

INDUSTRIAL WORLD

AND NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

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

Vol. I—No. 6.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1880.

\$3 PER ANNUM.

THE Industrial World

AND NATIONAL ECONOMIST

Published every Thursday, by the INDUSTRIAL WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Subscription, \$3 per annum.

OFFICES:

MONTREAL, OTTAWA, TORONTO.

Communications, and all letters, must be addressed

INDUSTRIAL WORLD PUBLISHING CO.,

P. O. Drawer, 1019,

OTTAWA, ONT.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

GENERAL MATTER—The Cobden Club Dinner—Industrial Instruction and Museums—Ships, Colonies and Commerce—Food and Health, etc.	1, 2 and 13
Periodicals	1
Prices Current and Weekly Review of the Commercial and Industrial	5
From	6
Shipping, Practical and Insurance Matters	7
Monthly Prices Current and Weekly Review	8
Local News—Doings of the Week	9
and Mining News	10
Column—Industrial Notes	11
Market	12
Intelligence	13
Trade	14
Trade and Miscellaneous	15 and 16

THE BUSINESS PUBLIC.

IT IS HEREBY GIVEN that no one is entitled or authorized to transact business on behalf of the INDUSTRIAL WORLD AND NATIONAL ECONOMIST, or to take subscriptions, make contracts for advertising or other matters, unless possessed of credentials in the form of a Printed Certificate containing the name of such agent, duly certified on behalf of the Editors of the INDUSTRIAL WORLD AND NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

THE COBDEN CLUB DINNER.

The annual dinner of the Cobden Club took place at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, on the 10th of August, the chairman on the occasion being Earl Stanhope, a member of the Gladstone Government. A cheerful tone prevailed then at similar gatherings the last two or three years, in fact it seemed the Cobdenites had recovered their spirits somewhat and were mustering courage for fresh attacks on the holds of Protection. About this time last year they appeared to have touched the bottom of despair; the speeches having a melancholy tone, not fitter for a funeral solemnity than for a requiem in honor of a progressive and conquering Government, or whose fourteen members were members of the Cobden Club or for other reasons. The speeches were active and aggressive in character and threatening to Protection the world over. The chairman addressed himself mostly to a statement and defence of the present Government's policy and left it to other speakers to expand upon the theme of the evening. One thing, however, he affirmed very confidently his belief that the United States has suffered and is still suffering severely in consequence of adhering to Protection. He appeared to base this belief on some extracts given in a recent publication by Mr. Chamberlain, a new Free Trade champion in which figures do not come down later than 1878. As the business revival in the States had not until 1879, having scarcely been much revived that year had slipped away, it may be that any case resting on figures coming later than 1878 will have to be re-considered. Mr. M.P. was jovial enough to remark that

he was not an independent speaker on the occasion, being merely "Mr. Fortnes man Friday," but no man speaking on his own hook" could have been more content and self-assured on behalf of the cause. It was he who stated that twelve out of fourteen Cabinet Ministers were members of the Club, and that seven of them had presided at its annual dinner. He said that since the last banquet the Club had been actively at work. Prizes for essays on subjects akin to its object had been given at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Bombay, Yale, Melbourne, Harvard and London—a statement which brings before us one particular method of influencing public opinion which the Cobden Club employs. At home and abroad 77,000 copies of nineteen works had been circulated, and Mr. Atter's *Mozambique* little book called "Free Trade and English Commerce," had been so successful that while large numbers of it were in course of gratuitous circulation at home, in the Colonies, in America, and on the continent, upwards of 30,000 copies had been sold in a few weeks through the ordinary channels of the bookselling trade. An equally interesting pamphlet by the same author, entitled "The Western Farm of America," had just been issued by the Club. From all this it may be gathered that the Club is really making a great effort at this time, and meant to give Protectionists in many countries something to do to "hold the fort." Other countries having been liberally favored with the Club's missionary efforts, we wonder that Canada, whose recent "perversion" from the faith has attracted so much attention in England, has not been harder pressed with Free Trade literature than we know of, so far. But perhaps our time is at hand, and the deluge will shortly be upon us. One remark made by M. CHALLENGE-LACOUR, the French Ambassador, has been commented upon, as suggesting where English Free Traders are not sufficiently practical and alive to the needs of the time "God forbid," said he, "that I should ever be disposed to forget or neglect the least legitimate interest of my own country." To speak of any "interest" as being likely to suffer from Free Trade is to your thorough-going English Free Traders the same as waving a red rag at a bull. They utterly refuse to consider either this "interest" or that; if any "interest" whatever is going to be killed by Free Trade, then it has no right to live, and should get the "happy despatch" as speedily as possible. One journal points out that the dominant school in England has been too apt to scoff and make light of the various interests, in this or the other country, that may suffer from Free Trade and that to the extent to which they remorselessly press their theory, regardless of certain very unwelcome results, involving the failure of occupation for those who lose what others have gained, they are acting the part of visionaries rather than of practical men. Full well does M. CHALLENGE-LACOUR understand that in his country even the "least legitimate" existing interest must be respected; and he advises his English hosts that, Free Trader as he is, he does not advocate what would destroy any such. In other words, the Ambassador is a French Free Trader, something very different and far apart from an English Free Trader, and he evidently wished it to be understood that he knows the difference, and appreciates it. English Free Traders will yet have to learn—what experience ought years ago to have taught them—that the people of other countries cannot easily be got to see things through their spectacles. Had Mr. BAXTER been more impressed with this fact, he might have been less confident in his anticipations. Several of the London papers have articles on the subject, and the extracts elsewhere given will be found interesting reading. It will be seen that the *Times* does not share Earl Stanhope's comfortable belief that the people of the United States are about to see the error of their ways and to abandon Protection. However sound his arguments must be pronounced, from the Free Trade point of view, the leading journal thinks him mistaken in anticipating any very speedy conversion of Protectionists in America, and, with proper regard to the speaker's high position, treats his "great expectations" from the United States with what we may call respectful ridicule. The fulfilment of the long-standing prophecy of America's conversion to Free Trade it sees no sign. The frank admission of the *Times* on this important point should teach moderate and diffidence to Free Traders in Canada, who, against the clearest light of events, persist in their far too long-standing prophecies of the triumph of their cause over the border. One remark occurring in the paragraph we have copied is especially worthy the attention of working men. The object of American statesmen, says the *Times*, "is not to secure the largest amount

of wealth for the country generally, but to keep up, by whatever means, the standard of comfort among the laboring classes." True, the *Times*, as in duty bound, holds that this end is best to be attained by Free Trade, after all; but its admission as to one important object which Protectionists have in view is worth something. The *Standard* puts much meaning into few words when it says that two of the leading facts of the day are the temporary eclipse of Free Trade and the wars and rumors of wars that one hears everywhere. And it adds that had the chairman been candid enough to discuss the position and prospects of Free Trade as seen by the light of experience instead of by that of hope, he must have told his hearers quite another and a truer tale. The concessions made to Lancashire in the matter of Indian import duties on cotton goods have already been carried to the verge of danger, and at all events, may go no farther. The idea of Free Trade as a living issue in France is put to rest by the deliberate adoption there, the other day, of an extreme system of bounties to French-built shipping. While some German professors write learnedly in favor of Free Trade, *Herzog*, so says the *Standard*, considers that a policy of Protection is alone possible for the present. Why a statesman of his capacity should think so is something upon which Free Trade demagogues in any country might deeply ponder, without sacrifice of their personal dignity. The *Daily News* directs attention to the "surprising conflict" between the sweeping generalizations which passed unopposed among English Free Traders in Congress and the cold hard facts of current history. The late JOHN STUART MILL saw the conflict coming on, and in his later works, under the light of closer reflection and longer experience, made important modifications of his earlier opinions. *Times* has vindicated his foresight, so the *Daily News* intimates. What was before a speculation of the chamber is now a conviction of the market place. It is obeyed—may, let us add, it must be obeyed—in legislation, before it is intellectually recognized. Modern necessities imperatively forbid that contraction of the sphere and duties of government which was once the dream of Free Traders generally, and which is still dreamed of by some of them, notably by that most accomplished dreamer among them all, Mr. HERBERT SPENCER. These latter are not the words of the *Daily News*, but they fairly convey its meaning. We fall back on its own words when we add that, whether Mill's later doctrines as to necessary limitations of the freedom of contract are sound or not, "they are dominant and constraining facts." So "constraining" are they, indeed, that eminent English writers, whose training and prejudices are altogether against Protection, are now hard at work giving reasons, both philosophical and practical, why the old theory of Free Trade must be modified to suit the hard, growing necessities of the present time. And yet the theory which is already rapidly becoming antiquated in England, is still clutched hard and fast by Free Traders in Canada, who talk as if only the triumphs of their system were worthy of being recorded, and as if the history of its decline and fall during the last ten or fifteen years were a blank. While directing attention to the suggestive remarks of English journals on the position and prospects of Free Trade, we may even have the audacity to offer a word of counsel to the gentlemen of the Cobden Club. They are cheerily telling of the expected irresistible attacks which they are making on the strongholds of Protection. Are they sure that they may not ere long have to defend their own forts? While planning vast campaigns abroad, do they see no signs that many years have passed they may need all the ammunition they have at home? So far the world knows not Free Trade, properly so called, but only Free Trade on the part of England, with Protection everywhere else, except in a limited portion of Western Europe. Turkey and India may be added, but there, what Free Trade there is, exists, not by the will of the people—but from it by the dictation of England. Now, of this one-sided Free Trade, which only we have any very extended experience of, may it not be said, more truly than Prince Arker said of representative institutions, that it is still upon its trial? The British workman, whose vote now pulls down one government and sets up another, is no admirer of this one-sided Free Trade, and in fact feels that it works grievously wrong to himself. What if before the next general election he should take it into his head that the injustice has gone far enough, and must be stopped? We submit that the contingency is by no means a very remote one, and that it might even now profitably engage the attention of the Attack and Defence Committee of the Cobden Club.

INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTION AND MUSEUMS.

In a late issue we referred to the National Exhibition in France which was to be opened to the public in 1797, but prevented in consequence of the deeds of the Republic. In the following year, 1798, the war being brought to a termination, and Napoleon having achieved great victories in Italy, it was happily suggested to the Government that an industrial exhibition would glorify the occasion. The next official exhibition was held in a temporary building in the Champ de Mars. There were 110 exhibitors, who represented the State industries and manufactures of France. Napoleon seized upon this occasion to celebrate his triumphs by a procession exhibiting the spoils of his conquest. It was headed by emblematic chariots with a display of agricultural implements, seeds and grain, miners', tropical plants, wild and domestic animals, etc. Art was represented by the famed bronze horses from St. Mark, at Venice, which for a time decorated the Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel, but were afterwards restored to Venice; also the celebrated statues of the *Lycosagony*, *Apollo Belvidere*, *Dying Gladiator*, and other rare and valuable specimens of sculpture, together with Raphael's *Transfiguration*, and the masterpieces of Titian and other distinguished painters. The exhibition was very successful, and excited a spirit of emulation between the manufacturers, and gave a stimulus to the production of new designs and better workmanship. To the managers of the exhibition is due the inauguration of the system of awarding prizes by juries, and its success was considered so much important that the Government issued orders to the prefects of departments, informing them that exhibitions would be held annually, and directing them to form local committees to decide upon the selection of the goods to be exhibited. Although at this time France excelled England in artistic design and skill in some branches of the manufactures, the productions of her looms were not equal to those of England. This induced them to offer at the next exhibition one gold and twenty silver medals to those who would successfully compete against the textile manufactures of England. This had a good effect on mechanics by giving them an incentive to progress, and it is a remarkable fact that at the next exhibition, which did not take place until 1801, JACQUES, a stay lat manufacturer, exhibited a loom of his own invention for weaving figured silks, which previously depended upon the skill of the weaver. Napoleon was so much delighted with this invention that he took Jacques to the hand and said, "You are a noble citizen," and gave him a pension of a thousand francs, which he subsequently raised to six thousand francs. The second official exhibition in 1801 was held in the grand court of the Louvre. Over 220 exhibitors competed, being double the number of the first exhibition. It was very successful, and gave a healthy stimulus to national industry. Napoleon fully realized the great advantages likely to accrue to the country by securing the co-operation of the industrial classes at these exhibitions, and invited the recipient of the gold medal to dinner. The jury were practical men, who foresaw the great results to be gained by exhibitions, and stated in their report that "there is not an artist or inventor, who, once obtaining thus a public recognition of his ability, has not found his reputation and business largely increased." In granting the awards they likewise paid special attention to the best means of diminishing the cost of production. In 1802 the third exhibition took place, with 540 exhibitors, when great progress was shown in the application of machinery and chemicals to manufactures. It is not necessary to refer to all of the French exhibitions but only to direct attention to the rapid progress which France made in her arts and manufactures from the time of the introduction of official industrial exhibitions. At the first exhibition, in 1798, the textile manufactures were inferior in quality to those from other countries, in 1801 the designs were most exquisite and the beauty of the dyest unsurpassed. At this exhibition limitations of Cashmere shawls, cloth, cotton, lace, etc. were far superior to any that had been previously exhibited. In this year (1802) there was only one foundry in France. In 1819 the proprietors of several tinaces sent specimens of their work for exhibition. In each successive exhibition the advance in the manufacture of metals could be noticed. Another good result was the introduction of machinery into the manufacturing departments, thus diminishing labor and the cost of production. A French writer of this time, referring to applied machinery, says: "Spun and woven goods, tools and furniture, began to find their way into the houses of the humble, thanks to the genius which directs

industry. In 1876 exhibitions of arts and manufactures... In 1882 an exhibition was held in London... In 1883 an exhibition was held in London... In 1884 an exhibition was held in London...

fourth times as well as those to a thick one... It may be said that the improvement of stock is partly the result of private enterprise...

SHIPS, COLONIES AND COMMERCE

A good old British motto, and a time-honored toast at patriotic gatherings, is that of "Ships, Colonies and Commerce." But one of the current arguments against Protection in Canada...

the contrary, generally stand the ground... The question is not—Should we be farmers and lumbermen only, or drop all that and take to manufacturing?—Should we do just as our neighbors and...

FOOD AND HEALTH

PAPER READ AT THE BALANCE AND ROYAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING, CARLETON PLACE, AUGUST FOUR LAST, BY DR. G. A. OTAWA

To say it has become a recognized principle that the greatest problem is the sanitary condition of our people... It affects alike both poor and rich, but more particularly the former, who are unable to contend so vigorously against the pernicious influence...

up in the economy of the country and upon the... The health of the country, and the average of the population, depend largely upon the proper disposal of the refuse...

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

The puddlers employed by Deane Brothers in Troy, N.Y., are said to have called the members of the firm some days ago, and voluntarily proposed that their wages be raised to \$1 per ton...

The secretary of the New York Ice Machine Company is credited with saying that the power of the ice companies would soon be broken up by the introduction of artificial ice...

The following is a statement of the receipts of four Indian Railways for the week ending 7th August, showing the increase over the same week in 1879, and aggregate increase from the 1st January 1880.

Table with 4 columns: Week ending, Week ending, Increase, Aggregate from 1st Jan. Rows include Grand Trunk, Western, and others.

News from China indicate a deficiency in the supply of raw silk. The small arrivals at Canton were all satisfactory. Exports up to June 28th were London, 84 bales, to Continent, 439 bales...

Dr A M Ross, of Canada, was requested by the Persian Ambassador at Constantinople to send forward to Tehran, Persia, the seeds of Canadian forest trees, to be sown in the imperial gardens...

JOSEPH BAZALGETTE is one of the most fortunate civil engineers, for after exhibiting his powers of planning and carrying out the vast main drainage of the metropolis, and the several miles length Thames Embankment he has now the privilege of constructing some of the principal Thames bridges...

CONTEMPORANEOUS OPINION

The Industrial World and National Economist, a large 16-page journal, devoted to home industry, commerce, finance, insurance, railroads and mining. It is a strong advocate of a National Policy of Protection.

We are in receipt of a handsomely printed, well illustrated, sixteen-page paper styled the Industrial World, published at Ottawa. In political claims to be independent, and says it will loyally endorse any plan having for its object the thorough development of Canada's resources...

The Industrial World, published at Ottawa, in the interests of the protectionist party, has been received. It presents a very creditable appearance. The editor announces that it will not have anything to do with politics, its great aim being to promote the development of the country's resources.

The Industrial World is the title of an ably-edited journal published at Ottawa, Ont. It takes the ground that the provinces should trade with each other rather than with the States.

FRIENDLY ENDORSATION.

DEAR SIR.—The Industrial World is at present in Scotland, and has never in your journal, but we have here we are satisfied he would be of our opinion, that your paper is worthy of every commendation from those who have the best interests of the country at heart.

Yours faithfully, McKinnon & Bell, 111 B. NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OTTAWA, August 17th, 1880.

Editor Industrial World, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR.—Allow us to offer our congratulations on the continued improvement in your paper since your commencement publication. We are particularly pleased with the general arrangement and tone of your journal, and are satisfied that it will prove a valuable advocate of the interests of manufacturers and all engaged in promoting the growth of the native industries of the country.

As an advertising medium we can speak in its favor with the utmost confidence. In your second issue we inserted an advertisement of our business, and we have already received upwards of a hundred orders from parties who had learned of our production through the medium of your paper.

We wish you every success in your worthy enterprise.

Yours truly, R W LLIOT. NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, TORONTO, Aug 14th 1880.

DEAR SIR.—I have read the three first numbers of your journal very carefully, and they certainly contain a large amount of valuable information. The typography is clear, and if the pages were cut it would be as near perfection as possible. Wishing you abundant success.

OUR LETTER BASKET.

SUBSCRIBER.—Your question will be answered in our next issue. T P, Ottawa.—Thanks for your suggestion. It shall be a noted upon. W, Winnipeg.—Thanks for your kindly wishes. The paper will be forwarded regularly.

SPEECHES AT THE COBLEN CLUB DINNER

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS (Times, July 12th)

The next great victory is to be won on the land question. Free Trade in land is to be established in the fullest sense and with all attainable speed. The motto of the Club is still to be plus ultra. The United States have not yet seen the error of their ways. It is doubtful if they are in the road for seeing them. England, as our Philadelphia correspondent remarked in a recent letter, has gone on for the fourteen years or so repeating that America could not long put off adopting Free Trade. There is not, our correspondent declares, the slightest sign of the fulfilment of this long-standing prophecy. The United States do not approach the question from the same point of view as ourselves. The object of their statement is not to secure the largest amount of wealth for the country generally, but to keep up, by whatever means, the standard of comfort among the laboring classes. It is true, of course, that this is best to be attained by Free Trade, but it is not quite so obvious a truth as that the general wealth will be so increased, and it admits more easily of being disguised in detail in a thousand ways. We wish the Cobden Club the best success in the arduous encounter which lies before it. We hope Mr Augustus Moncreff's excellent volumes, and the other publications of the Club will, by their own merit, carry the United States by storm, and thrust reason into all minds, whether willing or unwilling to admit it. But we dare not venture to be prophetic. We have heard too many prophecies, and have waited long and vainly for their accomplishment. That Free Trade will come some day in the United States, it is perfectly safe to assert, but how and when and under what conditions of the kind, must be left to the Cobden Club and to its twelve cabinet Ministers in their unbounded capacity to decide. Their prophecies shall be like doves' vows—broken, it may be, a thousand times, but uttered sincerely every time, and believed in to the very end.

Two of the leading traits of the day are the temporary collapse of Free Trade, and was and rumors of wars that one hears everywhere. Supposing that Lord Spencer, instead of dwelling on the commercial and economic difficulties of Mr. Gladstone's budget, on the advantages which the farmer will receive from a substitution of a local tax for the malt tax, and on the mistake which the United States make in adhering to a protectionist policy, had discussed the position and prospects of Free Trade, as seen by the light of experience, instead of by that of hope, what would he have said then? He must have told his hearers that so far from the principles of

Free Trade, on the other hand, universally recognized, they are almost universally discredited and denied. It is the only country in the world in which the truth in which they are generally acquiesced in, but even we have our unfortunates, who will not be persuaded that there is a little prospect of a return to Protection, even by the shape of reciprocity, as of a return to the Heptharchy. There is even orthodox Free Traders who would allow that the absence of any duties on imported products is one of the causes which have ruined Ireland, and have been so persistently related. Our own colonies are equally protective in their policy, and in their feeling, and we have not the leisure to object any objection. In the case of India, it has been shown by events that any step in the direction of Free Trade, so far as the Lancashire cotton trade is concerned, will cause serious and direct detriment to Indian commerce and industry.

(Daily News, July 12th)

The projects which excite most dislike are Mr. Forster's Bill for giving competition to distilleries to British distillers under conditions not hitherto recognized, and the Haas and Rabbit Bill of Sir William Harcourt. The acquisition of a right to these projects is, that they interfere with freedom of contract. But though freedom of contract is a very good phrase, it is not everyone who has a right to use it. There will be no disposition in the English people, gone to accept things as they are, and to an almost servile reverence for rank and wealth, to scrutinize minutely and laboriously the existing order of things. But an aristocracy which grasps old feudal privileges with one hand, and attempts to seize commercial privileges with an almost Yankee shrewdness and avidity on the other, exhibits itself in an attitude not particularly admirable, and in one which it will certainly not be able to maintain. Absolute freedom of contract may be the goal to which our economic and political reformers should direct their aims. But to use the phrase and the doctrine against proposed reforms, and in the present transitional state of society, is to be the covert, and in some cases, no doubt, the unconscious and innocent agent of privilege and monopoly. The man who is now employing the phrase "freedom of contract" as in itself an argument against proposed legislation, speak of themselves, and are sometimes spoken of, as adhering to the strict principles of political economy. This is claiming and allowing too much. For the strict principles of political economy we should read the doctrines of a particular school of political economy. The political economy which Lord Esher professes is the economy of a world in which the slave length without breadth, and points have position without magnitude, and motion takes place without friction. In other words, it is a political economy of abstractions and tendencies, which takes no account of national habits, traditions and usages. The difference between it and the principles on which the proposed legislation is based is the difference between the political economy of Mr. T. S. Mill's earlier writings and that of his later works. (Our) but critics may prefer the one of the other, but no one has the right to speak of either as exclusively political economy. Mr. Mill's mature views recognized, in accordance with a social tendency which it will be difficult to resist in practice, however much it may be deprecated and deplored, a much larger scope of State intervention than the older system which he in many ways modified. It is, perhaps, the mistake of the Government to have defended, upon the narrow doctrines of the older school of political economy, measures which can only be thoroughly justified by invoking the larger principles of the later school. Mr. Mill limited, by considerations of social policy and general convenience, the grounds upon which freedom of contract has place. This was especially the case with respect to his doctrine as to the ownership and tenure of land, and the relations which its possessors and occupiers bear to the State and to the community. What was a speculation of the chamber is now a convention of the market place. It is indeed in legislation here it is intelligently recognized. Whether these doctrines are sound or not we do not here discuss. They are dominant and constraining laws.

NEW YORK DRUG MARKET

The market continues quiet but values are generally maintained with a fair degree of steadiness, and quotations are not materially changed. The market for acids and American chemical articles active and firm at previous quotations, with the exception of Citric, which is about one cent per lb lower. We quote for considerable quantities—Acetic Acid, 34 to 36; Pure 7 to 7 1/2; and Fine 9 to 10; the latter for U.S.P. Citric 22 to 24; Oxalic 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Tartaric Crystals 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; Powdered 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 in boxes; Carbolic Crystals, pure, 15 to 20; No 2 10 to 15; Muriatic 2 to 2 1/2; Nitric 2 1/2 to 3; Sulphuric 1 1/2 to 2; Tannic \$1 65 to 1 70; Apocynum, 38 degrees 8 1/2 to 40 degrees 9; and Benzene jobbing at \$2 85 for German and \$4 for English. Albumen is in moderate request but firm for all descriptions. Alum is active at about previous figures, we note sales of 350 bids Lump at 1 1/2 to 2; 250 do Ground, 2 to 2 1/2; 50 do Potash, 2 1/2 to 3; 300 do concentrated, 2 1/2; and 500 do National Potash, 2 1/2. Argemone man steady but move slowly. Arrowroot has a fair jobbing inquiry, but there is not much call for large parcels. Arrow has a low trade. Garland's White is quoted at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; and Red at 6 to 6 1/2. Assafoetida is dull and nominal Balsam Capivi has a better inquiry and sales than Balsam Tolu is fairly held at quotations and rather considerable sales are reported mostly to shipping. Rine Vinol is scarce in quantities being inclined to withhold their stocks in anticipation of an advance. The present quotation is 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Borax is in light request the recent liberal sales to consumers having satisfied their immediate necessities. We quote City Banned 10 to 12; Powdered 11 to 11 1/2 and California Banned 10 to 12; all according to quantities. Camellia has a good jobbing inquiry in high prices. Camphor quotes 2 1/2 in bids and 2 1/2 in boxes. Cinnamon Flowers are in good demand and firm at quotations. The receipts of German are becoming more liberal. Cod Liver Oil is very firm, but the demand is without much improvement. Cattle Fish Bone is scarce and the market very firm at current quotations. Glycerine is in good demand, and with a moderate supply available prices tend upward. Morphine is quiet and unchanged. A sale is reported at 100 c. P & W at \$1 65, quoted by the market at 1 70. S. T. W & Co's quoted \$1 60, and London \$1 40. Opium is dull and lower. Powdered is held at 88 1/2. Quicksilver is in improved demand and prices have advanced. Quinine is quiet, but steady at quotations. Manufacturers of P & W quote \$3, outside lots \$3 10. C. P. & Co's quoted \$3, and C. T. W & Co's \$3. Peppermint is quoted \$3 to \$3 1/2, and to quantity German is held at \$2 87 to 3 00 in bulk, and \$3 05 in vats, and Howard's is quoted \$3.

English Chemicals.—The market is quiet but firm. This day include 150 tons Best Ash at \$1 1/2 to 1 70; 80 do Sal Soda, 1 70 to 1 25; 250 do Calc. Blaine Powder, \$1 10 to 1 15; the latter for 1 1/2; 100 tons of Sulphur 70 per cent Castile Soda, \$1 10 to 1 15; 50 do super and 50 do 20 tons Alumina 1 10; 50 do Nitrate Bicarb. Soda 1 10 and 100 do do do.

Essential Oils.—The demand for most descriptions shows an improvement and prices are steady and firm.

Byewood.—The demand for Byewood continues very moderate, and prices there are not notably changed and nominal. We note sales of 140 tons St. Marc. \$2 24, 140 do French \$3, and 70 do Cam. 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 on private terms. Fustic is dull and nominal in price. Byewood Extra is in quiet, but steady and unchanged. We quote—Lignum in bulk, 10; Liquid do 5 1/2 to 6; 11 to 12; and Sassa. Liquid 5 1/2 to 6; 7 to 7 1/2.

COTTON AT LIVERPOOL

In their last monthly circular, Smith, Edwards & Co., of Liverpool make the following comments on the state and prospects of the cotton trade.

Our market is kept in a state of equipoise, between the scarcity of the better grades of American cotton and the demand for near deliveries on the one hand, and the low price and abundant offerings of new crop cotton on the other. Our supply, as a whole, is sufficient to carry us through till next crop arrives, and were anything to do away with the abnormal demand for contract cotton the tendency would be to fall towards the level of next crop. All the accounts we receive from America are most favorable. The July report of the Bureau was most perfect, and the public seem increasingly disposed to look up a six millions as probable. As we have often observed before, the fall is the critical time of the year, and it is quite possible that all this splendid prospect may be blighted, or at least marred, by unfavorable gathering weather. On the other hand, it is equally true that with a fine fall we may see a crop beyond all expectation, to there is no doubt that an amazing stimulus was given to cotton cultivation by the high prices of last season and that stimulus all its not merely the area sown but the style of tillage. The Americans possess prodigious energy, and the extraordinary increases in their cereal crops of late years suggests possibilities of equal development in other agricultural products. With this feeling overhauling the market, we cannot expect much confidence in a rise so long as the weather in America keeps favorable. On the other hand, we have to be in mind that the prospects of trade are much better than at this time last year. It is true that a severe reaction occurred in the spring from the extravagant inflation, but the ground seems to be again cleared for a healthy start, and in any event every branch of trade is feeling it. Manchester is no exception to the rule. Business there is more healthy in character than we have seen it for a long time, and it presents appearances not devoid of promise. There will be a large on-take of goods next year, sufficient to make even a six million crop not excessive.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS TRADE

There is an improved undertone in the New York dry goods market, and buyers are operating with more confidence in staple cotton goods, etc. Fourth-month sales are now fairly represented in the market, and a more active business has been reported by some of the leading jobbing firms the past few days. Prices of cotton goods are somewhat steadier, and the brown sheetings are firmer, with an upward tendency. Bleached goods are in moderate demand, and cotton flannels and colored cottons are moving steadily in redressed parcels. Print cloths are more active, but prices are low and unsatisfactory to manufacturers, extra grades having changed hands at 3 1/2 and 5 1/2 to 6 at 3 1/2 to 4. Printed calicoes are fairly active, and gingham and cotton dress goods continue in brisk request. The woollen goods market remains quiet, though there is a light hand-to-mouth demand for clothing woollens, checkings, repellents, flannels, etc. Woollen dress goods are doing fairly, and shawls and knit goods are a little more active. Foreign goods are moving more freely, from the hands of both importers and jobbers, but the demand is somewhat irregular. Staple dress goods and silks are slow of sale, but fancy dress fabrics and novelties in fancy silks are meeting with liberal sales. Linens, white goods and embroideries are in fair request for the renewal of assortments, and toery is in steady demand. Foreign woollens are more sought for, but selections are mostly restricted to relatively small parcels of customers' suitings, etc.

THE NEW YORK WOOL MARKET

Although business since our (V F Moore's Journal) last report has given evidence of animation, yet the movement, as compared with the past week, has shown enlarged proportions. Manufacturers are yet undecided in their views if a careful and cautious movement is indicative of Indistinct. Buyers are in the market in considerable numbers, but do not seem inclined to operate beyond small parcels at the present line of quotations, as confidence in its stability is lacking. And to show, with a majority of manufacturers, supplies are quite sufficient to meet early requirements, and this fact intensifies their indifference. And again, the present very moderate movement in the woollen goods market is a disconcerting feature, and adds to the conservative feeling prevalent with the trade. Stocks of modes (ryper) are in their accumulation, and there is little probability of excessive receipts so long as the wool-growing districts maintain their present attitude. The lapse of a few weeks, however, will doubtless develop an increased consumptive demand. The sales include 3000 No 3 Montana at 1 1/2 cents, 2000 do 1 1/2 to 3 1/2; 1000 do Eastern Oregon, 3 1/2; 1000 do Western and Eastern Spring Texas, 2 1/2 to 2 7/8; 1000 do 3 1/2 to 4; 2000 do Colorado, 2 7/8; 5000 do N. Ohio, 4 1/2; 1000 do No. Medium Comb and Decline, 4 1/2; 800 do 5 1/2; 1000 do Washed, 4 1/2; 500 do 5 1/2; 1000 do East India, and 6000 do Domestic Noils, on private terms.

A modification of the telephone has been utilized by Prof. Roberts, of the London mint, to detect spurious coin. Two quality strong, and rapid movements, but amounts of credit are pressed over two coils connected by a wire. A coin, known to be good, is placed in one coil, and the current being disturbed, the telephone registers that fact. Another coin is placed in the second coil. If good the equilibrium is restored and the indicator is silent, if counterfeit, the consequent disturbance is noted. The currents are directed similarly only by equal volume of metal and alloy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA

The gross receipts of working expenses and net profit of the Great Western Railway of Canada for the month of June, 1879, and for the preceding five months, were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Working expenses, Net profit. Rows for June 1879 and preceding five months.

showing an increase in working expenses for the five months of \$77,700 in working expenses of \$1,000,000 and in net profit of \$74,000.

INTERESTING FIGURES IN REGARD TO THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

The following facts and figures regarding the Grand Trunk Railway, which we find in the Trade and Commerce Report of the city of Montreal, will give some idea of the magnitude of this stupendous corporation. The figures are for the year 1878, and refer exclusively to Canada.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Rows include No. of G.T.R. station masters, Total number of employees at all shops, etc., Estimated value of station buildings, etc.

The whole number of employees stationed in the city of Montreal is 2,105. These are distributed as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Department, Number of employees. Rows include General office, Traffic department, Engineers, etc.

The estimated number of the population of Montreal dependent for wages, as well as subsistence, on the G.T.R., including contractors, is about 10,000 persons. The wages paid in 1879 to these employees amounted to very nearly a million dollars (\$961,700), the wages disbursed in Montreal during five years (1875 to 1879 inclusive), being \$4,800,000. The company's dealing with business firms in Montreal city in five years amounted to \$5,500,000.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(From the Morning Post, Tuesday, July 27, 1879.)

Sir,—The Premier of Canada, assisted by some of his Ministers, is now in London with the view of forwarding the completion of the above undertaking. Will you allow me to remark that, apart from the magnificent project of peopling with our loyal English the rich portions of territory through which this line must run in its course to the West, the railroad is looked upon by officers of long experience as one of great importance to the strategic wants of the Empire. It is well known that the constant freighting of the Baltic on the one hand, and the pressure of China on the other, has led Russia to change front, so to speak, with her fleet, and that the ports of Nikolaevsk and Vladivostok, in the North Pacific, will in future be the base of operations in those seas. An article in a military journal pointed out last week that these ports were connected by wire with St. Petersburg, and that a large fleet is assembling at them. Our principal coalmine in the Pacific is at Nanaimo, close to the fine harbor of Esquimaux, British Columbia. This harbor and its coal mine is, I may say, the terminus of the line now engaging the attention of the Canadian Ministers. Without the least suggesting war between England and Russia, the fact of the latter having been forced by China to take the course that she has done will force us to protect our fine harbor with its excellent coal mine in the Pacific, and therefore the prospect of its being connected by rail with Quebec becomes of the utmost importance. Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Selby Smyth, who has just vacated his command of the Canadian forces, a command which extends from Quebec to Esquimaux, stated in his last report, "Our security in the Pacific requires Esquimaux to be well guarded; our fleets must keep the sea, if necessary, in all weathers, and they cannot do so without coal." Sir Edward has accordingly fortified Esquimaux, as far as means would admit, and has mounted rifled cannon on some of the works. It is a beginning of an important future, for here in years to come will undoubtedly assemble the fleets of England and her colonies for the protection of her vast Pacific trade. The railroad to Esquimaux would enable cannon, soldiers, cannon and stores to reach these fleets in twenty days from Woolwich and Portsmouth. Without this railroad the volunteer artillery, supported by a couple of English men-of-war, could hardly resist a coup de main. How near we were to this in 1878 may be gathered from the fact that while only two of our ships were at British Columbia, thirteen Russian cruisers lay at San Francisco. Let us profit by this warning; it is plain from K. Selby Smyth's report that to lose our finest harbor and coal mine in the West would be a serious matter, if not a positive and lasting disaster. No feeling of irritation, therefore, on the duties charged on our goods by the Canadian should lead us to ignore the enormous cost to them and the great advantage to us of their railway now in hand to our gate of the Pacific Ocean. Four millions spent at night was not considered too much by the people of England to pay for their shares in the Suez Canal; let us hope that the time will soon come when not only England, but Australia also, will recognize and act upon the necessity of the completion of this great western highway of the British Empire.

Your obedient servant, Rowan P. ... Late Capt. 7th Hussars. Army and Navy Club, July 26.

THE CANNING INDUSTRY

A Busy Day at St. Mary's.

For some two or three weeks past there has been an agitation of of for the establishment of canning works in this city being that there are such excellent fruits for carrying them on and that there is such a wide market for the sale of the goods after they have been prepared. It is a matter in favor of the same have been founded on the judgment of men thoroughly acquainted with the resources of the community so far as vegetables and fruit are concerned, and the probability of finding a ready and remunerative sale. It has been said very truthfully that fruit growing would be cultivated during the summer of the surrounding country, and that there would be brought into existence an industry naturally valuable to the city and its waters. In view of pending arrangements and the fact that canning is a novelty in this district a Free Press reporter visited St. Mary's yesterday afternoon and inspected the only works in Canada resembling in any way those proposed to be inaugurated here. They were established by Mr. J. J. Otwell in 1868, as a new departure in connection with his market garden, and from year to year have been increased in the various respects which would be supposed to mark a growing trade. The factory is situated on a farm about four miles south-west of St. Mary's, and is surrounded by large fields under excellent cultivation. The manager, Mr. G. E. Moore, received his visitor at the door, and, on request, courteously showed him through the various rooms and explained the work performed in each. On the first floor is the canning room, where tomatoes are for the most part treated, and sealed in cans as they are brought at the grocery. The vegetables are brought in from the adjoining field, washed in wooden vats, scalded, skinned and freed from stems by girls on long tables, placed in cans, sealed, placed in large iron boilers, submitted to a boiling heat for a certain length of time, taken out, labelled, and two hours after being picked from the vine they are ready for the market. With green corn the process is but slightly different. Here were also a dozen or more kegs filled with black and red currants, from which it was intended to make jelly. This is a new departure in Mr. Otwell's enterprise, which he has commenced simultaneously with the bottling of gooseberries without the use of sugar or other preservatives than pure water. The corn and tomatoes sell retail at eighteen or twenty cents, while the jellies, not having been placed on the market, it is not known what the prices will be. In an adjoining room were stored somewhere in the neighborhood of 40,000 cans in readiness for the work which commences next week. These cans are made on the premises in a room immediately west of the canning department by a practical tinsmith. The tin is cut in strips and rolled into circular forms on an iron roller and soldered. The bottoms are then put on, and also the tops, in which are left small holes for the insertion of the fruit, and small tin caps. It was said that one man could make four or five hundred of these a day, from which it will be seen that their cost must be very small indeed. In a new addition to the factory was stationed a new steam engine, with which all the boiling will in future be done. This is regarded as a great improvement on the furnace heretofore used, and is the outgrowth of Mr. Otwell's increasing business. The cellar is devoted exclusively to pickling. There were a large number of wooden vessels, holding several hundred gallons each, some of which were filled with cucumbers, cauliflower and onions in process of pickling. When ready for market they are packed in five-gallon kegs with suitable lids attached, and sold either by the pound or in bulk. Having gained a reputation for these pickles, Mr. Otwell experiences no difficulty in selling all he can manufacture. Before leaving the building, it was ascertained that in this line of canning no sugar was used whatever, but that boiling and exclusion from the air were the only means taken to keep the vegetables fresh and palatable. When taken from the cans they can be used for sauce or any of the various culinary purposes for which they are always in demand. The number of hands employed was from eight to twelve, including the girls. It was expected that 100,000 cans would be put up this season to meet the growing demand. A stroll over the farm showed immense patches of cauliflower, cucumbers, onions and currants under cultivation. Mr. Otwell grows all his own vegetables, but thinks they could be purchased by contract quite as cheaply. By growing immense quantities the cost of production is reduced to the minimum. If fruits were gone into he should be compelled to buy from farmers and market gardeners, but by giving large orders would expect to purchase at prices which would enable him to sell as reasonably as under the present system. He regards his trade as yet in its infancy, and points to the immense field in Canada for the supplanting of American goods as his chief encouragement. Other points will suggest themselves to the reader.

ENGLISH BANK NOTES

Few of the persons who handle Bank of England notes ever think of the amount of labor and ingenuity that is expended on their production. These notes are made from pure white linen cuttings only, never from rags that have been worn. They have been manufactured for nearly 200 years at the same spot—Laverstock, in Hampshire, and by the same family—the Portals, who are descended from some French Protestant refugees. So curiously is the paper prepared that even the number of dips into the pulp made by each workman is registered on a dial by machinery, and the sheets are carefully counted and booked to each person through whose hands they pass. The printing is done by a most curious process in Mr. Coe's department within the bank building. There is an elaborate arrangement for securing that no note shall be exactly like any other in existence. Consequently there never was a duplicate of a Bank of England note except by forgery. It has been stated that the stock of paid notes for seven years is about \$4,000,000 in number, and they fill 18,000 boxes, which, if placed side by side, would reach three miles. The notes, placed in a pile, would be eight miles high; or, if joined end to end, would form a ribbon 15,000 miles long; their superficial extent is more than that of Hyde Park; their original value was over £3,000,000,000, and their weight 112 tons.

—Mississippi's penitentiary, which cost the State \$300,000 for the forty years ending 1876, has been leased, with the convicts, for \$29,470 to a Baltimore firm. Another firm has leased the penitentiary for the last four years at a profit of about \$40,000 to the State, the number of convicts having increased from 331 in 1873 to 1,443 last year.

ADULTERATION OF FRENCH WINES.

The French law imposes a heavy tax equal to prohibition, on the addition of alcohol to wine intended for home consumption, but exempts from this burden all wines at the moment of exportation. That is the phrase used by the minister of finance in a State paper, dated 25th of July, 1879. The excuse for the legalization of this adulteration is that, without it, the weaker wines would not keep during the voyage, but the dishonesty of the exporter is apparent when we consider that the wine is in no more danger of spoiling on a voyage from Marseilles to London, Italy, Greece, or Morocco than to many French ports, and that the same adulteration is allowed for wines crossing the Bosphorus or German frontiers as for those destined for California or China. In the same State paper, Leon Say, whose reputation for learning and ability is hardly above that of most men in similar positions, discusses the result of putting the tax on adulteration with alcohol for home consumption, many of the wine-growers having demanded such a reduction because the wine crops were insufficient to meet the demand, and were inferior in strength, the grapes not having ripened well. He suggests, as a remedy, that 40,000,000 gallons of neutral wine from Southern France, and 30,000,000 of a wine from Central France, each containing 75 per cent of alcohol, would be mixed with 3,000,000 gallons of pure spirits and 2,000,000 gallons of adulterated wine, containing 11 per cent of alcohol.

TRANSHIPMENT OF GRAIN AT KINGSTON

It is the old story over again. Our vessels are suffering the usual delay at Kingston in getting their grain discharged, now that there is a little rush of business above the ordinary. Our readers have noticed that an unusual amount of wheat has gone forward of late from Toledo to Kingston en route for Montreal and Europe. This slight rush aided to the Chicago trade in corn to the same port has over-taxed the small-potato appliances at Kingston in the way of floating elevators and barges, which are all the accommodation they have there for grain. And now with the lucrative rates of freight offering, time with our lake vessels is literally and truly money, they are delayed for days at Kingston waiting an opportunity to get rid of their cargo and start westward for others. They do things differently at Buffalo. There on the very hour of their arrival, fleets with two million bushels of grain commence to discharge. In twenty-four hours this grain is out of them, cargoes of coal, salt, cement, etc., loaded, and the vessels off again for the west. A one million bushel storehouse and elevator is an acknowledged want at Kingston, or in its stead fifty more barges of twenty thousand bushels capacity each, to meet the actual present requirements of trade. So it goes, so it has gone, and we suppose will go to the end of the chapter at Kingston, and, we may add, Montreal, for the barges are mainly owned there, we believe. As in the past, our really live, energetic lake vessel owners and masters must continue to be cramped in their actions, their business devastated, and their prospects of making money darkened, when freights are good and plenty of grain is offering to move to the seaboard, by the sleepy, old time, short-sighted and narrow-minded people they have to depend upon to take away the grain they bring forward from the upper lakes. These Kingstonian Rip Van Winkles, along with the Montreal barge owners, are the individuals who maintain the excellence of the system of transshipping grain at Kingston into the St. Lawrence river barges, and oppose tooth and nail the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals to the size of the enlarged Welland. No government should listen to them. Give our lake people the opportunity to meet the ocean ships, with large cargoes of 30,000 bushels, and Canada will realize the grain trade she now merely dreams of.

SWEDEN.

The remembrance which the traveller has of Sweden is to a considerable extent of a morose character. As I sit by the fire and recall the days I wandered through that northern land, there rise before me in a vague way, apparently endless miles of white rock-ground, and forests of dark pine trees, varied only by great sheets of water—a fourth part of Sweden, be it observed, is under water. It is the most sombre portion of Scandinavia, wanting the grand mountain ranges of Norway and the open green fields of Denmark. But there are two things which stand out in recollection as bright and cheerful. The happy, lively peasantry and beautiful Stockholm. The people are vivacious and pleasure-loving like the French. If they wore blue blouses and cut their hair short as a scrubbing brush, and drank red wine, they might pass for children of fair Provence. As it is, their locks are long, their dress rough homo-spen, and their drink is of the strongest. But they are joyous, kindly, courteous folk, fond of social gatherings, a dance around a May-pole, a marriage, or a market. They are hospitable to the stranger withal, and when he crosses the threshold of farm or cottage he is a stranger no longer; a people full of hilarity and good humor whom it is pleasant to remember. But it is worth while going all the way to that far off corner of Europe just to see Stockholm, as one looks at it for the first time from the Baltic; worth all the toiling on the terrible North Sea, and the days spent up on shipboard in poky cabins, or on land in musty, fusty hotels. When the little asphaltic steamer that has carried you from Gottenborg through long canals and across broad lakes, and by narrow tortuous channels among wooded islands, turns a point, Stockholm comes suddenly into view—a bright, classic, beautiful city, "kissed," to quote a rapturous guide-book, "on the one cheek by the ripples of the lake, on the other kissed by the billows of the sea," the lake being the Malar Lake, and the sea the Baltic. Indeed, I don't know that any capital of Europe is more picturesque than this of Sweden; not "the grey metropolis of the North," nor Constantinople on the Golden Horn, nor Berna with her grille of snow-capped mountains. Stockholm rises from the water embosomed in woods of pine and oak and birch, with a background of grey hills. She sits on her seven islands like a queen.—Dr. J. C. Lova, in Good Words.

—Some of the directors of the "Canaan Beet Sugar Company," of Canaan, have recently visited the plantations in the Eastern Townships, to satisfy themselves as to the adaptability of soil and climate. They report that their expectations have been more than realized; that every plantation is in a most prosperous state, some fields promising a crop of 30 tons, and that the soil is most eminently adapted for this valuable root.

MECHANICS AS WRITERS.

There is no department of productive business which a larger proportion of actual brain work is employed than in the building and working of machinery, and there is no class of our products which offer so little of that experimental knowledge and observant wisdom to the world in printed form as agricultural papers teem with communications which frequently contain valuable hints, exact instructions, and suggestive facts. But the publications devoted to mechanical matters and the interests of mechanics have far less of these voluntary contributions. One of the reasons for this is, undoubtedly, that practical mechanics may be properly considered one of the easiest sciences, and statements that in other departments of industry would pass for mere common opinion, become of great importance as facts of mechanical law or demonstration of facts which are, too often, deemed by the experimenter as tests, lacking the authority of practical use. Yet in many cases, these tests are more than experiments, and frequently carry with them their own demonstration. The mechanic deals with material substances and mechanical processes that are continually presenting new problems for solution, and are capable of being solved by more than one method. At such a time this solution invites attempts in more than one direction. So the mechanic dislikes to provoke criticism and invite comparison when he knows the field is so large and the cultivators so many. There may be another reason why the mechanic does not "rush into print" so readily as some others. He is not given to talk. His work requires, largely, concentration of attention that leaves little time for talk. Indeed, a mechanic generally prefers to illustrate by sketch or work rather than to elucidate by words. In fact, the method is easier than talking. It is not easy to convey a proper idea of a machine and its operation by words alone. The choice of language and the avoidance of mere "shop talk," necessary to convey to the general reader mechanical ideas, demands a very thorough knowledge of the English language and some acquaintance with cognate tongues. It is not meant that the writing mechanic must necessarily be a college graduate, or even to have borne off the honors in a high-school class. But choice of language in mechanical writing is a necessity—not a mere convenience. The writer on mechanical subjects ought to know that "rotary" and "revolving" are not synonyms, and that "force" is not necessarily "power," these, and similar errors, being quite common. There may be other reasons why mechanics are not fond of writing for publication. But it is a fact that the number of really practical workers who are writers on their specialty are very small indeed. The number of practical mechanics who are regularly employed on mechanical papers in this country is insignificant, when compared with the value of so mechanical interests, as to surprise one who takes the trouble to inquire. There can be no doubt that the welfare of working mechanics would be greatly enhanced by a greater willingness on their part to present the results of their own experience to the world through the medium of the special papers devoted to their interests.

SOCIETY'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR CRIME.

Much is to be said of the responsibility of society for making criminals. In a certain sense many a man or woman is well-nigh forced into criminal practices by their necessities. What is one to do, with starvation staring him in the face, and all the avenues of honorable employment shut up, as in many instances they seem to have been? If we do not justify a man for stealing, or a woman for prostituting herself, in such circumstances, we, at least, accept their situation as palliating the crime, and justify what society may be almost as much to blame as the criminals themselves, allowing, as it does, the cause to exist which lead to so much suffering and woe. And so when children are brought up with only evil influences surrounding them, and their falling into crime becomes almost as certain as their learning, we say the young scamps are criminals indeed, but society may be yet more criminal for allowing them to live with such surroundings. And so in many other instances. Illustrations in point might be given in great numbers. Indeed, it is sometimes claimed, with some show of truth, that society is a co-partner in nearly all this low range of crime. How about the respectable criminals—the men who, from our higher classes, have gone of late years in such numbers to State Prisons for forgery and the misappropriation of funds? A contemporary, commenting upon a recent case of this kind, hits some very hard rap, which are most richly deserved, as to its responsibility in connection with such inquiries. We ask our readers to ponder with a few sentences which we quote as follows: "These higher-class criminals could not plead that neglect, the lack of opportunities, or vicious associations drove them into crime. They did but even feel the pressure of poverty or want in any legitimate sense. The means of a comfortable subsistence were assured, whatever reverses they might sustain in business. Yet, nevertheless, society is not wholly free from responsibility for their fall. In the minute details that were given upon their trial as to the motives which led to the offences, the fact was brought out that the great object for which, above all others, they struggled, was to save their social position. Once that might, that must be upheld at all hazards. Business might be dull, and race pin over balanced by expenses, but the style of living must be kept up. I rather than carry on a systematic process of saving, and swindling, with the object of obtaining that social position, they had come down in the world and given up the superfluities of fashion, instead of being received on the old familiar footing and honored by their courage and manliness, they would have completely dropped out of sight or recognition. Such is the world. It is useless to preach retrenchment, economy and adaptation to altered circumstances, while the first indication of a move in that direction is quite certain to cause social ostracism. Family interests there is reason to believe, have been prominently connected with the respectable forgeries and misappropriations of the last few years. Many a man who would perhaps care little personally for social ostracism, is influenced by the supposed necessity for securing the best positions possible for his family to take the first step which leads on to a career of crime. All the moralizing in the world over fashionable follies and financial failures will yield little or no way as society continues to test men's worth by the standard of money, or of display which induces the command of money. So long as the traditional 'way of the world' is maintained, and poverty is treated as being akin to crime, retrenchment in respect to 'respectable' criminals will continue periodically to stir the public with a wholly unreasonable passion."

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.

Table of current prices for various goods including Groceries, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and other commodities.

Table of prices for Paints, Oils, Petroleum, Wool, Hides and Skins, Leather, Produce, Provisions, Boots and Shoes, and Liquors.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

At this season of the year there is a general dullness in the produce market, owing to reluctance on the part of the farmers to bring in the little grain already harvested before advanced prices can be obtained.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The large cotton factory in the course of construction at Brantford, Ont., and to be known as Craven Mills, is nearing completion rapidly.

SPIRIT OF THE COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRESS.

THE U.S. LUMBER TRADE.

(Lumbermen's Gazette.)

The course of the lumber trade this season has been disappointing and no doubt perplexing to those who formed their conclusions on what it would be on the course of the iron trade. Because that commodity had run an extravagant course, and after a long and unwanted attitude of value had sunk down below the point from which it began to rise, and after a season of extraordinary activity fell into an unimposing stupor, many concluded that lumber would undergo a similar experience. They are in some measure excusable for their error, although it obtained through a misunderstanding of the real condition of affairs. The demand for iron had been largely speculative, for lumber it was consumptive. The enormous value attained by iron brought in a host of the British articles which overwhelmed the market and broke it down. It must be remembered, too, that the production of iron in this country is practically unlimited. There is enough ore in the bowels of the territory embraced in the United States to supply every want, and it only needs the impulse of the demand to secure an adequate amount from our own mines. With lumber the case was and is different. The demand which brought such satisfaction to the courts of manufacturers last season was the result of the revival of business consequent on the settlement of the long mooted question of specie resumption, and the increase of wealth by economy and beautiful harvests, for the surplus of which Europe had need. These causes, too, started the iron boom; but the lumber trade was not subject to the other influences which brought disaster on the iron industry. There was no speculation, except such as inheres in all merchandising; there was no supply within reach with which the market could be overstocked. The foreign supply was not in such excess as in the case of iron, neither was the home production. The portion of the cut of last year which passed from the hands of the manufacturers went into the hands of legitimate dealers, and the stock when the season closed was not excessive. The season of 1880 opened with the arteries of trade and business full of vitality. Money was easy, labor quite fully employed, the demand for the products of the farmers continued active, there was settling toward our shores a great tide of immigration which flowed toward the fertile lands of the west, confidence was restored, the waste places were being rehabilitated, new homes and houses and manufactories erected, and the promise of a large consumption of lumber was emphasized on every hand. Those who lacked faith in the stability of the revival failed to discern the signs of the times. They will have no difficulty in reading them now. The season thus far has been all that the most sanguine hoped for or the most exacting could desire, in its results in this market. Trade has been in a satisfactory condition ever since the opening. Prices have been steady and remunerative and the demand has been even and active. The amount of stock shipped is surprising, and without precedent in the history of the industry on the river. It exceeds the figures of last year by 100,000,000 feet, while the amount sold abroad is unknown. The shipments to July exceed those of last year nearly 30,000,000, as will be seen by the figures below:—

Table with columns for JULY SHIPMENTS and SALES, and rows for Lumber, Shingles, and other products, comparing 1879, 1878, and 1880.

The records of the custom house furnish the following remarkable statement of the shipment of lumber this year, which is placed in comparison with the figures for other years:—

Table with columns for 1878, 1879, and 1880, and rows for Lumber, Shingles, and other products.

The trade in shingles has been good, but the table shows that the amount sent forward has been considerably short of last year. It is difficult to understand why this is so, considering that prices are better and considered fairly active. It is probable, however, that the low prices prevailing last season discouraged many manufacturers from getting out stock, while the unfavorable weather prevailing last winter also had the effect to further limit the amount of stock got out. The cut of 1879 in this district was very large, amounting to some 218,000,000, an excess of some 80,000,000 over any other year. The indications at present are that it will also exceed the cut of this year. The general outlook for the industries of the Saginaw valley is very promising, although salt is unusually low. The district is developing rapidly, not only with respect to the leading industries, but as to its minor manufactures and the settlement and cultivation of its splendid agricultural lands. An unusual amount of lumber is being consumed at home, to furnish habitations for the increasing population.

PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES.

(Victoria, B.C. Standard.)

The essential aim and object of the National Policy, as professed and practiced by the present Federal Government, is to make the people of the Dominion rich, independent and prosperous by producing and manufacturing those articles of consumption for the production or manufacture of which the country possesses facilities and which have hitherto in a great measure been imported from beyond the seas. It must be admitted that much yet remains to be done in British Columbia to carry out this policy effectually. We import a great deal too much that might be profitably produced or manufactured within the limits of the Province. Money, that might be well bestowed in the support of a thrifty and industrious population, is being sent out of the country to pay for goods that ought to be produced at home. To this thriftless and extravagant practice a great deal of the distress that now oppresses business may fairly be attributed. For years past hundreds of thousands of dollars have been sent out of the country that might have been retained and expended in reproductive work. British Columbia has been living upon her capital instead of expanding that capital in legitimate and profitable enterprises. In this respect this Province is behind every other in the Dominion, excepting perhaps Manitoba. It is high time that an effort should be made to terminate

a state of things so undesirable and so fraught with evil consequences, and to establish a better system in its place. Two of our most pressing wants are a first class grist mill, such as can turn out good flour, and a woolen mill. The success of both of these enterprises, if properly carried out, cannot be doubted. Farmers now grow considerable wheat and wool, and it is more than a ready market for all that could be produced, and always obtainable. It is manifestly absurd and wasteful practice to be importing flour, and it is to be hoped such an needless expenditure may not be long continued. The necessity for a woolen mill is great and urgent. The Province is well adapted for raising sheep, and there is little doubt that that industry would be largely carried on if wool could be profitably sold. All that is required at present is a fair basis of low prices for local wools. The shipping cost of the same time woolen goods to the value of more than two hundred thousand dollars are annually imported. The principal demand is for blankets, the machinery for making which would not be very costly and the advantage derivable from the production of the industry would be manifold. If the country is to become prosperous and a population to increase it can only be by the encouragement of such industries as those we have indicated. It is to be regretted that no individual or company has yet thought it worth while to erect a woolen mill, notwithstanding the bonus offered by the Provincial Government for a work of that kind. It has been objected that the cost of conveying wool from the interior to Victoria would operate seriously against the success of the enterprise. As, however, all the wool produced, or at least sold, in the Province finds its way to Victoria, and is there sold at a very low price, then shipped to England and there re-sold at a profit, this objection is obviously groundless. We will venture to hope that the day is not far distant when flour and blankets will no longer be imported, but made here instead, out of home grown material. These two industries, together with those dependent on these, would, if properly conducted, circulate money, increase business and support a large number of people in comfort and contentment.

INSURANCE AS A BUSINESS.

(Philadelphia North American.)

The results of fire underwriting last year showed every conservative insurance manager that reckless competition, necessitating low rates and heavy expenses, had reduced the net income to a point so low that the business ceased to be remunerative. Without any great conflagration during the year, the premiums were almost all consumed by losses and expenses, and the actual surplus was less than three per cent. upon an income of over sixty millions. The last six months have not been disastrous to the insurance interests. On the other hand, there has been a diminution in the losses, and yet they have been sufficient, with the expenses, to eat up all the income. The New York companies spent more than they received, and the fifty-eight other State companies paid over half a million for the privilege of doing business in the Empire State. The large foreign companies alone made a profit upon the business. There must be an end to such a state of affairs very soon, or the receiver will sit in the president's chair. The appreciation of assets has helped out many of the smaller companies, but that cannot be continued long. The first step in the right direction has already been taken by some of the most conservative of our own large companies, in refusing business at the low rates that have been made by competing agents. In some cases, in the small interior towns of the west, agents have been foolish enough to give up the agency on account of the refusal of the home offices to accept risks at rates for which other agents were willing them, forgetting that they were thus leaving their heaviest anchor. The next step is to reduce expenses. Unfortunately this is a step that the smaller companies cannot take, for they have already been driven to that expedient, and have done almost as much as they can in that direction. Unless there is a change for the better much more decided than we have any reason to expect, the retirement of the smaller companies is only a matter of time. There are a number of companies in New York with a capital of \$300,000 whose office expenses must be almost as great as those of a company with half a million of capital and assets twice as great. The larger the company the stronger, for there is less liability to heavy loss by a single fire, and the more remunerative its investments, for the ratio of managing expenses is so much the less. Of course, the practical test of solvency is the ratio of surplus to liability, and it is not always the company with the greatest amount of assets that is safest, it is true; but, other things being equal, the heavier the assets, the smaller the ratio of surplus to liabilities on which business can be safely done.

THE IRON TRADE.

(American Manufacturer.)

The present condition of the iron trade affords gratifying indications that the history of the long period of reaction and depression which followed the excitement of the years 1871 and 1872 is not going to be repeated in the years following the "boom" of 1879-80. It was to have been expected that after the "boom" reached its climax a depression would take place, but it was feared by many that it would extend through a long period of time, and be accompanied by widespread disaster. Happily this fear has been realized to a small extent only. The depression has been rapid, but healthy, and it already appears to have come nearly, if not quite, to an end. The market exhibits many signs of returning activity, and there is every reason to believe that the remaining months of the year will bring a large and prosperous business. The net results of the boom in gains and losses of manufacturers will probably nearly balance each other. Most of those who did what is called a safe business were caught at the beginning of the boom with contracts to fill at low prices, and during the rise they did not make as much as the prevailing prices of iron would indicate. On the other hand, they bought sparingly on the rising market, and did not lose a great deal by the depression. The speculators were the ones made the money during the first period and lost it during the second. A few fortunate ones unloaded their purchases at the proper moment and retired with large gains; others held too long or bought too late, and have gone into bankruptcy. But the manufacturers in general have held their own, and are now doing as safe a business as the times will admit. The effects of the boom, however, have not all vanished, and they still contribute to making all branches of manufacturing more risky than they should be. Heavy stocks of foreign iron are in the country still on hand, and the importation of iron has not yet ceased. Ores and fuel are still held at higher prices than the price of pig iron would seem to justify, and labor is much higher

than it is likely to be six months or a year hence. The high price paid for material and labor are a bar against further reduction in price of pig iron, but the possibility of their reduction makes the continuance of even the present price of pig iron uncertain. The most certain indication of prosperity for iron in the next few months, notwithstanding the presence of iron in stocks and the uncertainty as to prices of raw materials, is the active and apparently increasing demand of consumers. The past few weeks have given tone to the market strictly through increased demand and not through any manipulations by speculators. We are aware of numbers of orders for late fall delivery being received by Pittsburgh houses, a fact on account of their already being filled with orders. The activity is especially noticeable in plate and sheet iron and in steel. Bridge building and machine works are also well supplied with orders. In fact the consuming capacity of the country seems to be steadily increasing, and it would not surprise us if the consumption of iron this year greatly exceeded that of last year. There is no need of any fear, however, that the producing capacity will not be equal to it. The reply with which a hundred furnaces were put in blast last year and a million tons of iron imported to supply a sudden demand, should be a warning that the excitement of last year should not be repeated. If present prices can be maintained, and the present rate of consumption continues, which there is every reason to hope, the production will take care of itself, and there is no need of importations, nor, we may add, for speculation.

THE U.S. TARIFF QUESTION.

Mr I. K. Devo, New York correspondent of the Chicago Journal of Commerce, commenting on an article which appeared in the N. Y. Times, writes as follows:—

When it, *The Times*, comes to the tariff question it says:—*The reform of the tariff will become a duty that can be no longer postponed.*"

By this we are given to understand that great abuses exist in the present tariff, so great that their immediate consideration becomes of paramount importance, else it would not say that "the reform" "can be no longer postponed." When we reflect that the present tariff has transformed us from a debtor into a creditor nation, we are puzzled in trying to find out wherein the tariff is in such pressing need of reform. During the past twenty years there have been only seven years when the balance of trade was in our favor, and the first of these years, from June 30, 1881, to June 30, 1882, the amount was only \$1,313,824. From that date, notwithstanding we were in the throes of civil war, down to the date of June 30, 1873—eleven years in all—the balance of trade against us foots up the enormous sum of \$1,080,440,587, or, to put it in letter-press instead of figures, one billion, eighty-six million, four hundred and forty thousand, five hundred and eighty-seven dollars. It is simply appalling that any sane people should have gone on thus rolling up debt against themselves, when, during a part of these years, millions of our people were withdrawn from production and were actively engaged in the destruction of property. When in time we came to see, not where we were drifting, but where we were being swept into the vortex of irremediable bankruptcy, we were brought by the panic of 1873 to our senses, and under our present tariff we went to work, acting upon the maxim that if we would thrive we must spend less than we made. For the last five fiscal years the balance of trade has been \$218,179,834 in our favor. Now, if national prosperity is the condition we are struggling for, will the *Times* be so good as to show us how we can "reform" our tariff laws by tinkering them? It is doubtless true that the tariff in some particulars may need a readjustment of rates, but this is not so important that it "can be no longer postponed." We can postpone indefinitely any change in our tariff laws that would reverse the present condition of our domestic manufactures and our foreign commerce. It is possible that even a respectable minority of the American people can be hoodwinked by the fallacy of that cry, "we want a change," without thinking of the condition from which, or to which, the change would lead. One of the great political parties is clamoring for a change, and unfurls its banner with this device, "A TARIFF FOR HUMANITY ONLY," while the other party flings to the breeze that truly American sentiment, in the words of its candidate:—

"In reference to our custom laws a policy should be pursued which will bring revenue to the treasury, and will enable the LABOR and CAPITAL employed in our great industries to compete fairly in our own markets with the labor and capital of foreign producers. We legislate FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, and not for the whole world, and it is better that the American laborer is more intelligent and better paid than his foreign competitor."

Under our present tariff, the balance of trade being in our favor, though not as much so the last year as the one preceding, and the above words of General Garfield typifying the condition of labor and capital in our country, we repeat we cannot see why any material modification of our tariff laws is so urgent that "it cannot be longer postponed." We do not believe that the American people are so feeble as to desire a change without knowing, or at least believing, that a such change will promote their good. Not the good of a class, but the general good of the whole people. Twenty years ago, when the balance of trade was twenty millions against us, we were compelled to pay 12 per cent. for a small loan, while now our bonds bearing a third of that rate of interest command a premium in the markets of the world. Keep up the tariff, and instead of selling our bonds in foreign countries at any price, we will be inviting the whole world to come over here and get a full supply of grain, meats, and food of all descriptions, also a full stock of our various manufactured articles, and if they have not the money to pay for their purchases we will lend it to them.

THE COURSE OF TRADE IN ENGLAND.

(Chicago Journal of Commerce.)

The course of trade in England is clearly shown in the returns for last month of the Board of Trade, placed in comparison, as they are in the report, with the figures for the last six months. For the whole half year it is found that imports and exports have increased, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, almost in the same proportion—23 per cent. in the case of the imports, and 21 per cent. in that of the exports. There is a school of economists which looks with scant favor upon the expansion of imports as a squandering of national substance. But enlightened economists have no sympathy with this view. Nevertheless, a large part of the increase of English imports is in the raw materials of manufacturers. There is also, of course, a large increase in the import of articles of food. After so many bad seasons, decrease, or even stagnation, in these items would afford cause for serious uneasiness respecting the condition of the country, as indicating a real decline in the

purchasing power of the masses of the people. It is a pity there is no such symptom. On the other hand, there is an increase of 180,000 cwt. in the quantity of wheat imported during the six months. There is also an increase in the import of barley. Generally, the increase in the import of articles of food is over \$45,000,000 in value. Still, the distinctive feature of the imports is increase in the raw materials of manufacture, and this increase is more marked in the single month of June than in the entire year. It is further to be remarked that the greater than the increase in the import of raw materials of manufacture in June than in the six months previous that month to be a fairly prosperous, and are looking forward to still better times. Turning to the exports, we find an increase for the six months of 24 per cent., and for June of about 20 per cent., again showing that June was one of the half year. The exports will still continue to be very largely in steel and iron. American purchases still count for more than in the five years, but there is expansion elsewhere, as indicated by Russia, Germany, Holland and Belgium. In railroad iron the United States count for less, Brazil, America, British India and Australia have enormously augmented their purchases last month. The increase in the export of cotton piece goods is, however, less than that even in iron, amounting to about 28 per cent. in quantity. Under this head, also, the United States have taken a more than twice as much as in June last year, but England's chief customers were India, China, Turkey, Brazil and Egypt.

THE CHICAGO SHIP CANAL.

A few days ago a report devoted to the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and occupying several columns, was printed in the Chicago newspapers. This report on its origin to a convention of certain citizens of Illinois, held in Ottawa, Ill., on the 18th of last March, for the purpose of taking measures to secure the early commencement of that canal to a ship canal and to secure the improvement of the Illinois River, so as to permit the passage of lake and river vessels between the Mississippi and Chicago. At that meeting an executive committee was appointed, and a series of resolutions were adopted urging some action by the United States Government. On April 8th the executive committee held a meeting at Peoria, when a sub-committee of three members was appointed, with instructions to prepare an address to Congress and to the people of the State of Illinois. The report now published is the address of this committee. The address is chiefly an exposition of the marvellous growth in production, of late years, in the territory of the West and North-West, and a narration of the advantages, in the way of increased business, cheap rates, etc., that would accrue if the proposed scheme were carried out. The Illinois & Michigan Canal extends from Chicago to La Salle on the Illinois River, a distance of 99 1/2 miles. At present the canal does not amount to much, having a surface width of but 60 feet and being 6 feet deep. Only barges drawn by horse power can pass through it. It is proposed to deepen it and to give it a surface width of 180 feet, with locks 75 feet wide by 250 feet in length, so as to make it available to vessels of 1,200 tons burden. It is further proposed to make the Illinois River navigable for the largest Mississippi steamers, by deepening its bed and by constructing locks and dams. For this latter purpose it is estimated only a million dollars will be required at the outset. Nothing is said as to the probable cost of enlarging the canal, but in 1867, as the report states, General Wilson, whose plan it was to deepen the canal only as far as Joliet and use the Illinois River for the rest of the distance, estimated the cost of the entire work at \$18,000,000.

REVISION OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF IN JAPAN.

We learn (says the Manchester Guardian) that the Japanese Government have formulated their proposal for an increase in the duties upon imports, and communicated them to the foreign representatives. The tariff appears to be a complicated one, and one that would be troublesome enough in its working. For instance, no less than 229 classes are enumerated, and the textile fabrics are charged at so much per square yard. It is for the most part an ad valorem tariff, the rates of duty ranging from 5 to 80 per cent. on the value of the goods laid down in Japan, less duty. Certain goods are free. Among them are coal, grain of many kinds, sacks, bagging, and packing mate, tea leaf and solder, a good many medicines, etc. There comes a group of prohibited goods, among them being adulterated drugs, opium, kerosene which flashes below 110 deg., &c.

In the group upon which 5 per cent. is charged are iron, copper, lead, steel, tin, zinc, iron bar, rod, etc.; machinery, raw cotton, cement, flour, peas, beans, rapeseed, etc.

In the group charged at the rate of 10 per cent. are iron, copper, lead, steel, tin, zinc, in plate, sheet, or wire; shirtings and all other cotton goods, except velvets, cloth and all other woollen goods, and woollen and cotton mixtures, blankets, and yarns.

Upon the following the duty is 15 per cent., viz.: cotton velvets, paper, stationery, glass uncolored, cutlery, etc.

In the group charged at the rate of 20 per cent. are kerosene, ale, beer, wines, etc., handkerchiefs, and furniture.

On the next group the duty is 25 per cent., viz.: boots, clothing, etc., umbrella sticks and frames.

And the highest rate, 30 per cent., is imposed upon spirituous liquors, arms, ammunition, sugar, tortoise shell, etc.

How far these proposals will be acceded to by the treaty powers it is impossible to say; but it is not unlikely that at least a good deal will be gained by the Japanese government. The discussion of them may be expected to occupy some time, and it may be assumed that good notice will be given of any changes. With regard to exports no proposals have yet been made.

AN UNBIASED WITNESS.

The following letter is published in the American Reporter for August:—

COBOCO, Ont., June 26th, 1880.

Before the Canadian tariff was raised, importations in this district were largely from the United States, but now most of the dry goods imported are from Europe direct. The effect of the new tariff has been to stimulate manufacturing, and a great many factories are now in operation that were formerly closed, although I must say that the goods manufactured here in Canada are not so good, as regards quality, as those manufactured in the United States. I keep the American Reporter on file for the benefit of manufacturers and dealers, and feel much pleasure in showing it.

Geo. J. Ferguson, U. S. Consular Agent.

SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL.

BORAX

Lady readers who have not tested the magic properties of borax have been losing a great help and comfort. If once used, you will never be without a box on your toilet table. It removes stains and dirt from the hands better than soap, and at the same time cleans and smooths the skin. It is splendid for washing the hair, and will, without injury, cleanse shoes and combs in a few moments. For washing faces it saves both soap and labor. It will extract dirt from articles of delicate texture without rubbing, it being only necessary to put the articles to soak with a solution of borax, over night, and need only be rinsed in the morning. Two tablespoonfuls of pulverised borax dissolved in a quart of water to which water enough is added to cover a pair of blouses, will cleanse them beautifully. It also saves labor in washing. It is said to drive away lice and roaches if sprinkled on the shelves of safes and pantries.

MEDICAL USE OF SALT

In many cases of disordered stomach, a teaspoonful of salt is a certain cure. In the violent internal aching, colic, add a teaspoonful of salt to a pint of water, drink it and go to bed; it is one of the oldest remedies known. The same will revive a man who seems almost dead from receiving a heavy blow. In an apoplectic fit no time should be lost in giving down salt and water if sufficient sensibility can be admitted of swallowing; if not, the head must be sponged with cold water until the senses return, then salt will completely restore the patient from lethargy. In a fit, the feet should be placed in warm water, with mustard added, and the legs briskly washed, all bandages removed from the neck, and a leech applied to the neck, if possible. In many cases of hemorrhage from the lungs, and when other remedies have failed, Dr. Rush found that two teaspoonfuls of salt completely stayed the blood. In case of a bite from a mad dog, wash the part with strong brine for several hours, and bind on some salt with a rag. In toothache, warm salt and water held to the part, and renewed two or three times, will relieve it in most cases. If the gums are affected, wash the mouth with brine. If the teeth be covered with tartar, wash them twice a day with salt and water.—Medical Journal.

DIKA BREAD

Following interesting note concerning the preparation of the dika or odika bread of Western Africa recently received from Dr. H. W. Bachelor, of London, by Mr. Thomas Christy, to whom we are indebted for it: "The plums are gathered as they grow on the tree, and are emptied from the baskets into another until a large heap is formed. They are allowed to remain many days until the outside is dried, and then the nuts are cracked, the seeds are taken out and smoked for many days. Then they are put into a large mortar and crushed into a fine mass. The rays of the sun are now allowed to pour on the mass, which melts and is put into a mould. This mould is of the shape of a frustum of a cone, and the cakes vary in diameter from eight to a foot at the base. These will keep for six months." Dr. Bachelor also makes the following interesting remarks with regard to the native medicinal plants of the country: "The only way of ascertaining the properties of any plant here is to test it on natives. If it poisons goats, or if the monkeys die, and by direct experiment. The natives themselves know nothing of one medicine for one disease, another for another. It is, in their opinion, the bark that cures, not the leaf itself."

CHICAGO CASE OF SKIN-GRAFTING

A remarkable attempt to graft a section of skin from a boy's leg upon the thigh of his sister, described in the issue of the Scientific American, unhappily failed. The skin refused to adhere, shrivelled and became dry and hard. The narrow connecting hinge of skin was so sharply folded back that it was destroyed, the circulation being cut off by the pressure which could not be avoided. The boy who had made the sacrifice for his sister's sake was willing to endure another trial, but the physician decided against it. It was thought best to try the second trial with the skin of a lamb, as soon as the child's strength should be sufficiently increased. The proposed plan of operation is this: The lamb will be taken in plaster of Paris, the animal can be kept perfectly still in juxtaposition to the sufferer. Then the skin of the lamb, which will be stayed for the space of six inches by two-and-a-half, leaving the skin uncut at one end of the strip. Under this loosened strip of skin a piece of soft white silk will be placed to keep the skin clean and facilitate the formation of blood. When the "sprouting" is sufficiently advanced the silk will be removed, and the fibrous inner coating of the lambkin will be applied to the wound of the child, the lamb being bound as the boy was. A confidence is felt in the success of the new method.

SMOKE-BURNERS

The discussion of the smoke nuisance in Chicago brought into prominence several different kinds of smoke-burners, the inventor of each claiming for his patent special merits, and each claiming his particular invention to be the best. In London the smoke nuisance is punishable with a fine. The Act in force in every furnace employed in working engines, steam, and every furnace in any mill, factory, saw-house, dye-house, distillery, lake-house, etc., is not constructed so as to consume its own smoke, or which is so negligently used that the smoke is consumed. The penalty is from two to five pounds. As an ordinance is pending in the city of London looking to an abatement of this nuisance, it is first that our aldermen should make themselves acquainted with the operation and effectiveness of the present smoke-burners now before the public. Experience has demonstrated that it is not impracticable to construct a furnace, and a careful management of fuel, to reduce the evil, for evil it only is, to such small proportions as to be scarcely worthy of notice. The first conditions for smoke-burners are—such an arrangement of the furnace as to insure a supply of atmospheric air sufficient for complete combustion, and a judicious disposal of the gas itself, in order that the vaporised carbon may be kept in contact with the air in a sufficiently hot condition. The first of these depends upon the construction of the furnace, the latter upon the care and skill of the foreman. With careful firing it is well understood that even an ordinary furnace will produce comparatively little smoke.

A NEW TELEPHONE COMPANY.

An application for a patent was filed at the Patent Office at Washington, on the 22nd ult., which in consequence of its vastness of interest, as well as wealth of prospect, renders it a subject of national interest. A company of leading business men has been formed and has bought up all the telephone patents antedating those now in use, and known as the Bell, Gray and Edison patents. The company is composed of leading business men from all sections of the country, Cincinnati being largely represented and interested. The cash capital of the company is \$5,000,000, with headquarters in New York, and in about sixty days they will open up the telephone, which will certainly result in the driving out of all telephones in the market save the ones they hold, or else compelling the Gray, Bell and Edison lines to pay the new company a munificent royalty. It appears from the testimony now on file and in the possession of the new company, which is conclusive and exhaustive, that the inventor of the telephone is a poor mechanic, living near Harrisburgh, Pa., named Daniel Drowlaugh. Owing to his poverty he was unable to push his patent on the market. The new company have secured and are sole possessors of this invention, antedating those now in use. They are also owners of four patents for telephones issued to Mr. Klemm, of New York. A large number of capitalists were in Washington to see the filing of the new application, and they assert with a positiveness that is almost convincing, that it will not be long till they have the entire charge of the telephones, not only in this country, but in the world, and that they will be able to establish lines by which messages may be transmitted for almost a song.

BEES AND SUGAR REFINERIES

The Council of Hygiene, of Paris, says *La Nature*, was recently called on to pronounce upon quite a singular question. There are in Paris, especially in the Thirteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards, depots of bee-hives, which, of little importance at the start, have finally become quite extensive establishments. Certain of these depots contain no less than from 120 to 150 hives. Now, as each hive contains upward of 40,000 workers, there are several millions of bees in each depot. At first sight it might seem surprising that a honey-producing industry should be carried on in the heart of a great city, where there are no flowers that the bees can visit to obtain nectar; but on investigation it has been found that these establishments have, either through accident or design (undoubtedly the latter), located themselves in the vicinity of the large sugar refineries. The consequence is that the latter are constantly visited by the bees in immense numbers, to the serious annoyance of the workmen. In a short space of time the syrup pans are completely filled with bees, and the loss occasioned by this amount, in one refinery alone, to about \$5,000 a year. Various means of extermination have been devised, but thus far to no purpose. One refiner, M. Say, destroys the insects by means of fly-traps placed near the windows. There are about 60 of these traps in his refinery, and the number of bees captured per diem in each one of them amounts to about a quarter of a bushel. But in spite of all this the works continue to be infested. The sugar refiners have asked for damages, but at present the Prefect of Police has at his disposition no ordinance which will permit him to allow them. The refiners will be obliged to suffer the loss and inconvenience till the Council makes some ruling on the subject.

—Mr. William F. Phillips, of Watford, Ontario, Canada, has patented a swing, having two pairs of crossed posts, strengthened by cross bars, a cap box, and branched swinging bars, from which is suspended a basket.

—A novel device that may be attached to sewing machines for plating the fabrics to be sewed in plaits or folds of any desired width or any desired distance apart, has been patented by Mr. Leopold Lyon, of Hazelton, Pa.

—An improved pile driver has been patented by Mr. Joseph W. Putnam, of New Orleans, La. This invention relates to an improvement in the class of pile drivers which are adapted for use in the construction of railroads, being for that purpose mounted on a truck or platform car in such manner as to admit of lateral movement in the arc of a circle, so as to drive several piles successively without requiring any change in the position of the truck or car.

—A Detroit physician asserts that for a hot weather drink nothing equals buttermilk. It is, he says, "both drink and food, and for the laborer is the best known." It supports the system, and even in fever will cool the stomach admirably. It is also a most valuable domestic remedy. It will cure dysentery as well and more quickly than any other remedy known. Dysentery is really a constipation, and is the opposite of diarrhoea. It is inflammation of the bowels with congestion of the portal circulation—the circulation of blood through the bowels and liver. It is a disease always prevalent in the summer and autumn. From considerable observation I feel warranted in saying that buttermilk, drunk moderately, will cure every case of it—certainly when taken in the early stages.

—It is surprising how quickly the vegetation of many countries settled by Europeans has been modified. A writer in Petromann's *Mittheilungen* on the flora of Chili south of the Valdivia River, states that the scenery between the Rio Bueno and its winding affluents reminds one very much of home. In the park-like prairies, associated with *Fagus abliqua*, a deciduous beech, are numerous scattered apple trees, originally introduced from Europe. The apple tree has spread from Valdivia to Osorno, and even crossed the Andes into north-western Patagonia, and thence eastward. Indeed, it has become so widely spread and so general, that the Indians from the distant regions of the Argentine rivers Rio Negro and Rio Colorado, are called *manzaneros*, or apple Indians. As a matter of fact, the apple tree in the province of Valdivia and Osorno is far more on the fruit of the apple tree than any European people, for it abounds them both food and wine.

—In the inquiry into the utility of salt in various branches of agriculture before the Ontario Agricultural Commission at Seaforth, recently, Richard Hunsford, salt merchant, and Martin P. Hayes, testified to the superiority of Canadian salt in the matter of purity over both English and American salt. The prejudice against it in Ontario was owing to the defects in manufacturing it, which were now being remedied. A test at the Western Dairyman's Association at London last year had shown its suitability for cheese making. The fact that the largest pork packers of the West are using it in preference to their own cheaper salt proved that it was adapted to the wants of the West. He gave instances of its value as a fertilizer in strengthening the straw of wheat and barley, in promoting maturity, in producing plumpness in grain, in preventing rust and encouraging the growth of root crops.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

A CAMP MEETING FIRE BELL.

I heahs de alarm fra de number one box,
Istou, snaha, liston,
Mark how carnally de awah knucks,
Do fire is hot an' bishy.
Anah's tappin' on de conscience bell,
Heah it, heah it, heah it,
Hit's a great big frey de awah habbin' in hell,
Dat's why the 'larn bell's clannaw.
A fire dat de jarnins nebbey sit around,
Whar de habbaw 'dang' here, an't be found,
An' de ain't no use o' tryin'.
Flames is a burnin' up habber an' black,
Surprisin', oh surprisin',
You has an interest in dat fire,
An' do flames is still a train'.
Jump when you heah dat warnin' chime,
Jump up, snaha, jump up!
Do jump do in a berry quick time,
Now is de time to jump up.

—This queer paragraph we find in the New York Tribune. The South is a peculiar region for "accidents." A circular issued by an accident insurance company of Mobile contains a table giving the names of persons who have received accident policies during the past six or seven years. In each instance the amount paid and the character of the "accident" are given. Of the fifteen persons named, one was injured by a fall, one was killed by a railroad train, and one was drowned. "The accidents" in the other twelve cases are put down as follows: "Killed by a pistol," "Hung by a mob," "Gun-shot wound," "Pistol-shot," "Killed, gun-shot," "Killed, attempting to make arrest," "Killed, gun-shot," "Killed, pistol-shot," "Pistol-shot," "Murdered." In what other part of the civilized world would assassination be classified under the head of accident?

—The time to guard against trouble and annoyance in a contract of insurance is the time at which the contract is made. Many parties taking out policies are very careless and trust to the agent or officer of the company to make it "all right." There are but few persons who would purposely write a policy wrong, but there are an innumerable number of persons writing policies through ignorance who are wholly incapable of fully and explicitly expressing the subject matter insured. In writing a policy nothing should be left uncertain to be determined after the event. There are officers and agents who do not know the meaning of the words they use in writing a policy. They simply copy what some one else has written. The usual form of a standard hull policy, in stating the risk assumed, is "privileged to navigate the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries, excepting the Missouri, Arkansas and Red rivers." The secretary of one of our leading companies always wrote it "accepting," and did not know that it made any difference.—*Continental Press-Current*.

—*Insurance Chronicle*.—To while away the dreary minutes of waiting a turn in a barber shop the other day we picked up an old copy of the *Sunday Mercury* and found therein a denunciation of insurance journals as "useless," "blackmailing," etc., which closed as follows: "Why insure? Companies, knowing these facts as well as we do, should continue to throw away money on these parasitic sheets, is more than any fellow of an ordinary degree of common sense can find out." May be so, but if the *Chronicle* is to be counted among the "parasitic sheets" one reason for "throwing away money" upon it is found in the fact that but for such a process the editor of the *Sunday Argonaut*—or words to that effect—wouldn't be able to publish anything about insurance, for directly under the paragraph above quoted is a criticism of co-operative companies, in which the *Chronicle's* barrel-and-bung-hole and two-times-two-are-five ideas are coolly appropriated and applied; and in a later issue of the same paper, chanced upon in the same place, is an article on the gratuitous interpolations in the last life and casualty report of the New York insurance department, every idea of which, as well as the order of presentation, is not only cribbed from this journal, but shockingly mutilated. The paper is well named. Mercury was the god of thieves, though we never heard of his stealing and then abusing the victim of his larceny. His degenerate namesake is a base ingrate as well as a thief.

DIFFERENCE OF COST OF INSURANCE IN CO-OPERATIVE AND LIFE COMPANIES DEMONSTRATED.

(Western Insurance Review.)
Mathematical demonstrations which oppose the schemes of some men are often treated by them with contempt, while others yield to their force and follow their teachings. For the benefit of the latter, we propose to demonstrate that the cost of insurance is, to the survivors, greater in co-operative companies than it is to survivors in regular companies. In doing this we shall leave out of view entirely all expenses, and confine ourselves to the payment of death claims. The question to be answered is: What does it cost the surviving members of co-operative companies to pay death-claims, say \$1,000, and what does it cost the surviving members to pay the same in regular companies? Now, everyone will admit that where a man dies and has paid, say, \$1 on his own policy, the surviving members must pay the difference between \$1 and the amount of the policy. If he has paid \$10, \$15 or \$100 on his own policy, the surviving members pay the difference between the sum he has paid and the amount of his policy. This is true whether the claim is in a co-operative or regular life company. To illustrate: A is insured for \$1,000, and B, for the same amount, and each has paid his just proportion of death claims in the way and manner required by the companies to which they belong. But in addition to paying their portion of these claims, A has paid on his own policy, say \$1, and B, on his \$10. Now, both with their respective reserves—A, of \$1 and B, of \$10—become claims, and it is obvious that the survivors must pay on A's policy \$99, and on B's \$90. If A dies a member of a co-operative which makes an assessment of \$1 on each member as soon as the last claim present was paid to pay the next claim, and A's is the next claim, then he has paid \$1 on his own policy and the survivors pay the balance—\$99. But B dies at the same time, and has paid on his policy \$10, consequently the surviving members have to pay on it only \$90. With co-operative companies who always have an assessment of \$1 on each of its members paid immediately after the last claim has been paid, each death claim is to the extent of \$1 per \$1,000 insured paid by the deceased and the balance by the survivors. And if the deaths are five, fifty, one hundred or five hundred per year the same is true of each and every claim. Again, in regular life companies the reserve on a policy at the time it

becomes a claim is the sum which the deceased has contributed to the payment of his own policy. Now, suppose a co-operative company has a sufficient number of well selected lives to give it a fair average rate of mortality, and that each member is just 35 years old and insured for \$1,000. Suppose, again, that the same men are insured each for the same amount in a regular life company, and that but one death occurs during each year for the first fifteen years, and that the claims are paid at the end of the year in which they occur, also that the rate of mortality in the Actuarial rate and 4 per cent interest. To show what the survivors in each company will pay on death claims during the fifteen years we have constructed the table below. Column 1 indicates the year in which the death occurs; column 2, the sum paid by the survivors in the co-operative company on each claim; column 3 shows the sum of these payments made for the year in which death occurs and the preceding years; column 4 shows the sum paid by the deceased on his own claim; column 5, the sum of these payments. All found on the left side of the double line. On the right side of that line, column 6 shows how much the surviving members in the regular life company pay on each claim; column 7 is the sum of these payments; column 8 is the sum paid by each one deceased on his own policy; column 9 is the sum of these payments; column 10 shows the difference between the sum paid by the deceased in the co-operative and in the regular life company, and column 11 the sum of these differences. Now, compare columns 2 and 6, from top to bottom, then columns 3 and 7 in the same manner; also 5 and 9. It will be seen that the sum paid by the survivors in the co-operative company is \$14,985; and in the other company, \$13,304.53. The sum paid by deceased in the co-operative is \$15; in the other company, \$1,605.47; and the difference between these two sums is \$1,590.47. Or, subtract from \$14,985 \$13,397.53, and the difference is \$1,587.47, same as before, and this is the excess paid by the survivors in the co-operative company over that paid by the survivors in the regular life company.

Table with 11 columns and 15 rows of numerical data representing insurance costs and differences.

On one thousand such policies it would cost the surviving members in a co-operative company not less than \$1,045,000 more than the members of a regular life company. And no infusion of new and young blood that can be commanded can change the result. In the above, the assessments which the deceased has paid on claims previous to his own death offset what has been paid in the regular life company on claims presented previous to his death.

THE GLUT OF MONEY FOR INVESTMENT.

(London Spectator.)
Can nobody suggest a stiff bit of work for English capitalists to do? They are standing idle in heaps, and they do not like it at all. According to the *States* of the 17th Inst., a sum of money estimated at £200,000,000, or say nearly three years' revenue, is lying waiting for the profitable investment which it is so difficult to find; and although that figure may be an exaggeration—we can see no reason for thinking so—it is certain that the total sum available for new forms of enterprise must be very large. Had as the times have been, and large as the expenditure of the late Government was, Englishmen made and saved in the five leap years a great deal of money, which was not, as it often is, flung away in preposterous speculations. No state plundered us much, no great amount of money was wasted on unreal discoveries, and there was a great deal of more or less stringent economy. The number of persons who, panic-struck by the decline of trade or the difficulty of collecting rents for large farms, commenced retrenching, was very great; they had often very good incomes, and men who once retrench usually do it with a will. It is so uncomfortable a process, that they want to see something solid—a good-sized bank balance, for instance—on the other side of the account. If you are to retrench at all, especially for a few years only, you may as well retrench to purpose—discharge, everybody, let your place and live on £300 a year, like a clergyman. Then, of course—though many traders suffered heavily and some branches of commerce became unproductive—a great deal of business continued to be done and large accumulations to result. A great deal of money has been made and a great deal more is making, and all the safe places for putting it away getting choked. The "old stockings" and "teapots" are all full. Consols are very high; railway debentures are very high, India stocks are inexpressibly high, unless buyers think that they are practically guaranteed, colonial bonds are high, though not so high as they would be if there were not a good deal of muddling about the right of paying off. There is not, so far as we know, a clear and permanent 4 per cent in the market. There must be very much money waiting investment, even if there is not £200,000,000, and the fine old way of investing it—the purchase of land—is, for the moment, discredited.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.

GRAIN PRICE LIST.

Table listing various grain prices including wheat, barley, and other agricultural products with their respective prices and units.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

Table listing prices for iron and hardware items such as nails, bolts, and various metal components.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

MONDAY, AUG 15th

Textual review of market conditions, including discussions on grain prices, stock exchange, and general economic trends.

Continuation of the weekly review, focusing on specific market details, price fluctuations, and industry news.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

CANADIAN MARKETS.

Ottawa.

The following quotations in the Ottawa market—
12 in. stock, good, 20 00
12 in. stock, fair, 18 00
12 in. stock, poor, 16 00
10 in. stock, good, 18 00
10 in. stock, fair, 16 00
10 in. stock, poor, 14 00
8 in. stock, good, 16 00
8 in. stock, fair, 14 00
8 in. stock, poor, 12 00
6 in. stock, good, 14 00
6 in. stock, fair, 12 00
6 in. stock, poor, 10 00
4 in. stock, good, 12 00
4 in. stock, fair, 10 00
4 in. stock, poor, 8 00
2 in. stock, good, 10 00
2 in. stock, fair, 8 00
2 in. stock, poor, 6 00
1 in. stock, good, 8 00
1 in. stock, fair, 6 00
1 in. stock, poor, 4 00

Quebec.

To Montreal, \$1.15; Quebec, \$1.10; Burlington, \$1.10; Whitehall, \$1.25; Albany, \$1.50; New York, \$1.50.
Some large sales have lately taken place at the above prices, and mostly all of the seasons cut has now been placed. The mills are turning out now in this vicinity at the rate of 1,000,000 ft per day.

PASSED THROUGH SLIDES.

Statement of the quantities of square timber and saw logs which passed through the undermentioned slides and works on the River Ottawa and tributaries.

Table with columns: Owners, Square Timber, Saw Logs, Pieces, Cords. Includes entries for Perley & Pottle, J. R. Booth, Fraser & McCubbin, R. Campbell, W. C. Edwards & Co., W. McMillan & Co., Hamilton Bros.

Quebec.

The timber market is quiet, and purchasers do not show as much anxiety to stock at high prices as they did last week. In Oak, Ash and Elm there is little doing. Wancy Board is held at high figures, but no transactions have taken place. In Ottawa rafts the following are about the prices paid last week, viz:
—One raft White Pine, 85 feet, at 27 1/2 cents, with Red Pine, 44 feet, at 22 cents; one raft, 56 feet, 15 1/2-inch, at 27 cents; one raft of 54 to 55 feet, at 26 cents; one raft, 65 feet, 17 1/2-inch, at 20 cents; two to three rafts, 48 to 50 feet, at 18 to 19 cents. We hear of no new transactions in deals.

SUPERVISOR OF MILLERS' OFFICE.

Comparative Statement of Timber, Masts, Bowsprits, Spars, Staves, etc., measured and culled to 13th August.

Table with columns: Species, 1878, 1879, 1880. Includes entries for Wancy White Pine, White Pine, Red Pine, Oak, Elm, Ash, Basswood, Butternut, Tamarac, Birch and Maple, Masts and Bowsprits, Spars, Sid Staves, W. Staves, Bri Staves.

RAFTS ARRIVED.

Aug. 14.—H. K. Eagan, white and red pine, Cap Rouge; D. D. Calvin & Co, pine, Roche's or Charlevoix Cove.
Aug. 16.—Burke Bros, spruce deals, L'Islet, etc. J. McIcrae and Wm Stokes, staves, Indian Cove east.

St. John, N.B.

There has been a considerable advance in logs and deals owing to their scarcity. Deals have quoted at \$11. It is said \$10.50 was offered for logs on Saturday. The wood trade reports speak encouragingly of the business prospects in Great Britain.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Chicago.

The cargo market has been about the same as usual the past week, some days fully supplied and sales dragging; at other times cargoes have been in scant supply and sales prompt. Desirable piece stuff has been quick of sale, cargoes running fairly to 18 to 20 feet and over being largely sought. Shorter lengths not so much wanted. Quotations are Piece stuff, \$3.50 to \$9.00; boards and strips, \$9.50 to \$18.00; shingles, \$1.60 to \$2.25. There is no disposition to advance card prices. The receipts have been large, notwithstanding the apparent dullness of the cargo market. About \$1,000,000 will cover the amount arriving, bringing the total receipts of the season up to 731,000,000 feet to same date last year. Trade is reported heavy at the yards, both in lumber and shingles. A large fall trade is expected, and not without reason.

May City, Mich.

The condition of this market continues good, although sales are not very numerous. It is not the season of great activity in transactions, still there are buyers in the market and inquiries for stock are coming in constantly. It is not the easiest thing to place orders, on account of the large amount of lumber sold ahead. Prices are firmly held and a shade advanced, good stock commanding \$7.50 to \$7.50 for culls, \$24.50 to \$25.00 for common, and \$30.00 to \$35 for uppers, with an occasional placing of choice stock at \$8, \$10 and \$36. Fair stock can be bought at \$7, \$14 and \$36. Shingles are moving firmly at \$1.90 to \$2.00 for clear butts, \$2.00 to \$3.00 for XXX, approved brands, culls at various figures below. The general outlook for the fall trade is of an encouraging character. The eastern markets are in good heart and the consumption of lumber is active and increasing. Even New York has about abandoned its bear movement, convinced that it cannot affect the market and may itself suffer by waiting too long before dipping in for supplies. Boston and Albany are active and promising. Large contracts ahead are reported as having been placed.

among western Michigan mills, and orders coming to-day without solicitation. Like receipts remain unchanged although there is no not numerous nor easy to obtain. Bay City to Buffalo, \$2.25, to Ohio ports, \$2. The total trade for all of the shipments by rail being liberal to amount and the fall trade unusually active.

Albany.

We have a very active and a very healthy business to report in the district during the week ending yesterday. The receipts, as the figures show, are slow, consequently stocks are ample and well assorted. Quotations on all kinds of pine lumber are firm and without change. Course lumber is in good supply and in stiff demand, still the supply does not come forward as fast as it is wanted. Some lumber is still lying in piles, but water is only wanted at the Northern mills. Spruce boards and planks are advanced in price. Hemlock is firmly held and is in moderate stock. The current quotations of the yards here are as follows:—

Table with columns: Item, Price. Includes entries for Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Black Walnut, Sycamore, White Wood, Ash, Cherry, Oak, Hickory, Maple, Chestnut, Shingles, Siding, etc.

Oswego, N.Y.

Table with columns: Item, Price. Includes entries for Three uppers, Pickings, Pine common, Common, Culls, Mill run, Siding, Mill run, 13 to 16 feet, Mill run, 1 1/2 in strips, Culls, 1 1/2 in strips, 1 1/2 in strips, Shingles, XXX, 18-inch pine, XXX, 18-inch cedar, Lath.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

(Celtart & Co's Circular, 5th August.)

A better feeling has prevailed in our trade during the past month, and higher prices have been obtained for most kinds of wood. The first arrivals from Quebec have been so unusually late that many of the vessels employed in the trade will be unable to make their usual second voyage, consequently stocks during the latter part of the year are likely to show a considerable diminution as compared with those of the same period in 1879. Meantime, the consumptive demand continues on a fair scale, with the prospect of being maintained so long as money continues cheap; there is therefore good reason to look for satisfactory results from imports while they continue on a moderate scale. Yellow Pine has arrived freely during the latter part of the month, and is going well into consumption. The arrivals are chiefly on timber merchants' account, and prices do not transpire for any retail sale, except Red Pine is little inquired for. Of Elm, only a small quantity has arrived, and there are no sales to report. Oak, owing to the lateness of the Quebec arrivals, the import so far this season has been only 120,000 feet against 290,000 feet last year, the consumption during the month appears small in consequence of many of the recent arrivals, already sold, not having yet been landed. The arrivals of Quebec Pine Deals have consisted of 5,900 standard, of which a large quantity has been sent into consumption from the quay; prices have somewhat advanced, and a cargo has been sold at £15 for 2nds, and £9 7s 6d for third quality, ex quay Bircht. The price, ex Robert Kerr, from St John, has been sold at an average of £17 1/2 per foot, and from Prince Edward Island two parcels have been sold at 13 1/2 and 14 1/2 per foot. N D and N S Spruce Deals have advanced in price during the month in face of the large import of 19,481 standards, against 16,639 standards during same period last year. Sales of St. John have been made, by auction, at an average of £6 18s 9d per standard, and by private at £7 per standard; and Buctouche and Richibucto at £6 17s 6d per standard. Spruce Dealings, 5 feet 3 1/2, have been sold at 72s 6d per mille. Quebec Merchantable Pine Staves have been sold at £7 10s per mille. Higher prices have been obtained for Pitch Pine during the month, there has been a good consumption, and the present stock, together with the few cargoes still to arrive, will be a bare supply for the requirements of the trade until the next season's import. American Black Walnut has been sold at 5s 3d per foot. Extra Heavy Wine Pine Staves have been sold at £50 per M, and Norfolk Hoghead at £7 10s per M. The arrivals since our last have been 130 vessels, 89,115 tons, against 101 vessels, 73,705 tons in corresponding period last year; and 100 vessels, 73,491 tons in 1878.

of the country very satisfactorily this season, since the opening of navigation there have been shipped seven packages of butter in excess of last year's exports for the corresponding period. There also shows a large increase in the exports over those of last year to date. In butter there has been rather a slow movement during the week, owing to the unwillingness of parties on the other side to advance their bids to the high level of values which has been paid here. Some of the objections which have been made by shippers at 2 1/2 to 2 1/4 for whole Eastern Townships at 2 1/2 to 2 1/4 for Montreal, and the Western has changed hands for the lower point trade at 1 1/2 to 1 1/4. The current market remains quiet and unaltered, the decline of a Little Falls and 1 1/2 N.Y. on Monday having caused a weak and unsettled feeling here. The only sale mentioned within the past few days was for boxes of fine at 1 1/2.

Berries—Wholesale prices, Cranberry, fancy, bush, per lb, 2 1/2 to 2 1/4; do, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4. Townships, choice, 2 1/2 to 2 1/4; do, tur, 2 1/2 to 2 1/4. 2 1/2, Morrisburg, choice, 2 1/2 to 2 1/4; do, tur, 2 1/2 to 2 1/4. Blackberry, choice, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; do, tur, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4. Good, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; Western, dry, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4; do, medium to good, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4. Chees—Fleest, per lb, 11 to 11 1/2; do, clam to fine, 10 to 10 1/2; skims, 7 to 7 1/2.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

Wednesday, Aug. 14th.—Another fair week's business has been accomplished in horse sale, although it still a long way behind the large purchases made in this city in the spring. The shipments of horses from this city for week ending August 14th amounted to \$8,091.50, as compared with a week previous of 99 horses costing \$4,317.50. A lot of 12 fine horses was shipped from here on Friday last at an average \$108.00 each. On Monday last a brown carriage horse 6 years old, standing 10 1/2, was sold to a private family for \$125.00, also, a bay mare, 7 years old, weighing 1,100 lbs., for carriage use, sold for \$110.00. A nice bay gelding was disposed of for \$47.50. The average price for last week's exports was \$87.75 each. The following were the shipments of horses from this city during the week ending August 14th, viz:—August 9th, 2 horses, \$180; 7 do, \$830; 1 do, \$429.50; 5 do, \$577.50; 12 do, \$720.00; August 10th, 1 horse, \$75; August 11th 13 do, \$928; 21 do, \$1,998. August 12th, 2 horses, \$40; 14 do, \$1,129. August 13th, 2 horses, \$1 do, for breeding purposes, \$160; 1 horse, \$12 do, \$1,295. The principal shippers were:—Adams, Hartford, Conn.; E. Langovin, report; J. C. Littlefield, Boston; S. K. Sears, Pa.; B. J. Davis, Buffalo, N.Y.; J. F. Baker, Pa.; R. F. Chase, Baldwin, Me.; H. S. Harris, Pa.; E. Vanderloof, Northampton, Mass.; W. T. U. Hicks, Worcester, Mass.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

Wednesday, Aug. 14th.—The offerings of cattle at markets during the past three days have been about 1,200 beasts being offered at one time. There was a brisk shipping demand, however, which secured most of the best qualities at 8 to 5 1/2c per lb weight, the range for shipping cattle being 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c per lb. Butchers' cattle were in limited demand, and prices were realized from 3c to 4c per lb. On Wednesday Ald McShane purchased 220 head and Mr. N. Kennedy 150 head for shipment by week's steamers. Good hogs are worth \$3.50 per cwt. Sheep were quoted at 5c per lb, that price has been paid in the West. Lambs sold at \$2.50 to \$3.00 each as to quality and size. A lot of 150 lambs was sold in New York on Friday last at 10c per lb.

MONTREAL HARBOR BOARD.

Montreal, 17th.—The monthly meeting of the Harbor Board was held here this afternoon, Andrew Thomson, the president, in the chair. The president's address referred to the work done to the deepening of the river, channel and harbor. He stated that the capacity of ocean vessels entering the port last year was 108,811 tons, against 70,407 tons the preceding month last year, an increase of 54 per cent in favor of this year. The total tonnage up to date of Aug. this year was 306,234 tons, against 208,000 tons, an increase of 38 per cent. The harbor board for July last was \$52,097, an increase of 10 per cent over the same month in 1879. The total receipts up to the 1st was \$128,951, an increase of 39 per cent over last year. The president mentioned that the commissioners had arranged to purchase the right for the harbor. The statement of receipts shows an increase on inward and outward cargo and tonnage dues on vessels for the month of \$11,000, and a decrease on local traffic of \$6,000. This makes the revenue of July, 1880, \$100,000 over that of July, 1879. The number and cargo of sea-going vessels that arrived in port since the opening of navigation up to 1st August following years: 1877—86 ships, 95,973 tonnage; 1878—101 ships, 108,811 tonnage; 1879—121 ships, 162,400 tonnage; 1880—133 ships, 231,398 tonnage; 1881—151 ships, 231,398 tonnage; 1882—151 ships, 231,398 tonnage; 1883—151 ships, 231,398 tonnage; 1884—151 ships, 231,398 tonnage; 1885—151 ships, 231,398 tonnage; 1886—151 ships, 231,398 tonnage; 1887—151 ships, 231,398 tonnage; 1888—151 ships, 231,398 tonnage; 1889—151 ships, 231,398 tonnage; 1890—151 ships, 231,398 tonnage. The following is a synopsis of the report of the Harbor Commissioners who have reported on the Trent Valley Canal. They are of opinion that the water stretch is admirably adapted for the navigation intended. Seventy locks will be required from Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario. By the Grand Canal there are only twenty-seven locks, 45 wide and 14 ft deep, while in the Trent Valley the lockage built is 133 ft long, 33 ft wide and 14 ft deep. Whether this difference in width and depth does not more than compensate for the distance is a question on which the Commissioners do not yet feel able to give an opinion. The value of the canal to the surrounding country and to Montreal, if built, could not doubt be great. An estimate should be prepared of the cost of deepening it to nine feet, so that barges carrying 20,000 bushels might pass through. The iron works at Upper Woodstock, N.B., which were closed a few years ago, have been reopened and will give employment to 75 men.

Table with columns: Item, Price. Includes entries for Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Black Walnut, Sycamore, White Wood, Ash, Cherry, Oak, Hickory, Maple, Chestnut, Shingles, Siding, etc.

—Reports from Manitoba say: Haying is about completed and harvesting of grain has commenced. A great quantity of barley and oats are already cut. Wheat is ripening beautifully, and will be ready for the reaper in a few days. A good yield is predicted everywhere.

—The amount of bills and checks which passed through the Bankers' Clearing House, London, for the week ending July 28, aggregated £8,257,000. This is a decrease of £12,593,000 in two weeks and £21,283,000 below that of the week previous. It is a gain, however, of £3,525,000 over the corresponding week in 1879.

—The total annual cost of pauperism in England, in 1849, was £5,792,000, which item increased to £8,286,000 in 1879, aggregating £200,000,000 for the thirty years. In the second week of July last London alone possessed 83,213 paupers, 46,070 being in workhouses and the remainder at large. This shows a lessening increase during the last two years.

—Replying to a correspondent, an American paper says:—"We can readily see that the 'inventive genius' is inside of you. The cigar you sent us, which can be lighted without matches, is nothing new. The name of the man who invented it before was Johnson, and he lived in Trenton, N.J. He didn't do there, though. He died two miles below Trenton, in a lunatic asylum, quite against his will. Leave off manufacturing self-lighting cigars, and if you must invent something, at all hazards try and get up a cigar that might be smoked every day for ten hours and will last a year or so without refills."

—"I saw, mister," said a dirty-faced urchin, stepping into the grocery, "did it tear round and break things pooty bad?" "What do you mean, my little man?" asked the grocer, thinking he had a customer. "I mean did it smash things generally, like a boss hay cutter, or did it only glide round quiet like, like a geovus goin' fur to nab a feller?" The grocer evidently didn't understand, so the boy explained: "Why, yer see, mister, marm says your pounds o' butter are a lightnin' all the time; and I kind o' thought, yer know, it must be purty strong lightning and might do heaps o' mischief, yer know." The boy was round the corner in an instant; the potato that whizzed through the door didn't come within a rod of him.

—One of the Boston national banks was \$900 short in its cash account the other day, and all attempts to trace the missing money were for the time unavailing. A day or two later a teamster living in Mattapan came to the window and asked the teller if they corrected mistakes. He was told "when in error we do." He then passed over a \$1,000 bill, remarking that he only owned \$100 of it. He had drawn a check of about \$300 two days before, and did not discover the teller's mistake until he reached home. The bank presented him with a \$30 bill for his trouble.

—The London Mining Journal, of July 10th, says:—A contract is about to be let in Belgium for 23,000 tons of ordinary Vignoles cast-steel rails for the Belgian state railways. The moment appears to be well selected both to support the market and to secure supplies of rails. A contract is also about to be let for 900 new wheel tyres, to be partly paid for in old tyres. It is stated that in case of contracts of any importance Luxembourge pig can be obtained at £2 8s per ton at the blast furnace. Upon the whole, the downward tendency of prices appears to be arrested in Belgium.

—The European Mail says:—The quantity of tea imported by Great Britain during the first six months of the present year amounted to about 54,000,000 pounds. This is an increase of 17,000,000 pounds on the quantity imported during the corresponding six months of last year. The great bulk of tea has, however, been imported in the last six months of the year, as will be seen from the fact that the total importation last year amounted to 198,000,000 pounds. This quantity was less by 5,000,000 pounds than the importations of the previous year, but the year 1878 is the only one during which the importations of tea exceeded 200,000,000 pounds.

—Consul-General Stanley, of Great Britain, in his report of the trade of Odessa during the past year, gives some interesting facts about the Russian railway system—or rather, lack of system. Certain railways run parallel for 500 miles and have no connection; others radiate from a common point, but have no means of uniting any of the extremities. The Dorpat Railway has been built in a corner without any lateral outlet, hence Russian coal has to be transported north to Kharkoff, on one side of the Orisk or the other. In several provinces of Russia are valuable minerals, coal and wood in abundance, but useless because they are fifty or eighty or 100 miles from the nearest railway.

—The real extent of the success of the Russian Government in its efforts to increase and stimulate the productive forces of that country is fairly illustrated by the fact that appears in the annual report of the Flax Supply Association of Ireland, that Russia is the largest producer of flax in the world, her annual production being 250,000 tons, or more than half the flax production of all Europe. The Imperial Government of St. Petersburg applies the same vigorous policy to all raw products that can be produced within its territorial area, and its success in its own sphere proves conclusively the usefulness of the policy of encouragement to domestic production by governmental influences.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

ENGLISH EAST TRAINS

A correspondent of the English M. & A. writes as follows. A great study seems to have been made, at the commencement of this half year, by all our railway companies in the matter of speed, not only by the M.R. and G.N.R. Some of the results attained by the latter are worth noting. The Scotchman will be quite in the shade shortly. There are no less than eight trains daily, running from King's Cross to Grantham, 102 1/2 miles, without a stop, and without picking up water, in 1.13 and 1.23 minutes each. In the case of the Leeds express, the speed further on are yet more surprising. From Grantham to Doncaster it is 50 1/2 miles, which distance is covered several times a day, without a stop, in 45 minutes. From Grantham to Wakefield there are 73 miles, which are accomplished by the 6.25 p.m. down, in 77 minutes. The last run is at a speed, therefore, of 58.8 miles per hour. Allowing for stoppages, the last mentioned train runs 180 1/2 miles in 2 1/2 minutes, at a speed of 52.05 miles per hour. Compare this with some other favorite p.m. trains. The Dutchman runs from London to Exeter in 4 1/2 hours, and sends on the road 20 minutes, thus running 143 miles in 2 1/2 minutes or 44.5 miles per hour. That is broad gauge, but their fastest narrow gauge runs from London to Birmingham, 125 miles, in 2 hours 45 minutes. Deduct 15 minutes, and we have running speed 48.8 miles per hour. Let us take a light M.R. train. The 10 a.m. from London is their best. It runs 192 miles (to Leeds) in 4 1/2 hours, and stands 14 minutes. The speed, therefore, is exactly 45. Some of the runs, however, are very good. Sheffield to Leeds, 30 1/2 miles in 19 minutes, means 187 1/2. I am not, however, quite sure that the shortened distance is as much as I have given. I much have been shown, however, to prove that the G.N.R. run is a great deal the fastest train in the world, and not only that, but they run the greatest number of them, and also what our companies in the south might conveniently notice, is that with two exceptions, all convey third class passengers in a state of luxury which second class passengers on less favored lines might envy. Between London and Peterborough, and vice versa, there are daily 37 trains, doing the 70 miles in an hour and a half, more or less. The good town of Leeds, of which I am a native, cannot but congratulate itself on the excellent catering of the M.R. and G.N.R., which has finally resulted in 10 express communications with the metropolis, each way daily. A minor point, worthy of notice, is that the L.Y. it are waking up, and will seriously imperil the L.N.W.R. traffic between Leeds and Manchester, unless they wake up too.

A company of German and American capitalists are negotiating with the Northern Pacific R. Co. for the purchase of something over 100,000 acres of land, mostly lying east of the Palouse River, Washington Territory. As soon as they secure title to the lands they will sink artesian wells in the centre of each section that is not by nature provided with a sufficient quantity of pure water.—Chicago Railway Review.

The railroad monopolies don't have it all their own way after all. A lady in Chicago sued the Central Pacific for \$75 damages for allowing a locomotive to scald all the hair off a valuable dog expressed her from this city. She obtained judgment and collected the money before the company found out that it was a Japanese dog, and never had any hair.—San Francisco Evening Post.

There are men and men in this queer world. The captain of the *Souanaka* stood firmly at the wheel while the flames were scorching his flesh. A brakeman on the elevated road, on Monday, saw a passenger dragged from a station platform hurled 20 feet into the street, and killed. And when his friends misled him, this brakeman, who seemed to have known that the man belonged to the party, quietly remarked—not until he was asked, observe, for your true hero never volunteers information.—He fell off.—New York Tribune.

A tramway at Essex Centre, Ont., is made of small trees, stripped of their branches, laid lengthwise, and staked at the ends to keep them in position. Four cars are being built with wheels concave on the outer surface so as to run on the track, and the axles are turned longer than the hubs of the wheels in order to allow play for any unevenness. A steam engine to draw the cars will be constructed, so that there will be no need of grading the track in the centre. Seven miles of log track are now being laid, taking in four saw mills on the route, and having several side roads switching off into the woods.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company moved 5,402,991 tons of freight in 1879, and 12,084,041 in 1878. The New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad moved 4,212,209 tons of freight in 1879, and last year 8,212,041 tons of freight were moved by this road. The Michigan Central Railroad has increased from 802,835 tons in 1869 to 3,513,819 tons in 1879. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, 1,029,746 tons in 1869, increased in 1879 to 5,400,000 tons. The Chicago and North Western Railroad has more than doubled its freight tonnage in the decennial period indicated, while the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad increased its tonnage from 299,873 in 1869 to 1,425,629 tons in 1879. Both the passenger and freight charges tended strongly downward, but it is no new experience that as these go down the dividends of the corporations go up.

The scheme of Jay Gould noted in our Washington special this morning, says the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, "for building a branch road from the Union Pacific to Puget Sound, is no new project. It has long been discussed, more particularly on the Pacific coast, as the possible means by which the Union Pacific, as the trunk line, might dominate the transcontinental traffic. Since the success that has attended the operations of the Union Pacific the project for this branch can hardly be longer considered as very daring. Following is the greater part of the special referred to. He (Jay Gould) has had the mountains full of surveying parties all summer. They have pushed their explorations rapidly in all directions to discover the best route for the new enterprise, taking Cheyenne as the starting point. Gould has two objects in view. He will go to Puget Sound ahead of the other flows (the Northern Pacific) with their road, for one thing, but he is also confident that he can make a half way stopping, as it were, that will pay, that is, at the National Park, on the Yellowstone. He thinks he can turn thousands of summer tourists in this direction, that will insure a profitable venture thus far and afford a new starting point, whence he can push on across the unknown wilderness to the Pacific shore. He is looking every day for his surveyors of the first hundred miles to report, and will decide upon his course and undertake to

build this much before Jan 1 next. He thinks he will pass within 20 miles of Fort Laramie, and thence on to the vicinity of Fort McKinley, where the road will lead west through the Big Horn country to Yellowstone Park. From this point nothing is fixed as to the route, but surveyors are looking over the country and it is believed that the best track will be discovered along Snake River and across south of Ritter's Hot Mountains. The speed with which the enterprise is pushed from the National Park will depend somewhat upon the progress made by the Northern Pacific Company, as Gould's only object is to forestall them, or to bring them into a suspension of work if possible. He will not easily yield the monopoly of the Pacific coast business. He will also build a branch from the new line near Laramie to Deadwood, thus opening the Black Hills by the route that will be the most direct route from the Chicago & North Western for the right of way from St. Pierre across the Sioux reservation."

PECULIARITIES OF THE PINE

The pine, or rather the cone-bearing family of trees (the conifers) are very distinct from other vegetation in a great many of their ways and habits, as well as in structure. While they resist more than deciduous trees in some particulars, they succumb to other conditions which the broad foliaged sorts endure. They will not sprout again when cut down, but latent buds on collar, stem, or roots, which can serve as a reserve resource. Nor will they abide any cutting or even more external drying of the roots, all that are so cut perish and only the smaller or shorter roots which remain entire to their ends continue to absorb and supply watery sap and receive accretion of growth from the sap sent down from the leaves. The deciduous larb shows these peculiarities as well as evergreens. But while so tender in these particulars, the conifers will endure external cuts and strains that are fatal to other trees. We often see whole stretches of pine among which there were once growing oaks, birches, and all that tribe. These have been exterminated by fires which have searched, but not killed the pines, and left them completely dominant—masters of the situation. So old pines that have been cut and rubbed until they shed tears of turpentine from every one of a dozen great scars, still continue a healthy growth, though pitiable objects to the sight. A very remarkable case of the endurance of a Scotch pine, when wounded, as one would think, to death, is to be seen on the grounds of the Hon. Fielding Beeler, of Indianapolis, Ind. The tree was girdled by the destruction of all the bark from five inches of its trunk, when measuring twelve in circumference. The mischief was done by "saw-suckers." The branches and stem above the injury have continued to grow and thrive, but below it they have made scarcely any growth, and only two limbs are out of six or eight have been left below the girdle. The tree has maintained its bright green, and has made as much growth laterally, though not in height, as other trees around it. The secret of this extraordinary power of endurance and recuperation is no doubt that all the external pores of the wood were filled with a varnish of resin soon after the wound was made—the date at which it was made was favorable to the quick formation of this sealing up, and prevention of all wasteful flow—probably about August. This varnish only fulfils one service of the bark, however—that of supplying a waterproof epiderm, preventing desiccation. It cannot aid in the digestion of sap, nor can it convey what has been digested above to be distributed to the stem and roots below. As the stem has enlarged below the girdle to some extent, but the branches below the girdle has dwindled, the case seems to corroborate the views of those who believe that the ascending crude sap mingles into itself as it ascends, and that the rich prepared sap which flows downward, and thus becomes the richer the higher it ascends. The girdle is now but about twice as high as a lip of new growth having covered about three inches of its upper portion, and the only visible excretion of resin is a little from the edge of this lip. By the study of such cases we learn lessons like those which the hole in Alexis St. Martin's stomach supplied to human physiologists.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S DESCENDANTS

(St. James' Gazette.) The last descendant of Cromwell in a direct male line, Mr. Oliver Cromwell, of Chesnut, a London attorney, died in 1821, and his daughter died in 1849, leaving children and grandchildren who are still living. Nothing is more remarkable than the general mediocrity of Cromwell's posterity. There are, of course, some distinguished exceptions. A man cannot be reckoned as altogether destitute of parts which has produced men like Sir George Cornwall Lewis, the late Earl of Clarendon, Mr. Charles Villiers, Sir John Lubbock, and the present Viceroy of India. But if we take into account the number of Cromwell's known descendants, the proportion of able or distinguished men among them must be pronounced to be singularly small. It is noteworthy also that for more than a hundred years after Cromwell's death not one of his descendants had achieved distinction except his son Henry, and that of those who have subsequently achieved it, all except Mr. Villiers, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer and became Lord Buxley, have received the Cromwell blood through the Franklands, Barons of Thurlow, Yorkshire. These facts would lead us to infer that the talent which the descendants of the Protector have in these cases exhibited, cannot be legitimately attributed to the Cromwell blood. The surprising mediocrity of the numerous posterity of so extraordinary a man constitutes for Mr. Galton and other writers on heredity a difficulty which cannot be easily reconciled with their hypothesis, and which, indeed, they have never attempted adequately to deal with. Another circumstance which may be mentioned in connection with this subject is that when Cromwell's blood has been introduced by any of the Protector's descendants it has been, for the most part, in the field of politics. Some of them have been Prime Ministers, the first Earl of Ripon, and there are three who hold office under the present administration, namely, Earl Cowper, the Earl of Morley, and the Marquis of Ripon. The Lord Ligonier of Ireland has been four times Lord by a descendant of the Protector. It has been held by his son Henry by Lord Clarendon, by Lord de Grey and by Lord Cowper. The vicissitudes of fortune which the Cromwells finally have suffered have often been made the subject of remark. In the fourth generation some of his descendants had become paupers, and others had intermarried with families of his opponents. The Protector had no more energetic antagonists than the Earl of Roches and the Earl of Clarendon in their several spheres, but to present representatives of both these earls are the Protector's lineal descendants.

MINING NEWS.

GOLD MINING IN NOVA SCOTIA

A Graphic Description of the "Gold Mine" in Guysborough. (Continued from our Chronicle.) This mine, the name owners in this camp, and always have been, at least for the past ten years, is the Wellington & Pictou Gold Mining Company. Previous to 1872 the present company bearing that name was divided into two different companies, although promoted by the same parties. At that time (1872) both were amalgamated and have since continued on operations under the combined name given above. The company now employ about 55 men. The works are situated principally in the Dewar lead, the mining on which is done at a depth of 50 feet, and is fully remunerative, the monthly yield being generally about 150 ounces of melted gold. A 45-horse-power engine is used to raise rock and water. The pumps, four in number—are seven inches in diameter and 3 feet stroke, divided into lifts of 250 feet each. The quartz are crushed in a 24 stamp mill driven by water power. The wheel used in the mill is a 3 1/2 inch leaf, manufactured in Oshawa, Ont. The head of water is 16 feet. The mill is distant from the mine 1 1/2 miles, the quartz being drawn thither by trucks. I understand that Matheson & Co. of New Glasgow, are now building a new and improved engine to take the place of the one now in use at the mine. The company expect to have it in place September 1st. Up to the end of June the Meridian was the best paying mine in the district. It was worked by a party of tubulars, and managed by James A. Fraser. The output of quartz for June was 2-4 tons, 39 lb of gold 169 ounces. The expenses were said to be small and the profits large. It is not now at work on account of an attempt made by W. J. Glenross, of Goldenville, and D. W. Crockett, of Wine Harbour, to purchase the mine from the owners in Toronto—the tubulars' lease having expired. In June the price offered is not generally known, and is variously stated at \$8,500 and \$10,000. I am inclined to think the latter figure the correct one. The negotiations, for some reason unknown to your correspondent, have apparently hung fire, but I have no doubt that the mine will soon work again, as there are doubts in it. Adjoining the Meridian comes the Dominion, also operated by the same parties as worked the former. The output of July will be 150 tons quartz. I am unable at present to give the yield, as the crusher has not yet told its tale. The quartz is crushed in the Goldenville crusher owned by the same party of tubulars. It is also a water-power, and on the same stream as the Palmerston mill. Fifteen stamps complete the complement of 20 stamps in the mill. The Gladstone Company's property is also run by tubulars, one party of which is presided over by Mr. Sinclair and the other by Mr. Allan MacQuarrie of Sherbrooke. Mr. MacQuarrie's mine is, I understand, paying its way, and to spare, and I hope will realize well. The other, Mr. Sinclair's, is now looking better. They have had an up-hill row to hoe. Their main shaft is 300 feet deep and developed nothing. They are now working west from a slope belonging to the Wellington & Pictou Company, and it is said that their prospects are somewhat brighter. They raise steam and water with a 20 horse-power engine belonging to the Gladstone Company. Their quartz are crushed at the Sherbrooke mill, also situated on the same stream as the others I have mentioned, and owned by parties in Sherbrooke. John Williams & Co. are sinking a shaft on the New York and Sherbrooke Company's grounds, and they have a very fair prospect of success. George Brown & Co. are operating on the Haydon & Derby, they get some "sights" and in time they expect to have a good thing. Neil McLean & Co. work the best mine on half profits, and, I believe, do very well. At any rate, like the rest of us, they are always "in hopes" that it will do better next month, and so we work along. W. J. Glenross & Co. are working the Canada lead and have good paying rock. Mr. Hattie made so much money last summer that he feels inclined to have a rest this season, but I notice that he is getting uneasy lately, and I take it that his son will be at work with his usual vigor.

LAKE SUPERIOR MINING MATTER.

(Thunder Bay Standard.) The property on the island, known as location No. 13, or perhaps more familiarly known as the Dawson mine, is likely to be worked upon a large scale within a few weeks. Professor Williams, from New York, an expert in mining, has been here and examined the property in the interest of a company of New York capitalists. He expresses great pleasure in finding such rich-looking rock which far exceeded his expectations, and upon his report will depend the development of the wealth contained within this vast deposit. The mine was visited by Prof. Williams, S. J. Dawson, and a few others. After the shaft had been pumped out, a few blasts were put in at the depth of about 20 feet and a large quantity of native silver at once exposed. A number of specimens were collected and boxed to New York, where they will be shown to those interested. Former assays of rock from this shaft have revealed 12000 of silver and 2000 of gold to the ton, all the rock carries more or less gold, and might possibly develop itself into a gold mine. At present there is a showing of silver in almost unlimited quantities. S. J. Dawson is the owner of this valuable property and has made an excellent offer to the company who are about to work it. We understand that any amount of capital will be forthcoming for the development of the report of Prof. Williams proves satisfactory. There is a very good prospect of the Spruce Island property being taken hold of by a party of capitalists, and worked upon a large scale. Under the late management, only a few men have been working there, but the development has been so satisfactory that a large force will soon be employed. This property belongs to the Prince's Mining Company, who also own a tract of 2,000 acres on the main land, known as the "Prince location," on which are a number of very heavy, rich looking veins, and we trust before very long the company will give some attention to working and developing such valuable land. Should any capitalists wish to take hold of the property, a very reasonable arrangement may be made for doing so. It is on the main shore of Thunder Bay, well sheltered by the numerous islands which abound between Isle Royal and the main land, the regular line of steamers pass very close to the property, and everything is favorable to the easy working of it. The present owners are not in a position to work it, for want of capital. The quality of the ore can be seen at a glance, native silver crops out all over the formation, specimens of which will be sent to any company desirous of looking into the merits of this

valuable property. It is surprising that it has been allowed so long to lay idle, while vast amounts of capital are seeking investments of this kind. We are glad to know that New York is likely to find for the moment a means for developing part of the vast resources of this almost unexplored region. The Dominion mine is now working about fifty feet. It has reached the depth of 70 feet, at this depth it drilled 170 feet drifts have been run every 20 feet below the 70 foot level, at a distance of about 10 feet in a westerly direction. The nature of the vein at the bottom of the shaft is very encouraging. The rock will assay from 10 to 20 ounces to the ton, by concentration. The company have ordered a diamond drill from M. C. Bullock, of Chicago, which will be ready in September, with which they intend to cross-cut and also bore on the length of the drift.

A MINERS' AWFUL SITUATION

One of those thrilling episodes that occasionally enter into the life of a miner and illustrate its perils occurred recently in the Wallace and Ferguson mine at Sheep Ranch. The shaft has two compartments, that are used for hoisting purposes, signal bells being utilized to enable the engineer to distinguish between the divisions of the shaft. One day last week the men went down in the bucket, their destination being the two hundred foot level. One of the trio, Thomas Taggart, got into the bucket, while the other two stood on its top and held on by the cable—the "usual way." Arriving at the two hundred foot station the two men stepped off into the level, and Taggart got partly out of the bucket when the bell in the other compartment gave the signal to hoist. The engineer mistook the signal and hoisted in the compartment in which the men had just gone down. Taggart was in the act of getting out of the bucket—had one foot out and one foot in, in fact—when the latter started up the shaft. The bucket, with Taggart hanging in it, had proceeded but a few feet when it tipped over precipitating the unfortunate man headlong down the shaft. At the moment of falling—in utter desperation as a drowning man grasps at a straw—Taggart caught at the rocky wall of the shaft with his hands. By a miracle of good fortune one of his wrists lodged in a shaped fracture in the side of the shaft, and Taggart hung by one arm suspended in mid air with two hundred feet of space beneath him. No one can have the faintest conception of the unutterable horrors such a position involved in impenetrable darkness, surrounded by one arm over an abyss that invited him to certain death if his frail support should give way, and ally to the knowledge that the descending bucket might precipitate such a catastrophe. Taggart's situation was so inexorably horrible that a contemplation makes one shudder. Luckily, however, his comrades comprehended the situation, and by acting promptly prevented a tragic ending of the accident. Taggart was released from his perilous position, escaping any more serious injury than a severe strain of his physical system and mental sufferings.—Col. & Co's (Cal) Chronicle.

In 1879 there were mined in the United Kingdom, 13,720,333 tons of coal, 1,455,003 tons of clay, 9,387,700 tons of ironstone, and 803,207 tons of shale, etc. In producing this tonnage 476,810 persons were employed, 91,631 of whom were employed above ground and 385,176 under ground. Of those employed above ground 680 were from 10 to 13 years of age, 671 being males and 9 females; 7,074 were from 14 to 16 years of age, 6,512 being males and 562 females; the number above 16 years was 83,877, of whom 73,546 were males and 10,331 females. Of those employed under ground 446 were from 10 to 12 years of age, 4,891 from 12 to 14, 45,903 from 13 to 16, above 16, 16,341,859. There were no females employed underground, as we believe the laws of the United Kingdom do not allow it. During the year there were 78 accidents, causing 970 deaths. Following is a table of accidents and deaths compiled from official statistics.—

	A	Deaths
Fire damp explosion	3	184
Falls in mine	416	42
In Shafts—		
Overwinding	1	
Ropes and chains breaking	5	17
Whilst ascending or descending	13	16
Falling into shaft from surface	11	11
Things falling from surface	0	0
Falling from part way down	30	3
Things falling from part way down	24	25
Miscellaneous in shafts	7	5
Total in shafts	97	129
Miscellaneous underground—		
Explosion of powder, etc.	12	11
Substitution by gates	8	11
Falling into water	1	1
On inclined planes	54	57
By trams and tubes	76	76
By machinery underground	3	3
Bands in underground	12	12
Total miscellaneous underground	167	172
On Surface—		
By machinery on surface	15	16
Boilers bursting	4	4
Miscellaneous on surface	50	51
Total on surface	69	71
Gross total, 1879	782	973
Gross total, 1878	811	1,413

As there were 145,300,000 tons of coal, firestone, ironstone, shale, etc., mined in 1879, and as there were 973 deaths caused by accidents, there was one death for every 149,400 tons mined.

The Copper Falls Mine, Lake Superior, is pushing the erection of its new stamp mill with all possible speed. The frame is all up and boarded, and the lumber for the completion of the mill is on hand or near by at the port of Eagle Harbor. An immense amount of ground has been opened for stopping, and a large quantity of rock broken underground and stacked in piles, awaiting transportation to mill as soon as the latter is ready for operation.

It has been found necessary, before proceeding to the erection of the mammoth glucose work of the Chicago Sugar Refining Company, in the city of that name, to do the considerable piling in order to secure a good foundation for the vast weight of the superstructure. Some 6,000 or 8,000 long piles are already on the ground or in course of transportation thither, and the additional cost of the works from this source of outlay alone is estimated at not far from \$100,000. The number of immigrants from Europe who landed at Castle Garden, New York, during July, reached over 25,000, making a total of over 203,000 since January 1st. Immigrants arrived in considerable numbers during the month at the ports of Baltimore, Boston and Philadelphia, which are usually not referred to in the report made out at Washington.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The output of copper stamp work on Lake Superior is not far from 3,000 tons a day. According to the St. Louis Journal of Commerce the freight paid to ocean transportation companies the past year for the export of copper amounted to \$10,000,000. In the United States over 1,000,000,000 lbs. are engaged in manufacturing, and besides the thousands of small private mines, different sections of the country. Large hundreds of fifty million pounds is estimated as being the production of copper in the United States annually and of better 1,000,000,000 lbs. the value of the same about \$10,000,000,000, exceeding the value of the wheat crop by \$5,000,000,000, and once with more of the iron crop. In the course of a few years this industry continues to grow as it has in the past few years, it will exceed the wheat crop. It is estimated that there are 1,000,000,000 lbs. of copper in the country.

Manufacturing. — One of the principal industries of the United States is the manufacture of ready-made clothing. It is, or ought to be, a sickly plant, a "house of cards," an industry that would perish if exposed to the rude blast of free competition, but in spite of the fact that it is one of the "gold mines" of the West, some of the contractors in the West sometimes turn an honest penny by supplying their laborers with such articles as they require, and as the railway works are often carried on at unworkable points, the contractor's store is sometimes the only one within reach. This establishes a monopoly, and the contractor gets his profits. At such a store in one of the Western States this season the laborers are supplied with coats for the extravagant sum of 25 cents each. The contractor did not steal the coats, but purchased them at wholesale for 15 cents each, and being a moderate man he is contented with 50 per cent advance on cost to cover freight and profit. The coats are of a light material, but wear well, and are of American manufacture. A comparison of the price lists of free trade England with this one would be interesting.

As to the use and meaning of the word "Esquire" the Albany Law Journal contributes the following: — The Canada Legal News reports the case of Bradley v. Logan. The action was brought on a promissory note by a citizen of the United States. The plaintiff described himself as "Esquire," the law stating that the plaintiff shall state his occupation or quality. The defendant objected that the plaintiff had himself no title. It was proved that there was such title in this country. But the court said in exception of the defendant is wanting in this, it does not say in what respect the description is false. It complains of the total want of description, but the quality of esquire is sufficient in itself, in our law has a significance, and I see no proof that the plaintiff is not an esquire as we understand, though the title has no significance in the United States. Abbott's Law Dictionary says "It is a family employed in the United States, but is a title of honor merely." Webster says it is a "general title respect in addressing letters."

A remarkable steam vessel has recently been built at the works of John Elder & Co., Glasgow, and it is a vessel for the Caspian Sea, and is the "Luzada." It is 235 feet long, breadth 15 feet and depth 6 feet 6 inches. The designer, Capt. Macgregor, naval architect of the Russian navy, says she will have been a little narrower to suit the taste of a people, but the beam of 153 feet cannot be made as too great if we bear in mind the main object of her design, namely, the desire to secure the most steadiness. It is fitted up in pilot style, the Caspian Sea. It has a double bottom, 6 feet 6 inches in height in the centre, divided into eight water-tight compartments. Two vertical masts are run around the ship, and the space between them is divided into forty other compartments. It is propelled by three screws, driven by three engines of the enormous combined capacity of 5,500 horse-power. The designer believes that a type of vessel is well adapted for ocean voyages, three masts and the double bottom he says would prevent the ship from sinking should she be seriously damaged by collision or stranding, and three independent engines would insure the possibility of navigating ship to the place of her destination with one or two engines broken down—an advantage of which not one of the existing steamers could boast. Losing the rudder the vessel was not left helpless—she could be handled as well by steering her by side screws.

POPULAR PERSONS.

No matter where you go, you will always find persons who are universally popular, and are called "popular men." Now, a man to be popular must have the faculty of observation very fully developed, and must know how to say or do the right thing, at the right time. The first question you will find that he is silent rather than talkative, and by this retention of his position in two ways. In the first place, he notices and learns the peculiar idiosyncrasies of the characters of those to whom he has been introduced, and remembers them for use at a future opportunity, and by being silent and listening to others with apparent delight, he gratifies their vanity and self-love, leading them to believe that they are making very interesting and amusing remarks. Further, the popular man always endeavors to inform himself as to the past actions or activities of those with whom he is likely to meet, he can, therefore, remind you with judicious tact of some past conversation that you may have neglected—this pleases and shows that he has watched your past career and of course makes you feel proud and more important than if you had discovered that nobody even knew your name. The popular man rarely spats his foot in a man's face—he never asks you who that exceedingly plain lady opposite is, giving you the pleasant task of informing him that she is your wife—no, he never makes mistakes like these, but always manages to know, perhaps by intuition, that she is your wife. You will also find that the popular man is not too clever, or, if he is, he does not allow you to see that he is possessed of more brains than you are, should he disclose this fact, it would make you feel small and though you might not show it, you would be impressed with the fact that you could not compare with him and would therefore be disinclined to like him. It is very seldom, and when it is the case, it is only by exercising the greatest tact that a really clever man is or will remain popular if the lower man strikes out a line for himself he is subjected to severe criticism, as those who are self-sufficient and their vanity hurt by being beaten in the race and left in the shade, so they immediately proceed with microscopic eyes, to pick hairs and detect faults and defects in the clever one who is their superior, and whom they are anxious in their mean jealousy to lower in the estimation of others by discovering and attracting attention to the weak points in his character. Therefore you will never find that the popular man excels in anything, as to excel or to show pride in your excellence at once arouses bad feelings in the hearts and minds of others and is the most direct course to lose the reputation of being a "popular man." So if you wish to be popular in the above sense of the expression, you must keep any extraordinary abilities or cleverness concealed. But is it not a questionable position to hold or occupy, that of being popular? Must not a man who is popular with everybody be a humbug and a big one? How is it possible to agree with the views held by opposite factions? If he is of opinion that one side are correct in their views how can he, being of the opinion that the other side are mistaken in theirs? And if he should happen to state his belief to those with whom he disagreed, surely he would lose his popularity with that side, and if he pretends to agree with them he is, as we have stated above nothing but a humbug although a pleasant one. The popular man never was and never will be a back-biter, he never says an ill-natured thing of another behind that person's back and is remarkable for endeavoring to find excuses even for a stranger and makes everyone feel that his name or reputation will not be needlessly tampered with. This is one of the redeeming features of the popular man and in him is only equalled, if equalled, by his willingness to exhibit sympathy with those in suffering or who may have a grievance. It may safely be asserted that to listen to a weary and doleful tale of troubles or to have detailed in one's ears the whole history of a family trial or a business failure and also to encourage people to enlarge upon the sufferings they have undergone, is the surest and an almost unerring means of gaining popularity. A person who solicits to pass the time with a popular man, it gives a sense of relief and quietness and kindness as you sit and talk over your troubles and makes you feel as if you had a friend and you are therefore generously disposed towards him. If a person informs you curtly and in a "business-like manner" that he does not want to be bothered with your troubles, that he cannot help you, that he supposes you have brought it on yourself, that you must get on and bear it and that he has troubles also—you feel in your heart that he is a brute and that he will never be popular. We have enumerated a few of the principal sources of a cause of popularity and not one of them appears to be hard to practise or difficult of attainment, but it is strange that phenomenally we are told that those who are anxious to acquire popularity are those who possess the organ of love of approbation largely developed, whose individuality is small, conscientiousness rather quiet and whose mental energy is neither very active nor very progressive.

AGRICULTURE. A FINE FARM.

The *Manchester Herald* thus describes a visit to the "Beech View Farm," better known as the Lawrie Bros'. In company with Messrs. James and John Lawrie we viewed the grain crops and can honestly say we never saw finer fields of growing grain, and we have been in the best grain-growing districts of England, the United States and Ontario—especially the oats, some of the stalks being six feet in height, with proportionately large heads, and will average at least 75 bushels to the acre. The wheat is also good, and will yield a bounteous harvest, and will be ready for the mow in ten or twelve days. The barley, though being a later cereal, was nevertheless well advanced and superior to any we have yet seen this year. We then took a look at the root crops, which promise well. The appearance of the farm reflects the greatest credit upon the proprietors, for, be it remembered, this is only the second year of its cultivation. The farm consists of the whole of section 9 and a quarter of section 10, township 5, range 1 east, 8th range, with about 70 acres under crop—27 acres of wheat, about 37 acres of oats, 3 acres of barley, and 3 acres of roots and flax—it is the intention to put at least 120 acres under crop next year. We hope new settlers will take encouragement from the result of the efforts of this family in battling against the disadvantages of a new country, for, in the short space of two years, they have added to their farm stock a fine stud of horses, some 20 head of cattle, and all necessary farm machinery and implements, and, in addition, have erected two splendid dwelling houses and an excellent barn.

The report that the Anglo-American and French Cable Companies had amalgamated is authoritatively denied. The rate per the first-named company continues at 12 1/2c. per word to Britain and France.

PROF. MOMMSEN'S GRIEVOUS LOSS.

It is a sad thing to see a man of such high standing in the world of letters, and one who has spent his life in the study of the history of the Roman Empire, to be suddenly stricken down by a fatal illness. Professor Mommson, who has been for many years one of the most distinguished scholars of the day, has been taken ill, and is now lying in bed, unable to get up. He is a man of great energy and ability, and his work has been of the highest quality. He has written many important books, and his contributions to the history of the Roman Empire are of the highest value. His death is a great loss to the world of letters, and his friends are deeply grieved. He was a man of great kindness and generosity, and his death is a great loss to his family and to his friends. He was a man of great energy and ability, and his work has been of the highest quality. He has written many important books, and his contributions to the history of the Roman Empire are of the highest value. His death is a great loss to the world of letters, and his friends are deeply grieved. He was a man of great kindness and generosity, and his death is a great loss to his family and to his friends.

HUMBUG OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

One of the foremost of English medical writers, Dr. James Johnson, emphatically says "I declare my conscientious opinion, founded on long observation and reflection, that if there was not a single physician, surgeon, apothecary, chemist, druggist, or drug on the face of the earth there would be less sickness and less mortality than now obtains." And Professor Magendie is reported to have addressed his students at the Medical College in Paris to the following effect: "Gentlemen, medicine is a great humbug; I know it is still a science. Doctors are mere empirics when they are not charlatans. We are ignorant as men can be. Who knows anything in the world about medicine? True we are gathering facts every day. We can produce a typhoid fever, for example, by injecting a certain substance into the veins of a dog. We can alleviate diabetes, and I see distinctly that we are fast approaching the day when phthisis can be cured as easily as any disease. But I repeat it to you, there is no such thing as medical science. I grant you, people are cured, but how? Nature does a great deal, imagination does a great deal, doctors do—devilish little." That nature fulfills the most important part in recovering from or repelling the attacks of disease, we are well certified, but that, without proper and well applied medical remedies, she would often fail we believe to be quite as certain.

ANCIENT BELLS.

The first Englishman known to have been a bell founder by trade lived in 1234, when he made four bells for the cathedral church of Exeter, none of which remain, and one which is dated 1296 is the most ancient identified in England. The oldest bell mentioned by Mr. North as still hanging in Northamptonshire steeple is that of Cold Ash, which bears the date 1317, but there are many undated examples, which, from the style of the inscription, must be considerably older. One hundred and thirty-seven in all may be said with certainty to have been cast before the commencement of the seventeenth century, and of these 23 are dated. In Leicestershire Mr. North found 140 of the early period, so that there is only a difference of three old bells between the two counties, a curious coincidence. But Northamptonshire does not seem to have boasted of a bell-founder till the end of the sixteenth century, being thus about 100 years later than Leicestershire. Moreover, many of the Northamptonshire bells were made by Newcombe of Leicester, the two which hang beside Maria at Cold Ash being by him with the inscription, "Newcombe of Leicester made me 1600." —*The Spectator*.

INTERNATIONAL SHEEP DOG TRIALS.

An international exhibition of sheep, wool and wool products is to be held at the Permanent Exhibition, Philadelphia, in September, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society. Among the novelties will be the international sheep dog trials—a thing that has never taken place before in this country. Among the special rules laid down for the trials are the following: "Each dog competing will be required to take five sheep from a pen, drive them a certain distance to another, and pen them there. A fresh flock of sheep will be provided for each dog. He, in driving, may bark or not, as may be his habit, but biting his sheep will be a demerit. Each shepherd may take his dog over the ground before the sheep are brought in, and show or tell him what he wants him to do. The jury will carefully note the disposition and docility of the different flocks of sheep, and make due allowance for those which are more wild than others. Tractability, ready obedience, steadiness, in driving, gentleness in working the sheep and general aptitude in the dog for the business before him, will have due influence with the jury in making the awards."

SELF-WINDING CLOCK.

The following is a copy of a circular from an American firm to Canadian merchants. It conveys its own meaning: — Dear Sir—Having carefully examined the catalogues of our Canadian competitors, and having a great desire to supply our many friends in the Dominion, we now offer you the following special numbers at prices which will speak for themselves. Yours, etc., etc. Then follows the list of prices cut down to suit Canadian purchasers, and possibly to take advantage of the Customs authorities, who are, however, fully alive to all the tricks of the trade.

A PINNACLED TROUBLE.

There was a composer, not only discharged from the San Jose (Cal.) *Call* the other day, but also fired down four flights of stairs by the infuriated foreman of that admirable journal. It seems that the type was requested to "live up" a certain speech delivered at the Workmen's State Convention, held in that town, with the usual marks in brackets. The young man who was carrying a little more beer than was necessary, just then got hold of the wrong proceedings, causing the eloquent resolution of Mr. Van Arman, referring to the death of a member, to read something like this: — Whereas, it pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst our beloved comrade, Azariah McMuck (loud applause), who has been cut off in the flower of his usefulness (laughter) and promise, it is resolved that we tender to his bereaved family (cheers) and friends our sincere sympathy in their hour of affliction (cries of "put him up" and "order") and assure them, while we humbly bow to the will of (a voice)—"Three cheers for Kearney!" Heaven, lament our departed brother (roars of laughter), a fellow-citizen of enlightened mind, statesmanlike views, cries of "Oh, shut up!" "Let's adjourn!" and broad and generous sympathy for his kind. (Terrible cheers) He is not lost, but gone before (derisive cries of "Oh, cheer it!" and continued laughter, etc. In fact, the McMuck widow is hunting for that unfortunate printer yet, and cherishes the conviction that he is still hiding in the hills.

KEEP AHEAD.

One of the grand secrets of success in life is to keep ahead in all ways possible. If you once fall behind, it may be very difficult to make up the headway which is lost. One who begins with putting aside some part of his earnings, however small, and keeps it up for a number of years, is likely to become rich before he dies. One who inherits property, and goes or year by year spending a little more than his income, will become poor if he lives long enough. Living beyond their means has brought multitudes of persons to ruin in our generation. It is the cause of nine-tenths of all the defalcations which have disgraced the age. Bankers and business men in general do not often help themselves to other people's money until their own funds begin to fall off, and their expenditures exceed their receipts. A man who is in debt walks in the midst of perils. It cannot but impair a man's self-respect to know that he is living at the expense of others. It is also very desirable that we should keep somewhat ahead in our work. This may not be possible in all cases; as, for instance, when a man's work is assigned to certain fixed hours, like that of the operatives of a mill, but there are certain classes of people who can choose their time for the work which they are called to do, and amongst them are some who it is really put off the task assigned them as long as possible, and then come to performance hurried, perplexed, anxious, confused—in such a state of mind as certainly unfits them for doing their best work. Get ahead and keep ahead, and your success is tolerably sure.

The following is a copy of a circular from an American firm to Canadian merchants. It conveys its own meaning: — Dear Sir—Having carefully examined the catalogues of our Canadian competitors, and having a great desire to supply our many friends in the Dominion, we now offer you the following special numbers at prices which will speak for themselves. Yours, etc., etc. Then follows the list of prices cut down to suit Canadian purchasers, and possibly to take advantage of the Customs authorities, who are, however, fully alive to all the tricks of the trade.

Statistics regarding the crops of Europe are thus summarized by the *San Wall Gazette*. "The results of the wheat harvest in the United Kingdom during the 14 years 1866-79 have been carefully investigated, and present the following figures: (1) During the five years 1866-70 the average yield of wheat was 29 bushels per acre, or about the standard or usual yield; but (2) in the five years 1875-79 the yield was only 24 bushels, or 17 per cent less, and (3) in 1879 the yield was only 18 bushels, or 40 per cent under the normal figure of 29 bushels; (4) during the 10 years 1870-79 the average yield of wheat was no less than seven, namely 1871, 27 bushels, 1872, 23 bushels; 1873, 25 bushels—then three bad years in succession, 1875, 1876 and 1877, with yields of 23, 27 and 22 bushels, and 1879, with its climax of misfortune, 18 bushels. Further, in the five years 1866-70 the average annual importation of wheat into the United Kingdom was 8,500,000 quarters; but in the five years 1875-79 it rose to 13,600,000 quarters, or 58 per cent more, and in 1879-80 the importation will be 18,000,000 quarters. The *Bulletin des Halles*, a competent authority, has computed that in 1879 the wheat harvest in the continental countries yielded only 776,000,000 bushels, instead of the normal or average quantity of 916,000,000 bushels—a deficiency of 140 per cent. The *Bulletin* apportions the loss in 1879 as being 18 per cent in France, Germany, Austria and Belgium, 9 per cent in Italy and Spain, and 13 per cent in Russia and Roumania. M. Jules Claret (*Revue des Deux Mondes*, Feb. 1, 1880) gives details of the losses inflicted on France by the failures of the silk, wine and cereal crops. He says that in five departments 300,000 hectares of vineyards have been destroyed by phylloxera, that in 1878 the deficiency in the wheat crop inflicted a loss on France of £11,000,000, and in 1879 nearly double that sum."

THE MONEY MARKET.

Table with columns for BANKS, CAPITAL, and various financial metrics. Includes entries for Dominion Bank, Commercial Bank, and others.

Table titled 'DEBENTURES, &c.' with columns for 'INTEREST PAYABLE' and 'WARRANT PAYABLE'. Lists various government and corporate bonds.

Table titled 'MONTREAL STOCK REPORT' with columns for NAME, Capital subscribed, Capital paid-up, Rest., Dividend, and Closing Prices. Lists various companies like British North America, Dominion Bank, etc.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES. (From our Travelling Correspondent.) —Messrs. L. D. ... of Hamilton, manufacturers of agricultural implements, have experienced a successful season...

—London Free Press.—During the present year Mr. John Elliott, of the Phoenix Foundry, has manufactured 650 "Meadow Lark" combined reapers and mowers...

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The Governor of Ontario visited the London City, N.S. ... The insolvent estate of Neilson & Co. ... The international rifle match at Creedmoor resulted in a victory for the Americans...

The Toronto Boys' Orange Young Men's Club ... The night-house of the Toronto, Grand Bruce Railway ... Mr. Peter Bente, an extensive farmer and cattle feeder...

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. TENDERS FOR SNOW-PLoughS, WING-PLoughS AND FLANGERS. A PART from the Tenders to be received for Rolling Stock...

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Says the Chicago Herald, Feb. 1, N. S. — We must confess to wondering at the... approved state of business in this country...

A Wash. correspondent of St. Louis... invention which appears to be a simple and practical means of heating the rooms...

—The Chicago Herald... variously estimated, but on any reasonable hypothesis has been rolling up like a snow ball...

—A singular story is told apropos of the stay of Oscar of Sweden in Paris... His medical adviser, who was a disciple of Dr. Magrudo, insisted in vain that it was necessary for his health...

The boy stood in the melon-patch. When all but him had fled, And visions of a royal feast...

King Alfonso has confirmed the son of the Duke of Medina-Celi (who accidentally shot himself while hunting) in all the titles and degrees of his father...

Another ingenious industry at the expense of suspending and tender-hearted railway companies has been originated in New York...

The contrast between the British and American means of affording it, very remarkable. The mileage of the former is only 17,636 miles, the latter 86,000...

Mr. C. H. Robbins, a well known authority on electrical matters, and now general superintendent of the North-Western Telegraph Company...

TOO MUCH FAT

Two lines of men are now in a little better condition of health... As a matter of fact, the fat of his body and...

LETTER FROM A FATHER

It is very common to find a father, who is a man of great... in the case of printed paper, the characters have often been transferred to the cheese and butter...

INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP

The book-keeper's place, as a member in commercial circles, is one of strict confidence and trust. He is not sworn to non-divulgence, but it is honor bound to hold inviolate all facts and circumstances which may come to his knowledge...

THE FRESH MEAT TRADE.

The export of fresh meat from New York has been an embarrassing trade for some time past, and the business is to be discontinued for the present. The New York Commercial Advertiser gives the following particulars...

THE WOODEN HAT

Some who are about the New York City market will not be surprised with the fact that the wooden hat is still in vogue...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

It is not the hat, but the way of wearing it, that is the fashion...

CANADIAN SILK INDUSTRY.

The manufacture of silk and other goods is rapidly increasing in Canada. At present the industry is in a very flourishing condition...

GLASS IN EGYPT

The following is from the Egyptian Review, an English journal — It speaks of the earliest positive evidence of glass-making in the Gubania region...

ARCTIC ICE.

The unlucky prisoner in the immense field ice during the imposing, unbroken loneliness of the long Arctic night, when the wind is calm, can hear the crackle of the snow under the stealthy tread of the polar bear...

The London Echo says — The use of steel for marine boilers has of late increased rapidly, but, if the latest news from the Clyde is true, the Board of Trade will need to be very cautious in sanctioning its employment...

THE METAL TRADE.

THE UNITED STATES MARKET.

New York.

Pig Iron—For domestic product a market is...

Scotch pig on the spot is held firmly at full previous...

Middle-sized pig could probably be placed in extensive...

Rolls—Extensive contracts for steel under negotiation...

Manufactured Iron—The market all through has a...

Tin—Lower prices from abroad weakened the market...

Copper—Dealings in ingot have moderated somewhat...

Antimony—A few jobbing business at about 17 1/2...

Philadelphia.

Pig Iron—Pig is slowly strengthening under the...

Blooms—Best charcoal f.o.b., \$70 for 2,464 lb....

Merchant Iron—Since last week several large sales...

Sheet Iron—The market for sheet iron is quite...

Steel Balls—The mills are full of orders at \$63 1/2...

Tin Plate—I.C. 10x14 and 14x20, bright charcoal...

term, \$5 5/8 1/2; I.C. 2x28, tone, best charcoal...

Pittsburg.

Pig Iron—There for during the present calendar...

A meeting of the Western Nail Association was...

There has been no change in railway supplies since...

Very little if any change can be discovered in the...

Old nails—Are still quoted at \$30 to \$31, the...

Scrap Iron—There is no apparent change in this...

Copper—Manufacturers report no change in manu-

Lead—Prices of pig and manufactured lead are the...

NEW ZEALAND STEEL.

It seems, says the London Times, that the iron-sand...

PROBABLE DEMAND FOR IRON TIES.

It will interest many of our readers to know that...

THE LONDON MARKET.

The following were the closing prices in the London...

Table with columns for IRON, STEEL, COPPER, LEAD, TIN, and TIN PLATES, listing various grades and prices.

A MODEL MODEST MAN.

A certain young Boston bachelor, wealthy but...

RECIPE FOR MAKING A LIVE TOWN.

- 1. Sell your building lots at reasonable prices.
2. Induce business men to locate in your town.
3. Patronize the business men of your own town.
4. Speak well of worthy public enterprises.
5. Speak well of strangers of your town and people.
6. Encourage your local newspaper by subscribing for it, reading it, and paying for it.
7. If you can afford to do so, donate a building lot for some large business enterprise, and thereby enhance the value of the town.
8. If anything should be undertaken that may be of benefit to the town, do not speak ill of it to others because you happen to be prejudiced against it.
9. Always aim up your expenses when you visit places outside your own town to buy goods.
10. If you have any surplus money, do not spend it in far-off speculations, but give yourself and your town the benefit of it by establishing some profitable factory.

AN INTERESTING MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

All who have seen a French wedding know of the...

COLD AIR FRUIT CURING.

The California Mountain Messenger reports an interesting...

Haltex Herald—About two months ago, Mr. Thomas Matheson, while passing along the east side...

The Brewers' Association of the United States represents \$350,000,000 capital, and its members...

An exhibition of the food industries of the world is announced to be held at Agricultural Hall, London...

PETROLEUM.

THE PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

Crude—The price of crude petroleum has declined...

Table with columns for Crude Oil, Kerosene, and other petroleum products, listing prices.

Refined—From some cause refined is in short...

NEW YORK OIL MARKET.

Crude oil was dull. Mixed oil was sold most...

Petroleum was dull and nominally unchanged...

THE PETROLIA, ONT., MARKET.

The market for the crude article is firmer than ever...

Table with columns for DATE, QUANTITY, F.O.B., MONTHLY, and TANKS AT TANKS, listing market data.

Table with columns for DATE, QUANTITY, F.O.B., MONTHLY, and TANKS AT TANKS, listing market data.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Arthur Brown & Co's Petroleum Report, July 20th. Refined Petroleum Oil—Refined quotation from...

Table with columns for Prices of R.W. & N.Y. Petroleum, listing refined and crude oil prices.

Table with columns for Stock this day, Landed last week, and Delivered last week, listing coal oil prices.

PETROLEUM PRODUCED AND EXPORTED.

The condition of the export trade in petroleum deserves public attention, both for its magnitude...

NEW VARIETIES OF TEA

An English consular report... The discovery of two curious varieties of tea on the western frontier of China...

A FRENCH STORY

There is a story told of a lady and a gentleman travelling together on an English railway...

"Now, madam, my change is completed, and you may resume your seat..."

BOWMANVILLE.

DOMINION ORGANS & PIANOS.

The largest and most complete factory in the Dominion...

75th Medal and Diploma at Centennial, 1876...

We are now manufacturing Square and Upright Pianos...

Correspondence solicited. Send for Illustrated Catalogue...

Dominion Organ Company

NEW YORK.

DAILY American Exchange

American Exchange Building, No 63 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Latest Financial, Commercial and Mining News from all parts of the country.

ONLY DAILY NEWSPAPER

Official Reports in Full

New York Stock Exchange, N.Y. American Mining Stock Exchange...

DAILY REVIEW OF THE COTTON MARKET

MINING NEWS

This department is in charge of especially experienced and best-known mining journalists.

Subscription - \$10

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPIES.

The Daily American Exchange, No. 63 Broadway, New York.

MONTREAL.

EXHIBITION.

GRAND DOMINION EXHIBITION Provincial Exhibition Grounds

GRAND DOMINION EXHIBITION

Provincial Exhibition Grounds MOUNT ROYAL AVE. E. MONTREAL.

Opens Tuesday, Sept 14th, Closes Friday, Sept 24th at Two pm

\$20,000 OFFERED IN PREMIUMS.

Prizes must be sent with the name of the exhibitor...

For further particulars apply to S. C. STEVENSON.

Secretary Council of Arts and Manufactures

GEO. LECLERE, Secretary Council of Agriculture

MILLER BROS. & MITCHELL,

MACHINISTS AND MILLWRIGHTS,

Manufacturers of Hand and Steam Elevators, Rock Drills...

114 and 116 King Street, Montreal, P.Q.

ECONOMY OF FUEL

With increased capacity of Steam Power, by setting boilers the Jarvis method...

BOILER SETTING

JARVIS FURNACE COMPANY, 114 KING STREET, MONTREAL.

BURNELL'S



FOUR POINTED GALVANIZED STEEL BARB WIRE FENCING.

There are now before the public a number of Four-Pointed Barbs...

The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada give it a preference...

This Barb was patented in the United States in 1877...

2nd-The two strands of No. 12 Wire are twisted together...

3rd-The Barbs on our Wire are four-pointed, thus always presenting a barb...

4th-The Barbs are fastened to the Wire at intervals of 7 inches...

5th-The machinery by which the Barbs are put on is so perfect...

Manufactured by the CANADA WIRE COMPANY, Montreal.

H. R. IVES, Manager.

PICTON.

TO BREWERS AND MALTSTERS.

The undersigned, having enlarged his storage capacity...

Reference-Agents, Bank of Montreal, 41, St. Peter, M.P.P.

TO CAPITALISTS.

MALTING ESTABLISHMENT

WHITE PAPER MANUFACTORY.

Water clear and pure, also by gravity. Water and rail communication with all parts.

W. T. CRANDALL,

Produce Commission Merchant

ORDERS FOR BUY OF QUINTE BARLEY SOLICITED.

Information as to prices, etc. given cheerfully, without delay.

POSTAL TIME-TABLES.

Post Office, Ottawa.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS

Table with columns for Mail, Day, and Time. Lists various mail services and their schedules.

Registered matter must be posted half an hour previously. Office hours from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Post Office, Montreal.

MONDAY, July 5, 1880.

Large table with columns for Mails, Times, and Destinations. Includes sections for Ontario & Western Provinces, Quebec & Eastern Provinces, Local Mails, United States, and Great Britain, etc.

Postal Car Lines open till 8.45 a.m. and 9.15 p.m. The Street Boxes are visited at 3.15 p.m., 5.30 and 7.30 p.m.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

Capital - - - \$5,500,000. Reserve Fund - - 475,000

Head Office, Montreal.

every part, by which means, and not after the manner of ordinary commerce...

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF PETROLEUM EXPORTED.

Table with columns for Year, Quantity, and Value. Shows petroleum export data from 1863 to 1879.

One month estimated at one eleventh of eleven months.

this short but most remarkable commercial history the country has received a total of \$302,992...

WHAT THE VIENNESE SMOKE

In Vienna almost every man smokes, whether he be a lady or not. The fashionable "weed" is called here a "Virginia"...

THE STORY OF AN UMBRELLA.

The Nachrichten of Basle tells a story which may give the bold purchaser a hint of a new method of protecting himself against fraudulent shopkeepers...

TO OUR FRIENDS.

The splendid reception accorded the Industrial World and National Economist both by the press and public is a full proof that a work has been supplied.

Now should we hesitate to add their names as worthy subscribers and to speak a good word for a journal that will be the exponent of Imperial and National Sentiment upon all questions appertaining to the future of the Dominion?

EVERY CITY AND TOWN, in contact with every village and hamlet throughout the entire Dominion will be represented by trustworthy correspondents.

THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD will be edited by INDEPENDENT OP PARTY political bias or affiliations. Subjects will be discussed upon their merits without reference to the interests of political leaders or political considerations.

The very best talent in the Dominion will be employed in discussing living vital issues—and advocating such economic reforms and measures as promise to give stability to National Industry.

Correspondence on every commercial, trade or industrial question will find a place in these columns such should be concise and to the point—the name of the writer accompanying his communication, as a guarantee of good faith.

Every manufacturer, every merchant, every trade representative, is earnestly invited to make a special effort to introduce and maintain the Industrial World in his neighborhood.

The price per annum of the Industrial World (\$3.00 per annum) has been put at the lowest possible figure.

The Headquarters of the Industrial World has been established at the Capital of the Dominion—OTTAWA—it being found that statistical and other necessary information is more readily obtainable there. Offices have been opened in Toronto and Montreal for the reception of advertisements and the preparation of Prices Currents, and general commercial news.

NO EXPENSE will be spared to make the Industrial World and National Economist perfect in every particular—a mirror of the Dominion as it is, an advocate of the Dominion as it should be.

INDUSTRIAL WORLD PUBLISHING CO., P.O. Drawer 1010, OTTAWA, ONT.

YOUNG AND PRETTY AND BRIGHT.

Into the Editor's sanctum / Came a maid with eyes of blue / Her hair in golden tresses hung / On her feet a number two.

The Editor motions the maiden / To a seat in the easy chair / While he hurriedly pulls his vest down / And smooths his rumpled hair.

Then asks the fair-haired angel / What her wish might mean / "Some loaves party, isn't it?" he said / "Or a church tea-fight," I ween.

"That should be a little notice / In the local columns see / Please not that point, my gentle girl / For that can never be."

"O my!" said the lovely being / "You really mistake me quite / And the witching glance of her azure eyes / Fell full on the Editor bright."

"I have a little poem / Concerning the snow and ice / And all the girls in our set agree / That it is quite too awfully nice."

The maiden left the poem: / "Times printed the following day / Heaven help the defecator's rear / That school-girl lyrics must pay."

When a / Went female monster / Came / With a lot of such / It was / And promptly ejected / And / Labeled "slush."

But if the / "Anxious poet / Be you / And pretty and bright / It is safe to bet his money / That her efforts will see the light."

- WILL I BE LIKE YOU? -

A gentleman, who for years has been more or less under the influence of liquor, and whose red nose and bloated figure stamped him as an incubate, had gone home to his wife and children in his usual condition. He was not unkind in fact or words. It was his delight to play at games with his little ones, as he was able, and to entertain them with wonderful stories. On this occasion the family were all together in the sitting room, and the usual games having been played, little Freddie, a lad about six years of age, had climbed up on his father's knee, and was asking him all sorts of boyish questions. He talked as a child will—of what he would do when he was a "big man"—asked if he would be like papa then, and finally, after a long and serious look into his father's face, with a very shade of childish curiosity in voice and glance, put to him this bewildering inquiry:—

"Papa, when I grow up to be a big man will my nose be red like yours and my face all swelled?" "Ah! why should that swollen face grow redder than yours would be? Why should his arms so quickly draw that boy to his breast? And why should his flow and voice tremble as he replied in words and tone that made another's heart glad?—" "No, Freddie please God, you won't be like me when you get to be a man, and neither will your father, my boy, for from this hour he will lead a sober life!" "Be like him!" He had not thought of that before, and the late possibility staggered him. All the love of his heart cried out against such a fate (that boy! His pride going about with a bloated face and swollen throat?) No, no! he was not prepared for that! Never before had he seen his own nose so clearly; they were reflected in the boy's—the boy grown to manhood, and honor, affection and reason came to the rescue. The child had preached a sermon no orator could deliver, and innocence and ignorance had accomplished what learning and logic had aimed at in vain.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.



Canada Central Railway

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after MONDAY, 25th JUNE, 1890, trains will run as follows:— WESTERN EXPRESS Train making close connection with Grand Trunk Railway for Toronto, and all points West, leaving for Toronto at 11:15 a.m. Toronto Express Train, connecting at Fullerton Junction with trains to Perth, Smiths Falls and Brockville. TRAINS IN OTTAWA. Express Train to the West, leaving Toronto at 7:15 p.m. Express Train from Brockville, Perth, Pembroke, and all intermediate stations, arriving in Montreal daily. These trains make daily stops between Ottawa and Brockville. CONNECTION MADE AT BROCKVILLE WITH THE TICONDEROGA RIVER R.R. FOR NEW YORK, ALBANY AND POINTS SOUTH. T. A. McKINNON, SUPERINTENDENT. ARCHER BAKER, GENERAL MANAGER. Brockville, Ont., 25th June, 1890.



Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMMENCING on Wednesday, June 2nd, 1890, trains will run as follows:—

Table with columns: Leave, Arrive, Time, Station. Includes routes for Montreal to Ottawa and Ottawa to Montreal.

Local trains between Hull and Ashmole. Through Levee Station, seven minutes later. Montreal to Ottawa. All passenger trains and freight sleeping cars, night trains, and day trains to and from Ottawa connect with trains to and from Quebec. Sunday trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 11 a.m. All trains run by Montreal time. General Office, 13 Place d'Armes Square, Montreal. Telephone 1130. Agents: 212 St. James St., Montreal, and opposite the St. Louis Hotel, Quebec. L. A. SENECA, General Superintendent.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, commencing 14th June, 1890.

Through Express Passenger Train, run daily (except Sundays) as follows:— Leave Point Levee 7:30 a.m. Arrive Hull 10:30 a.m. Arrive Brockville 12:00 p.m. Arrive Ottawa 1:30 p.m. Arrive Montreal 3:00 p.m. This train connects at Chandler's Curve with Grand Trunk train leaving Montreal at 10 p.m. The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sunday. The fulling-on train leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, runs through to St. John, and that leaving on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, to St. John at 10:30 p.m., and which reach Montreal at 9 a.m. by connecting at Chandler's Curve with the Grand Trunk train at 7:30 p.m., remain at Campbellton over Sunday. For information in regard to passenger fares, tickets, rates of freight, train arrangements, etc., apply to D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent, Sparks St., Ottawa.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

On and after THURSDAY, 10th JUNE, 1890, trains will run as follows:—

Table with columns: Leave Ottawa, Arrive Ottawa, Time, Station. Includes routes for Montreal to Ottawa and Ottawa to Montreal.

Going West take the 11 a.m. train. Ample time for dinner at Prescott Junction. Sure Connections with Grand Trunk Trains to and from both East and West, and with those of the Rome, Watertown & Glensburgh and Lake Champlain and Utica & Black River Railways at Henderson, to and from New York, Boston, and all points South and East. A Steamboat Express Train will leave Ottawa on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, at 8 a.m., on connecting with the different lines of steamers on the St. Lawrence, for both East and West. A Night Train will be run on the Night Trains between Ottawa and Prescott Junction.

MALCOLM SHANLEY, General Superintendent, Ottawa, July 1st, 1890.

NAPANEE.

TO LUMBERMEN.

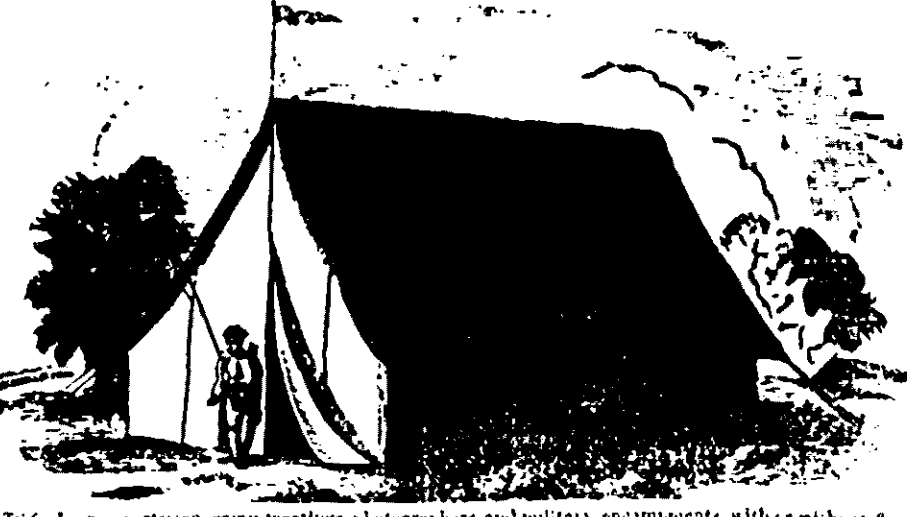
The undersigned is prepared to quote prices to Lumbermen for shingles and lumber of every description. Blankets can be saved by purchasing direct from the manufacturer. ARTHUR TOOMEY, NAPANEE.

COMMERCIAL HOTELS.

PANVEL HOTEL, COLBOURNE. This hotel is in the centre of the town, next to Town Hall and close to Post Office. Terms \$1 per day. Commercial Sample Rooms. WINDSOR HOTEL, NEWCASTLE. L. D. DAYMAN, Proprietor. New house and new furniture throughout.

OTTAWA.

NATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO.

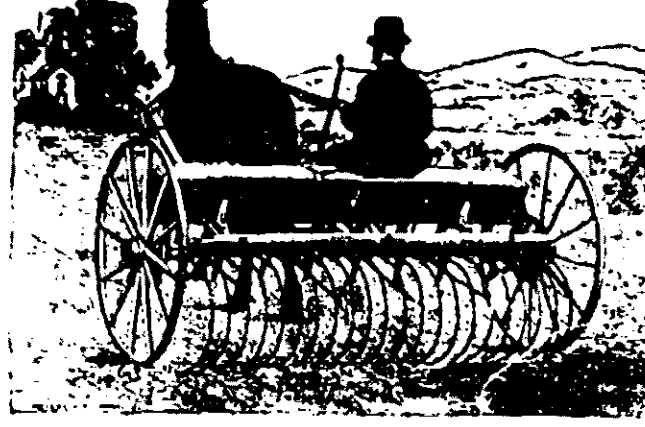


TENTS for lawns, sportsmen, camp meetings, photographers and military encampments, with or without floors, all sizes and styles, white or fancy striped, on new plan; price from \$5 upwards. AWNINGS for stores, churches, offices, hotels and public halls. Special styles for bay windows, striped or white. CANOPIES for boats, carriages, lawns and beaches, ornamental and comfortable. FLAHS of all descriptions (circulation) made of the very best material. PATENTED BUSINESS STREAMERS AND SOCIETY FLAGS of all colors. CAMP BEDS (Bradley's patent), the first bed ever invented, when folded, 2 1/2 inches thick, weighing only 11 lbs., and when fully extended, you will have more room than you are only particular, the right to manufacture this bed. FOLDING CAMP CHAIRS, STOOLS, WATERPROOF WAGON AND HORSE COVERS, TARPAULINS, SHEETS, COATS, LEGGINGS, etc. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

BROCKVILLE.

MANN'S IMPROVED BROADCAST SEEDING ATTACHMENT TO HORSE RAKES.

(CANADIAN PATENT, FOR BRITAIN, UNITED STATES, AND 17 OTHER COUNTRIES)



With one box, without change of gear, all the following can be sown, in any desired quantity per acre: Wheat, rye, barley, peas, buckwheat, corn, timothy, clover, millet and flax seed, also fertilizers. It can be attached to any horse rake. The teeth are used as a harrow when sowing grass seed, which gives it a sufficient covering. It can be operated by any boy that can drive a horse. It can be adjusted in a moment to sow any quantity per acre. The attachment can be removed in ten minutes, and the rake ready for its former use. We also build the seeders used at the Dominion Exhibition, Ottawa, 1879. We give a few names of the many who have bought and used the machine: Henry Anderson, Superintendent of Dominion Exhibition, London; M. H. Cochran, member of Senate, Compton, P.Q.; W. Pemberton, Secretary Dominion; G. F. Rowland, F. Leavitt, N. Y.; Miles R. Martin, Landon, N. Y.; A. Robertson, Belleisle; A. Lauck, Belleisle; J. M. Stewart, Desmond, Ont.; David Gibson, Amherstburg, Ont.; J. M. Fair, Hamilton; James Hamilton, Markham, Ont.; William Anderson, Peterborough; John James Bell, Brockville, Ont.; Charles Tallman, Irish Creek, Ont.; Frank McCree, Brockville, Ont.; Henry Frieland, Brockville, Ont.; Geo. Brown, Ipswich, Ont.; John Markell, Wallace; Malcolm Patterson, Campbellton, N.B.; A. C. Van Meter, Trans. N.S.; John R. Calhoun, Summerside, P.E.I.

J. W. MANN & Co., Manufacturers of Farm Implements, Brockville, Ont.

KINGSTON.

Kingston Vinegar Works.

The Kingston Vinegar Works, of which Mr. A. Haas is the Proprietor, manufactures White Wine, Malt Cider & other Vinegars. The Vinegars of this establishment have a reputation for quality that ensures their success. Mr. Haas will furnish price lists, and any other information on application.

OTTAWA.

STENCIL PLATES.

STEEL STAMPS for making tools, etc. STAMPS AND SEALS of every description. Pritchard & Mingard, SPARKS ST., OTTAWA. SEND FOR ESTIMATE.

HAMILTON.

35th Provincial Exhibition

OF THE Agricultural and Arts Association OF ONTARIO. To be held at Hamilton.

20th SEPTEMBER TO OCTOBER 2nd, 1890.

\$18,000 OFFERED IN PREMIUMS

Entries may be made with the Secretary at 7, Bond Street, by the 20th September. Exhibitors may have their goods packed in a suitable vehicle, by the 25th September. Agricultural implements, such as plows, harrows, mowers, reapers, and all other farm machinery, may be shown on the 25th. Horticultural products, such as fruit, flowers, and all other articles, may be shown on the 25th. Price lists, and blank forms for making the entries upon, may be obtained of the Secretaries of all Agricultural and Horticultural Societies and Mechanics in Ontario throughout the Province. JOHN R. CRAIG, Secretary, Toronto. J. C. RYKERT, M.P., President, St. Catharines.



Canadian Pacific Railway.

Tenders for Rolling Stock.

THE time for receiving tenders for the supply of Rolling Stock for the Canadian Pacific Railway, to be delivered during the next four years, is further extended to 1st October next. By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 24th July, 1890.

MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, 29th August, 1890, for the continuance of six Months' Mail, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way, between SOUTH MARCH AND STITTSVILLE, from the 1st October next. Conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle, via the Post Office at York and Huntley. The mails to leave South March daily (Sundays excepted), at such an hour in the morning as will enable the courier to reach Stittsville in time to connect with morning mail train, passing east about 1 p.m. To leave Stittsville as soon as possible after the arrival of said train, and to arrive at South March within three hours afterwards. Tenders containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tenders may be obtained, at the Post Office at South March, York, Huntley, Stittsville and at the office of the sub-postmaster at York, Ottawa, and at the office of the sub-postmaster at Stittsville, on 29th July, 1890. T. P. FRENCH, P. O. Inspector.

MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, 29th August, 1890, for the continuance of six Months' Mail, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way, between PAKENHAM AND PANMURE, from the 1st October next. Conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle, by the 25th September, from Pakenham to Panmure, thence to Kintuin, thence to Marston, thence to Panmure, and thence direct to Pakenham. The mails to leave Pakenham daily (Sundays excepted), as soon as possible after the arrival of mail train passing north from Brockville, and to return the journey to Panmure and back within four hours. Tenders containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tenders may be obtained at the Post Office of Pakenham, Marston, Kintuin, Marston, Panmure, and at the office of the sub-postmaster. JOHN R. CRAIG, Secretary, Toronto. T. P. FRENCH, P. O. Inspector.