunite schoolboy, pleasant always, and such a lady's man! Afglianistan under the supremacy of Cabul. Five Indiced then that all the young ladies admired thousand of his troops are now on the read hither, and thousand of his troops are now on the read hither, and should be in full peasession of Kandahar Province by

The following are the new rules respecting the tender of flour adopted by the Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange When flour is very attractive. She is a fine conversationalist, and sold to arrive within a specified time, lighterage free, but she does not show her years. I don't think she to buyer of arrival at a milroad terminus or transport-She has nover known ation line dock in the port of New York to arrive within a specified time, delivered alongside vessel, or free on board, in the absence of special agreement the buyer shall furnish a place for delivery within twenty-four hours from notice from the seller of arrival, and tender as to time shall be the arrival When flour is purchased lighterage free, alongside. or free on board, the buyer shall have twenty-four hours from the day of sale of notice of arrival to examine as to quality

-An automatic brick making machine of great efficiency and power is among the recent English inventions. The driving pulleys move at a high speed, and the first shaft, which is carried on an outside bracket, gears by means of a pinton into two equal cog whoels—these driving, respectively, one the upright pugging shaft and top mould, and the other the fight pugging shaft and top mould, and the other the final finishing press. The latter is formed by an over-head cross-bead carrying a stamp, and come cited with the shift below by two cranks and connecting rollsthis cross-head and stamp descending into the die in the table below, into which the brick has been delivered, and flually compressing and hardening it Underneath the table and die is another revolving crank or cam, which, as it times, pushes the finished brick from the mould, ready for delivery.

-A Paris firm has lately patented a peculiar method of generating strain for a steam engine. At each stroke of the piston a certain quantity of water is presteam so produced goes direct into the cylinder, so could do that to perfection—he is such a lady's man, steam so produced goes direct into the cylinder, so and can make himself so agreeable. The Baroness is that in this arrangement not only a special generator that in this arrangement is that in this arrangement is the entering steam is sure to have a pleasant honeymoon, and I don't believe but also the valve system for the entering atom is that in this arrangement of action reminds one of superfluous. The mode of action reminds one of Heck's petroleum motor, or other engines driven by means of liquid hydrocarbons In the example given in Dingler's Journal, the vapourising surface consists of

The Province of British Columbia has given a favo motivity con seen with a tile other, with an to his matrice, in largement artisfur out of submy.

The Province of British Columbia Las given a two morrise con time between. The hollow specified a following of only of the inst prize in the beauty of a constant of a consta freefed with our side of the cylinder. The guses play the outer

-Accordance to not a mark bones ended in the Court of Common Plane in Principle Principles hands a that excludes a McMuntry of the Lerstong Long and from Computer (Fig. ast west) all red in milecte offs to act myselved classes for damages to an amount exceeding suggests. To stoud for the claim was that in the tall of 187 + th defendant corporation united with the plaintills to deliver non to meet the requirements of sect plane tellent a cert is pine during a period of tour months. Then cusued the boson, and the defendants, it was claimed, tuled to comply with the plaintitis requisitions hence the soft in which the data ges were call mated at the dimercial between the price of from supplied for the contract and the market sellin, price, which was not h higher. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiffs for \$ (1,500)

-ir Beste gives the following as the simplest method of copying an object magnified in the microscope. Arrange the imperiona piece et stift cardinard so that it may be upon the same level as the stag upon which the object is signated, on the left side, at the right tye is the one used for observation. If we now look stead it at the object with the right eve, it will be found that the object appares to be thrown, as it were, upon the paper, and it may be clearly seen by the left eye, and its outline be very readily traced in attack on Herat. It may be safely inferred that the movements of the pencil being executed by the Br far the lest course, however, is for the observer to which care the paper can be placed on the right hand of the stage, and the right hand used for drawing.

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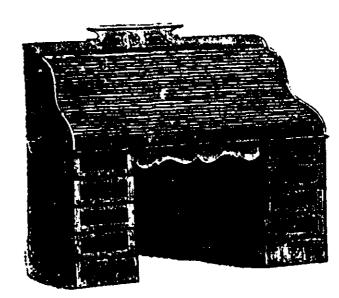
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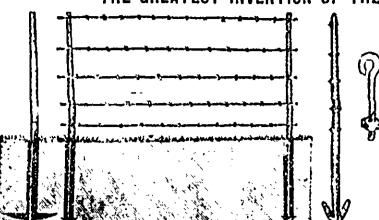
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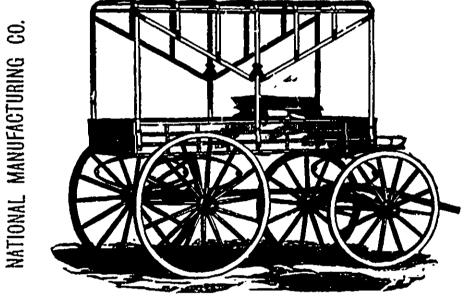
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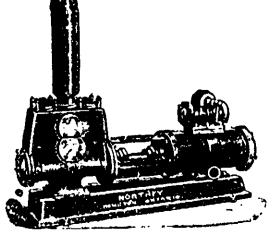
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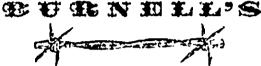
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